REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

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

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon			
Country:	Peru	GEF Project ID:	9387
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5629
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment (MINAM)	Submission Date: Resubmission Date:	6/29/17
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal BD, LD, SFM, CCM	Project Duration(Months)	72
Name of Parent Program	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program	Project Agency Fee ($):	1,651,223

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Objectives/ Programs	Expected Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in $)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD-4 Program 9	Outcome 9.1 Increased area of production landscapes and seascapes that integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into management Outcome 9.2 Sector policies and regulatory frameworks incorporate biodiversity considerations. .	GEFTF	4,530,106	31,851,850
BD-4 Program 10	Outcome 10.1 Biodiversity values and ecosystem service values integrated into accounting systems and internalized in development and finance policy and land-use planning and decision-making.	GEFTF	5,436,126	38,222,220
LD-3 Program 4	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	906,021	6,370,370
SFM-1	Outcome 1: Cross-sector policy and planning approaches at appropriate governance scales, avoid loss of high conservation value forests. Outcome 2: Innovative mechanisms avoid the loss of high conservation value forest.	GEFTF	3,397,579	23,888,890
SFM-3	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	2,718,063	19,111,110
CC-2 Program 4	Outcome A. Accelerated adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration Outcome B. Policy, planning and regulatory frameworks foster accelerated low GHG development and emissions mitigation	GEFTF	1,359,032	9,555,560
Total Project Cost			18,346,927	129,000,000

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To generate multiple global environmental benefits through the application of an integrated approach to the management of Amazonian landscapes

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-financing ($)
Component 1: Improved policy planning and governance to reduce deforestation and enhance sustainable production	**TA**	**Outcome 1.1: Land-use policy and planning strengthened and aligned, including the approach of landscape sustainability, resilience and inclusiveness:** 80% of area of target landscapes (1.8 million ha) covered by a combination of management, planning and governance instruments, incorporating considerations of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use:	1.1.1 National Sector development policies and plans defined in accordance with land-use policy and plans, including concept of landscape sustainability, and based on root cause analyses 1.1.2 2 Regional and 10 local development plans aligned with NAMAs, Forest and Climate Change Strategy, and land use plans 1.1.3 Microzoning (covering 100,000ha) that clearly defines areas for forest conservation, restoration and sustainable use plans 1.1.4 12 additional indigenous life plans elaborated, sensitive to gender and including approach of landscape sustainability	GEFTF	7,011,802	49,300,000
		Outcome 1.2: Landscape governance strengthened for public policy development, land use management and participatory decision making: - Two sector action plans have at least 50% achievement of targets related to environmental sustainability - Improved direct participation of different stakeholder groups (including women and indigenous people) in participation structures at regional and local levels taking decisions related to the sustainable, integrated and inclusive management of landscapes -	1.2.1 National green commodity platforms established 1.2.2 Territorial governance platforms strengthened 1.2.3 Strengthened, gender sensitive community level governance 1.2.4 Technical and institutional capacities developed in at least 60 public and private institutions at national, regional and local levels in support of sustainable landscape management,.			
		Outcome 1.3: Monitoring and enforcement capacities strengthened: 30% increase in the number of unauthorised land use changes detected by tenure category, with 30% increase in the number accompanied by appropriate and effective institutional responses	1.3.1 Effective and transparent land-use change approval mechanism 1.3.2 Real-time, transparent monitoring and analysis system to detect illegal deforestation and land-			

			use change, integrated with control mechanisms 1.3.3 Inspection and enforcement capacities to address violations in land-use regulation 1.3.4 Community-based monitoring (indigenous forestry veedurías)			

		Outcome 1.4: Public finance flows increased to sustain effective territorial governance - US$200 million of public funds committed and US$12 million disbursed at national and regional levels in support of sustainable landscape management, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and sustainable production models	1.4.1 Financing gaps identified for the implementation of policies 1.4.2 Public finance incentives for regional and local governments in support of sustainable landscape management			
Component 2: Market and incentive mechanisms promote sustainable production practices		**Outcome 2.1: Green commodity value chains have provided incentives to farmers for sustainable production** Volume of products commercialized in the target landscapes that respond to sustainable production criteria: - 20% of cocoa, oil palm and coffee production in the target landscape complies with sustainability criteria agreed by sector platforms - 50% increase in volume of cocoa, oil palm and coffee with some form of third party certification (e.g. organic, Rainforest Alliance, Utz)	2.1.1 Strategies for promoting market certifications, regional certification, companies' sustainable procurement policies 2.1.2 Alliances with private sector and supply-chain actors to support adoption of sustainable practices in landscapes	GEFTF	2,434,796	17,000,000
		Outcome 2.2: Other sustainable economic activities in landscapes supported and linked to markets - At least three sustainable economic activities have viable business plans developed and implemented	2.2.1 Strategies to promote the development of sustainable deforestation-free economic activities, linked to markets 2.2.2 Linkages of activities with market, financial and public incentives			
		Outcome 2.3: Land users access finance to support conservation and sustainable resource management: - US$40 million of credit, incentives and insurance disbursed throughout the Peruvian Amazon to benefit sustainable resource management practices or subject to criteria of environmental sustainability	2.3.1 Credit and insurance schemes promoted to benefit sustainable land practices aligned with National Forest and CC Strategy (farmers, communities etc). 2.3.2 Cost-Benefit Analyses of sustainable practices developed 2.3.3 PES and incentive systems promoted to compensate land users for the implementation of sustainable economic practices and sustainable ecosystem management			
Component 3: Technical capacity installed to restore and		**Outcome 3.1: Sustainable production models demonstrated to enable scaling-up to landscape level:** Farming systems in the target	3.1.1 Pilots covering 500ha demonstrating sustainable management practices to 1,000 actors with potential to	GEFTF	8,026,666	56,557,143

sustain ecosystem services in target landscape		landscapes managed to favour BD, SLM and ecosystem services - 500ha through direct support in pilots - 10,000ha elsewhere in the target landscapes as a result of awareness and capacity development, strengthening of technical support systems, improved access to market and financial incentives, and improved private sector support to producers. 15,796,553tCO2eq net carbon benefit due to increased conversion of pasture areas to perennial crops, conversion of annual cropping systems to agroforestry, restoration of degraded forests, avoided deforestation and degradation, and improved management of production systems	replicate and/or disseminate them 3.1.2 Pilots of community-based sustainable livelihood support options in indigenous areas			
		Outcome 3.2: Farmers and communities enabled to implement more sustainable practices: - 4,550 farmers receive technical assistance (3,750 men and 800 women) - 3,000 farmers receive financial assistance - 1,000 farmers are implementing necessary enterprise and organizational development plans 25% of supported farmers increase productivity by at least 20% (in terms of productivity or profitability) due to the application of the sustainable management practices promoted by the project 6,000 farm families and 700 families of indigenous communities with increased indices of livelihood benefits due to increased application of practices contributing to environmental sustainability and landscape stability	3.2.1 TA systems, tools, methodologies and capacities for delivery of technical support integrating principles of gender equity 3.2.2 Technical assistance programs rolled out in alliance with supply-chain actors and local/regional governments, to deliver support to green commodity producers, integrating principles of gender equity			
		Outcome 3.3: Ecological restoration and conservation programmes with public and private stakeholder participation	3.3.1 Local restoration initiatives in priority localities, covering 4000ha of degraded landscapes 3.3.2 Local conservation initiatives in priority localities, covering 4,000ha			
		Outcome 3.4 Knowledge effectively managed in support of the sustainable management of productive landscapes throughout the Peruvian Amazon: - 100 institutions with publications	3.4.1 Systematization of best practices, lessons learned and case studies, including evidence of the special contribution of women and indigenous			

		and communications products aimed at improving knowledge and practices of sustainable management of Amazonian landscapes	peoples to the sustainability of Amazonian landscapes 3.4.2 Communications products developed and disseminated 3.4.3 System for adaptive management and learning to inform landscape management approaches by decision makers			
Subtotal					17,473,264	122,857,143
Project management Cost (PMC)					873,663	6,142,857
Total project costs					18,346,927	129,000,000

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	Ministry of Environment	In kind[1]	50,000,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Agriculture	Grant	25,000,000
Donor Agency	USAID	Grant	35,000,000
Recipient Government	Provincial government of Puerto Inca	Grant	10,000,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	9,000,000
		Total	129,000,000

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
UNDP	GEFTF	Biodiversity	Peru	9,966,232	896,961	10,863,193
UNDP	GEFTF	Land Degradation	Peru	906,021	81,542	987,563
UNDP	GEFTF	Climate Change Mitigation	Peru	1,359,032	122,312	1,481,344
UNDP	GEFTF	Multi-focal Areas	Peru	6,115,642	550,408	6,666,050
Total Grant Resources				18,346,927	1,651,223	19,998,150

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	1.8 million ha
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	1.8 million ha
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)	15,796,553 $tCO2_{eq}$ direct benefit, 7,898,277 $tCO2_{eq}$ indirect benefit

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

NA

[1] Consists of budgetary resources supporting the actions of diverse Directorates and projects of MINAM, as well as the National Programme for Forest Conservation (PNCB): MINAM policy requires this to be denominated "in-kind" rather than "grant" co-financing

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. An additional Component (2) has been added referring specifically to project actions in support of the use of market and incentive mechanisms to promote sustainable production practices.

The differences between the indicators and target values proposed in the PIF and those currently proposed are as follows:

PIF	Equivalent in Results Framework
Sector policies and regulations are increasingly favourable for the reduction of deforestation through an integrated landscape- and sector-based approach that takes into account development needs of all groups of stakeholders and includes considerations of indigenous peoples, and gender (measures, baseline and target values, and participation, gender and indigenous peoples strategies to be determined during the PPG phase)	**Outcome 1.1:** Considerations of inter-sectoral aspects and landscape-wide nature of environmental threats are included in: - 10 Local Development Plans, covering the whole project area - 2 Sector Development Plans **Outcome 1.2:** Two sector action plans with at least 50% achievement of targets related to environmental sustainability
Biodiversity values and ecosystem service values are internalized in development, finance policy and land-use planning and decision making, resulting in $200,000,000 of public funds committed and $12,000,000 disbursed to support conservation-friendly production models and $60,000,000 of private sector funds committed to strengthening producers' technical, organizational and financial capacities for the application of sustainable production systems	**Outcome 1.4:** US$200 million of public funds committed and US$12 million disbursed at national and regional levels in support of sustainable landscape management, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and sustainable agricultural -friendly production models **Outcome 2.3:** US$40 million of credit, incentives and insurance disbursed throughout the Peruvian Amazon to benefit sustainable resource management practices or subject to criteria of environmental sustainability
Commitments by actors in international supply chains to source 3 of the target commodities from producers satisfying sustainability criteria agreed through the national sector platforms	**Outcome 2.1:** Volume of products commercialized in the target landscapes that respond to sustainable production criteria: - 20% of cocoa, oil palm and coffee production in the target landscape complies with sustainability criteria agreed by sector platforms - 50% increase in volume of cocoa, oil palm and coffee with some form of third party certification (e.g. organic, Rainforest Alliance, Utz)
1,700,000ha of land units of the Amazon, in areas affected by land use change dynamics, with use capabilities defined in order to facilitate the application of sustainable integrated natural resource management (INRM) and production practices 1,300,000ha of areas of forest or other	**Outcome 1.1:** Project area covered by microzoning and indigenous life plans: - 100% of the project area (2.17 million ha) covered by "meso" level zoning (1:100,000) - 50% of area (1.08 million ha) covered by microzoning, focused on priority localities - 12 additional indigenous life plans

PIF	Equivalent in Results Framework
ecosystems of high environmental/biological sensitivity and/or connectivity identified for special management measures 20% (16,000ha) of new areas of cocoa, coffee and oil palm in the Amazon are located in the landscape in accordance with sector development and spatial plans that take into account landscape wide dynamics and environmental vulnerability 50% (40,000ha) of the future expansion of cocoa, coffee and oil palm in the target districts occurs in fallows or degraded land.	- 2 Regional Development Plans, covering the whole project area **Outcome 1.3:** 30% increase in the number of unauthorised land use changes detected by tenure category, with 30% increase in the number accompanied by appropriate and effective institutional responses
Cocoa, coffee and oil palm in the target district are managed according to environmental sustainability principles agreed through national sector platforms and in accordance with NAMA targets, generating BD, LD and CC-M benefits whilst contributing to the sustainability of smallholder livelihoods (in accordance with principles of gender equity and the cultural norms and rights of indigenous peoples) 5,000ha of existing cocoa farms and 700ha of existing coffee farms with enrichment planting and agroforestry systems (AFS). 2,000ha of new plantations of cocoa, coffee and oil palm include provisions for BD conservation and connectivity (to be defined during PPG phase	**Outcome 3.1:** Farming systems in the target landscapes managed to favour biodiversity, sustainable land management and ecosystem services (including reductions in carbon emissions) - 500ha through direct support in pilots - 10,000ha elsewhere in the target landscapes as a result of awareness and capacity development, strengthening of technical support systems, improved access to market and financial incentives, and improved private sector support to producers. **Outcome 3.1:** Experiences of sustainable management practices and their benefits demonstrated in pilots to 1,000 actors with potential to replicate and/or disseminate them
5,000ha of degraded forest landscapes subject to restoration through a mix of conservation, commercial and community-focused activities in order to restore ecosystem services	**Outcome 3.3:** 4000ha of degraded landscapes subject to restoration, and an increase of 4,000ha in the area subject to conservation initiatives, in order to restore ecosystem services, with provisions for sustainability of management
Net avoided emissions of 3,560,000 CO_2eq	**Outcome 3.1:** 1,210,435tCO2eq net increase in carbon sinks as a result of increased conversion of pasture areas to perennial crops, conversion of annual cropping systems to agroforestry, and restoration of degraded forests 20,610,380tCO2eq net reduction in GHG emissions stocks resulting from avoided deforestation and degradation, and the improved management of production systems due to improved management
25,000 farmers (including women and indigenous people) in the target areas receiving technical and financial support, and applying required enterprise and organizational development plans, required for them to comply with criteria of environmental sustainability, to increase incomes and to promote livelihood sustainability (in accordance with principles of gender equity and the cultural norms and rights of indigenous peoples)	**Outcome 3.2:** Farmers (of which at least 30% of beneficiaries are female heads of led households) in target areas receive technical and financial support for the application of sustainable management practices, and applying enterprise and organizational development plans necessary for these practices to be viable and sustainable: - 4,550 farmers receive technical assistance (3,750 men and 800 women) - 3,000 farmers receive financial assistance - 1,000 farmers are implementing necessary enterprise and organizational development plans **Outcome 3.2:** 25% of supported farmers increase their productivity by at least 20% (in terms of productivity or profitability) due to the application of the sustainable management practices promoted by the project **Outcome 3.2:** 6,000 farm families and 700 families of indigenous communities increased numbers of people (by

PIF	Equivalent in Results Framework
	gender and ethnicity) with increased indices of livelihood benefits as a result of the increased application of practices that contribute to environmental sustainability and landscape stability

4. Four additional indicators have been included, as follows:

- Improved direct participation of different stakeholder groups (including women and indigenous people) in participation structures at regional and local levels taking decisions related to the sustainable, integrated and inclusive management of landscapes **(Outcome 1.2)**
- At least 60 public and private institutions at national, regional and local levels with strengthened capacities in support of sustainable landscape management, including Ministries, regional and local governments in the Amazon basin, natural resource authorities, CAR, CAM, native communities, producer organizations, technical support entities and academic bodies **(Outcome 1.2)**.
- Viable business plans developed and implemented for at least three sustainable economic activities **(Outcome 2.2)**
- 100 institutions with publications and communications products aimed at improving knowledge and practices of sustainable management of Amazonian landscapes **(Outcome 3.4)**

4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, 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 (LDCF/SCCF)

6. There have been the following changes in relation to the PIF:

Focal area	PIF	CEO Endorsement
BD: Area under improved management of landscapes LD: Area under sustainable land management	**1.7 million ha** of land units of the Amazon, in areas affected by land use change dynamics, with use capabilities defined in order to facilitate the application of sustainable integrated natural resource management (INRM) and production practices **1.3 million ha** of areas of forest or other ecosystems of high environmental/biological sensitivity and/or connectivity identified for special management measures 20% (**16,000ha**) of new areas of cocoa, coffee and oil palm in the Amazon are located in the landscape in accordance with sector development and spatial plans that take into account landscape wide dynamics and environmental vulnerability 50% (**40,000ha**) of the future expansion of cocoa, coffee and oil palm in the target districts occurs in fallows or degraded land.	Outcome 1.1: **1.8 million ha** covered by a combination of management, planning and governance instruments, incorporating considerations of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use (ZEE, territorial land use planning; Microzoning and forest zoning in selected areas; Regional and local development plans; Monitoring and governance mechanisms and capacities) **2.17 million ha** covered by "meso" level zoning (1:100,000) **1.08 million ha** covered by microzoning, focused on priority localities

	5,000ha of existing cocoa farms and 700ha of existing coffee farms with enrichment planting and agroforestry systems (AFS). **2,000ha** of new plantations of cocoa, coffee and oil palm include provisions for BD conservation and connectivity	Outcome 3.1: Farming systems in the target landscapes managed to favour biodiversity, sustainable land management and ecosystem services (including reductions in carbon emissions) - **500ha** through direct support in pilots - **10,000ha** elsewhere in the target landscapes as a result of awareness and capacity development, strengthening of technical support systems, improved access to market and financial incentives, and improved private sector support to producers.
CC/SFM	Net avoided emissions of **3,560,000**tCO_2eq	Outcome 3.1: **1,210,435tCO2eq** net increase in carbon sinks as a result of increased conversion of pasture areas to perennial crops, conversion of annual cropping systems to agroforestry, and restoration of degraded forests **20,610,380tCO2eq** net reduction in GHG emissions stocks resulting from avoided deforestation and degradation, and the improved management of production systems due to improved management
SFM	**5,000ha** of degraded forest landscapes subject to restoration through a mix of conservation, commercial and community-focused activities in order to restore ecosystem services	Outcome 3.3: **4,000ha** of degraded landscapes subject to restoration Increase of **4,000ha** of forest in the area subject to conservation initiatives, in order to restore ecosystem services, with provisions for sustainability of management

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. The Project will form part of the **GEF Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Programme**[2] and will be coordinated with and complement the other constituent "child" projects of the programme in Peru and in neighbouring Amazon Basin countries:

- **Ensuring the future of protected areas in Peru** (GEF/SERNANP/WWF): this project is focused on protected natural areas and financial strategies for their sustainability. It will work in 6 PAs and 4 reserved zones in the Peruvian Amazon, which will not coincide geographically with the present project. There are however a number of areas of coincidence between the two projects. The SERNANP/WWF project will work at national level on policies and guidelines for incorporating sustainable forest management and the provision of ecosystem services in the whole national PA system; it will also work on increasing public investment in the integrated management of landscapes inside and outside PAs, including participatory planning for integrated management in PA buffer zones. These results are related to those of the present project, which also aims to increase public investment in sustainable production systems, as well as local and regional planning with provisions for stabilizing land use changes.
- **Connectivity and conservation of biodiversity in the Colombian Amazon**: this project will work on the strengthening of institutions and local organizations to ensure integrate territorial management, with a number of areas of coincidence with the present project. The Colombia child

[2] https://www.thegef.org/project/amazon-sustainable-landscapes-program

project will aim to maintain and increase areas with sustainable production systems and/or traditional practices, in order to improve forest cover, increase connectivity and reduce emissions. The institutions involved in Colombia have strong capacities in relation to technological packages for sustainable productive activities, including SFM and the use of hydrobiological resources. Both projects will include indicators and outputs related to ecosystem restoration in fragmented and degraded areas, and the improvement of connectivity, providing opportunities for the exchange of experiences. The present project aims to improve access to public and private credit and financial and market incentives to motivate sustainable production. There are therefore opportunities for collaboration in this regard: the Colombian child project will also support the implementation of the regional green business programme, which will generate experiences of relevance to the present project in relation to community-based forest management (for example value chains for non-timber forest products) and the improvement of forest value.

- **Sustainable Amazon landscapes (Brazil):** the focus of the present project on local and regional planning for stabilizing land uses coincides with aspects of the child project in Brazil, which aims to achieve innovative and integrated landscape management, with connectivity considerations in areas with high biodiversity values. The Brazil project will also work on the characterization of secondary forests and proposals for its conservation and sustainable use, in an area much larger than that of this project in Peru, with the opportunity to generate useful lessons. Both projects will promote value chains and technical assistance packages for producers. The Brazil child project will support restoration plans for the maintenance of environmental services, integrating different stakeholders and levels of Government, as well as the use of agroforestry systems, providing opportunities for collaboration and exchanges of experiences on these issues. The Brazil project will also be a potential source of lessons on the development and application of policy, norms and control measures aimed at combatting deforestation processes in the Amazon.
- **Capacity Development and Regional Coordination for the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Programme[3]:** one of the components of this project will focus on the promotion of collaboration in learning and capacity development between countries and entities participating in the Programme, in relation to natural resource management, deforestation processes, the development of sustainable landscapes and the restoration of forest ecosystems. The coordination project will also facilitate collaboration on policy and regulatory aspects and the development of learning platforms between the three countries, as well as coordination between institutions and the development of a shared information management system.

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)?*

8. The stakeholders of the project at local level will include all of the inhabitants of the target area whose livelihood support and productive actions have implications for the condition of the targeted global environmental values, those whose livelihoods might potentially be affected by the proposed conservation strategies, and those with the potential to participate in the conservation strategies (for example, through the adoption of BD-friendly production systems). These actors will therefore include both indigenous people who are native to the areas, and colonists who are either mixed-race or indigenous but from other parts of the country (the highlands and other parts of Amazonia).

9. A significant proportion of the project area is inhabited by indigenous people: in Peru, the land rights of native communities are recognised through property titles on land that is suitable for agriculture or grazing, and usufruct rights on forest land. In order to facilitate the participation of indigenous people in project design, the project will take advantage where possible and relevant of the various organisations that represent their interests at national and local levels, including the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Jungle (AIDESEP), the Centre for the Development of Amazonian Indigenous People (CEDIA), the Coordinator of Indigenous

[3] https://www.thegef.org/project/capacity-building-and-regional-coordination-amazon-sustainable-landscape-program

Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA), and the Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (CONAP).

10. The project will endeavour to take a similar approach with non-native colonists. With these actors, attention will be paid to working with sector-based organizations to which they may belong (particularly organisations of cocoa, coffee or palm producers), and to production cooperatives.

11. Regional and Local Governments will play a particularly significant role as facilitators of the participation of different local stakeholder groups, and will be important partners of the project in this regard.

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 /no)?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes /no)?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women X%, men X%)?* [9]

12. The project mainstreams gender and inter-cultural issues throughout its entire cycle, based on the premise that besides ensuring participation of women (and their organizations) in the spaces generated by the project, it will contribute to their effective empowerment as social actors. The project recognizes the ethno-cultural characteristics of the relevant groups (e.g. settlers, and yaneshas, cacatiabo and shipibo indigenous groups), the role of the family in production and income generation, the socio-economic differences between men and women, and the differences between the environment-related knowledge in each case.

13. The project has developed a gender strategy that links the most important gaps identified in relation to its components, the proposed interventions, and the country´s policies and commitments toward gender equality. The gaps identified in the gender analysis and which are considered in the gender strategy that include:

1) Each output was analyzed to include the necessary elements to ensure reducing the identified gaps and establishing positive actions when necessary.
2) Specific activities have been included addressing the empowerment of women and youth, especially indigenous peoples (capacities, economic empowerment and access to planning processes).
3) Indicators have been included in each project outcome to contribute to measure progress in this field and which will be monitored as part of the M&E process.
4) A budget has been included to guarantee the measures and actions to be undertaken.
5) Improving the capacities of the project team to manage gender mainstreaming has been considered.

14. Overall, gender perspectives and the unique contribution of Indigenous people have been assessed through UNDP Social and Environmental Screening, more specifically under Principle 2 Gender Equality and Women´s Empowerment, Standard 4 Cultural Heritage and Standard 6 Indigenous Peoples, identifying associated risks and corresponding measures that have been incorporated in project design. For further information, please refer to Section V.iii Social and Environmental Safeguards below and the Social and Environmental Screening Checklist in the Project Document.

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:*

Project risks					
Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
Resistance among producers and policy makers to the introduction of environmental	Social, productive and political	P = 3 I = 3	Awareness raising regarding the market benefits of environmental production in terms of access to global commodity markets Consolidation of mechanisms and capacities to ensure that producers have sustained long-term	MINAM/ PMU	Reducing

Project risks					
Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
considerations into target sectors			access to the support services they require to be able to meet the environmental requirements of global commodity markets Support to the functioning of national commodity platforms in order to ensure that producers' interests are effectively represented Evidence-based awareness raising regarding the benefits of incorporating environmental considerations in terms of productive sustainability (particularly important in the case of oil palm, which is principally aimed at national markets rather than global commodity markets).		
Climate change places additional stressors on the target ecosystems and undermines the viability of productive alternatives supported by the project	Environ-mental and productive	P = 5 I = 2	Focus on improved structural and compositional diversity in production systems, to increase their resilience to climatic change and variability; this resilience benefit may incidentally help to motivate the introduction of such modifications with resulting benefits for BD, SLM and SFM. Application of an adaptive approach to technology generation and transfer to enable farmers to adapt their practices to changing conditions	MINAM/ PMU	Increasing
Poor land tenure and governance conditions in already disturbed or deforested areas leads producers to colonize primary forest	Social and political	P = 3 I = 3	Support to complementary measures to replace expansion into primary forest with expansion in already-deforested areas (governance, community-based forest management in "local forests", technical assistance, financial incentives, market-based incentives)	MINAM/ PMU	Reducing
Climate related disasters affect livelihoods	Environ-mental	P=2 I=2	The project will promote measures to decrease vulnerability of negative impact of climate related events through the improved ecosystem services associated with disaster risk reduction. For example, the reforestation and restoration of degraded areas will prevent "huaycos" (landslides) and/or decrease their impact.	PMU	Increasing
Risk 1.5: duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations	Institutional	I = 4 P = 2	- The project will facilitate legal support to attend to land tenure issues that could affect the establishment of the Conservation Areas. - The Project will adopt an approach of poverty reduction focused on food security, sustainable production and the conservation of natural resources. - The Project will strengthen mechanisms for participation, dialogue and governance between actors. - The Project will strengthen work with indigenous peoples and women, related to the implementation of Life Plans including concepts of sustainability, interests and basic needs. - The project will promote and provide technical advice on land use planning and zoning through participatory and inclusive processes. - The Project will support indigenous peoples in issues of territorial security related to activities of community-based control and vigilance.	PMU	Reducing

Project risks					
Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
Risk 1.7: local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, have raised human rights concerns during the stakeholder engagement	Social	I = 1 P = 1	- During PPG, workshop and mission were held to facilitate local communities and individual participation. Concrete provisions will be made to ensure that target groups are engaged in decision making for the project.	PMU	Reducing
Risk 2.2 the Project would potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender	Social	I = 3 P = 1	- Gender Strategy has been developed during PPG phase - Women perspectives will be considered in Life Plans and development plans. - The Project includes positive actions for women, based on their expressed interests, such as work on non-timber forest products and agroforestry	PMU	Increasing
Risk 2.3 women's groups/leaders have raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process		I = 2 P = 1	- The PPG have promoted women participation through specific workshops and exchanges of experiences. - Gender analysis has been carried out to identify gender gaps, Gender strategy has been developed during PPG - The Project Results Framework has a gender equity approach - The project also takes into account youth and the opportunity to engage youth in restoration activities, as well as economic diversification. - The project takes measures to ensure cross-cutting gender issues	PMU	Increasing
Risk 3.1.2: Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas	Environ-mental	I = 3 P = 1	- The Project will support actions to control adverse Land use changes and reducing deforestation of productive activities, and promote compatible activities and forest conservation on buffer areas of NPA. - The Project will carry out analyses and actions in support of the implementation of good practices to reduce agricultural frontier. - The Project will ensure the involvement of competent authorities and of key actors in the definition of restrictions on Access to resources, in order to minimise impacts on stakeholders' interests. - The Project will be associated with recognised organizations specialised in issues of protected areas.	PMU	Increasing
Risk 3.1.6; the Project involves harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation	Environ-mental	I = 3 P = 2	- The Project will support land use planning, sectorial plans and natural resource management with ecosystem approach, in order to minimise restrictions on land and resource uses on which local livelihoods depend. - The Project will emphasise environmental sustainability within sectorial policies and actions, and the inclusion of good practices in the management of products such as palm and cocao, in order to avoide promoting land use change. - Pilots models to be applied will be based on productive sustainability - Sectorial policies to be supported will include approaches considering socioenvironmental	PMU	Increasing

Project risks					
Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
			safeguards. - The Project includes actions related to the use, management and restoration of forests, which may limit access to forest areas and reduce opportunities for informal actors to use them as means of livelihood support.		
Risk 6.1 indigenous peoples are present in the Project area (including Project area of influence) which could be affected by project activities?	Social	I = 3 P = 4	- The Project will advise relevant sectors and decision makers, through analyses and studies to support decisions on technical aspects and related to compliance with socioenvironmental safeguards. - The Project will organize working groups to support dialogue on the interests of key stakeholders. - The project will support design and implementation of life plan of indigenous communities, gender responsive - The project will apply an intercultural approach	PMU	Increasing
Risk 6.2 It is likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples	Social	I = 2 P = 4	- Studies and activities will be implemented to support Kakataibo declaration, taking into account socioenvironmental safeguards. - The UNDP/GEF PA Resilience project is implemented in the area and plans to provide technical assistance to secure the protection of the Kakataibo Indigenous Reserve, a process promoted by the Ministry of Culture. - The project will support the design and implementation of life plans of indigenous communities, gender responsive	PMU	Reducing
Risk 6.3 the Project would potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples	Social	I = 4 P = 2	- The public policies will include socioenvironmental criteria and equal participation, to ensure rights of stakeholders, especially indigenous peoples and women. - Studies and activities will be implemented to support Cacatiabo declaration, taking into account socioenvironmental safeguards. - The project will support design and implementation of life plan of indigenous communities, gender responsive - Dialogue Platforms and working groups will be support to ensuere legal frameworks and equitue rights of indigenous peoples and ther territories - Land use and forest planning will include inter-sector, participatory and inclusive models for all key stakeholders, respecting socioenvironmental safeguards of IIPP territories - Where applicable and in response to specific requests, the relevance of the application of processes of Free, Prior and Informed Consent will be considered. - The project will support design and implementation of life plan of indigenous communities, gender responsive	PMU	Increasing
Risk 6.5 The proposed Project involves the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and	Social	I = 3 P = 1	- The Project will implement, promote and include issues of social, environmental and cultural sustainability in the application of Life Plans gender responsive. - The Project will guarantee the effective and significant participation of indigenous peoples, through their representative organizations.	PMU	Increasing

Project risks					
Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
territories claimed by indigenous peoples					
Risk 6.9 The Project would potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples,	Social	I = 1 P = 2	- The project will promote activities and practices identified by the indigenous people themselves (such as non-timber forest product management), which contribute to the preservation and safeguarding of traditional knowledge. - Project activities could use ancestral knowledge for the development of productive projects in the area, giving them added value and contributing to the sustainability of communities. - Mechanisms for the protection of ancestral knowledge will be established by coordination with communities and indigenous organizations. - If necessary, coordination with the Office of Indigenous Policies – and its Committee for the protection of ancestral knowledge - of the Ministry of Culture, will be established.	PMU	Increasing

***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.*

15. Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism: The project will be implemented following UNDP's National Implementation modality (NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Peru, and the Country Programme. The Ministry of Environment (MINAM) will be the Implementing Partner in this project, given its role in ensuring compliance with environmental standards and defining national territorial planning law and procedures, in coordination with other responsible entities.

16. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as GEF Implementing Agency, will support the implementation of the project by providing the necessary technical and operational assistance. Likewise, it will be responsible for high-level monitoring of the project and all necessary reporting to GEF. All actions will be planned and conducted in close collaboration between MINAM, UNDP, and the other members of the Project Board.

17. UNDP will function as Responsible Party for Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.3 and 3.4 and for Project Management, and as such will be responsible for the selection, appointment and oversight of consultants and contractors, and for the procurement of other goods and services necessary under these components. For these services, a Letter of Agreement will be signed between UNDP and MINAM, through which the Implementing Partner will request UNDP to put in place and directly oversee the Project Management Unit, and provide the services required for the implementation of activities indicated in the multi-annual work plan. In this context, UNDP's rules and regulations will apply, and will include direct cost recovery; it will charge Direct Project Services (DPS) as shown in the Total Budget and Workplan in Section III.

18. Considering the kind of results, activities and actions proposed, the implementation of the project involves the participation of various public and private institutions: a) the Ministry of Environment (MINAM), b) the National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR), c) Regional governments and Local municipalities, and e) indigenous organizations and non-governmental organizations, among others. The expected participation of each institution in the project's implementation is described below.

Governance of the Project

19. The project will be governed by a National Steering Committee, known as the Project Board. The Board shall be composed of: the MINAM, UNDP, MINAGRI and the Regional Governments of Huánuco and Ucayali. The Project Board will approve the annual work plan, the budget structure and the reports on project advances. It will meet annually.

20. In addition, an Advisory Committee will be convened for the project, and will include, in addition to the NSC members, national indigenous organizations AIDESEP and CONAP, DEVIDA, the Ministry of Culture, producer organizations, international technical cooperation, the private sector, academia and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). This Advisory Committee will meet prior to the Project Board meetings and act as a dialogue space to discuss the project implementation strategy and to address issues (complaints or suggestions) related to the project as they come up. As necessary, the Committee could have additional meetings with the Government of Peru and UNDP to further discuss issues of information, dialogue, and incorporation of suggestions.

21. Terms of reference shall frame both Committees' functions and ensure that their focus remains on issues directly associated with the Project.

22. As **GEF implementing agency**, UNDP will be ultimately accountable and responsible for the delivery of results, subject also to their certification by MAE, as Implementing Partner. UNDP shall provide project cycle management services as defined by the GEF Council (described in Section IV Part XII), that will include the following:

- Providing financial and audit services to the project
- Overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets,
- Ensuring that activities including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with UNDP/GEF procedures,
- Ensuring that the reporting to GEF is undertaken in line with the GEF requirements and procedures,
- Facilitate project learning, exchange and outreach within the GEF family,
- Contract the project mid-term and final evaluations and trigger additional reviews and/or evaluations as necessary and in consultation with the project counterparts.

23. The **project assurance** role will be provided by the UNDP Country Office Programme Officer. Additional quality assurance will be provided by the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor as needed.

24. The **Implementing Partner** for this project is the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), which will appoint the chair of the Project Board and the National Project Director (see below). The Implementing Partner (IP) is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

25. The project will be under the overall leadership of a **National Project Director (NPD)**, who will be a representative of MINAM and will be responsible for orienting and advising the National Project Coordinator on Government policy and priorities. The NPD will also be responsible for maintaining regular communication with the lead institutions in the agriculture and livestock sectors and ensuring that their interests are communicated effectively to the National Project Coordinator. The National Project Director will be represented on the Project Board.

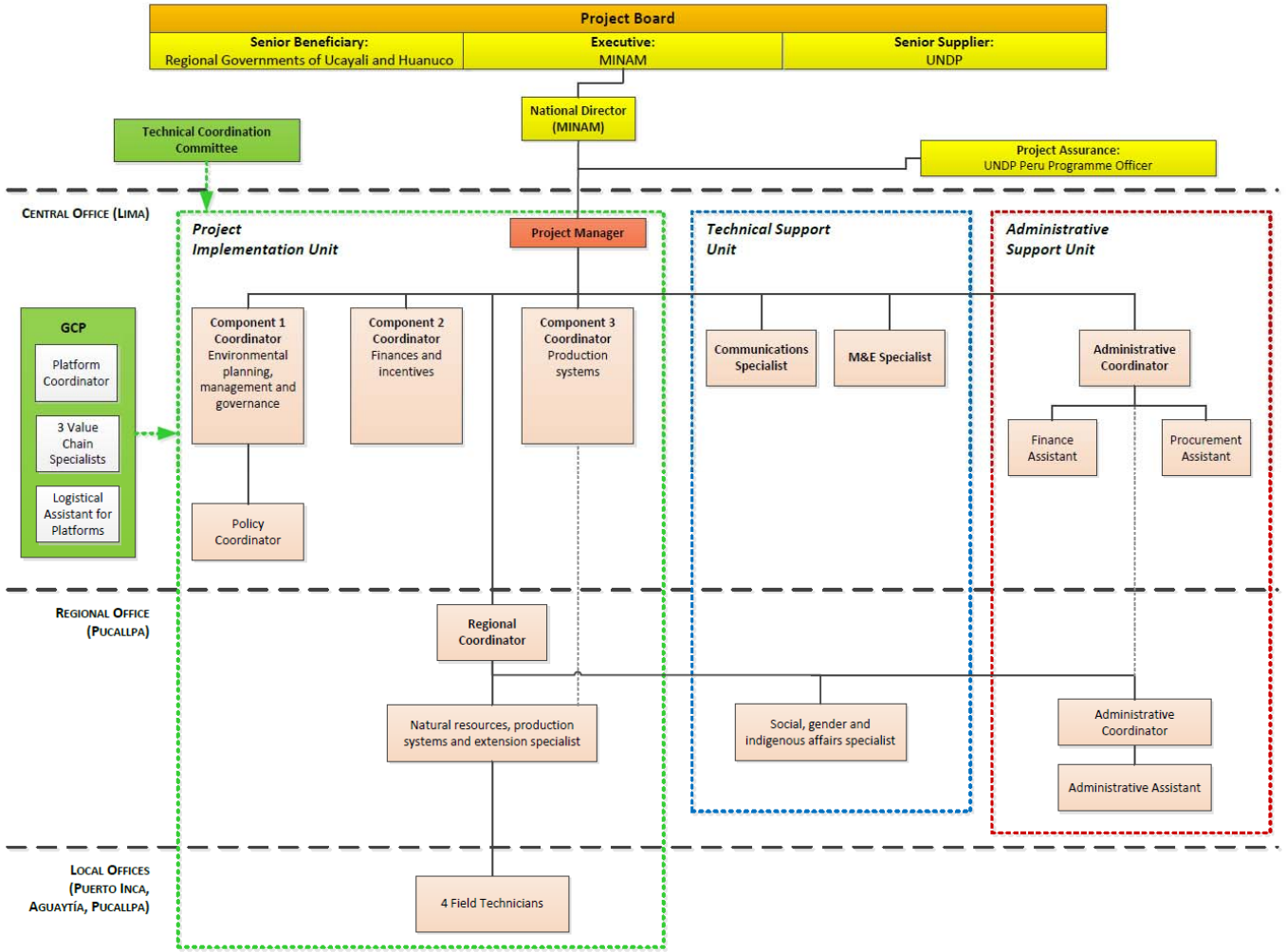
26. The project will be executed in practice, on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board, by a **Project Management Unit** (PMU)**,** based in the offices of the Ministry of Environment in Lima; there will in addition be a regional office in Pucallpa, Ucayali Province, as well as field offices in Puerto Inca and Aguaytía.

1. The PMU will be led by a **Project Manager,** who will be hired through a competitive process and will coordinate directly with the National Director. The Project Manager (PM) function will end when the final project terminal evaluation report and corresponding management response, and other documentation required by the GEF and UNDP, has been completed and submitted to UNDP (including operational closure of the project).

27. The Project Manager will be responsible for the implementation of the project, providing technical expertise, reviewing and preparing TOR's and reviewing the outputs of consultants and other sub-contractors. The NPC will:

- Ensure the logistical, administrative and financial effectiveness of the IP in fulfilling its roles set out above
- To this end, provide monitoring, supervision and guidance to the technical teams based in the project area
- Promote incidence in and coordination with MINAM, UNDP and the donor agencies that are supporting them.

Figure 1. Organisational structure of the project



28. In addition, the PM will manage the following:

1) preparation of project reports, work plans, budgets and accounting records,
2) drafting of TORs, technical specifications and other documents,
3) identification of consultants and supervision of consultants and suppliers,
4) overseeing the implementation of project activities in a timely and efficient way,
5) maintaining contacts with project partners at the national, state and local level,
6) organization of seminars, workshops and field trips which are linked to project activities.

29. The PM will produce in a timely fashion annual work plans and budgets to be approved by the Project Board and quarterly operational and annual progress reports for submission to the Board. The reports will provide details about the progress made, any shortcomings and the necessary adjustments made to achieve project outcomes. The PM will also be responsible for any national or international service provider and the recruitment of specialist services (with due consultation with the Board).

30. The **Project Board** (also called Project Steering Committee) will be the project coordination and decision-making body, responsible for making executive decisions for the project, in particular when guidance is required by the PM. It will meet annually and may be convened extraordinarily by the Chair, on the request of individual members. The responsibility of the Board is to see that project activities lead to the required outcomes as defined in the Project Document. It will play a critical role in facilitating inter-ministerial coordination, project monitoring and evaluations by quality assuring these processes and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. The Board will oversee project implementation, approve work plans and budgets as supplied by the Project Manager, approve any major changes in project plans, approve major project deliverables, arbitrate any conflicts which might arise, and be responsible for the overall evaluation of the project. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions will be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager.

31. The Project Board will be comprised as follows (the make-up and TORs of the Board will be finalized in the Project Inception Workshop):

- The Executive, who will chair the Board. This role will be filled by a representative of MINAM.
- A representative of the Senior Supplier, who will provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. This role will be filled by UNDP.
- The Project Manager, who will have voice but no vote.
- Senior Beneficiaries, who will represent the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project and ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. This role will be filled by representatives of the regional governments of Ucayali and Huanuco.

32. The Project Management Unit will be advised by a **Technical Coordination Committee**, responsible for promoting coordination and articulation of project activities in order to ensure their alignment with Peruvian Government operative plans. The TCC will be composed of representatives of MINAM, MINAGRI-SERFOR, Regional Governments of Ucayali and Huanuco, as well as UNDP. The TCC will be convened quarterly by the Project Manager and its terms of reference will be defined at project start, in consultation with MINAM.

Governance role for project target groups:

33. The project will make concrete provisions to ensure that target groups are engaged in decision making for the project. The stakeholders of the project at local level will include all of the inhabitants of the target area whose livelihood support and productive actions have implications for the condition of the targeted global environmental values, those whose livelihoods might potentially be affected by the proposed conservation strategies, and those with the potential to participate in the conservation strategies

(for example, through the adoption of BD-friendly production systems). These actors will therefore include both indigenous people who are native to the areas, and colonists who are either mixed-race or indigenous but from other parts of the country (the highlands and other parts of Amazonia).

34. 11. A significant proportion of the project area is inhabited by indigenous people: in Peru, the land rights of native communities are recognised through property titles on land that is suitable for agriculture or grazing, and usufruct rights on forest land. In order to facilitate the participation of indigenous people in project design, the project will coordinate where possible and relevant with the various organisations that represent their interests at national and local levels, including the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Jungle (AIDESEP), the Centre for the Development of Amazonian Indigenous People (CEDIA), the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA), and the Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (CONAP).

35. The project will endeavour to take a similar approach with non-native colonists. With these actors, attention will be paid to working with sector-based organizations to which they may belong (particularly organisations of cocoa, coffee or palm producers), and to production cooperatives.

36. Regional and Local Governments will play a particularly significant role as facilitators of the participation of different local stakeholder groups, and will be important partners of the project in this regard.

37. At the request of the Government of Peru, UNDP shall also provide Direct Project Services (DPS) specific to project inputs according to its policies and convenience. These services, and the costs thereof, are specified in the Letter of Agreement in Section IV Part XII. In accordance with GEF requirements, the costs of these services will be part of the executing entity's Project Management Cost allocation identified in the project budget. UNDP and the Government of Peru acknowledge and agree that these services are not mandatory and will only be provided in full accordance with UNDP policies on recovery of direct costs.

38. Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information**:** In order to accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[4] and the GEF policy on public involvement[5].

Table 1. **Responsible parties and political partners, by outcome**

Components and Outcomes	Executing party	Political partners
COMPONENT 1. Improved policy planning and governance to reduce deforestation and enhance sustainable production		
1.1: Land-use policy and planning strengthened and aligned across sectors at national, regional and local levels	UNDP	MINAM, MINAGRI, GoP
1.2: Landscape governance strengthened for public policy development, land use management and participatory decision making	UNDP	MINAM, MINAGRI, GoP, GoRes, Golos
1.3: Monitoring and enforcement capacities strengthened	GoP	MINAGRI, GoRes, MINAM
1.4: Public finance flows increased to sustain effective territorial governance with zero deforestation	MINAM	GoRe, Golos, MEF
COMPONENTE 2 Financial mechanisms and market incentives promote sustainable production practices		

[4] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/
[5] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

Components and Outcomes	Executing party	Political partners
2.1: Green commodity value chains have provided incentives to farmers for sustainable production	UNDP	MINAGRI, MINAM, PRODUCE, MINCETUR, PROMPERÚ
2.2: Land users access finance to support conservation and sustainable resource management.	UNDP	MINAGRI, MINAM, PRODUCE, MINCETUR, PROMPERÚ
2.3: Land users access finance to support conservation and sustainable resource management.	MINAM	
COMPONENT 3 Technical capacity installed to restore and sustain ecosystem services in target landscape		
3.1 Sustainable and inclusive production models demonstrated to enable scaling-up to landscape level	MINAM	MINAGRI, GoRes
3.2 Farmers and communities enabled to implement more sustainable practices	UNDP	MINAGRI, MINAM, GoRes, GoLo
3.3: Ecological restoration and conservation programmes with public and private stakeholder participation	GoP	MINAM, GoRes, GoLos, SERNANP
3.4 Knowledge effectively managed in support of the sustainable management of productive landscapes throughout the Peruvian Amazon	UNDP	MINAM, MINAGRI

39. The Project will form part of the **GEF Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Programme**[6] and will be coordinated with and complement the other constituent "child" projects of the programme in Peru and in neighbouring Amazon Basin countries:

- **Ensuring the future of protected areas in Peru** (GEF/SERNANP/WWF): this project is focused on protected natural areas and financial strategies for their sustainability. It will work in 6 PAs and 4 reserved zones in the Peruvian Amazon, which will not coincide geographically with the present project. There are however a number of areas of coincidence between the two projects. The SERNANP/WWF project will work at national level on policies and guidelines for incorporating sustainable forest management and the provision of ecosystem services in the whole national PA system; it will also work on increasing public investment in the integrated management of landscapes inside and outside PAs, including participatory planning for integrated management in PA buffer zones. These results are related to those of the present project, which also aims to increase public investment in sustainable production systems, as well as local and regional planning with provisions for stabilizing land use changes.
- **Connectivity and conservation of biodiversity in the Colombian Amazon**: this project will work on the strengthening of institutions and local organizations to ensure integrate territorial management, with a number of areas of coincidence with the present project. The Colombia child project will aim to maintain and increase areas with sustainable production systems and/or traditional practices, in order to improve forest cover, increase connectivity and reduce emissions. The institutions involved in Colombia have strong capacities in relation to technological packages for sustainable productive activities, including SFM and the use of hydrobiological resources. Both projects will include indicators and outputs related to ecosystem restoration in fragmented and degraded areas, and the improvement of connectivity, providing opportunities for the exchange of experiences. The present project aims to improve access to public and private credit and financial and market incentives to motivate sustainable production. There are therefore opportunities for collaboration in this regard: the Colombian child project will also support the implementation of the regional green business programme, which will generate experiences of relevance to the present project in relation to community-based forest management (for example value chains for non-timber forest products) and the improvement of forest value.

[6] https://www.thegef.org/project/amazon-sustainable-landscapes-program

- **Sustainable Amazon landscapes (Brazil):** the focus of the present project on local and regional planning for stabilizing land uses coincides with aspects of the child project in Brazil, which aims to achieve innovative and integrated landscape management, with connectivity considerations in areas with high biodiversity values. The Brazil project will also work on the characterization of secondary forests and proposals for its conservation and sustainable use, in an area much larger than that of this project in Peru, with the opportunity to generate useful lessons. Both projects will promote value chains and technical assistance packages for producers. The Brazil child project will support restoration plans for the maintenance of environmental services, integrating different stakeholders and levels of Government, as well as the use of agroforestry systems, providing opportunities for collaboration and exchanges of experiences on these issues. The Brazil project will also be a potential source of lessons on the development and application of policy, norms and control measures aimed at combatting deforestation processes in the Amazon.
- **Capacity Development and Regional Coordination for the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Programme**[7]**:** one of the components of this project will focus on the promotion of collaboration in learning and capacity development between countries and entities participating in the Programme, in relation to natural resource management, deforestation processes, the development of sustainable landscapes and the restoration of forest ecosystems. The coordination project will also facilitate collaboration on policy and regulatory aspects and the development of learning platforms between the three countries, as well as coordination between institutions and the development of a shared information management system.

40. The main opportunity for collaboration with the UNDP/GEF Project **"Transforming Management of Protected Area/Landscape Complexes to Strengthen Ecosystem Resilience"** (GEF ID 5080) is in relation to working with native communities and PA buffer zones. The "PA resilience" project is working in the Yanachaga PA complex, which includes the El Sira Communal Reserve and its buffer zone, part of which coincides with the target districts of the present project. There is also opportunity for collaboration in relation to the improvement of instruments for planning and local management, as the PA Resilience project will improve the institutional framework for planning and management in buffer zones, as well as the strengthening of PA management instruments related to climate change and resilience. Both projects will have a landscape approach, as well as contributing to interinstitutional and inter-sector systems for decision-making. Both projects will promote sustainable production, with an emphasis in the PA Resilience project on systems that are resilient to climate change, which will have potential applicability to the landscapes targeted by the present project.

41. **Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in Amazonia:** this project aims to generate income and food security alternatives with multiple benefits related to biodiversity conservation, climate resilience and the reduction of poverty in two Communal Reserves in the Amazon basin, in the regions of Amazonas and Madre de Dios. Although the EBA project does not coincide geographically with the present project, it will generate important lessons in relation to the provision of technical assistance packages, including community-based forest management, the management of landscapes in communal reserves, and economic activities including cacao production, rubber tapping, fish farming, handicraft production, reforestation and agroforestry. There are also important opportunities for collaboration in the incorporation of strategies for vulnerability reduction, such as community-based and ecosystem-based adaptation.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

[7] https://www.thegef.org/project/capacity-building-and-regional-coordination-amazon-sustainable-landscape-program

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 (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?*

42. The Project will promote the equitable distribution of benefits between all of the actors in the landscape, as well as generating specific opportunities for vulnerable groups such as indigenous people and women, related in particular to forest management, in which the approach of gender equity and environmental sustainability will be addressed. From early stages in project design, participatory and inclusive plans were implemented aimed at receiving inputs from all groups, so that their interests were reflected in the proposed activities.

43. The Project includes the gender perspective in its activities of both design and implementation. During design, the problems, interests and need of all stakeholders have been identified, especially of women, whose participation and empowerment have been promoted. With this aim, the Project has developed a specific Gender Strategy, which will be applied in a cross-cutting manner to all of its activities.

44. In addition, implementation activities have been proposed such as the facilitation of decision-making spaces, to allow men and women to have equitable access to the benefits generated by the Project, with differentiated actions for the strengthening of women's capacities related to their inclusion in processes of participation, as well as through actions including the baseline analysis, the management of non-timber forest products, the establishment of nurseries, feasibility studies of options to improve access to credit, training, and interchanges on agroforestry practices.

45. The project will focus on the promotion of productive practices and systems that are simultaneously:

- Capable of delivering social benefits in terms of productive sustainability, economic profitability and compatibility livelihood systems
- Capable of delivering environmental benefits in the form of increased biodiversity (habitat and connectivity) value, increased carbon storage, increased ecological sustainability, and (by virtue of their social, productive and ecological sustainability) contribution to the stability of the landscape as a whole through reducing the need for farmers to migrate and encroach on natural ecosystems.

46. The delivery of these social, productive and economic benefits from the production practices and systems to be promoted will be a crucial determinant of their uptake and social sustainability, and therefore of the magnitude of their environmental contribution across the landscape.

47. Specifically, the quantifiable socioeconomic benefits of the project will be as follows:

- Increased levels of livelihood benefits as a result of the increased application of practices that contribute to environmental sustainability and landscape stability, in 6,000 farm families and among 700 families of indigenous communities.
- Increased direct participation of different stakeholder groups (including women and indigenous people) in participation structures at regional and local levels taking decisions related to the sustainable, integrated and inclusive management of landscapes
- US$40 million of credit, incentives and insurance disbursed to farmers to benefit sustainable resource management practices, or subject to criteria of environmental sustainability.
- 4,550 farmers (of which at least 30% women) receive technical assistance (3,750 men and 800 women)
- 3,000 farmers (of which at least 30% women) receive financial assistance
- 1,000 farmers (of which at least 30% women) are implementing necessary enterprise and organizational development plans

- 25% of supported farmers increase their productivity by at least 20% (in terms of productivity or profitability) due to the application of the sustainable management practices promoted by the project.

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.*

48. Outcome 3.4 of the project focuses specifically on knowledge management. Effective knowledge management will be essential in ensuring the continued relevance and impacts of the project, as well as allowing the scaling-up of its results elsewhere in the Peruvian Amazon, thereby maximizing impact as well as addressing the risk of "leakage" in the form of possible displacement of the impacts tackled by the project in its own area to other areas.

49. Output 3.4.1: **Systematization of best practices, lessons learned and case studies, including evidence of the special contribution of women and indigenous peoples to the sustainability of Amazonian landscapes:** A first step will be to ensure that the project builds on existing knowledge: to this end, it will build on the studies and consultations carried out during the PPG phase, by carrying out further reviews of previous and emerging academic literature, as well as reports of experiences gained and lessons learned by previous projects, as well as carrying out participatory consultations and diagnostics with the target population. This will focus on, for example, validating and detailing understandings of the main components of the 'drivers, pressures, state, impacts and response' (DPSIR) analytical framework as they relate to the degradation and management of natural resources and biodiversity in the project area; validating effective and sustainable options for natural resource management; and defining how to integrate the delivery of social benefits (especially for indigenous people and women) and environmental benefits.

50. Output 3.4.2: **Communications products developed and disseminated:** communications products will be developed and disseminated throughout the life of the project. These will include:

- Informative materials on the project, its approach and proposals, in order to generate interest in collaboration, as well as to prepare target audiences to receive and take on board subsequent messages and results;
- Briefing documents for policy makers, in order to stimulate discussion and serve as inputs for policy influence;
- Technical documents on specific natural resource management and conservation strategies;
- Dissemination materials aimed at communicating project results to decision makers, institutional actors and project managers beyond the project area, in order to contribute to scaling-up;
- Awareness raising and communication materials related to gender issues and the project's approach and impacts in relation to gender equality.
- Communications materials aimed at local and regional stakeholders, with aim to support project's in engaging and raising awareness regarding project objectives.

51. Output 3.4.3 **System for adaptive management and learning to inform landscape management approaches by decision makers:** in addition to its own adaptive management and monitoring evaluation systems, the project will support the development of capacities and systems for adaptive management among key institutional actors at national, regional and local levels. The aim of this will be that processes of decision-making, planning, management and formulation of regulatory and policy instruments, managed by these actors, will respond appropriately to relevant, accurate and up-to-date information on the condition of key variables, such as the status of natural resources, trends in threats and drivers, available management options and their effectiveness, the institutional landscape and policy and regulatory frameworks. This output will thereby constitute a key link between the systems and capacities

for monitoring proposed under Outcome 1.3, and the processes of planning, zoning, policy formulation, dialogue and financing proposed under Outcomes 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4. Project support will consist of, for example, training and advisory support regarding information access and management, and support in the design of adaptive management systems. This output will also be achieved through the project staff's active participation in international Communities of Practice related to sustainable productive landscapes, including those organized by the UNDP GCP, as well as other international learning and exchange opportunities.

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 assessements under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.:*

52. No changes from that proposed in the PIF.

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	JULY 21, 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**
Adriana Dinu, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator.		6/29/17	Lyes Ferroukhi, Senior Technical Advisor, EBD	+507 302-4500	lyes.ferroukhi@undp.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): Goal 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns) and 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss)

This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable and incorporate productive capacities that create jobs and livelihoods for the poor and those excluded from CPD 2017-2021

This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:
Output 1.3: Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.
Output 1.5: Hectares of land that are managed sustainably under *in-situ* conservation, sustainable use, and/or Access and Benefits Sharing (ABS) regime.

Vertical logic	Indicator	Baseline value	Mid-term Target	Target value	Assumptions
Objective: To generate multiple global environmental benefits through the application of an integrated approach to the management of Amazonian landscape	**1.** Total area of landscapes covered by improved planning and governance frameworks[8]	ZEE has been developed at meso level (pending approval) over the whole landscape (2.17 million ha) No area is yet covered by territorial land use planning (*ordenamiento territorial*) or microzoning See ProDoc **Error! Reference source not found.** for detail.	40% of area of target landscapes (0.9 million ha)	80% of area of target landscapes (1.8 million ha) covered by a combination of management, planning and governance instruments, incorporating considerations of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use: - ZEE, territorial land use planning - Microzoning and forest zoning in selected areas - Regional and local development plans - Monitoring and governance mechanisms and capacities	Political will of institutions to enforce the regulatory frameworks, monitor compliance, allocate resources and incentives to mainstream landscape approach and promote sustainable production and conservation.
	2. Area of of farming systems in the target landscapes managed to favour biodiversity, sustainable land management and ecosystem services (including reductions in carbon emissions)[9]	Baseline area figures not available: 191 farmers (1.9% of the total) had organic certification in 2012 (156 in cacao, 15 in coffee, 13 in oil palm). Numbers of farms with Rainforest Alliance, Utz and other forms of certification to be determined at project	200ha in pilots 2,500ha elsewhere	500ha through support in pilots 10,000ha elsewhere in the target landscapes as a result of awareness and capacity development, strengthening of technical support systems, improved access to market and financial incentives, and improved private sector support to producers.	Stakeholders willingly engage in complying with the regulations, adopting best practices and participating in sustainable and deforestation free supply chains.

[8] ***Indicator 9.1*** *Production landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into their management, supported by objective data.*
[9] Area of farms managed in an integrated manner and providing for sustainability through e.g. responsible use of agricultural chemical, IPM, avoidance of clearance of natural vegetation, maintenance of diversity on farm, soil conservation, integrated fire management.

<table>
<tr><th>Vertical logic</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Baseline value</th><th>Mid-term Target</th><th>Target value</th><th>Assumptions</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>start.</td><td></td><td></td><td rowspan="4">International markets favor sustainable production
Pressures from climate change and natural disasters do not exceed the coping limits of the target production systems
Underlying governance and demographic conditions remain manageable</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Reduction in rates of loss of forest cover in the target area, by forest type[1011]</td><td>Without project conversion of forest to annual crops, cacao, oil palm and pasture, mid-2017 to mid-2023:
<table><tr><th>Forest type</th><th>ha</th></tr><tr><td>Primary</td><td>99,060</td></tr><tr><td>Logged</td><td>89,791</td></tr><tr><td>Secondary</td><td>30,893</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>219,744</td></tr></table></td><td>Avoided conversion of forest to annual crops, cacao, oil palm and pasture:
<table><tr><th>Forest type</th><th>ha</th></tr><tr><td>Primary</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td>Logged</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td>Secondary</td><td>2,000</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>22,000</td></tr></table></td><td>Avoided conversion of forest to annual crops, cacao, oil palm and pasture, mid-2017 to mid-2023:
<table><tr><th>Forest type</th><th>ha</th></tr><tr><td>Primary</td><td>22,592</td></tr><tr><td>Logged</td><td>19,627</td></tr><tr><td>Secondary</td><td>6,179</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>48,398</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>4. Net avoided emissions in the target area, resulting from avoided deforestation and degradation, and the improved management of production systems[1213]</td><td>Without project carbon balance over project period: 58,687,336tCO_2eq net GHG loss (based on ExACT)</td><td>Net avoided emissions as a result of the project: 7,000,000tCO_2eq</td><td>Net avoided emissions as a result of the project: 15,796,553tCO_2 (based on ExACT)</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Number of people (by gender and ethnicity) obtaining net livelihood benefits as a result of the application of sustainable forms of production and resource management[14]</td><td>To be confirmed through household surveys and focus groups.
In the target area, the number of farmers or “producers” is approximately 16,100 (2012) and the population of inhabitants of indigenous communities is 5,000 (2015).</td><td>- 2,000 small producers
- 300 members of indigenous communities</td><td>Increased levels of livelihood benefits as a result of the increased application of practices that contribute to environmental sustainability and landscape stability, in:
- 6,000 small producers
- 700 members of indigenous communities</td></tr>
<tr><td>Component 1:
Improved policy planning and governance to reduce deforestation and enhance sustainable</td><td colspan="5">Outcome 1.1: Land-use policy and planning strengthened and aligned, including the approach of landscape sustainability, resilience and inclusiveness</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>6. Number of land-use policy and planning instruments developed and aligned, including the approach of landscape</td><td>Mesolevel zoning completed
No forestry zoning
No microzoning to date
10 indigenous life plans
Regional Development Plans,</td><td>- 1 Regional Development Plans,
- 7 Local Development Plans, covering the whole project area</td><td>- 2 Regional Development Plans and
- 10 Local Development Plans, covering the whole project area
- 2 Sector Development Plans
- 100,000 ha covered by microzoning,</td><td>Commitment to planning processes at national, regional and local levels</td></tr>
</table>

[10] *SFM1/1* ***Indicator 1*** *Area of high conservation value forest maintained.*

[11] From Prodoc’s Additional Annex N, **Error! Reference source not found.**, Page 228.

[12] *BD Corporate Indicator Amount of GHG emissions avoided; UNDP Peru IRRF indicator 1.3.A.1.1*

[13] From ExACT Results table (see Prodoc’s Additional Annex N, **Error! Reference source not found.**, Page 230).

[14] Relates to UNDP IRRF Indicator 2: # of jobs and livelihood options created through the management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and wastes, by sex and urban/rural location); in this case, the quantitative target refers to numbers of people with improved livelihoods, not necessarily the number of new jobs or livelihood options.

Vertical logic	Indicator	Baseline value	Mid-term Target	Target value	Assumptions
production	sustainability, resilience and inclusiveness[15][16]	Local Development Plans and Sector Development Plans make reference to environmental issues but do not specifically provide for an integrated approach to the management of production landscapes	- 2 Sector Development Plans - 65,000 ha covered by microzoning - 8 additional indigenous life plans	focused on priority localities - 12 additional indigenous life plans	
	Outputs: 1.1.1 National Sector development policies and plans defined in accordance with land-use policy and plans, including concept of landscape sustainability, and based on root cause analyses 1.1.2 2 Regional and 10 local development plans aligned with NAMAs, Forest and Climate Change Strategy, and land use plans 1.1.3 Microzoning (covering 100,000ha) that clearly defines areas for forest conservation, restoration and sustainable use plans 1.1.4 12 additional indigenous life plans elaborated, sensitive to gender and including approach of landscape sustainability				
	Outcome 1.2: Landscape governance strengthened for public policy development, land use management and participatory decision making				
	7. Degree of implementation of sector action plans developed by public and private sector multi-stakeholder platforms[17]	N/A	Two sector action plans with at least 25% achievement of targets related to environmental sustainability	Two sector action plans with at least 50% achievement of targets related to environmental sustainability	Underlying cultural and governance conditions permit effective participation of stakeholders Private sector actors recognise and are willing to respond to issues of environmental sustainability, and invest accordingly
	8. Levels of direct participation of different stakeholder groups (including women and indigenous people) in participation structures at regional and local levels taking decisions related to the sustainable, integrated and inclusive management of landscapes	*Baseline value to be determined at project start*		*Target to be defined at project start*	
	9. Multistakeholder capacities improved for the planning and sustainable management of landscapes	Institutional capacities are weak CAR, CAM are not activated or not performing their role	Capacities of 40 stakeholders being strengthened	At least 60 public and private stakeholders at national, regional and local levels with strengthened capacities in support of sustainable	

[15] **SFM1/1 Indicator 1** Area of high conservation value forest identified

[16] BD4/9 **Indicator 9.2** The degree to which sector policies and regulatory frameworks incorporate biodiversity considerations and implement the regulations; CC2/4 **Indicator 5.** Degree of support for low GHG development in the policy, planning and regulatory framework

[17] Relates to *UNDP Peru IRRF indicator 1:* Number of collaboration mechanisms for the sustainable management of natural resources

Vertical logic	Indicator	Baseline value	Mid-term Target	Target value	Assumptions
		Specific capacities per institution will be evaluated at project start		landscape management, including Ministries, regional and local governments in the Amazon basin, natural resource authorities, CAR, CAM, native communities, producer organizations, technical support entities and academic bodies. *Target capacities per institution will be specified and measures defined through a capacity scorecard to be developed at project start.*	
	Outputs: 1.2.1 National green commodity platforms established 1.2.2 Territorial governance platforms strengthened 1.2.3 Strengthened, gender sensitive community level governance 1.2.4 Technical and institutional capacities developed in at least 60 public and private institutions at national, regional and local levels in support of sustainable landscape management				
	Outcome 1.3: Monitoring and enforcement capacities strengthened				
	10. Implementation of land-use change approval process according to zoning and transparently	Land-use change approval process is not in TUPA of Ucayali and Huanuco regions Authorities are not fully aware of the process and their competencies, resulting in illegal deforestation, especially in large areas.	Land-use change approval process is in TUPA of Ucayali and Huanuco regions	MINAM/ARRFS/ATTFFS/SERFOR/ MINAGRI have the tools, procedures and capacity to apply land-use change approval process adequately, lowering the risk of illegal (or wrongly approved) land-use change	Political will and commitment to combat illegal land use change
	11. % of the unauthorised land use changes detected with monitoring system that result in effective institutional responses	Forestry infractions between 2010 and 2016: Ucayali: 197; Huanuco: 330. Source: http://www.serfor.gob.pe/centro-de-informacion/registros-nacionales/registro-nacional-de-infractores *To be confirmed at project start from SERFOR, OSINFOR and regional governments*	10% increase over baseline percentage	30% increase over baseline percentage	Underlying levels of governance, transparency and commitment to combat environmental infractions
	Outputs: 1.3.1 Effective and transparent land-use change approval mechanism 1.3.2 Real-time, transparent monitoring and analysis system to detect illegal deforestation and land-use change, integrated with control				

Vertical logic	Indicator	Baseline value	Mid-term Target	Target value	Assumptions
	mechanisms 1.3.3 Inspection and enforcement capacities to address violations in land-use regulation 1.3.4 Community-based monitoring (indigenous forestry veedurías)				
	Outcome 1.4: Public finance flows increased to sustain effective territorial governance				
	12. Amount of public funds at national and regional levels committed and disbursed in support of sustainable landscape management, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and sustainable agricultural production models[18]	Regional and local governments in the target area have investment projects related to production chains for a value of US$49 million, of which US$33 million is yet to be executed	In the Amazon in general: - US$100 million committed US$4 million disbursed	In the Amazon in general: - US$200 million committed US$12 million disbursed	Economic conditions remain favourable, allowing governments to invest
	Outputs: 1.4.1 Financing gaps identified for the implementation of policies 1.4.2 Public finance incentives for regional and local governments in support of sustainable landscape management				
Component 2: Financial mechanisms and market incentives promote sustainable production practices	**Outcome 2.1: Green commodity value chains have provided incentives to farmers for sustainable production**				
	13. Volume of products commercialized in the target landscapes that respond to sustainable production criteria, measured by compliance with sustainability criteria agreed by sector platforms and/or third party certification	- Sustainability criteria not yet agreed - 191 farms (1.2% of total) with organic certification in 2012 (CENAGRO)	- 10% of cocoa, oil palm and coffee production in the target landscape complies with platform criteria - 30% increase in volume of cocoa, oil palm and coffee with some form of third party certification (e.g. organic, Rainforest Alliance, Utz, Landscapes)	- 20% of cocoa, oil palm and coffee production in the target landscape complies with platform criteria - 50% increase in volume of cocoa, oil palm and coffee with some form of third party certification (e.g. organic, Rainforest Alliance, Utz, Landscapes)	Private sector actors recognise and are willing to respond to issues of environmental sustainability, and to participate in dialogue
	***Outputs*:** 2.1.1 Strategies for promoting market certifications, jurisdictional certification, companies' sustainable procurement policies 2.1.2 Alliances with private sector and supply-chain actors to support adoption of sustainable practices in landscapes				
	Outcome 2.2 Other sustainable economic activities in landscapes supported and linked to markets				
	14. Number of viable business plans for sustainable economic activities developed and	0	Viable business plans implemented for at least three sustainable economic activities, with	Viable business plans developed and implemented for at least three sustainable economic activities, with benefits for men and women.	Market conditions are favourable for target products

[18] LD3/4 Indicator 3.3 Increased resources flowing to INRM and other land uses from divers sources

Vertical logic	Indicator	Baseline value	Mid-term Target	Target value	Assumptions
	implemented		benefits for men and women.		
	2.2.1 Strategies to promote the development of sustainable deforestation-free economic activities, linked to markets 2.2.2 Linkages of activities with market, financial and public incentives				
	Outcome 2.3: Land users access finance to support conservation and sustainable resource management.				
	15. Volume of credit, incentives and insurance, by number of farmers and area covered, disbursed to benefit sustainable resource management practices or subject to criteria of environmental sustainability[19]	To be determined at project start (there are two REDD projects covering the project area but no conditional direct tranferss)	US$15 million in the Peruvian Amazon as a whole; numbers of farmers and gender breakdown to be determined at project start	US$40 million in the Peruvian Amazon as a whole; numbers of farmers and gender breakdown to be determined at project start	Finance providers are receptive and supportive of sustainable resource management practices
	***Outputs*:** 2.3.1 Credit and insurance schemes promoted to benefit sustainable land practices aligned with National Forest and CC Strategy (farmers, communities etc). 2.3.2 Cost-Benefit Analyses of sustainable practices developed 2.3.3 PES and incentive systems promoted to compensate land users for the implementation of sustainable economic practices and sustainable ecosystem management				
Component 3: Technical capacity installed to restore and sustain ecosystem services in target landscape	**Outcome 3.1: Sustainable and inclusive production models demonstrated to enable scaling-up to landscape level**				
	16. Number of actors that learn about sustainable management practices and their benefits as a result of the pilots[20]	0	Experiences, including those developed by women, demonstrated in pilots to 500 actors with potential to replicate and/or disseminate them	Experiences, including those developed by women, demonstrated in pilots to 1,500 actors with potential to replicate and/or disseminate them	Producers are receptive to messages of environmental sustainability and prepared to modify practices
	Outputs: 3.1.1 Pilots covering 500ha demonstrating sustainable management practices to 1,000 actors with potential to replicate and/or disseminate them 3.1.2 Pilots of community-based sustainable livelihood support options in indigenous areas				
	Outcome 3.2: Farmers and communities enabled to implement more sustainable practices				
	17. Numbers of farmers (male and female) in target areas receiving technical and financial support for the application of	In 2012 (CENAGRO): - There are 16,120 farmers in the target area - In 2012 2,488 male farmers (18.9% of the total) and 531	- 2,000 farmers receive technical assistance (1,640 men and 360 women) for the application of	- 4,550 farmers receive technical assistance (3,350 men and 1,200 women) for the application of sustainable management practices - 3,000 farmers receive financial	Providers of technical and financial support are receptive to messages of environmental

[19] SFM1/2 **Indicator 2:** Number of incentive mechanisms to avoid the loss of high conservation value forests implemented.

[20] LD3/4 **Indicator 3.1** Demonstration results strengthening cross-sector integration of SLM

Vertical logic	Indicator	Baseline value	Mid-term Target	Target value	Assumptions
	sustainable management practices[21], and applying enterprise and organizational development plans necessary for these practices to be viable and sustainable	women (18% of women farmers) received technical training or business advice - 1,961 farmers were receiving finance	sustainable management practices - 1,000 farmers receive financial assistance for the application of sustainable management practices - 5,000 farmers are implementing necessary enterprise and organizational development plans	assistance for the application of sustainable management practices - 1,000 farmers are implementing necessary enterprise and organizational development plans -	sustainability and prepared to adjust support accordingly
	18. Number of farmers (of those who receive technical assistance), by area and gender, with increases in per hectare productivity levels due to the application of the sustainable management practices promoted by the project	Productivity levels in agricultural commodities are low due to inadequate technology and investment *Baseline productivity levels for participating farmers to be determined at project start.*	40% of supported producers (male and female) are applying sustainable practices	25% of supported farmers (male and female) increase their productivity by at least 20% (in terms of productivity or profitability)	Direct support is provided by technical and financial institutions.
	3.2.1 TA systems, tools, methodologies and capacities for delivery of technical support integrating principles of gender equity 3.2.2 Technical assistance programs rolled out in alliance with supply-chain actors and local/regional governments, to deliver support to green commodity producers, integrating principles of gender equity				
	Outcome 3.3: Ecological restoration and conservation programmes with public and private stakeholder participation				
	19. Area of degraded landscapes subject to restoration and/or conservation in order to restore ecosystem services, with provisions for sustainability of management[22]	Restoration: 0ha Conservation: - 125,000ha of PAs - 25,000ha of conservation concessions - 128 ha of private conservation areas - 9,000 ha of regional conservation areas proposed	Restoration: 1,500ha Conservation: 1,500ha increase	Restoration: 4,000ha Conservation: 4,000ha increase	Local actors and communities are committed to environmental restoration and conservation Public investment projects are willing to receive technical assistance

[21]With specific reference to e.g. responsible use of agricultural chemical, IPM, avoidance of clearance of natural vegetation, maintenance of diversity on farm, soil conservation, integrated fire management.

[22] SFM3/5 **Indicator 5:** Area of forest resources restored in the landscape, stratified by forest management actors; CC2/4 **Indicator 4.** Deployment of low GHG technologies and practices; IRRF 1.5.A.1.1 Number of hectares under in situ conservation regime.

Vertical logic	Indicator	Baseline value	Mid-term Target	Target value	Assumptions
	Outputs: 3.3.1 Local restoration initiatives in priority localities, covering 4000ha of degraded landscapes 3.3.2 Local conservation initiatives in priority localities, covering 4,000ha				
	Outcome 3.4 Knowledge effectively managed in support of the sustainable management of productive landscapes throughout the Peruvian Amazon				
	20. Numbers of institutions that receive publications and communications products aimed at improving knowledge and practices of sustainable management of Amazonian landscapes	0	40 institutions	100 institutions	Receptiveness among institutions to messages related to environmental sustainabilty in production landscapes
	3.4.1 Systematization of best practices, lessons learned and case studies, including evidence of the special contribution of women and indigenous peoples to the sustainability of Amazonian landscapes 3.4.2 Communications products developed and disseminated 3.4.3 System for adaptive management and learning to inform landscape management approaches by decision makers				
PM	**21.** Numbers of project work plans, internal project planning meetings and project board meetings in which specific use is made of reliable data on indicator status	N/A	All project work plans, minutes of internal project planning meetings and minutes of project board meetings make reference to the specific use of reliable data on indicator status as a guide to planning and decision making		

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

STAP comments	
This highly ambitious program appears to draw very little on past knowledge and experience, including little explicit evidence from projects that have worked or failed in this area, or lessons from the GEF portfolio in the same and other regions. Given so many past investments in this area, it is surprising that this document provides little evidence of this or proof of concept for proposed activities.	The context description and problem analyses in the ProDoc, on which the proposed project strategies are based, are derived from an extensive review of academic and grey literature on the results of scientific studies and past experiences (please see bibliography in the ProDoc annexes. Examples of lessons learned on which Project design builds, and to which references are made in the ProDoc, are as follows: - The USAID-funded DEVIDA programme has had considerable success in the area promoting the production of commodity crops, including cacao, coffee and oil palm (all of which are addressed by this project), inserting them successfully into the social, productive and marketing frameworks of the area. The ProDoc also references studies into the factors determining the viability and sustainability of these commodities and their value chains. - The USAID-funded Peru Cocoa Alliance: aspects of this programme, which are taken into account in project design include the promotion of agroforestry systems to generate income in short, medium and long terms; promotion of public-private partnerships, with emphasis on the role of the private sector in developing productive value chains; linking producers to the finance sector; and attention to marketing, including national platforms and fairs. - The UNODC-BMZ Project "Sustainable Agricultural Development to reduce poverty through an environmentally sustainable approach and gender empowerment": this project has had success in linking small cocoa producers to specialist export markets, and in promoting production in agroforestry systems with native species, and has shown the importance of promoting producer organization, developing administrative and financial capacities, providing reliable technical support, and the use of marketing seals (organic and fair trade). - Commercial forest plantation enterprises in the area: the project will not promote forestry monocultures, but has built on lessons from these enterprises in enrichment planting and in linkages with entities such as ICRAF for the supply of genetic material, as necessary.

	- Timber concessions: learning from the largely negative experiences to date in terms of governance, land use conflicts and deforestation (including indirect effects on informal clearance by settlers), the project will not promote this model but will instead focus on addressing the threats that it poses through the strengthening of governance and of land use planning. - Fish farming initiatives of the IIAP: the project includes models learned during visits to IIAP initiatives during the PPG phase, including the farming of Amazonian fish, with positive effects on food security, incomes, sustainable development and environmental stability, and the promotion of integrated farms including trees, livestock and fish. - UNDP SECO coffee project: the project will build on the progress made in dynamizing actors in the coffee value chain for the development of a sustainability plan for the sector through a sector platform. - National Programme for Forest Conservation (PNCB/MINAM): the project will build on positive experiences of PNCB with conservation agreements in native communities, includinf the promotion of deforestation-free sustainable production systems, the development of the GEOBOSQUES deforestation monitoring tool and multi-stakeholder collaboration in the formulation of the ENBCC. - Management of the Cordillera Azul National Park by the NGO CIMA Cordillera Azul, including effective collaboration with buffer zone communities in sustainable production systems and planning.
Threats to biodiversity and integrated landscape management (i.e. agricultural expansion, roads, energy infrastructure, mining oil and game, illegal timber trade) are described well but generally, without quantified data, in most cases, which is surely available.	An extensive literature review was carried out during project formulation, the results of which are reflected in the descriptions of the project context and threats analysis and in the proposals of strategies, outputs and activities (with supporting quantitative data tables and figures in ProDoc annexes).
For a large $112 million project (in GEF funding) the technical quality of this document is light and it should focus more on what is proven to work, or is theorized to work in the future, than on intentions. A weakness throughout the PFD is that it rarely provides explicit analysis or lessons learned from past success, or to the relevant scientific literature to validate claims on approaches such as protected area investments and financing, integrated land use (including communities and CBNRM) and so on. STAP reviewers, in	Please see response to the first comment above.

reading this PFD, frequently noted very significant claims that did not provide confirmation of a proof of concept or other evidence. Indeed, there is little or no explicit evidence of lessons being incorporated from earlier projects (including GEF).	
The assessment of risks are not well developed in the view of STAP, particularly where the complexity of the program "makes the overall risk substantial" by the PFD's own admission. Key risks such as protected area financing, the devolution of rights to communities, the relative viability of forest-based land uses, the capacity to implement regulations are ignored or addressed superficially. Of particular note is that there is little specific analysis of socio-economic issues such as the impact of parks, land rights, regulatory restrictions, etc. on society, especially local people and groups which may be marginalized.	A project-specific risk analysis is included in the Project Document, including the following social and biophysical factors which are of specific relevance to the focus of this project on the sustainable management of production landscapes: - Resistance among producers and policy makers to the introduction of environmental considerations into target sectors - Climate change places additional stressors on the target ecosystems and undermines the viability of productive alternatives supported by the project - Poor land tenure and governance conditions in already disturbed or deforested areas leads producers to colonize primary forest - Climate related disasters affect livelihoods
Risks related to future potential agricultural expansion and infrastructure development in the Amazon (as outlined in the PFD) cannot be understated. As currently being explored in the Commodities IAP, the pressure for increasing expansion of the oil palm estate is significant. Massive expansion in oil palm commodity production in the Amazon, of course, would be a biodiversity and hydrological disaster as well as a CO2 emissions source of considerable consequence. Future growth in commodities production, such as oil palm and cacao, should be restricted to already cleared land (and some of that land should also be reforested). Discussion on growth in energy infrastructure should also include the issue of transmission lines. Innovative alternatives to cleared rights of way should be explored. Expansion of the railway network in the region in the past, for example in Carajas, represented a direct contributor to extensive deforestation in the region, as well as the illegal trade in timber.	The major focus of this project is on creating conditions and capacities to ensure that the development of production sectors such as oil palm is carried out in such a way as to minimize negative environmental impacts, especially the advance of the agricultural frontier. This will be achieved through a combination of zoning instruments (to minimized expansion into areas of high environmental vulnerability), improved governance, and improved technical capacity for applying sustainable practices, accompanied with targeted investments in restoration.
Perhaps the weakest area of the PFD is discussion of the theory of change, which is only discussed in general terms. The PFD would be much stronger if it clearly stated a proposed theory of change, based on lessons from past experience, that could be explicitly tested during implementation of the program, thus providing validated evidence to justify this and future interventions. A possible example would be: landholders (including parks) and communities are deterministic of land use outcomes. The purpose of the program is to "get incentives for maintaining or rehabilitating biodiversity right" at landholder community level by (1) strengthening land rights (2)	A project-specific theory of change diagram has been developed and included (Figure X), together with a diagram (Figure Y) illustrating how the key design elements of the project fit into the theory of change of the ENBCC, and a Table (Z) explaining the incremental contribution of the project to the key elements of the ENBCC theory of change.

strengthening knowledge and capacity to make good decisions (3) incorporating the costs and benefits of biodiversity impacts into land use through zoning, incentives and by addressing perverse subsidies (4) addressing macro-drivers like roads and (5) monitoring and evaluating (researching?) if this hypothesis is correct. STAP welcomes the opportunity to work with the proponents in the development of central theory of change proposed for this initiative.	

Comments from Canada Council member	
For a program of this size the technical quality of the Project Framework Document is quite light and should focus less on intentions and more on what is proven/theorized to work.	Detailed information is presented in the ProDoc text and annexes on the results of high quality studies by institutions including CIFOR, CATIE and the World Agroforestry Centre on the factors shown to determine farmers' decisions on resource management and technology adoption in the Peruvian Amazon. Additional Annex K of the ProDoc provides examples of candidate production systems that have already been tested in similar conditions to those of the project localities, and which may be included in the proposed pilots. The project will adopt an adaptive and participatory, rather than prescriptive, approach to the definition of the technologies to be applied, which will be confirmed through processes of participatory analysis and planning with the target farmers early on in the implementation phase.
Component 2: This component notes that it will promote access to land use planning and innovative financing mechanisms. It should be made clear whether this project will enable a comprehensive regional land use planning approach to help structure and manage land use in the region. If a payment for ecosystem services scheme is to be implemented, a mechanism for the measurement and monitoring of this scheme must be created. In addition, the discussion on enforcement roles and responsibilities is brief and should be further elaborated.	The project will support land use planning in accordance with the specific procedures and criteria set out in the relevant legislation and regulations that have been established in Peru. As explained under Output 2.3.3, project support to the establishment of incentive schemes will include MRV mechanisms. Project Outcome 1.3 focuses specifically on the strengthening of capacities for monitoring and enforcement.
Component 3: We are supportive of the consensus-based, collaborative approach to identifying appropriate policies and regulations. While this may mean that little detail can be provided in the Project Framework Document, this component is still vague and further elaboration should be provided on how this approach would take form.	Based on the results of PPG analyses and consultations, priority will be given to strengthening planning and regulatory instruments (see Outcomes 1.1. and 1.2 for proposals) rather than higher level policy instruments.

STAP's suggestion with respect to reviewing what has/has not worked well in past projects and the application of lessons learned in this context would be particularly useful under this component.	
The project offers fairly detailed targets, for protected area expansion and GHG emissions, for example, but there is little information provided on how those targets were developed or how they will be reached. We request that more information be provided on target setting, as well as the measurement against those targets.	Detailed explanations are provided in Annex M of the calculations on which project targets in relation to deforestation and carbon benefits are based.

German Council Member Comments	
Germany requests including all ongoing programs aiming at biodiversity conservation, reducing deforestation and enhancing sustainable land use and related to the same sectors and geographies (e. g. ProAmbiente, Peru) as well as already committed finance (e.g. restoration loan Germany-Brazil).	Reference is made to ProAmbiente in Section III, together with explanation of its relevance to the project.
Germany also suggests describing specific activities and expected impacts in relation to already running programmes implemented and/or financed by governments and public and private donors	In the description of the project baseline, complementary initiatives (public, private and donor-funded) are described.
The proposal would also benefit from including lessons learned through existing regional initiatives in addressing the "pan-amazonian" drivers of biodiversity loss and from including a critical analysis of the actual market situation of environmental-friendly production in the Amazon region as well as a cost-benefit analysis of related value chains.	These comments will be appropriately responded to at programme level.
The program approach is based on the development of four individual national projects, which lack, although united under the umbrella of the "Amazon region", a clearly laid out regional approach. They are basically a sum of national initiatives, whose objectives and expected results do not show the regional thread and therefore the expected impacts to be achieved in the Amazon biome.	These comments will be appropriately responded to at programme level.
Component 2: Integrated Landscape Management, "…(v) Enhancement of institutional capacities to monitor deforestation" should specify the interactions with existing activities such as the regional project Monitoring of Deforestation, Forest Use and Changes in Land Use in the Pan Amazon Forest run by ACTO. The proposal should consider progress already made in this regard.	These comments will be appropriately responded to at programme level.
Component 3: include evidence of political will in the mentioned	These comments will be appropriately responded to at

government sectors (mining, energy, infrastructure, agriculture) to engage in the program	programme level.
Component 4: Capacity building and regional cooperation. The proposal envisages regional cooperation from the perspective of south – south learning, supporting, among other activities a learning platform in priority thematic areas, preliminary mentioned: monitoring deforestation, climate change, forest management. There is a duplication of efforts in relation to the activities and progress that PRA and ACTO have made in this area. Duplications need to be avoided and potential synergies identified and used.	These comments will be appropriately responded to at programme level.
The proposed program defines its regional character mostly in terms of territorial coverage (83% of the biome), however it does not consider the established institutions and the amazon governance by ignoring the existence and role of the unique Governmental Regional Organization that recognizes the transboundary nature of the Amazon. The regional institutional sustainability is therefore not considered in this proposal.	These comments will be appropriately responded to at programme level.
Regionally, ACTO is the intergovernmental forum for cooperation in the Amazon. This mandate emanated from the eight Member Countries of the Organization. ACTO and its ongoing regional projects should be considered in the proposal to promote the scaling up of the program.	These comments will be appropriately responded to at programme level.
Predominantly weak organizational capacity of rural population and the informality of forest-based value chains should be taken into consideration as factors to be addressed in order to enhance the dissemination of new land use models.	Output 1.2.3 focused specifically on strengthened, gender sensitive community level governance structures Component 2 places strong emphasis on the strengthening of value chains for products derived from environmentally-friendly production systems.
In the analysis of socio-economic benefits, direct short-term benefits should be included in order to stimulate adherence to proposed innovations.	The project will support the application of a range of incentives, operating at a range of time scales, including direct payments through PES schemes, access to credit and insurance, and market incentives (see in particular Outcomes 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3).
Regarding potential risks: The risk that landowners/farmers do not change their land use strategies towards "environment-friendly" land use is underestimated, particularly if immediate economic benefits are uncertain: The risk should be reassessed on the base of a cost benefit analysis (from the farmers' perspective) and related mitigation strategies (e.g. long term	Detailed analyses are presented in the text and annexes of the results of research carried out by scientific institutions in the region into the determining factors of technology adoption and application by farmers, and the results of these analyses are reflected in the management practices that are proposed, in the risk matrix, and in the project targets (which are

rural extension programmes) should be included in the framework. □ Include risk mitigation measures/safeguards regarding the risk of land registration leading to an increase in land acquisition, speculation and subsequent forest clearing. □ Add risk mitigation measures to the Columbia Child Project, where they are completely missing. □ Consider risk of over-subsidization and/or contradicting incentives (e. g. upfront finance vs. performance based) through financing by other international donors or domestic governments, include a permanent coordinating mechanism in order to mitigate this risk.	correspondingly conservative).
Regarding coordination with other initiatives: Due to the complexity and scope of the program, coordination is a major challenge. We advise to coordinate the program during the planning and implementation phases with all relevant stakeholders (see also comments above) and donors, including GIZ and KFW sector programs in the region.	During the PPG phase of the Peru Sustainable Productive Landscapes Child Project, complementary donor-supported initiatives were identified and synergies explored, including with USAID, NORAD, GIZ, World Bank, among others. Specifically, the project will complement the USAID Cocoa Alliance and conservation efforts, the Joint Declaration of Intent signed between Peru, Germany and Norway, the GIZ-supported ProAmbiente and Community-based Conservation II, and the Forest Investment Programme. Coordination with these initiatives has been facilitated through joint field visits and active participation in the PPG's multiple technical workshops.

Japan Council Member Comments	
JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) will launch the technical cooperation for REDD＋ in Amazon in 2016. In this project, JICA plans to upgrade early warning system for deforestation by using satellite images of JAXA's ALOS2, and give training of Remote Sensing. In this GEF project, Geographic Information System (GIS) will plan to use, but the specifications for the system are not clear enough. In order to achieve consistency between two systems, close coordination with JICA is highly recommended.	References to JICA investments in forest monitoring and training is made in the text on Baseline Investments in Section II, Relevance to other Initiatives in Section III, and the explanation of Output 1.3.2 in Section IV, as well as Table 24 in Additional Annex H.
Each projects have some training course for capacity development, in order to create synergy between projects, close coordination for training courses with JICA is highly recommended.	

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS[23]

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

PPG GRANT APPROVED AT PIF: USD $ 135,000			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount Plan Initiation (A)	***Amount Spent To date (B)***	***Amount Committed(C)***
B.1 Conformation and orientation of team and establishment of relations of consultation and participation	3,710	6,997	
B.2 general analysis of context and validation of the selection of pilot sites	35,552	29,023	
B.3 detailed analysis of context	43,597	36,952	
B.4 generating proposals of strategies (ToC)	38,702	37,136	
B.5 definition of mechanisms of participation, social and environmental impact analysis of gender analysis	6,438	3,699	
B.6 definition of results frameworks and system of monitoring and evaluation	22,342	27,613	
B.7 confirmation of implementation arrangements, partnership agreements and commitments of cofinancing	11,569		13,362
B.8 formulation of budget	7,420		4,094
B.9 drafting documents	40,455	10,444	31,206
B.10 validation workshop	15,560	4,324	22,206
B.11 delivery of Final documentation	5,710		4,000
TOTAL	**231,055**	**156,188**	**74,867**

[23] 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