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Project title: Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru		
Country: Peru	Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity): UNOPS	Execution Modality: Agency-implemented
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): Outcome 1 on “inclusive and sustainable growth and development” of the Country Programme Document for Peru, 2017 - 2021		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate risk	UNDP Gender Marker: GEN2	
Atlas Award ID: 00134519	Atlas Project/Output ID: 00126088	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6521	GEF Project ID number: 10592	
LPAC meeting date: Expected June 2021		
Latest possible date to submit to GEF: May 18, 2021		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: June 17, 2021		
Planned start date: July 2021		Planned end date: July 2025
Expected date of posting of Mid-Term Review to ERC: N.A.		Expected date of posting Terminal evaluation report to ERC: April 2025
<p>Brief project description: During GEF-7, the Small Grants Programme in Peru will support initiatives on community-based natural resources management and biodiversity conservation in three target landscapes in the Peruvian Andes: (i) Cusco, (ii) Puno, and (iii) Tacna-Capaso. The most characteristic ecosystems in these landscapes are high-altitude grasslands (<i>puna</i>), wetlands (<i>bofedales</i>), glacial and periglacial formations, and Andean forest relicts of trees of the <i>Polylepis</i> genus (<i>queñuales</i>). Biodiversity in these ecosystems is threatened by unsustainable land-use practices, fuelwood extraction, poaching, the introduction of invasive alien species, and unsustainable mining activities. The programme will support participatory planning processes at the landscape level, continuing the activities started during GEF-6 that convened multi-stakeholder governance platforms in the target landscapes and supported the adoption on landscape management strategies. These strategies identified and prioritized actions to restore and conserve biodiversity in each landscape while improving the livelihoods and wellbeing of the inhabitants of these territories. During GEF-7, the programme will build on the results from these participatory planning processes, and support community-led initiatives on (i) sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and natural resources, (ii) sustainable agricultural production systems, and (iii) sustainable livelihoods. Community-led initiatives will be supported by the programme with small grants and technical assistance. Technical assistance will be provided by programme-funded strategic initiatives in each target landscape, and through partnerships with government agencies, education and research institutions, non-governmental organizations, and other development partners. Initiatives supported during GEF-7 will focus on upscaling initiatives to address the priorities identified in landscape strategies, especially successful technologies, practices, and production models that had been demonstrated during GEF-6. The programme is expected to benefit directly approximately 3,000 inhabitants of the target landscapes, restore 8,000 hectares of degraded land (especially grasslands), and improve land use management in 30,000 additional hectares.</p>		

FINANCING PLAN		
GEF Trust Fund		USD 1,959,132
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP		USD 1,959,132
CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING		
UNDP		USD 400,000
Regional governments		
Cusco		USD 2,702,319
Tacna		USD 500,000
Tacna		USD 300,000
Provincial governments		
Candarave		USD 200,000
Melgar		USD 700,000
Local governments		
Ccapacmarca		USD 150,000
Pomacanchi		USD 100,000
Pucará		USD 100,000
CSOs		
CSOs (grantees)		USD 485,000
CSOs (grantees)		USD 700,000
(2) Total confirmed co-financing		USD 6,337,319
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)		USD 8,296,451
SIGNATURES		
Signature:	Agreed by Ministry of Environment (MINAM)	Date/Month/Year:
Signature:	Agreed by UNOPS	Date/Month/Year:
Signature:	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year:
Key GEF Project Cycle Milestones:		
<p>Project document signature: within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement First disbursement date: within 40 days of GEF CEO endorsement Inception workshop date: within 60 days of GEF CEO endorsement Operational closure: within 3 months of posting of TE to UNDP ERC Financial closure: within 6 months of operational closure</p>		

I. TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Table of Contents.....	3
II.	Development Challenge.....	6
	2.1. Ecosystems.....	6
	2.2. Areas of regional and global biodiversity relevance	9
	2.3. Main threats.....	10
	2.4. Baseline scenario.....	11
	2.5. Preferred solution	15
	2.6. Barriers.....	15
	2.7. Socio-economic context.....	16
	2.8. Consistency with national priorities.....	18
III.	Strategy.....	19
IV.	Results and Partnerships.....	24
	4.1. Expected results.....	24
	4.2. Risks.....	32
	4.3. Stakeholder engagement.....	34
	4.4. Gender equality and women’s empowerment	36
	4.6. Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up	37
V.	Project Results Framework	40
VI.	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan	45
VII.	Governance and Management Arrangements	47
VIII.	Financial Planning and Management.....	52
IX.	Total Budget and Work Plan	56
X.	Legal Context	60
XI.	Risk Management	60
XII.	Mandatory Annexes.....	62
	Annex 1. GEF budget.....	64
	Annex 2. Project map and geospatial coordinates of project areas.....	82
	Annex 3. Multi Year Work Plan	94
	Annex 4. Monitoring Plan.....	98
	Annex 5. UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)	111
	Annex 6. UNDP Risk Register.....	129
	Annex 7. Overview of Technical Consultancies.....	137
	Annex 8. Stakeholder Engagement Plan	141
	Annex 9. People and organizations consulted during preparation of the programme.....	152
	Annex 10. Gender Analysis and Action Plan.....	154
	Annex 11. Procurement plan.....	158
	Annex 12. COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework.....	159
	Annex 13. GEF Core indicators	162
	Annex 14. GEF 7 Taxonomy.....	167
	Annex 15. SGP Operational Guidelines	173

Annex 16. Procedures for chance finds.....174
Annex 17. Species in target landscapes175
Annex 18. Cofinancing letters178
Annex 19. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report.....179

Acronyms

CBO	Community-based organization
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CIP	International Potato Center
CSO	Civil society organization
FAGA	Amazonian Fruits and Andean Grains Initiative Against Malnutrition and Poverty (Initiative) <i>Iniciativa Frutos Amazónicos y Granos Andinos contra la desnutrición y la pobreza</i>
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
HDI	Human Development Index
INIA	National Institute for Agricultural Innovation <i>Instituto Nacional de Innovación Agraria</i>
masl	Meters above sea level
MIDAGRI	Ministry of Rural Development and Irrigation <i>Ministerio de Desarrollo Agrario y Riego</i>
MINAM	Ministry of the Environment <i>Ministerio del Ambiente</i>
MSP	Medium Sized Project
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGP	Non-governmental organization
NSC	National Steering Committee
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Review
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PRODUCE	Ministry of Production
SERFOR	National Forest and Wildlife Service <i>Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre</i>
SERNANP	Natural Protected Areas Service <i>Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado</i>
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
UNDP-GEF	UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
VCD	Value chain development

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Peru is one of only seventeen megadiverse countries on the planet. Its rainforests, cloud forests, tropical deciduous forests, and coastal and marine areas are widely recognized as being of global significance. Lesser known, but also of great biodiversity significance, is the puna ecoregion of the high Andes. The puna ecoregion is a high elevation (3,200 to 6,600 masl) montane grassland extending from Southern Peru through north western Bolivia into northern Argentina. The puna of the Southern Cordillera of the Peruvian Andes stretches across the regions of Cusco, Arequipa, Puno, Moquegua, and Tacna and is characterized by snow-capped peaks, mountain pastures, high-altitude lakes, extensive plateaus, and poorly developed soils. The puna encompasses a variety of fragile ecosystems, including *bofedales* (diverse wetland plant communities at high altitudes), and Andean forest relicts of plants of different species of the *Polylepis* and *Puya* genera. The predominant vegetation varies between puna areas, but it is generally characterized by grasses and small shrubby species.

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

During GEF-7, the focus of the SGP Peru is to build on existing partnerships developed during previous phases of the SGP in Peru to scale up successful production models, technologies and practices demonstrated during GEF-6. Hence, the starting point for the selection of the target landscapes for SGP Peru during GEF-7 is precisely those areas in Arequipa, Cusco, Puno, and Tacna where the programme was active during GEF-6. During the preparation of the programme for GEF-7, these areas were assessed to focus the programme's actions on those areas where the replication of these technologies and practices could have the largest impact on biodiversity conservation. Consistent with that approach, the target landscapes for SGP in GEF-7 have been defined taking into consideration: (i) areas that have been designated as having a high priority for biodiversity conservation by the Peruvian Natural Protected Areas Service (SERNANP), the Peruvian National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR), and the regional governments of Arequipa, Cusco, Puno, and Tacna; (ii) areas that have been designated as a high priority for ecosystems and land restoration by the Peruvian National Programme for the Restoration of Degraded Ecosystems and Lands (PRO-REST); (iii) areas that are characterized by high agrobiodiversity, including areas that had been designated as Agrobiodiversity Zones by the National Institute for Agricultural Innovation (INIA), under the Ministry of Rural Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI); and, (iv) lands that provide opportunities to improve the connectivity between the areas mentioned under (i), (ii) and (iii). The total extension of the areas where the SGP was active during GEF-6 was 3.2 million ha, while the total area of target landscapes for GEF-7 is 1.6 million ha. The maps in Annex 2 show the locations and boundaries of the target landscapes for GEF-7.

2.1. Ecosystems

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

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

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

Dry puna grassland. The Central Andean dry puna ecosystem has an area of 141,000 km², located in southwestern Peru and northwestern Bolivia at altitudes that range from 3,200 to 6,600 masl. The climate in this ecosystem is dry, with annual average temperatures that fluctuate from below zero to 15°C, and an average precipitation of 250 to 500 mm per year. The vegetation in the dry puna is dominated by open meadows populated by grasses (e.g. *Agrostis*, *Calamagrostis*, *Festuca* and others), herbs, mosses, and lichens. Common formations in the dry puna are thickets of the small bushy species of *Parastrephia lepidophylla*, *Margyricarpus sp.*, and *Azorella compacta* (locally referred to as *tolares*, *cangllares* and *yaretales*). Small, high Andean relict forests may include populations of *Polylepis spp* (*queñua* trees), *Buddleia sp.* (*colle*) and *Escallonia sp.* (*chachacomo*). A harsh climate, lower concentrations of oxygen in the air, drought, and frost have given way to notable adaptations and unique life forms. For example, plant species in the dry puna have very slow growth, and some have a high resin content like *Diplostemium tovari* (*supu-tola*) and *Ribes brachybotrys* (*mullu-mullu*). These two plant species are endemic to the puna and have traditional uses, as they are used as fuel for cooking or heating.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The target landscapes in Cusco, Puno and Tacna-Capaso have a combined extension of 1.65 million hectares. The predominant ecosystems in the landscapes are wet puna grassland (34%), dry puna grassland (23%), and glaciers and periglacial areas (25%). Agricultural lands cover an area of 85,000 ha, or close to 5% of the total area. Table 1, below, shows the classification of the different land uses and ecosystems that are represented in the three target landscapes. Map 5, in Annex 2, illustrates the classification of land uses in the target landscapes.

Table 1. Land use and ecosystems in target landscapes

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

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

2.2. Areas of regional and global biodiversity relevance

The programme will implement activities to improve the conservation status and connectivity of areas of regional and global biodiversity relevance, including proposed Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA)¹, and areas classified by the Peruvian government as regional conservation priorities. Proposed KBAs within the project regional scope are the Yucamani Volcano, Covire, Quincemil, and Lagunillas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3. Main threats

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

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

Fuelwood and peat extraction. The demand for fuel is a major contributing factor to the degradation of Andean ecosystems. This demand drives illegal fuelwood extraction from Andean forest relicts and shrublands for household use and charcoal production. For example, more than 80% of people living in the districts within the Tacna-Capaso landscape use firewood and resinous shrubby vegetation as fuel for domestic activities.² In some areas, such as the

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

Puno region, the production of charcoal from *Polylepis*' trees occurs on-site, sometimes igniting wildfires that, between 2018 and 2020, damaged more than 29,000 hectares. During the same period, in Cusco, 500 wildfires left 25,300 ha burned.³ Peat or *champa* is another energy source used for cooking or heating homes among local Andean communities. However, the extraction of peat leads to soil loss and degrades *bofedales*.⁴

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

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

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

Climate change. The Andean ecosystems are vulnerable to climate change impacts, including changes in precipitation, and longer and more intense drought events. Climate change also affects the geographic and altitudinal distribution of species, as well as the growing and reproduction cycles of plants and animals in the Peruvian Andes. Droughts increase the mortality of young camelids and cause weight loss in adult animals. Losses of livestock during drought events usually lead to an increase in activities to replace the loss of income, including activities with a negative impact on ecosystems such as firewood extraction and poaching. Districts in Cusco, Puno and Tacna have varying levels of vulnerability to drought, from low to high.

2.4. Baseline scenario

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

Indigenous Communities.

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

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

degradation, and reduce the use of pesticides that contain persistent organic pollutants (POPs). These activities have also made contributions to food security, poverty reduction, access to health and education, and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

During the programme's initial phases in Peru, the regional focus of its activities was in the north-western coastal region of the country. Later, during GEF-4, the focus turned to the Andean provinces of Ayacucho, Apurimac and Huancavelica, where the programme supported activities related to the conservation of agrobiodiversity, mountain ecosystems, and dry forests. Activities during GEF-5 covered three core regions: (i) the central highlands, where the programme supported actions on conservation of agrobiodiversity, (ii) the southern highlands, where the programme promoted activities on mountain ecosystems management based on sustainable alpaca breeding practices, and (iii) the north-western coastal areas of dry forests (e.g. Tumbes, Piura and Lambayeque). Throughout these initial phases, the programme has evolved continuously, while at the same time maintaining the main core strategy of supporting community projects, aimed at producing global environmental benefits, from sustainable use and conservation of natural resources, building local capacities, improving economic and living standards, and enabling cooperation among different types of stakeholders.

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

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

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

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

Associated baseline initiatives, public sector. During GEF-7, SGP Peru will continue strengthening partnerships with local governments at region, province and district levels to leverage resources for the achievement of the

programme's results. Key initiatives at these three levels have been identified during project preparation and constitute the baseline for the programme actions in the three targeted landscapes:

- **Regional government of Cusco.** The regional government of Cusco is promoting actions to improve water management practices in the region. As part of this initiative, the government is implementing projects on watershed management along the Apurimac and Vilcanota rivers. These projects will implement activities on soil and water management and contribute to the reforestation of areas along riverbanks. As part of the activities, the projects will also raise the awareness and build the capacities of local communities with regards to water and watershed management. Water management will continue to be a key priority for the SGP Peru during GEF-7, as it is recognized by most stakeholders as a key limiting factor for the adoption of sustainable land use practices in the targeted landscapes.
- **Regional government of Tacna.** The regional government of Tacna is implementing a management plan for the Vilacota-Maure Regional Conservation Area that seeks to improve the conservation of habitats and wildlife and promote economic activities based on the sustainable use of natural resources by local communities. As part these efforts, the government is executing a project to develop ecotourism services in that region. The government of Tacna is also implementing a programme (i.e. PROCOMPITE) to improve alpaca breeding practices and develop products based on alpaca fibres. These initiatives will enable conservation activities and the promotion of sustainable livelihoods (incl. ecotourism) by communities participating in the SGP in the landscape of Tacna-Capaso.
- **Government of the Province of Candarave.** The government of Candarave (Tacna) will implement a project to improve water management, including the construction of irrigation works and the development of local capacities related to sustainable water management practices. SGP Peru will continue supporting initiatives by local communities to improve water management practices, as these are a key enabling factor for the adoption of improved land and agricultural management practices by local communities.
- **Government of the Province of Lampa.** The government of Lampa (Puno) is promoting activities to improve alpaca breeding practices, including actions to adopt sustainable grassland management practices, and to develop products based on alpaca fibres. SGP Peru will continue supporting activities by local communities to conserve the genetic diversity of alpaca herds, improve grazing practices, and promote sustainable livelihoods based on the production and commercialization of products that use alpaca-fibre obtained under sustainable practices. During GEF-6, SGP Peru supported community-led initiatives to demonstrate sustainable alpaca breeding and grazing practices. These practices are a priority for replication during GEF-7 and SGP is planning to partner with the government of Lampa and other stakeholders with this purpose.
- **Government of the Province of Melgar.** The government of Melgar (Puno) will start the implementation of a project on agrobiodiversity conservation, with a focus on sustainable water management. The project will work with local communities to build small water works (e.g. micro reservoirs, infiltration fields) and reforest areas along watersheds. The government of Melgar is also preparing a project to restore ecosystem services through reforestation activities, and actions to improve land and water management. SGP Peru will continue supporting initiatives by local communities to improve water management and adopt sustainable agricultural practices that benefit biodiversity.
- **Government of Ccapacmarca District.** The government of the District of Ccapacmarca (Cusco) is implementing activities on land restoration and reforestation, and to support the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices. The district government is working directly with local communities to develop local capacities related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including agrobiodiversity. SGP Peru has a long tradition of collaboration with local governments to support local communities to improve land and natural resource management and, during GEF-7, will renew and strengthen the collaboration with authorities in Ccapacmarca and other districts in the target landscapes.

- **Government of Pomacanchi District.** The government of the District of Pomacanchi (Cusco) is implementing activities on land restoration, including actions on water management, revegetation, and reforestation. The district government is partnering with local communities to implement these activities. SGP Peru will strengthen the collaboration with authorities in Pomacanchi to support these activities.
- **Government of Pucará District.** The government of the District of Pucará (Puno) is implementing activities on water management, including the conservation and reforestation of lands in the district. The district is supporting local communities building capacities and implementing the activities on the ground. SGP Peru will continue working with the authorities in Pucará and other local authorities to meet the programme's objectives on biodiversity conservation, by, inter alia, improving water management practices in target landscapes.

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

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

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

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

sustainable agribusinesses in the Peruvian Amazon and Andes will be explored during the implementation of the SGP.

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

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

2.5. Preferred solution

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

2.6. Barriers

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

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

Knowledge from project experience with innovation/experimentation is not systematically recorded, analyzed, or disseminated to policy makers, communities, and government and development organizations. Projects on biodiversity conservation and natural resources management generate knowledge that is not systematically recorded and disseminated. This knowledge, generated by research institutions, development organizations, communities, and others, is not effectively transmitted to stakeholders on the ground and to policymakers. This is translated into a limited use of this evidence for policymaking, and for the design and delivery of services to citizens. Limited dissemination of knowledge also affects the ability of communities to learn about new technologies and best practices. In most cases, knowledge is disseminated through documents that do not reach communities and local authorities or are written in a language that is not appropriate for these audiences.

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

2.7. Socio-economic context

Harsh environmental conditions, combined with geographical isolation and a lack of public services and investments, have contributed to comparatively lower economic development, and living standards in the Peruvian puna. The economic activities available to the inhabitants of the puna, especially to members of indigenous groups, are strictly restricted by environmental conditions, poor access to markets, low levels of community organization, and comparatively lower levels of formal education. As a result, indicators of socio-economic development in districts in the Peruvian Andes are consistently lower than those in other regions of Peru. For example, in 2019, the average (population-weighted) human development index (HDI) of the 34 districts selected for the SGP Peru in GEF-7 was 0.378, compared to 0.585 for the entire country. In some districts, HDI was as low as 0.182 and life expectancy was more than 18 years lower than the national average. The impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic have further limited opportunities for economic and social development in these areas.

Table 2. Human development index (HDI) in the programme areas

	Population*	HDI	Life expectancy	Secondary school†	Income per capita‡
CUSCO**	1,289,338	0.5121	72.41	71.77	764.59
Accha	3,016	0.3006	60.27	64.59	344.69
Acopia	2,123	0.2869	64.19	77.91	243.26
Camanti	2,072	0.4563	57.23	65.70	858.41
Capacmarca	3,880	0.2530	68.52	63.19	207.47
Checacupe	4,833	0.3409	74.28	69.85	302.54
Cusipata	4,179	0.2818	61.46	59.94	273.63
Marcapata	4,200	0.2050	63.13	30.49	194.46
Mosoc Llacta	1,790	0.2362	56.85	62.33	182.19
Omacha	6,550	0.1822	64.06	42.00	132.44
Pampamarca	1,774	0.2991	62.22	64.88	274.95
Pitumarca	7,289	0.3280	74.94	47.17	407.91
Pomacanchi	8,016	0.2943	60.80	61.38	309.96
Sangarara	3,215	0.2840	60.62	65.34	288.49
Tupac Amaru	2,474	0.2514	59.10	80.43	212.26
PUNO**	1,310,609	0.4656	74.12	73.84	580.80
Ayaviri	21,194	0.5325	72.40	76.28	793.37
Capazo	1,815	0.3766	79.23	48.20	389.48
Lampa	10,294	0.4452	70.99	66.62	577.32
Ocuviri	2,887	0.5744	78.17	76.79	978.05
Palca	1,923	0.4653	79.13	68.51	566.86
Paratia	7,278	0.4636	79.98	68.05	564.92
Pucara	4,883	0.3322	76.36	75.82	249.29
Santa Lucia	6,939	0.4699	78.42	68.13	610.39
Tirapata	2,748	0.1943	66.28	59.17	99.64
Vilavila	3,388	0.4063	81.09	84.47	328.82
TACNA**	348,573	0.5900	74.86	72.77	990.84
Cairani	1,077	0.2375	72.08	66.46	124.11
Camilaca	1,012	0.4109	69.72	59.07	562.82
Candarave	2,511	0.3633	69.91	62.39	377.36
Huanuara	716	0.3985	71.02	64.50	422.58
Quilahuani	979	0.3178	70.06	59.39	255.39
Sitajara	611	0.3640	79.24	55.63	318.56
Susapaya	580	0.3117	77.28	62.59	223.87
Tarata	3,240	0.4791	77.10	76.83	567.94
Tarucachi	341	0.3526	76.56	71.53	269.61
Ticaco	291	0.3714	77.25	54.36	373.99
PERU **	31,296,142	0.5858	75.42	67.67	1,032.16

* Inhabitants

† Fraction of the population, 18-years and older, with complete secondary schooling.

‡ Per capita family income. Nuevos Soles per month.

** Total/average values for the department/country.

Source: *Instituto Peruano de Economía*⁵

Most families in the Peruvian Andes are small-scale agricultural producers or pastoralists. Pastoralists raise herds of alpacas and llamas. The former is raised primarily to obtain fibres to make yarn, handicrafts, and garments. Llamas are used mainly as pack animals and their meat is eaten by pastoralist families or sold in local markets. Most agriculture in the high Andes is subsistence farming, with small quantities sold or bartered in local markets. Farmers grow a large variety of locally evolved crops (e.g. potatoes, quinoa, oca, olluco, etc.) and introduced crops (e.g. barley, oats, beans). Agricultural plots are distributed across different altitudinal zones to manage risks.

⁵ Instituto Peruano de Economía. Índice de Desarrollo Humano (IDH), 2003 – 2019. Link: <<https://www.ipe.org.pe/portal/indice-de-desarrollo-humano-idh/>>

2.8. Consistency with national priorities

National Development Plan. The National Development Plan of Peru for 2011 – 2021⁶ sets the country's development objectives focusing on guaranteeing universal human rights, reducing poverty and inequality, and promoting human development and gender equality. The plan defines six broad strategies on (1) universal human rights, (2) access to basic services, (3) improved governance and government reform, (4) economic growth and competitiveness, (5) regional development and infrastructure, and (6) natural resources and environment. The SGP is consistent with the principles and strategies of the plan, and contributes to its objectives related to (i) human development and poverty reduction (strategy 1, objective 4), (ii) food security (strategy 2, objective 3), (iii) economic insertion of low-income groups (strategy 2, objective 7), (iv) economic diversification and competitiveness (strategy 4, objective 2), (v) conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources (strategy 6, objective 1), and, (vi) climate change adaptation of production systems (strategy 6, objective 4).

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Peru's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)⁷ defines a vision and objectives for biodiversity conservation and management that are in line with the national development plan for 2011 - 2021. The strategy aims at ensuring that biodiversity in Peru is conserved and used in a manner that values traditional knowledge, contributes to meeting the needs from present and future generations, and upholds the values of sustainability, inclusion, and equity. The country has also adopted an action plan for the implementation of the biodiversity strategy during the period 2014 – 2018. The strategy defined six objectives to guide biodiversity management in Peru: (1) improve the status of biodiversity and maintain ecosystem services, (2) increase the contribution of biodiversity to national development, improving the country's competitiveness and the equitable sharing of benefits, (3) reduce the direct and indirect pressures on biodiversity and ecosystem processes, (4) develop the national capacities for biodiversity management at different government levels, (5) improve the knowledge and technologies available for biodiversity management, including the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples, and (6) enhance cooperation and participation from all sector towards biodiversity conservation. The SGP is in line with NBSAP and will contribute to various objectives and targets of the strategy, principally to targets 10 to 12 on improving, maintaining, and protecting the knowledge on technologies and practices for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, including the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples. The programme will also contribute to target 4 on increasing the contribution of biodiversity to national development, including through the promotion of enterprises based on the sustainable use of biodiversity; and to target 13 on strengthening biodiversity governance through participatory processes that include local governments and communities.

National Climate Change Strategy. The National Climate Change Strategy of 2015 updates the policy initially adopted in 2003. The updated policy sets objectives on climate change adaptation and mitigation. The actions on climate change adaptation proposed by the strategy prioritize the generation of knowledge and the development of capacities required to understand and address climate-related risks. The proposed climate change mitigation actions seek to improve the coordination, incentives, and planning of initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance carbon sequestration.⁸ The SGP will contribute to the strategy's actions on promoting the use of traditional knowledge and practices to adapt to climate change and increase food security. The programme will also contribute to climate change mitigation actions aimed at improving the management of forests and natural resources by engaging with local communities and indigenous groups. Peru's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), submitted to UNFCCC on December 2020, sets a target to limit annual greenhouse gas emissions to 208.8 million tonnes of CO₂ by 2030. The NDC also sets objectives for climate change adaptation action in seven prioritized sectors (agriculture, fisheries, forestry, health, tourism, transportation, and water).⁹ The SGP will contribute to actions on climate change mitigation and adaptation in the agriculture, forestry and water sectors, especially by improving frameworks for community-based natural resources management that will contribute to restoring ecosystems,

⁶ Government of Peru. 2011. *Plan Bicentenario. El Perú hacia el 2021*. Centro Nacional de Planeamiento Estratégico.

⁷ Government of Peru. 2014. *Estrategia Nacional de Diversidad Biológica al 2021. Plan de Acción 2014 – 2018*.

⁸ Government of Peru. 2015. *Estrategia Nacional ante el Cambio Climático 2015*.

⁹ Government of Peru. 2020. *Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) from the Republic of Peru*.

reducing climate change vulnerability and enhancing carbon removal by sinks. The process to update the National Climate Change Strategy was initiated in February 2021.

National Land Degradation Strategy. The National Land Degradation Strategy of Peru sets a framework for action until 2030 that aims at preventing and reducing land degradation and the impacts of drought. The strategy defines objectives on prevention of land degradation, land restoration, carbon sequestration, and reducing the impacts from land degradation and drought on agricultural productivity and the wellbeing of individuals and communities affected by these environmental problems.¹⁰ The SGP will contribute to the strategy's goals on land restoration, agricultural productivity, and improved living conditions (including food security).

The SGP is also in line with and will contribute to the objectives of key national policies and plans, including the National Strategy on Food Safety 2013 - 2021¹¹, the Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Agriculture Sector 2012 – 2021¹², the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan¹³, and the Forestry and Wildlife Law¹⁴.

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

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

United Nations strategy. During GEF-7, the SGP in Peru will be aligned to the U.N. Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in Peru (2017-2021)¹⁵, and will contribute to the framework's objectives on improving the wellbeing, livelihoods and economic opportunities of individuals who are vulnerable or discriminated against, or who are living in poverty (UNDAF, direct impact 1). The SGP will also contribute to UNDP's Country Programme Document (CPD) for Peru (2017 – 2021), specifically to outcome 1 on "inclusive and sustainable growth and development". The SGP is aligned with GEF's biodiversity focal area under BD.1.1., on mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors.

III. STRATEGY

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

¹⁰ Government of Peru. 2016. Estrategia Nacional de Lucha Contra la Desertificación y la Sequía 2016 – 2030.

¹¹ Government of Peru. 2015. Estrategia Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional 2013 – 2021.

¹² Government of Peru. n.d. Plan de Gestión de Riesgos y Adaptación al Cambio Climático en el Sector Agrario. Periodo 2012 – 2021 – PLANFRACC-A.

¹³ Government of Peru. n.d. Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático.

¹⁴ Government of Peru. 2011. Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. Ley no. 29763.

¹⁵ United Nations. n.d. Marco de Cooperación de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo en Perú. UNDAF 2017 – 2021.

environmental and local sustainable development benefits. The programme will follow a barrier removal approach to address the barriers described in section 2.6.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Component 3. Monitoring and evaluation

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

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

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

led projects supported by SGP grants must address the environmental problems, threats and causes prioritized in the applicable landscape strategies. The SGP National Steering Committee conducts a process for the evaluation and selection of grant-supported projects that ensures the consistency between the problems and actions prioritized in landscape management strategies, and the objectives of the projects to be supported with SGP grants.

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

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

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

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

A third causal pathway supports the strategy generating feedback loops of knowledge and evidence generated by the programme's experience. With the assistance of the SGP and partners, community organizations implement, monitor, and evaluate projects financed by grants. Throughout the entire process, the knowledge generated by these initiatives is systematically compiled, distilling lessons learned and codifying successful innovations,

technologies, and practices. The knowledge generated is disseminated within the target landscapes, and also beyond their boundaries to other national or regional stakeholders. The knowledge, evidence and lessons learned that are disseminated by the programme inform planning processes and the identification, design and implementation of further interventions supported by the SGP, as well as other stakeholders, including government agencies and development partners. The systematic compilation and dissemination of knowledge contributes to the removal of the barrier related to insufficient access to knowledge on proven technologies and practices for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources.

During GEF-7, the SGP in Peru aims at reaching an intermediate state in the three target landscapes that is characterized by communities participating actively in the implementation of actions to promote biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources in their landscapes. These actions should reflect the conservation objectives and priorities agreed through participatory planning processes and documented in landscape strategies that are periodically reviewed and updated. The impact sought by the SGP is to improve the conservation status of biodiversity and the sustainable management of natural resources in the target landscapes. While this impact may not be measurable during GEF-7, it is assumed that the innovations, models, practices and/or technologies demonstrated by the SGP will be replicated beyond the community-led projects directly supported by the programme during GEF-7. Securing ongoing support from partners, including government agencies and programmes, private sector entities, development partners and NGOs, will be necessary for that assumption to hold (assumption 4 in Figure 1).

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

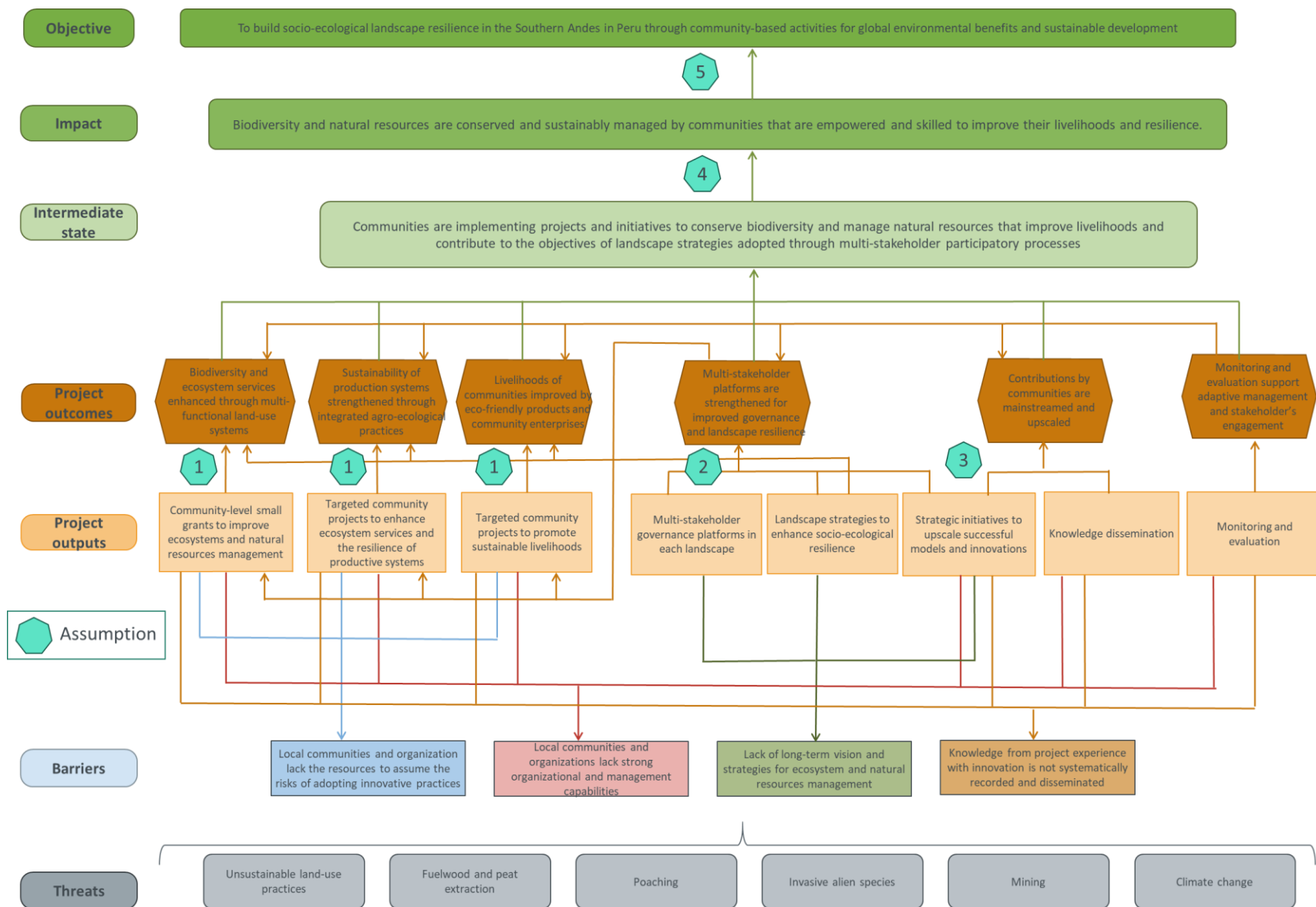


Figure 1. Theory of change

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

4.1. Expected results

The SGP strategy during GEF-7 is predicated on strengthening socio-ecological landscape resilience by developing the skills, capacities, and resources of community organizations to conserve and restore critical ecosystems, sustainably use ecosystem services, and improve the sustainability and productivity of land use, particularly agroecosystems, in the three target landscapes.

Global Environmental Benefits. The project is aligned with objective BD-1-1, of the GEF-7 biodiversity focal area on mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors.

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

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

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

The expected project results with respect to the GEF Core Indicators are outlined below in Table 3 and in Error! Reference source not found. Annex 13.

Table 3. Description of end-of-project targets for GEF Core Indicators

GEF Core Indicators	Proposed end-of-project targets and descriptions
<p>Core Indicator 3: Area of land restored</p>	<p>End-of-project target: 8,000 ha An estimated 9/11 community grant-supported projects are planned to promote the restoration of lands. The activities on land restoration are expected to contribute to: Sub-indicator 3.1. The restoration of 500 ha of degraded agricultural land; Sub-indicator 3.2. The restoration of 500 ha of degraded forest land; and, Sub-indicator 3.3. The restoration of 6,000 ha of degraded natural grass and shrubland; and, Sub-Indicator 3.4. The restoration of 1,000 ha of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves)</p>
<p>Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)</p>	<p>End-of-project target: 30,000 ha An estimated 6/7 projects (incl. strategic initiatives) are envisaged to entail improved landscape management practices. The activities are expected to contribute to: Sub-indicator 4.1. Improve the management of landscapes to benefit biodiversity in 10,000 ha; Sub-indicator 4.3. Improve land management of production systems in 19,500 ha; and, Sub-indicator 4.4. Avoid the loss of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) in 500 ha.</p>
<p>Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender</p>	<p>End-of-project target: 3,000 direct beneficiaries in the target landscape, of which 1,500 are women. A total of 19/22 community projects are envisaged under GEF-7.</p>

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

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

During GEF-7, the SGP will use a community-based landscape approach for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the three selected landscapes. Under Component 1, the SGP will support community-led initiatives to promote the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity. The SGP will provide small grants to initiatives led by CBOs, CSOs, NGOs and small-producers associations that aim at improving the conservation of biodiversity including agrobiodiversity, with the associated benefits of increased food security and improved living standards of participating communities. The initiatives will take place in priority areas for biodiversity conservation, establishing biological corridors to provide connectivity between the areas important for biodiversity within a mosaic of habitats and ecosystems. Target landscapes include sites with global, regional, and local conservation priority (including KBAs), national and regional protected areas, cultural landscapes under traditional land use such as Andean camelid grazing areas and agricultural lands, and degraded lands that have been designated as high priority for land restoration. In addition to conservation benefits, these initiatives will also improve the social, economic, and ecological resilience of communities in the target landscapes. In line with the COVID-19 green recovery efforts, the project will be in a good position to promote sustainable natural resource management, including limiting encroachment into forest ecosystems, thereby safeguarding critical habitats, and reducing human-wildlife interactions.

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

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

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

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

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

High-altitude Andean ecosystems in the south of Peru face habitat fragmentation, loss of biodiversity (including agrobiodiversity), and the progressive isolation and degradation of Andean relict forests. During GEF-7, SGP Peru will support community-led initiatives to improve the ecological connectivity of these Andean ecosystems through the conservation and restoration of biological corridors. The biological corridors provide habitat to threatened or endangered species and have key roles in maintaining ecosystem services. SGP Peru will coordinate with local authorities to effectively plan, implement, and monitor these conservation activities in the target landscapes. In that context, SGP Peru will engage with local forest and wildlife management agencies (i.e. *Administración Técnica Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre* (ATFFS)) in Puno, Cusco, and Tacna, and will liaise with the regional conservation governance frameworks in the target landscapes (i.e. *Sistema Regional de Conservación de Puno* (SIRECOP), and *Sistema Regional de Áreas de Conservación de Cusco* (SIRAC)).

Initiatives under the SGP in GEF-7 will build on successful experiences demonstrated during GEF-6, especially those on (i) camelid management (including selective breeding for genetic diversity), (ii) grassland management using high-quality native grasses, (iii) reforestation with native species, (iv) conservation and management of *bofedales*, (v) the establishment of community-managed conservation areas, (vi) water and forest conservation agreements, (vii) improved water management, (viii) and sustainable management and use of biodiversity resources. These successful innovations, technologies and practices will be scaled up in partnership with public and private entities, including programmes under the Ministry of Agriculture (MIDAGRI) (i.e. *Agroideas*, *Agrorural*, etc.), Agro Banco, and others (for a detailed discussion of partnerships see the subsection 4.4. on stakeholder engagement, below). Community-

led initiatives will incorporate monitoring activities that will support the programme's strategy to strengthen the participatory planning and management of natural resources and biodiversity in target landscapes (see outcome 2.1, below). The SGP will actively seek and promote the participation of women and women's organizations to lead and implement initiatives on biodiversity conservation. Community-led initiatives will be aligned to efforts to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring communities recover faster and build resilience against similar outbreaks.

Activities under output 1.1.1. include:

Activity 1.1.1.1. Participatory process (including calls for proposals) for the identification and prioritization of community projects to restore degraded lands and improve connectivity for biodiversity conservation in each target landscape.

Activity 1.1.1.2. Evaluation and selection of community-led projects.

Activity 1.1.1.3. Technical assistance to implement selected projects and monitor progress.

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

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

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

The SGP will continue supporting the development of capacities of local CBOs, partnering with MIDAGRI to provide agricultural extension services to small farmers, and with universities and agricultural research organizations to develop and disseminate innovative technologies and practices. Programmes under MIDAGRI (Agro Rural; Agroideas, Agro Banco, and others) will be key partners for the replication and scaling up of successful practices and technologies. The support to productive activities in Agrobiodiversity Zones is expected to promote the identification and creation of new such zones.

Activity 1.2.1.1. Participatory process (including calls for proposals) for the identification and prioritization of community projects to enhance ecosystem services and maintain sustainable and resilient production systems in each target landscape.

Activity 1.2.1.2. Evaluation and selection of community-led projects.

Activity 1.2.1.3. Provide technical assistance to implement selected projects and monitor progress.

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

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

The SGP will support eco-friendly products and small-scale community enterprises, with a focus on initiatives led by women and youth groups. The SGP will provide grants to access markets, develop technical and entrepreneurial capacities, and improve products and services. The SGP will seek to support initiatives related to successful products

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

The Activities under output 1.3.1. include:

Activity 1.3.1.1. Participatory process (including call for proposals) for the identification and prioritization of community projects on sustainable livelihoods in each target landscape.

Activity 1.3.1.2. Evaluation and selection of community-led projects.

Activity 1.3.1.3. Provide technical assistance to implement selected projects and monitor progress.

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

Under this component, SGP Peru will continue supporting the participatory planning processes initiated by the programme during GEF-6. As part of these processes, representatives from communities, local and regional governments, NGOs, academia, and the private sector initiated participatory planning processes in each of the three landscapes targeted for GEF-7. With support from the SGP, during GEF-6, stakeholders completed landscape strategies to plan and guide their actions for the sustainable management of natural resources in their territories. The strategies included assessments of the baselines of landscape resilience, using the resilience indicators of the COMDEKS toolkit.¹⁶ The participatory baseline assessments produced an overview of the current landscape conditions in terms of: (i) ecosystem protection and biodiversity maintenance; (ii) agricultural biodiversity; (iii) knowledge, learning and innovation; (iv) governance and social equity; and (v) livelihoods and wellbeing. The strategies also identified and prioritized the types of projects and actions required to meet the conservation, and social and economic development objectives set by participating stakeholders.

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

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

¹⁶ UNU-IAS, Biodiversity International, IGES and UNDP (2014) Toolkit for the Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS). Link: <<https://comdeksproject.files.wordpress.com/2014/11/toolkit-indicators-web.pdf>>

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

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

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

The Activities under output 2.1.1. include:

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

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

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

Activities to deliver output 2.1.2. include:

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

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

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

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

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

The proposed activities under output 2.2.1. are:

- Activity 2.2.1.1. Elaboration and implementation of a knowledge management and communications strategy.
- Activity 2.2.1.2. Systemization and dissemination of successful technologies, production systems and/or practices for biodiversity conservation and natural resources management in the Peruvian Andes.
- Activity 2.2.1.3. Partnerships with academic institutions and/or government agencies to provide formal or informal training to local instructors/mentors.
- Activity 2.2.1.4. Training of at least 30 local instructors/mentors on topics related to biodiversity conservation, natural resources management, entrepreneurship, gender mainstreaming, etc.
- Activity 2.2.1.5. Case study to showcase the results obtained by SGP Peru during GEF-6 and GEF-7

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

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

supporting the production and commercialization of high-value garments and crafts. A third strategic project supported initiatives on community-based tourism in three sites in Cusco and Tacna-Capaso

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

Under this output, as part of strategic initiatives in each target landscape, the SGP will support actions on value chain development (VCD). A VCD approach is proposed to promote products and economic activities that have been identified as strategic by stakeholders during the elaboration of landscape strategies and that are ready to be scaled up. Among others, these include alpaca fibre (Cusco, Puno, and Tacna-Capaso), native fruits and tubers (Cusco), and medicinal plants (Cusco). A VCD approach focuses on the links between the different actors, including agricultural producers, processors, retailers, government agencies, development partners and, ultimately, consumers. As such, the approach is compatible with the participatory, multi-stakeholder approach to landscape planning and management adopted by the SGP. Actions on VCD will build on and further strengthen the networks and partnerships established in each landscape. Under the VCD approach, new stakeholders will be invited to the platforms, especially private sector partners, potentially increasing the scale and impact of SGP actions to promote economic and social development. Activities to support value chains will emphasize short value chains to develop links to local markets. Building the capacities of local stakeholders will be a priority for activities on value chain development. The programme will draw from experiences on VCD in the country, including the work and guidelines on the Participatory Market Chain Approach (PMCA)¹⁷ developed by CIP, and UNDP's approach for the development of small businesses "*Creciendo con su negocio*".

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

The activities under output 2.2.2. are:

Activity 2.2.2.1. Participatory process (including calls for proposals) for the identification and selection of strategic initiatives in each target landscape.

Activity 2.2.2.2. Implementation of one strategic initiative in each target landscape for the upscaling of successful technologies, production systems and/or practices.

Activity 2.2.2.3. Facilitation of partnerships with public and private sector entities to improve access to markets, develop products, promote quality standards, and strengthen the entrepreneurial capacities of participating producers and associations.

Activity 2.2.2.4. Participatory development of value chains in each target landscape.

Component 3. Monitoring and evaluation

¹⁷ Bernet, T.; Thiele, G.; Zschocke, T. (eds.) 2012. Participatory market chain approach (PMCA): User guide. Lima (Peru). International Potato Center (CIP). Link: <<https://cipotato.org/publications/participatory-market-chain-approach-pmca-user-guide/>>

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

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

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

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

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

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

The M&E plan (section VI and Annex 4) will actively engage stakeholders and facilitate learning and adaptation by the project team. The M&E plan will enable identification of changes in the social, environmental, and political circumstances that may affect project implementation and the achievement of intended results, including adequate engagement of stakeholders as well as ensuring that gender issues are mainstreamed (see also the stakeholder engagement plan in Annex 8 and the gender action plan in Annex 10). The project team should anticipate and respond to these external factors, adjusting the project's assumption and updating the assessment of risks.

Activities under this output include:

Activity 3.1.1.1. Inception workshop.

Activity 3.1.1.2. Meetings of the SGP National Steering Committee

Activity 3.1.1.3. Regular reporting including through Project Implementation Review (PIRs) reports and UNDP annual and quarterly progress reports.

Activity 3.1.1.4. Project terminal evaluation.

4.2. Risks

The key risks that could threaten the achievement of results through the chosen strategy are described in the risk register in Annex 6, along with proposed mitigation measures and recommended risk owners who will be responsible for managing risks during the project implementation phase. The social and environmental risks that were assessed as part of the social and environmental screening procedure (see Annex 5) are also consolidated into the risk register. The overall risk-rating for the project is "Moderate". Following UNDP requirements, the project will continuously monitor risks and report on their status on a quarterly basis (as recorded in the UNDP Risk Register). Management responses to critical risks will be reported to the GEF in annual PIR reports.

The risks resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic coincided with the project preparation phase and there is a high likelihood that the crisis could linger into the implementation phase, causing delays or temporary suspensions of activities. Considering the unique risks associated with the pandemic and eventual recovery, but attenuated by the remoteness, low population density, restrictive measures, and awareness of the communities themselves, the SGP Peru in GEF-7 has been classified as moderate-risk, with a series of safeguards developed and integrated into the programme design. A prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic (or similar crisis) would create challenges for the implementation of the programme, i.e., associated with activities involving physical stakeholder workshops, delivering training in the field, convening community meetings, etc. The project will institute adaptive management as needed to reduce the risks of community spread. For example, meetings will be held remotely using virtual platforms as much as possible, health hazard assessments will be required for gatherings of multiple people, and mitigation measures will be implemented, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering trainings on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc. A COVID-19 analysis and action framework was completed during project preparation and included as Annex 12.

4.3. Stakeholder engagement

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

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

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

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

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

MINAGRI sets the policy for the agriculture sector in Peru and operates programs to support agricultural producers. The objectives of the SGP during GEF-7 will be supported by MINAGRI's programs, especially in the

context of upscaling successful practices, innovations, and technologies. Key programmes under MINAGRI include:

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

PRODUCE is the Peruvian Ministry responsible for fisheries, small- and medium-sized businesses, and industrial production. PRODUCE has programmes on market access (e.g. *Articulando Mercados*), innovation (e.g. *Innovate Perú*), and business development (e.g. *Procompite*). These programs may support the growth and scaling up of business initiatives supported by the SGP. PRODUCE, through their technology innovation agency (i.e. *Instituto Tecnológico de la Producción*), operates regional technology innovation centers (i.e. *Centros de Innovación Productiva y Transferencia Tecnológica*) that provide technical assistance for the adoption of new technologies and development of new products and production processes. SGP Peru will partner with PRODUCE to facilitate access by SGP beneficiaries to the business and technology development programmes and incentives available under the Ministry.

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

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

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

Private sector. During GEF-6, SGP Peru engaged with private sector stakeholders to develop the alpaca fibre and bio-businesses value chains, and to support community-based tourism activity in Cusco and Tacna. The experience during GEF-6 demonstrated that private sector engagement is a key factor for developing and sustaining small bio-businesses, especially at early stages of business development and to access markets. During GEF-7, the private sector, will participate in the multi-stakeholder partnerships in the target landscapes through trade organizations and cooperatives (e.g. chambers of commerce, COOPECAN (*Cooperativa de Producción y Servicios Especiales de*

Productores de Camélidos, LTDA), etc.). Private sector entities will also partner with participating communities, facilitating access to markets, financing, and training (e.g. Peruvian Handicraft; Threads of Peru; Peru Art; AWANACANCHA; Chío Lecca Fashion School, MIAPERU, ECOANDINO, etc.).

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

A detailed stakeholder engagement plan has been included in Annex 8.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC): Learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be further explored during project implementation. To present opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as Africa Solutions Platform, the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA¹⁸.

In addition, to bring the voice of Peru to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on community-based landscape approaches to natural resources management. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on community-based natural resources management in geopolitical, social, and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Peru. The experience from SGP Peru will be useful to countries in the region, in particular Ecuador and Bolivia, and to countries that are not yet part of the SGP Updated Country Programme.

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

4.4. Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

SGP Peru has long experience mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment in the design and implementation of the programme's activities, especially by supporting the empowerment of women and women's groups to lead grant-supported community projects. As part of the programme's actions to bring gender considerations to the forefront, a gender focal point is designated at the SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) to

18 <https://panorama.solutions/en>

ensure that gender considerations are part of the identification, design, evaluation, and selection of community-led project proposals. The programme also tracks the fraction of grants awarded to initiatives led by women and women's groups. During GEF-7, these actions to mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment will continue.

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

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

The programme's gender analysis and action plan are included in Annex 10.

The results framework for SHP Peru incorporates gender-disaggregated indicators and targets to support the implementation and evaluation of the programme's strategy on gender equality and women's empowerment (see also section V):

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

4.6. Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up

Innovativeness. SGP Peru, during its first phase as part of the upgraded countries programme during GEF-6, identified and systematized innovations, models and best practices from rural communities that can be grouped in six main topics: sustainable agriculture; sustainable management of camelids, community-based ecotourism, water and ecosystem management, climate change mitigation, and biotrade. These innovations provide global environmental benefits while supporting rural communities in the most vulnerable part of the Andes to conserve their native crops, including wild strains, and contribute to food security. Also, the new techniques learnt are helping small farmers to increase crop productivity, allowing them to diversify and increase their income. In addition, combining ancestral knowledge with recent innovative approaches, technologies and practices motivates more efficient irrigation to conserve water. New skills for added value and market articulation for agrobiodiversity products are bringing new income opportunities and sustained business while conserving biodiversity. Community-led ecotourism initiatives

are developing capacities in tourism operations to provide local services such as guiding, food, lodging and cultural activities to clients.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): <i>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; and, Goal 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</i></p>				
<p>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: <i>Outcome 1 on “inclusive and sustainable growth and development” of the Country Programme Document for Peru, 2017 - 2021</i></p>				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline ¹⁹	Mid-term Target ²⁰	End of Project Target
<p>Objective: To build socio-ecological landscape resilience in the Southern Andes in Peru through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development.</p>	<p>Mandatory Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)</p>	3,155 by the of GEF-6 (1,225 women, 1,930 men)	1,000 new beneficiaries during GEF-7 with a distribution of 50% men / 50% women	3,000 new beneficiaries during GEF-7 with a distribution of 50% men / 50% women
	<p>Mandatory Indicator 2: # indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)</p>	5,559 by the end of GEF-6 (2,817 women, 2,742 men)	1,500 new indirect beneficiaries during GEF-7 with a distribution of 50% men / 50% women	3,500 new indirect beneficiaries during GEF-7 with a distribution of 50% men / 50% women
	<p>Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 3: Area of land restored (hectares)</p> <p>Sub-indicators:</p> <p>3.1. Area of degraded agricultural land restored (hectares)</p> <p>3.2. Area of forest and forest land restored (hectares)</p> <p>3.3. Area of natural grass and shrublands restored (hectares)</p> <p>3.4. Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored (hectares)</p>	42,000 ha restored (increased vegetation cover) by the end of GEF-6	2,800 ha during GEF-7	8,000 ha during GEF-7
			3.1. 200 ha	3.1. 500 ha
			3.2. 200 ha	3.2. 500 ha
		3.3. 2,000 ha	3.3. 6,000 ha	
		3.4.400 ha	3.4. 1,000 ha	
	<p>Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (hectares)</p>	109,366 ha by the end of GEF-6	10,000 ha during GEF-7	30,000 ha during GEF-7

¹⁹ Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and need to be quantified. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.

²⁰ Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term review and then again by the terminal evaluation.

	<p>Sub-indicators:</p> <p>4.1. Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares)</p> <p>4.3. Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (hectares)</p> <p>4.4. Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided (hectares)</p>		<p>4.1. 4,000 ha</p> <p>4.3. 5,900 ha</p> <p>4.4. 100 ha</p>	<p>4.1. 10,000 ha</p> <p>4.3. 19,500 ha</p> <p>4.4. 500 ha</p>
Project Component 1. Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection				
<p>Project Outcome 1.1. Biodiversity and ecosystem services within Andean landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems.</p>	<p>Indicator 5. Number of natural resources management plans/land use agreements developed, and under implementation with support from the programme.</p>	<p>13 management plans/ agreements were adopted by the end of GEF-6:</p> <p>3 management plans, approved by the national authority, for the use of wild native species in Tacna: DEMA <i>guanaco</i>; DEMA <i>sancayo</i>; DEMA <i>ayrampo</i>.</p> <p>2 community agreements for the sustainable harvest of <i>Morchella</i> sp. Fungi, in Puno.</p> <p>1 plan for the management and conservation of the <i>Chalhuanca</i> and <i>Accomarca</i> catchments in Arequipa.</p> <p>1 communal agreement of intangible zone in Pacaritambo, Paruro province in Cusco.</p> <p>2 plans for the management of community-based tourism in Tacna-Capaso, and Cusco.</p> <p>1 plan for the sustainable management of prairies used for resilient <i>llama</i> breeds in Velille, Cusco.</p> <p>3 pastoral management plans "<i>planes de gestión predial</i>"</p>	<p>3 additional management plans/ agreements adopted with support from the programme during GEF-7.</p>	<p>10 additional management plans/ agreements adopted with support from the programme. during GEF-7.</p>

	Indicator 6. Number of initiatives on sustainable water management to restore degraded lands implemented with support from the programme.	During GEF-6, 5 initiatives on sustainable water management, including conservation of water sources, water collection and water efficiency implemented with support from the programme.	1 additional initiative on sustainable water management implemented with support from the programme during GEF-7	3 additional initiatives on sustainable water management implemented with support from the programme during GEF-7
Output to achieve Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.1. Community level small grants that improve connectivity, support innovation regarding biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services, including sustainable use of biodiversity; community-managed natural regeneration of native vegetation; participatory environmental planning and monitoring, etc.			
Project Outcome 1.2. The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes for biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services in the face of climate change is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.	Indicator 7. Number of associations/communities implementing sustainable pasture management practices for Andean camelids with support from the programme.	During GEF-6, 10 associations/communities implemented sustainable pasture management practices for Andean camelids with support from the programme.	2 additional associations/communities are implementing sustainable pasture management practices for Andean camelids with support from the programme during GEF-7.	4 additional associations/communities are implementing sustainable pasture management practices for Andean camelids with support from the programme during GEF-7.
	Indicator 8. Number of varieties and ecotypes of native crop species conserved in community seed banks or in-farm with support from the programme.	During GEF-6, 395 varieties and ecotypes were conserved with support from the programme: 300 varieties in the Agrobiodiversity Zone “Terraces of Cuyocuyo” in Puno including 125 varieties of potatoes, 31 of oca, 22 of fava beans, 22 of corn, 12 of <i>izaño</i> , and 81 of medicinal plants. 33 potato ecotypes in a community seed bank for <i>in situ</i> conservation in Nueva Esperanza in Puno. 54 potato ecotypes in Moquegache Japo in Lampa Province, Puno. 8 varieties of <i>mashua</i>	45 additional varieties and ecotypes of native crop species conserved in community seed banks or in-farm with support from the programme during GEF-7	155 additional varieties and ecotypes of native crop species conserved in community seed banks or in-farm with support from the programme during GEF-7
	Indicator 9. Number of community members, including women and youth, that have been trained in the management of sustainable agro-ecological and grazing systems.	3,685 producers trained by the end of GEF-6	700 additional community members trained during GEF-7 (50% women, 50% men)	1,400 additional community members trained during GEF-7 (50% women, 50% men)

Output to achieve Outcome 1.2.	<u>Output 1.2.1.</u> Targeted community projects enhancing ecosystem services and the sustainability and resilience of production systems in the face of climate change, including soil and water conservation practices, pasture and agroforestry systems, conservation of agrobiodiversity; agro-ecological practices and cropping systems			
Outcome 1.3. Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access	Indicator 10. Number of bio-businesses based on (agro-)biodiversity products supported by the project.	7 bio-businesses supported by the end of GEF-6 (3 bio-businesses led by women)	2 additional bio-businesses supported by the programme during GEF-7 (at least one led by women)	4 additional bio-businesses supported by the programme during GEF-7 (at least two led by women)
Output to achieve Outcome 1.3.	<u>Output 1.3.1.</u> Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, biodiversity-enhancing businesses and market access, including biodiversity and agrobiodiversity products and, agro-businesses integrated into value chains			
Outcomes 1.1., 1.2., 1.3.	Indicator 11. Fraction of the number of approved grants under component 1 that are led by women or women's groups	During GEF-6, the fraction of community projects led by women was 40%.	50% of community projects financed by SGP Peru during GEF-7 are led by women or women groups.	50% of community projects financed by SGP Peru during GEF-7 are led by women or women groups.
Component 2. Landscape governance and organizational capacities for adaptive management/ capacity building, knowledge management for upscaling and replication				
Outcome 2.1. Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of selected landscapes to enhance socio-ecological resilience/ for effective participatory decision making to achieve landscape resiliency	Indicator 12. Number of landscape strategies updated through participatory processes, using as input results from ex-post baseline assessments.	Three landscape strategies (Cusco, Puno, Tacna-Capaso) were adopted during GEF-6.	Three updated landscape strategies have been adopted by multi-stakeholder platforms in the target landscapes in Cusco, Puno, Tacna-Capaso.	Three updated landscape strategies are under implementation and are periodically monitored and evaluated by multi-stakeholder platforms in the target landscapes in Cusco, Puno, Tacna-Capaso.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	<u>Output 2.1.1.</u> A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder landscape agreements; adaptive landscape management plans; value-chain development strategies for NTFP and agroecological products. <u>Output 2.1.2.</u> A landscape strategy developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform for each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects (including agreed typology of community level projects)			
Outcome 2.2. Mainstreaming and upscaling the contribution of local communities to landscape resilience, conservation and connectivity	Indicator 13. Number of community members that have adopted the improved innovations/practices/technologies disseminated by strategic projects, with support from the project.	At the end of GEF-6, SGP Peru has demonstrated a number of successful production models, technologies, practices, and innovations that are ready to be upscaled.	Three strategic projects (one each in Cusco, Puno, and Tacna-Capaso) have been identified, approved, and funded through SGP Peru.	At least 1,000 community members (50% female, 50% male) in Cusco, Puno, and Tacna-Capaso have adopted the improved innovation/practices/technologies disseminated by strategic projects, with support from the project.
	Indicator 14. Number of community members producing products /services under improved practices for value chains (including short	Three value chain have been strengthened in GEF-6: alpaca-based bio handicrafts; cultivated and wild agrobiodiversity	A plan for the development of at least one value chain (including short value chains) in each target landscape has been	At least 500 community members (50% female, 50% male) in Cusco, Puno, and Tacna-Capaso have received

	value chains) that have been developed through participatory processes, with support from the project.	products; community-based tourism.	developed through participatory processes.	training and are producing products/services in accordance with the plans for the development of value chains (including short value chains).
	Indicator 15. Number of best practices on sustainable land-use and agricultural practices demonstrated, documented and disseminated for replication.	By the end of GEF-6, 41 best practices demonstrated by SGP grants had been documented and disseminated.	9 additional best practices demonstrated by SGP grants have been documented and disseminated during GEF-7.	19 additional best practices demonstrated by SGP grants have been documented and disseminated during GEF-7.
Output to achieve Outcome 2.2.	<u>Output 2.2.1.</u> Knowledge from innovative project experience is shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across similar contexts in the Andes, and to the global SGP network <u>Output 2.2.2.</u> Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP experiences and innovations			

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex 4 details the roles, responsibilities, frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF Monitoring Policy](#) and the [GEF Evaluation Policy](#) and other [relevant GEF policies](#)²¹. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring Plan in Annex 4, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the financial audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

21 See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

GEF Core Indicators:

The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 13 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to the terminal evaluation (TE). Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with the TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF [website](#).

Terminal Evaluation:

An independent TE will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference (ToR), the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#).

The evaluation will be ‘independent, impartial and rigorous’. The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing, or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the TE process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE ToRs will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by April 2025. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report’s completion.

Final Report:

The project’s terminal GEF PIR along with the TE report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project’s deliverables and disclosure of information:

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 Policy²² and the GEF policy on public involvement²³.

22 See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

23 See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

Table 4. Monitoring and evaluation plan and budget

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

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project’s governance mechanism

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

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

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

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

Project stakeholders and target groups: The main stakeholders are CBOs and local communities. These stakeholders, supported by NGOs and CSOs, will design and implement the project’s actions on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, local and regional governments, with the

participation of private sector entities and academic institutions, will participate in baseline assessments and in the planning exercises proposed for each target landscape.

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

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

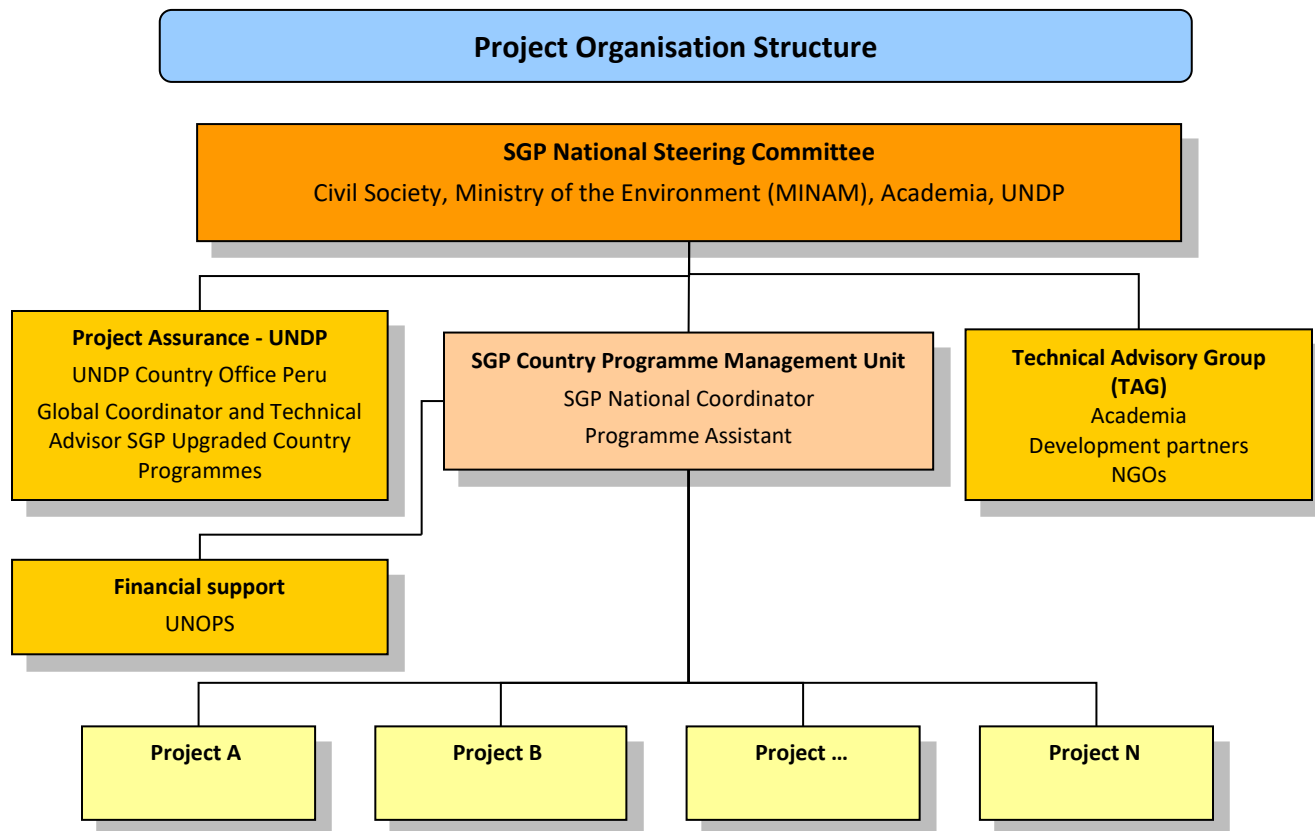


Figure 2. Project organizational structure

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

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

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

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager (i.e. SGP National Coordinator);

- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses; and,
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.
- Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

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

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

UNDP will provide overall Programme oversight and take responsibility for standard GEF project cycle management services beyond assistance and oversight of project design and negotiation, including project monitoring, periodic evaluations, troubleshooting, and reporting to the GEF. UNDP will also provide high level technical and managerial support from the UNDP GEF Global Coordinator for the SGP Upgrading Country Programmes, who is responsible for project oversight for all SGP Upgraded Country Programme projects.²⁴ The SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) will monitor Upgraded Country Programmes for compliance with GEF SGP core policies and procedures.

In accordance with the global **SGP Operational Guidelines** (Annex 15) that will guide overall project implementation in Peru, and in keeping with past best practice, the UNDP Resident Representative will appoint the NSC members. The NSC, composed of government and non-government organizations with a non-government majority, a UNDP representative, and individuals with expertise in the GEF Focal Areas, is responsible for grant selection and approval and for determining the overall strategy of the SGP in the country. NSC members serve without remuneration and

²⁴ GEF/C.54/05/Rev.01 GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7, approved by GEF Council.

rotate periodically in accordance with its rules of procedure. The Government is usually represented by the GEF Operational Focal Point or by another high-level representative of relevant ministries or institutions. The NSC assesses the performance of the Country Programme Manager (formerly National Coordinator) with input from the UNDP Resident Representative, the SGP Global Coordinator for Upgrading Country Programmes, and UNOPS. The NSC also contributes to bridging community-level experiences with national policymaking.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNOPS will continue with a number of areas for enhancing execution services started in SGP GEF-6, including: inclusion of co-financing below \$500,000; technical assistance to high risk/low performing countries; developing a risk-based management approach; strengthening the central structure to make it more suitable for an expanded programme; resolving grant disbursement delays; enhancing Country Programme oversight; improving monitoring and evaluation; increasing the audit volume and quality assurance work; and optimizing programme cost-effectiveness. To facilitate global coherence in execution of services, guidance, and operating procedures, UNOPS, through a central management team and NSC, coordinates primarily with UNDP/GEF HQ respectively.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is USD 8,296,451. This is financed through a GEF grant USD 1,959,132, and USD 6,337,319 in other cofinancing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash cofinancing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Confirmed Cofinancing: The actual realization of project cofinancing will be monitored during the terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Cofinancing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Cofinancing source	Cofinancing type	Cofinancing amount	Planned Co-financing Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
Regional government Cusco	Grant	USD 2,702,319	Investment mobilized for complementary actions on water management and reforestation in the target landscape of Cusco.	Proposed investments are not approved or implemented as planned.	Governments at the regional, province, and district levels in the target landscapes participate actively in SGP activities, including through multi-stakeholder governance platforms, and the direct implementation of other programme activities. The investments and programmes earmarked as cofinancing support key development priorities in each jurisdiction. Therefore, the likelihood that these programmes will be approved and implemented as planned is deemed high. The SGP National Coordinator will monitor closely the approval and implementation of these programmes, identify emerging risks, and take corrective actions in case any given component of the cofinancing is at risk.
Regional government Tacna	Grant	USD 500,000	Investment mobilized for complementary actions on ecosystem conservation, sustainable alpaca breeding, and ecotourism in the target landscape of Tacna-Capaso.	Proposed investments are not approved or implemented as planned.	
	In-kind	USD 300,000	Recurrent expenditures on government programmes to support rural development and ecosystem conservation in target landscapes of Tacna-Capaso.	Programmes are not implemented as planned.	
Provincial government of Candarave	Grant	USD 200,000	Recurrent expenditures on government programmes to improve access to irrigation and develop capacities related to sustainable water management in the Candarave Province (Tacna-Capaso landscape)	Programmes are not implemented as planned.	
Provincial government of Melgar	Grant	USD 700,000	Investment mobilized for complementary actions on water management and ecosystem restoration in the Province of Melgar (Puno landscape)	Proposed investments are not approved or implemented as planned.	
District government of Ccapacmarca	Grant	USD 150,000	Investment mobilized for complementary actions on land restoration, reforestation, and the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices the District government of Ccapacmarca (Cusco landscape)	Proposed investments are not approved or implemented as planned.	
District government of Pomacanchi	Grant	USD 100,000	Investment mobilized for complementary actions on water management and ecosystem restoration in the District government of	Proposed investments are not approved or implemented as planned.	

Cofinancing source	Cofinancing type	Cofinancing amount	Planned Co-financing Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
			Pomacanchi (Cusco landscape)		
District government of Pucará	Grant	USD 100,000	Investment mobilized for complementary actions on conservation and land restoration in the District government of Pucará (Puno landscape)	Proposed investments are not approved or implemented as planned.	
Beneficiaries (CSO grantees)	Grant	USD 485,000	Direct co-financing of community projects. The target is to ensure a cofinancing ration of 1:1.	Limited resources by participating communities.	During the identification and preparation of grant proposals, beneficiaries will receive technical support to adequately identify and mobilize cofinancing resources, including by facilitating partnerships with local governments, NGOs, private sector, and other stakeholders. The capacity to mobilize cofinancing will be one of the elements under consideration during the evaluation and selection of grant proposals.
	In-kind	USD 700,000			
UNDP	In-kind	USD 400,000	Recurrent expenditures on activities to support the work of the SGP National Steering Committee, and to provide strategic advice to SGP stakeholders, conduct monitoring visits to projects, advocate with national authorities, and provide technical support in communications and fund raising.	Ineffective coordination between different programmes and projects.	UNDP acts as the GEF agency for SGP Peru and is a member of the SGP National Steering Committee. UNDP oversees the monitoring and evaluation activities of SGP Peru.

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the Project Board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board.

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF: a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project

with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more; b) Introduction of new budget items/or components that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Audit: The project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the inception workshop.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen within 3 months of posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC.** The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file²⁵. The transfer should be done before the Project Management Unit completes their assignments.

Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation.** Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required at CO level on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

25

See: https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00134519	Atlas Output Project ID:	00126088
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	SGP 7th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru		
Atlas Business Unit	PER10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	SGP 7th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6521		
Implementing Partner	UNOPS		

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
Component 1. Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	UNOPS	62000	GEF Trustee	71800	Contractual Services Impl Partn	55,864	55,864	55,864	55,864	223,456	1
				71600	Travel	954	4,770	3,816	1,908	11,448	2
				72600	Grants	42,930	195,570	279,840	181,260	699,600	3
					Total Component 1	99,748	256,204	339,520	239,032	934,504	
Component 2. Landscape governance and organizational capacities for adaptive management/ capacity building, knowledge management for upscaling and replication)	UNOPS	62000	GEF Trustee	71200	International Consultants	1,590	1,590	1,590	1,590	6,360	4
				71300	Local Consultants	8,480	10,600	10,600	10,600	40,280	5
				71800	Contractual Services Impl Partn	41,107	41,107	41,107	41,107	164,428	6
				71600	Travel	5,459	12,286	16,101	3,975	37,821	7
				72600	Grants	95,400	190,800	190,800	-	477,000	8
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,650	3,392	4,134	9,227	19,403	9
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	530	2,650	2,650	530	6,360	10
	Total Component 2	155,216	262,425	266,982	67,029	751,652					
Component 3. Monitoring and evaluation	UNOPS	62000	GEF Trustee	71200	International Consultants	-	-	-	12,720	12,720	11
				71300	Local Consultants	-	-	-	6,360	6,360	12
				71800	Contractual Services Impl Partn	13,966	13,966	13,966	13,966	55,864	13
				71600	Travel	5,512	2,067	4,134	6,625	18,338	14
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	742	212	424	212	1,590	15
					Total Component 3	20,220	16,245	18,524	39,883	94,872	
Project management	UNOPS	62000	GEF Trustee	71800	Contractual Services Impl Partn	28,723	28,723	28,723	28,723	114,892	16
				71600	Travel	954	954	954	954	3,816	17

				72800	Information Technology Equipment	4,134	-	-	-	4,134	18
				73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	7,420	7,420	7,420	7,420	29,680	19
				74100	Professional Services	-	-	-	21,200	21,200	20
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,095	1,095	1,096	1,095	4,381	21
					Total Project Management	42,326	38,192	38,193	59,392	178,103	
					PROJECT TOTAL	317,510	573,066	663,219	405,336	1,959,132	

Summary of Funds

	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)
GEF	\$317,510	\$573,066	\$663,219	\$405,336	\$1,959,132
UNDP (in-kind)	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$400,000
Regional government Cusco (grant)	\$675,580	\$675,580	\$675,580	\$675,579	\$2,702,319
Regional government Tacna (grant)	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$500,000
Regional government Tacna (in-kind)	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$300,000
Provincial government Candarave (grant)	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$200,000
Provincial government Melgar (grant)	\$175,000	\$175,000	\$175,000	\$175,000	\$700,000
Local government Ccapacmarca (grant)	\$37,500	\$37,500	\$37,500	\$37,500	\$150,000
Local government Pomacanchi (grant)	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$100,000
Local government Pucará (grant)	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$100,000
CSOs (grantees) (grant)	\$121,250	\$121,250	\$121,250	\$121,250	\$485,000
CSOs (grantees) (in-kind)	\$175,000	\$175,000	\$175,000	\$175,000	\$700,000
TOTAL	\$1,901,840	\$2,157,396	\$2,247,549	\$1,989,667	\$8,296,451

Budget notes

-	The 6% UNOPS fee and the Centrally Managed Direct Costs (CMDC) are incorporated in each individual budget line.
Component 1. Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	
1	Contractual Services. (1) National Coordinator. Cost: USD 87,833/year for 4 years. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 35%, 3: 10%, PM: 15%. (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 51,827/year for 4 years. Tasks: Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 20%, 3: 10%, PM: 30%. Total cost for component 1: USD 223,456

2	Travel. (1) Site visits and travel related to community-led projects. 12 trips over 4 years with a duration of 3 days each, USD 954 each. Total cost: USD 11,448
3	Grants for community-led projects under component one. An estimated 9 grants under output 1.1 (average grant USD 47,700), 3 grants under output 1.2. (average grant USD 47,700), and 4 grants under output 1.3. (average grant USD 31,800). Total cost: USD 699,600
Component 2. Landscape governance and organizational capacities for adaptive management/ capacity building, knowledge management for upscaling and replication)	
4	International consultant to support knowledge management activities. USD 2,120/week, for 3 weeks over 4 years. Total cost: USD 6,360
5	National knowledge management consultant. USD 530/week, for 76 weeks over 4 years. Total cost: USD 40,280
6	Contractual Services. (1) National Coordinator, and (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 87,833/year for 4 years. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 35%, 3: 10%, PM: 15%. (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 51,827/year for 4 years. Tasks: Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 20%, 3: 10%, PM: 30%. Total cost for component 2: USD 164,428
7	Travel. (1) Site visits and travel related to strategic projects. 4 trips over 4 years with a duration of 5 days, each. DSA USD 265/person*day, tickets USD 159 (2) Travel of participants for meetings of multi-stakeholder platforms. 20 meetings over 4 years. Cost of travel for each meeting USD 795 (tickets, accommodation, meals). (3) Travel related to training of instructors/mentors. Travel for 4 training events over 4 years. Each event for 12 participants and 2 days. Accommodation and meals USD 84.8/day*person, and tickets USD 53/person (USD 2,671.2 per event) (4) Travel to participate in the UCP Global workshop. USD 5,300 for tickets and DSA Total cost: USD 37,821
8	Grants for strategic projects under component two. 3 grants under output 2.2. Each grant USD 159,000. Total cost: USD 477,000
9	Audio-visual & Print Production Costs. (1) Editing of 4 publications for dissemination of successful innovations, technologies, or practices. USD 742 each. (2) Communication and dissemination products including SGP Peru website, photography, and radio ads. Annual lump sum USD 2,120. (3) Translation services for indigenous languages. 20 days at USD 106/day. (4) Case study showcasing the experience of SGP Peru. USD 5,835. Total cost: USD 19,403
10	Training, workshops and conferences. (1) Meetings of the multi-stakeholder platforms. 20 meetings over 4 years. USD 106 each meeting for supplies, catering, and miscellaneous expenses. (2) Trainings of instructors/mentors. 4 training over 4 years. USD 1,060 each training for instructor, supplies, catering and miscellaneous. Total cost: USD 6,360
Component 3. Monitoring and evaluation	
11	International consultant for the terminal evaluation. 4 weeks at USD 3,180/week. Total cost: USD 12,720
12	National consultant for the terminal evaluation. 4 weeks at USD 1,590/week. Total cost: USD 6,360
13	Contractual Services. (1) National Coordinator, and (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 87,833/year for 4 years. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%,

	2: 35%, 3: 10%, PM: 15%. (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 51,827/year for 4 years. Tasks: Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 20%, 3: 10%, PM: 30%. Total cost for component 3: USD 55,864
14	Travel. (1) Travel for inception workshop. 5 participants for two days. DSA USD 265/person*day, tickets USD 159. (5) Travel for project board meetings. 5 meeting over 4 years. 3 participants for 2 days, each meeting. DSA USD 265/person*day, tickets USD 159. (6) Travel related to TE. 1 trip for 5 days for two evaluators. DSA USD 265/person*day, 1 international ticket USD 1,590, two national tickets USD 159. Total cost: USD 18,338
15	Training, workshops and conferences. (1) Inception workshop. USD 530 for supplies, catering, and miscellaneous expenses. (2) Meetings of project board. 5 meetings over 4 years. USD 212 each meeting for supplies, catering, and miscellaneous expenses. Total cost: USD 1,590
Project management	
16	Contractual Services. (1) National Coordinator, and (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 87,833/year for 4 years. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 35%, 3: 10%, PM: 15%. (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 51,827/year for 4 years. Tasks: Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 20%, 3: 10%, PM: 30%. Total cost for project management: USD 114,892
17	Travel. Travel by PMO. 4 trips over 4 years with a duration of 3 days, each. DSA USD 265/person*day, tickets USD 159 Total cost: USD 3,816
18	Information Technology Equipment. 2 computers USD 1,590/each, 1 printer USD 212, 1 projector USD 212, and other IT equipment USD 530 for use by the PMO. Total cost: USD 4,134
19	Rental & Maintenance-Premises. Rent of office space by the PMO. USD 7,420/year for 4 years. Total cost: USD 29,680
20	Professional Services: Financial audit managed by UNOPS. USD 21,200. Total cost: USD 21,200
21	Miscellaneous Expenses. Unforeseen expenses. USD 1095/year for 4 years. Total cost: USD 4,381

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

The project document shall be the instrument envisaged and defined in the [Supplemental Provisions](#) to the Project Document, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof, as “the Project Document”.

This project will be implemented by UNOPS (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

- a. UNOPS as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
- b. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNOPS as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse (“SEA”) and sexual harassment (“SH”) allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies, and procedures. Notwithstanding the foregoing, UNOPS, as the Implementing Partner, will notify UNDP of any such allegations and investigations it may conduct further to such allegations.
- c. UNOPS as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient that is not a UN entity:
 - a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNOPS’ property in such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
 - b. UNOPS reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s obligations under this Project Document.
 - c. In the performance of the activities under this Project, UNOPS as the Implementing Partner shall ensure, with respect to the activities of any of its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other entities engaged under the Project, either as contractors or subcontractors, their personnel and any individuals performing services for them, that those entities have in place adequate and proper procedures, processes and policies to prevent and/or handle SEA and SH.
- d. UNOPS agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

- e. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
- f. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
- g. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
- h. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors, and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
- i. The Implementing Partner and UNDP will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.
Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.
- j. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.
Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.
Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors, and sub-recipients.
- k. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions, or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- l. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover, and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- m. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

1. GEF budget
2. Project map and geospatial coordinates of the project areas
3. Multi-year work plan
4. Monitoring plan
5. UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
6. UNDP Atlas register
7. Overview of technical consultancies
8. Stakeholder engagement plan
9. People and organizations consulted during preparation of the programme
10. Gender analysis and gender action plan
11. Procurement plan
12. COVID-19 analysis and action framework
13. GEF core indicators
14. GEF 7 taxonomy
15. SGP Operational Guidelines
16. Procedures for chance finds
17. Species in target landscapes
18. Cofinancing letters
19. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

Annex 1. GEF budget

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity	
		Component 1			Component 2		Sub-Total	M&E		PMC	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-component 1.1	Sub-component 1.2	Sub-component 1.3	Sub-component 2.1	Sub-component 2.2					
Equipment	Information Technology Equipment. 2 computers USD 1,590/each, 1 printer USD 212, 1 projector USD 212, and other IT equipment USD 530 for use by the PMO. Total cost: USD 4,134						-		4,134	4,134	UNOPS
Grants	Grants for community-led projects under component one. An estimated 9 grants under output 1.1 (average grant USD 47,700), 3 grants under output 1.2. (average grant USD 47,700), and 4 grants under output 1.3. (average grant USD 31,800). Total cost: USD 699,600	429,300					429,300			429,300	UNOPS

Grants	Grants for community-led projects under component one. An estimated 9 grants under output 1.1 (average grant USD 47,700), 3 grants under output 1.2. (average grant USD 47,700), and 4 grants under output 1.3. (average grant USD 31,800). Total cost: USD 699,601		143,100				143,100			143,100	UNOPS
Grants	Grants for community-led projects under component one. An estimated 9 grants under output 1.1 (average grant USD 47,700), 3 grants under output 1.2. (average grant USD 47,700), and 4 grants under output 1.3. (average grant USD 31,800). Total cost: USD 699,602			127,200			127,200			127,200	UNOPS
Grants	Grants for strategic projects under component two. 3 grants under output 2.2. Each grant USD 159,000. Total					477,000	477,000			477,000	UNOPS

	cost: USD 477,000.										
Contractual services- Individual	<p>Contractual Services. (1) National Coordinator. Cost: USD 87,833/year for 4 years. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 35%, 3: 10%, PM: 15%. (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 51,827/year for 4 years. Tasks: Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical</p>	139,660					139,660			139,660	UNOPS

	assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 20%, 3: 10%, PM: 30%. Total cost for component 1: USD 223,456									
Contractual services- Individual	Contractual Services. (1) National Coordinator. Cost: USD 87,833/year for 4 years. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 35%, 3: 10%, PM: 15%. (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 51,827/year for 4 years. Tasks: Project	55,864				55,864			55,864	UNOPS

	administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 20%, 3: 10%, PM: 30%. Total cost for component 1: USD 223,456										
Contractual services- Individual	Contractual Services. (1) National Coordinator. Cost: USD 87,833/year for 4 years. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge			27,932			27,932			27,932	UNOPS

	<p>products. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 35%, 3: 10%, PM: 15%. (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 51,827/year for 4 years. Tasks: Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 20%, 3: 10%, PM: 30%. Total cost for component 1: USD 223,457</p>										
Contractual services- Individual	<p>Contractual Services. (1) National Coordinator, and (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 87,833/year for 4 years. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of</p>				90,998		90,998			90,998	UNOPS

<p>grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 35%, 3: 10%, PM: 15%. (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 51,827/year for 4 years. Tasks: Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 20%, 3: 10%, PM: 30%. Total cost for component 2: USD 164,428.</p>										
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Contractual services- Individual	<p>Contractual Services. (1) National Coordinator, and (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 87,833/year for 4 years. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 35%, 3: 10%, PM: 15%. (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 51,827/year for 4 years. Tasks: Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to</p>					73,431	73,431			73,431	UNOPS
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	grantees, reporting on project progress and results. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 20%, 3: 10%, PM: 30%. Total cost for component 2: USD 164,428.											
Contractual services- Individual	Contractual Services. (1) National Coordinator, and (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 87,833/year for 4 years. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 35%, 3: 10%, PM: 15%. (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 51,827/year for 4 years. Tasks: Project							-	55,864		55,864	UNOPS

	administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 20%, 3: 10%, PM: 30%. Total cost for component 3: USD 55,864.										
Contractual services- Individual	Contractual Services. (1) National Coordinator, and (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 87,833/year for 4 years. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related							-	114,892	114,892	UNOPS

	<p>knowledge products. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 35%, 3: 10%, PM: 15%. (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 51,827/year for 4 years. Tasks: Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 20%, 3: 10%, PM: 30%. Total cost for project management: USD 114,892</p>										
International Consultants	<p>International consultant to support knowledge management activities. USD 2,120/week, for 3 weeks over 4 years. Total cost: USD 6,360</p>					6,360	6,360			6,360	UNOPS

International Consultants	International consultant for the terminal evaluation. 4 weeks at USD 3,180/week. Total cost: USD 12,720.							-	12,720		12,720	UNOPS
Local Consultants	National knowledge management consultant. USD 530/week, for 76 weeks over 4 years. Total cost: USD 40,280					40,280		40,280			40,280	UNOPS
Local Consultants	National consultant for the terminal evaluation. 4 weeks at USD 1,590/week. Total cost: USD 6,360.							-	6,360		6,360	UNOPS
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training, workshops and conferences. (1) Meetings of the multi-stakeholder platforms. 20 meetings over 4 years. USD 106 each meeting for supplies, catering, and miscellaneous expenses. (2) Trainings of instructors/mentors. 4 training over 4 years. USD 1,060 each training for instructor, supplies, catering and					2,120		2,120			2,120	UNOPS

	miscellaneous. Total cost: USD 6,360										
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training, workshops and conferences. (1) Meetings of the multi-stakeholder platforms. 20 meetings over 4 years. USD 106 each meeting for supplies, catering, and miscellaneous expenses. (2) Trainings of instructors/ment ors. 4 training over 4 years. USD 1,060 each training for instructor, supplies, catering and miscellaneous. Total cost: USD 6,360					4,240	4,240			4,240	UNOPS
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training, workshops and conferences. (1) Inception workshop. USD 530 for supplies, catering, and miscellaneous expenses. (2) Meetings of project board. 5 meetings over 4 years. USD 212 each meeting for supplies, catering,						-	1,590		1,590	UNOPS

	and miscellaneous expenses. Total cost: USD 1,590										
Travel	Travel. (1) Site visits and travel related to community-led projects. 12 trips over 4 years with a duration of 3 days each, USD 954 each. Total cost: USD 11,448.	5,724					5,724			5,724	UNOPS
Travel	Travel. (1) Site visits and travel related to community-led projects. 12 trips over 4 years with a duration of 3 days each, USD 954 each. Total cost: USD 11,448.		3,816				3,816			3,816	UNOPS
Travel	Travel. (1) Site visits and travel related to community-led projects. 12 trips over 4 years with a duration of 3 days each, USD 954 each. Total cost: USD 11,448.			1,908			1,908			1,908	UNOPS
Travel	Travel. (1) Site visits and travel related to strategic projects. 4 trips over 4 years with a duration of 5 days, each. DSA USD 265/person*day, tickets USD 159				15,900		15,900			15,900	UNOPS

	<p>(2) Travel of participants for meetings of multi-stakeholder platforms. 20 meetings over 4 years. Cost of travel for each meeting USD 795 (tickets, accommodation, meals). (3) Travel related to training of instructors/mentors. Travel for 4 training events over 4 years. Each event for 12 participants and 2 days. Accommodation and meals USD 84.8/day*person, and tickets USD 53/person (USD 2,671.2 per event) (4) Travel to participate in the UCP Global workshop. USD 5,300 for tickets and DSA. Total cost: USD 37,821.</p>									
Travel	<p>Travel. (1) Site visits and travel related to strategic projects. 4 trips over 4 years with a duration of 5 days, each. DSA USD 265/person*day, tickets USD 159 (2) Travel of</p>				21,921	21,921			21,921	UNOPS

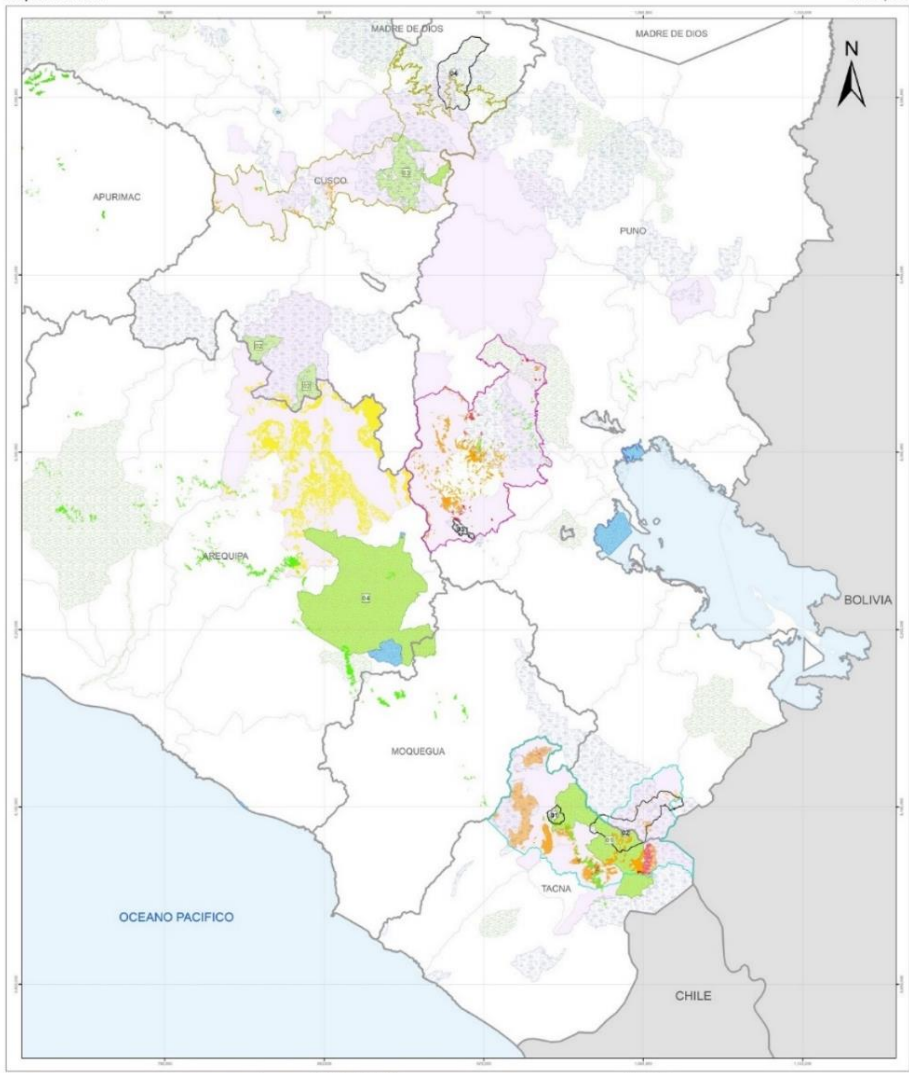
	<p>participants for meetings of multi-stakeholder platforms. 20 meetings over 4 years. Cost of travel for each meeting USD 795 (tickets, accommodation, meals). (3) Travel related to training of instructors/mentors. Travel for 4 training events over 4 years. Each event for 12 participants and 2 days. Accommodation and meals USD 84.8/day*person, and tickets USD 53/person (USD 2,671.2 per event) (4) Travel to participate in the UCP Global workshop. USD 5,300 for tickets and DSA. Total cost: USD 37,821.</p>										
Travel	<p>Travel. (1) Travel for inception workshop. 5 participants for two days. DSA USD 265/person*day, tickets USD 159. (5) Travel for project board meetings. 5 meeting over 4 years. 3</p>						-	18,338		18,338	UNOPS

	<p>participants for 2 days, each meeting. DSA USD 265/person*day, tickets USD 159. (6) Travel related to TE. 1 trip for 5 days for two evaluators. DSA USD 265/person*day, 1 international ticket USD 1,590, two national tickets UDS 159. Total cost: USD 18,338</p>										
Travel	<p>Travel. Travel by PMO. 4 trips over 4 years with a duration of 3 days, each. DSA USD 265/person*day, tickets USD 159. Total cost: USD 3,816</p>						-		3,816	3,816	UNOPS
Other Operating Costs	<p>Audio-visual & Print Production Costs. (1) Editing of 4 publications for dissemination of successful innovations, technologies, or practices. USD 742 each. (2) Communication and dissemination products including SGP Peru website, photography, and radio ads. Annual</p>					19,403	19,403			19,403	UNOPS

	lump sum USD 2,120. (3) Translation services for indigenous languages. 20 days at USD 106/day. (4) Case study showcasing the experience of SGP Peru. USD 5,835. Total cost: USD 19,403.										
Other Operating Costs	Rental & Maintenance-Premises. Rent of office space by the PMO. USD 7,420/year for 4 years. Total cost: USD 29,680						-		29,680	29,680	UNOPS
Other Operating Costs	Professional Services: Financial audit managed by UNOPS. USD 21,200. Total cost: USD 21,200						-		21,200	21,200	UNOPS
Other Operating Costs	Miscellaneous Expenses. Unforeseen expenses. USD 1095/year for 4 years. Total cost: USD 4,381						-		4,381	4,381	UNOPS
Grand Total		574,684	202,780	157,040	109,018	642,635	1,686,157	94,872	178,103	1,959,132	

Annex 2. Project map and geospatial coordinates of project areas

Map 1. Map of target landscapes



Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru

 Mapa Ambiental

 1:900,000

 Lima 2011

Mapa de Ubicación

Fuentes y otros

 Datos: WRI

 Proyección: UTM

 Zona: 18

- Limite Político**
- Limite Departamental
 - Limite Provincial
 - Otros Países
 - Lago Titicaca
- Parques**
- Propuesta Inicial
 - Nueva Propuesta
 - Casco
 - Puro
 - Tierra-Cajapi

- Leyenda Restauración - ROAM**
- Alto
 - Muy Alto
 - Medio
 - N/A
 - Cueva
 - Lago Lagunitas
 - Quiracani
 - Valde Yucamani
- Zonas Prioritarias de:**
- Conservación Nacional
 - Conservación Regional

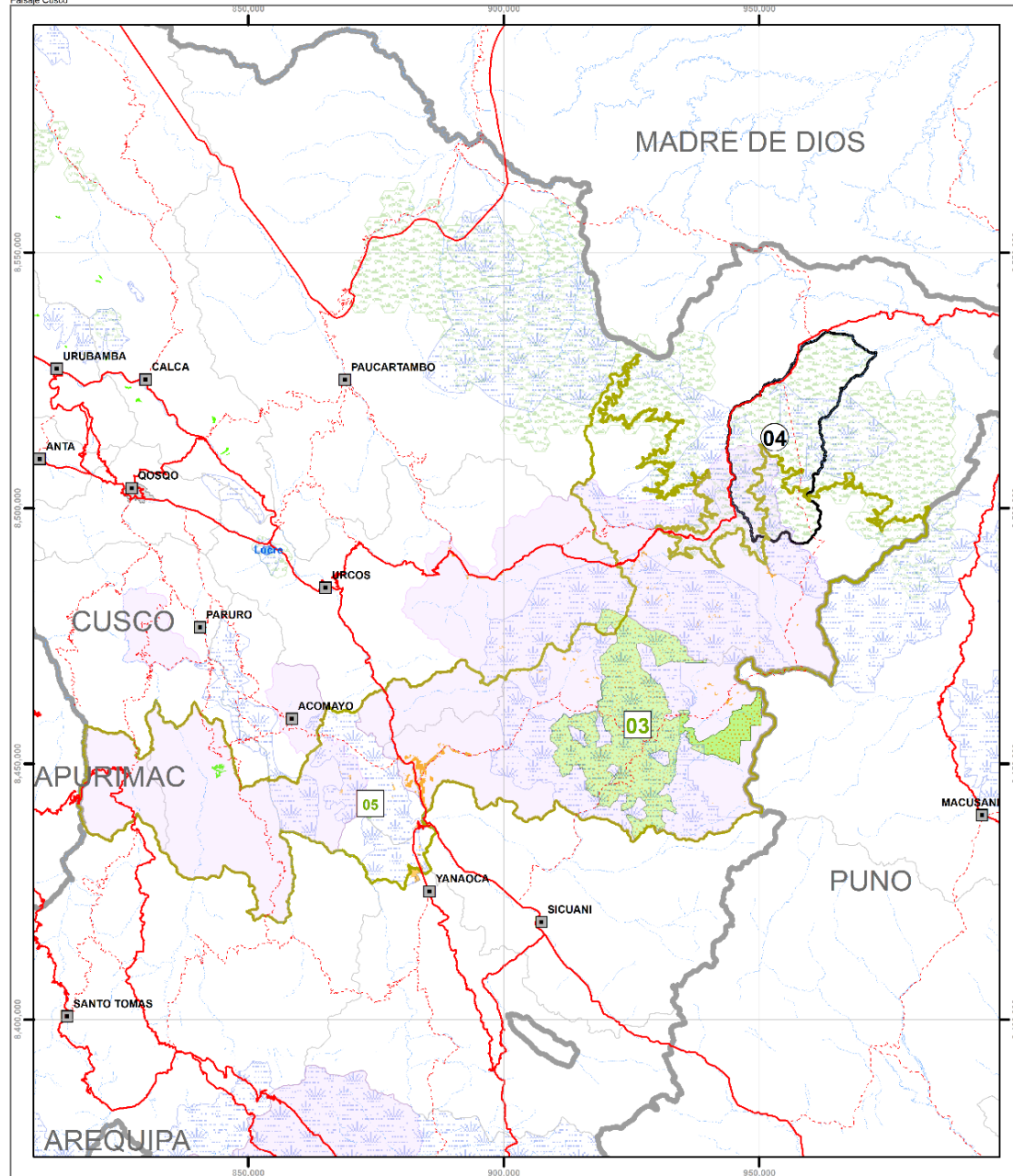
- Otros**
- Bosque de Polylepis
 - Hamedales
 - Areas de Conservación Regional
 - 01 - Vicuña Maure
 - 02 - Tres Cañones
 - 03 - Asangaita
 - Areas Naturales Protegidas
 - 04 - de Salinas y Aguada Blanca
 - Areas de Conservación Privada
 - 05 - Pumahuasi

Table A2.1. Geospatial coordinates of target landscapes

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

[†]Geometric centre of the target landscape

Map 2. Detailed map of landscape in Cusco



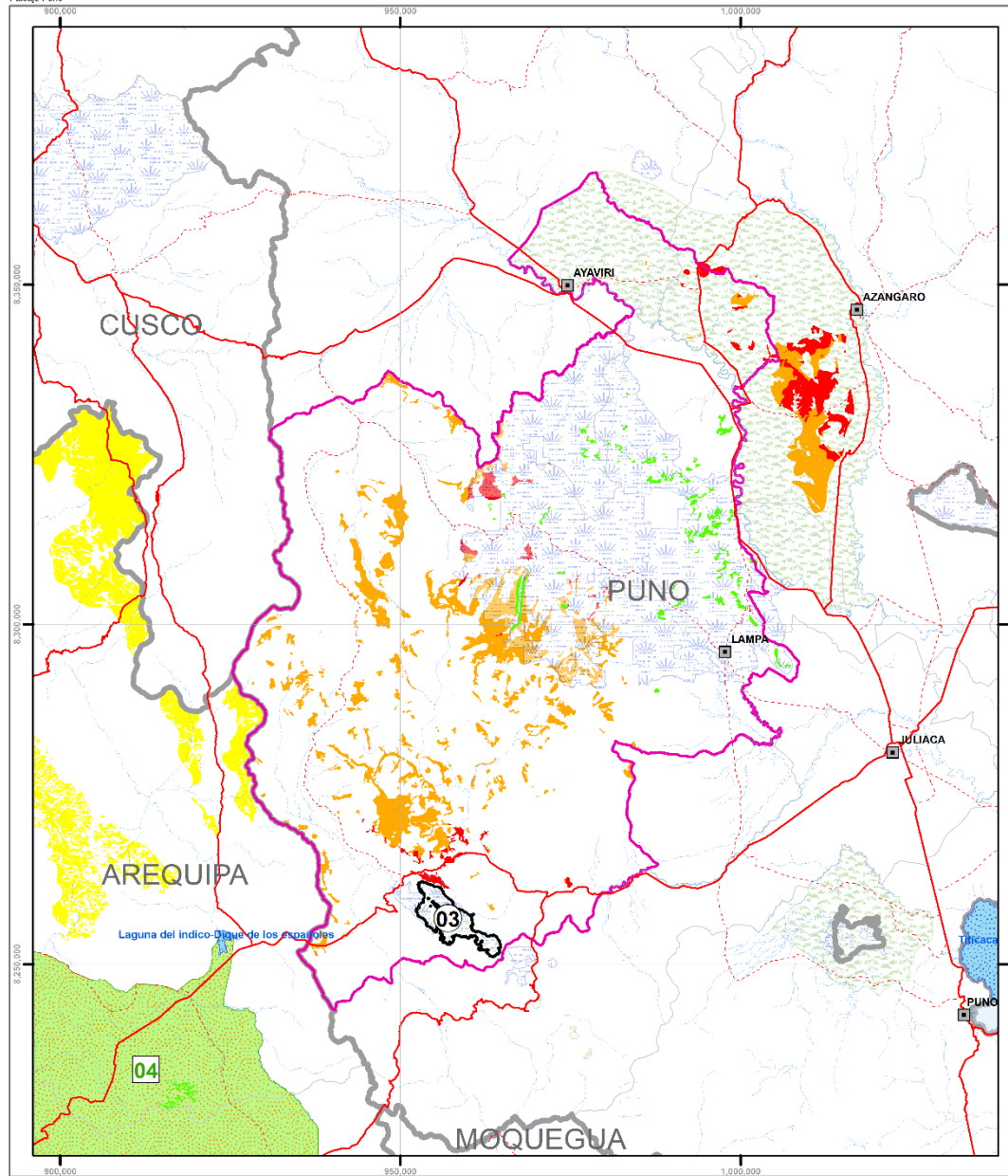
Seventh Operational Phase of the
 GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru



Leyenda

<p>Límite Político</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Límite Departamental □ Límite Provincial □ Otros Paltas □ Lago Titicaca □ Capital de Provincia □ Capital de Departamento 	<p>Restauración ROAM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alto Muy Alto <p>KBA</p>	<p>Otros</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Oroya de Política □ Humedales □ Áreas de Conservación Regional 03 Ausangate □ Áreas de Conservación
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Map 3. Detailed map of landscape in Puno



Logos for SGP, MEF, gef, and PUNO. Text: "Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru".



Legenda

Límite Político

- Límite Departamental
- Límite Provincial
- Dist. Pallas
- Lago Titicaca
- Capital de Provincia
- Capital de Departamento
- Red Vial Nacional
- Red Vial Departamental

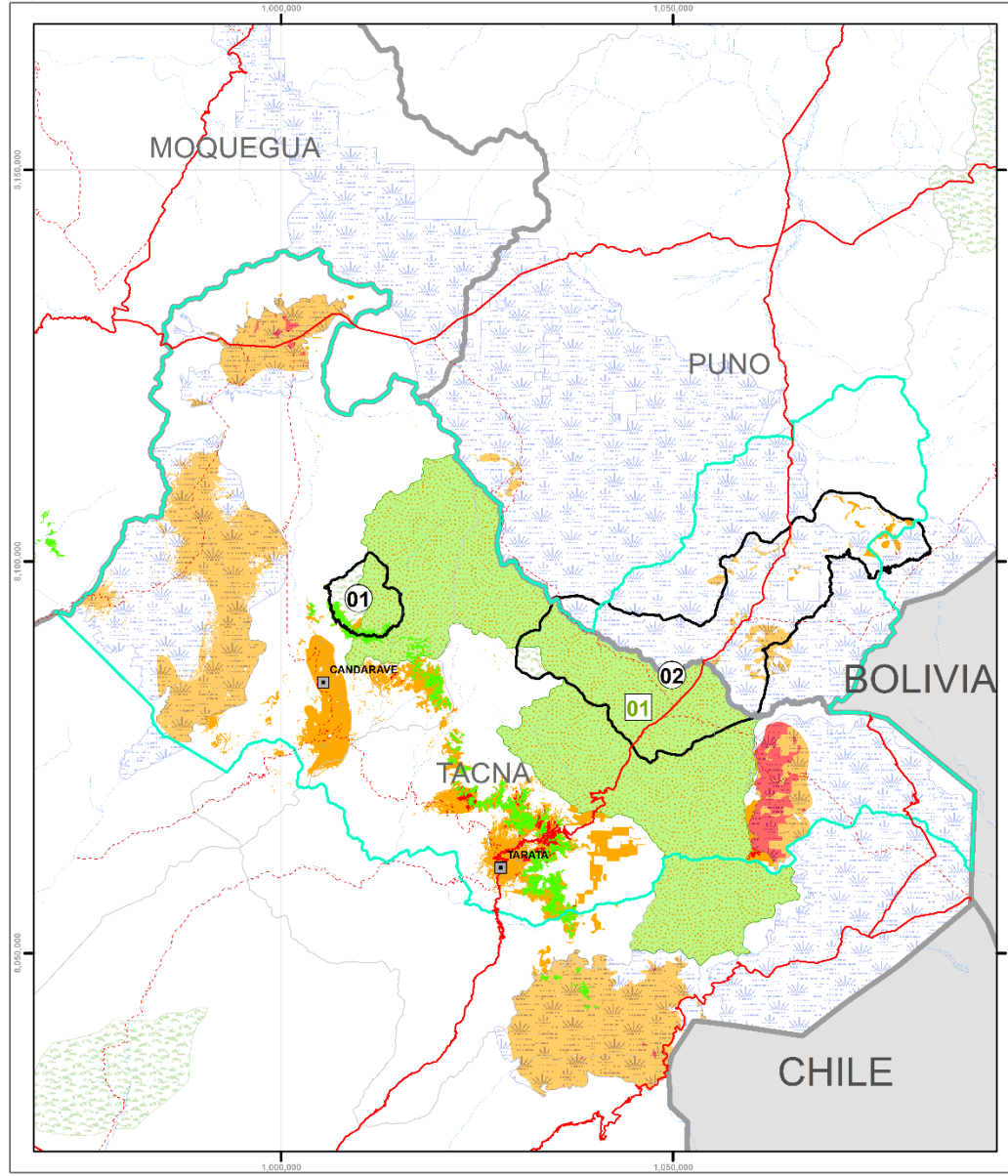
Restauración - RDAM

- Alto
- Muy Alto
- Medio
- Bajo
- KBA
- Lago Lagunitas

Otros

- Bloque de Polítopo
- Humedales
- Áreas Naturales Protegidas
- 04: de salinas y laguna blanca

Map 4. Detailed map of landscape in Tacna-Capaso



SGP

Seventh Operational Phase of the
 GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru

Mapa con Criterios de
 Conservación y Prioridad de Restauración
 Paisaje Tacna - Capazo

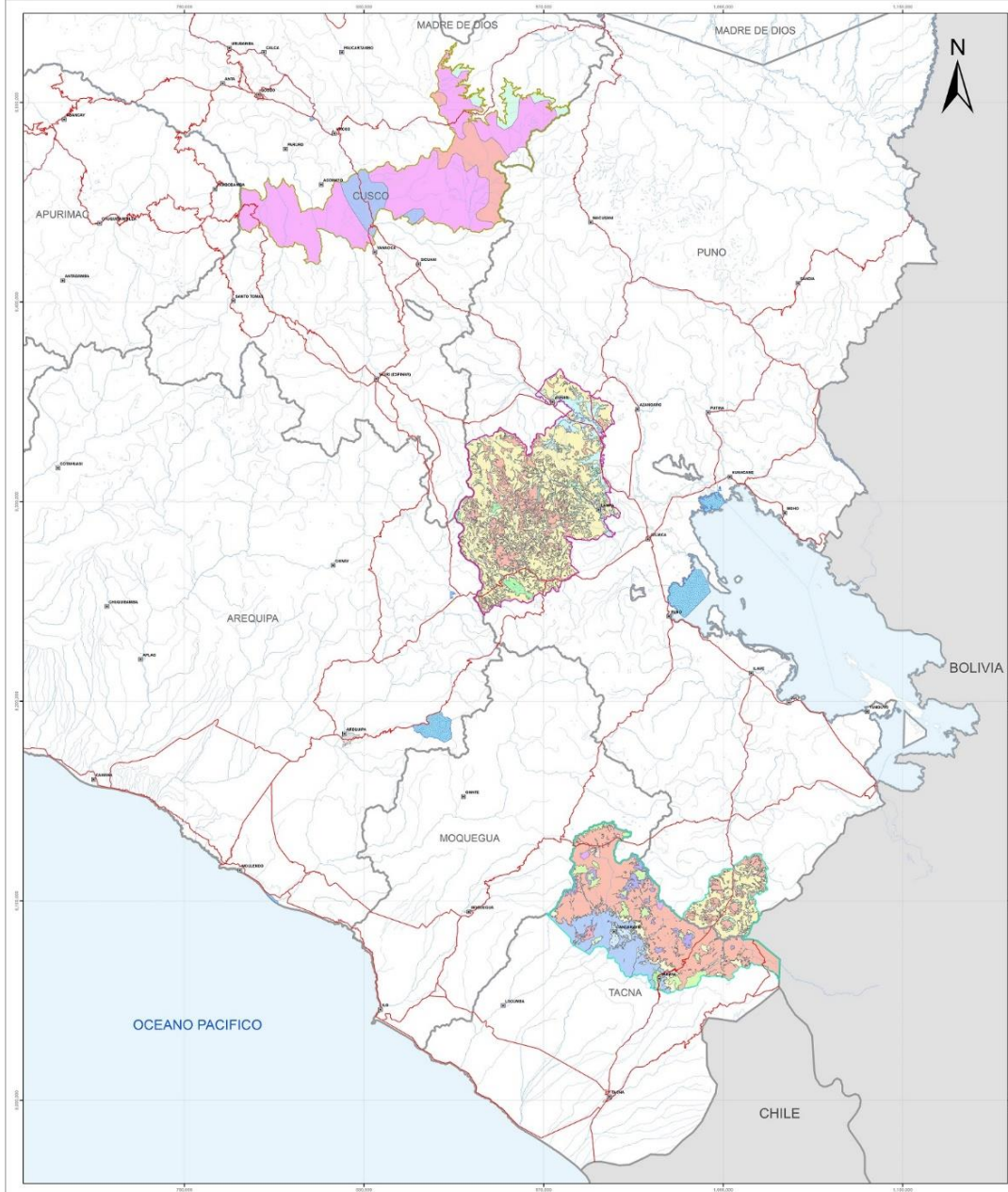
Mapa de Ubicación

Fuentes y otros

Legenda

<p>Límite Político</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Límite Departamental □ Límite Provincial □ Otros PAIS □ Lago Titicaca □ Capital de Provincia □ Capital de Departamento — Red Vial Nacional — Red Vial Departamental — Red Hidro ○ Paisesajos ○ Imposible inicial 	<p>Restauración - ROAM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alto Muy Alto Bajo KBA Wacha Yacarani Coverz <p>Zonas Priorizadas de:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservación Nacional Conservación Regional 	<p>Otros</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basquecospa Humedades Áreas de Conservación Regional 01 Vicinatos Meara
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Map 5. Land use in target landscapes



SGP

Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru

Mapa Uso Actual



- Límite Político**
- Capital de Provincia
 - Capital de Departamento
 - Red Vial Nacional
 - Límite Departamental
 - Límite Provincial
 - Otros Países

- Leyenda**
- Paisaje Puno**
- Aguas continentales
 - Áreas húmedas continentales
 - Áreas subhúmedas
 - Bosques
 - Cultivos permanentes
 - Cultivos transitorios
 - Áreas con vegetación herbácea y/o arbustiva

- Uso Actual**
- Paisaje Tacna**
- BOSQUE URBANO
 - LAJUNAS
 - TIERRAS CON BOSQUE DE GUINIGUA
 - TIERRAS CON BOSQUE MARGINAL RESERVO DE USO LEÑA
 - TIERRAS CON COBERTURA NUBAL
 - TIERRAS CON CULTIVO POLICULTURAL DE ALFALFA Y MAÍZ ORCUGO
 - TIERRAS CON CULTIVO POLICULTURAL DE ALFALFA Y OREGANO

Annex 3. Multi Year Work Plan

Table A3.1 Multi-year work plan

Outcomes / Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 1.1. Biodiversity and ecosystem services within Andean landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems																	
1.1.1.	Activity 1.1.1.1. Participatory process (including calls for proposals) for the identification and prioritization of community projects to restore degraded lands and improve connectivity for biodiversity conservation in each target landscape.																
	Activity 1.1.1.2. Evaluation and selection of community level projects.																
	Activity 1.1.1.3. Technical assistance to implement selected projects and monitor progress.																
Outcome 1.2. The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes for biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services in the face of climate change is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices																	
1.2.1.	Activity 1.2.1.1. Participatory process (including calls for proposals) for the identification and prioritization of community projects to enhance ecosystem services and maintain sustainable and resilient production systems in each target landscape.																
	Activity 1.2.1.2. Evaluation and selection of community level projects.																
	Activity 1.2.1.3. Technical assistance to implement selected projects and monitor progress.																
Outcome 1.3 Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access																	

Outcomes / Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.3.1.	Activity 1.3.1.1. Participatory process (including call for proposals) for the identification and prioritization of community projects on sustainable livelihoods in each target landscape.																
	Activity 1.3.1.3. Evaluation and selection of community-led projects.																
	Activity 1.3.1.4. Provide technical assistance to implement selected projects and monitor progress.																
Outcome 2.1. Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened for improved governance of selected landscapes to enhance socio-ecological resilience																	
2.1.1.	2.1.1.1. Meetings of multi-stakeholder platforms to prepare action plans, adopt rules and procedures, and oversee the implementation of conservation and natural resources management strategies in each target landscape.																
	2.1.1.2. Participatory ex-post baseline assessments in each target landscape.																
	2.1.1.3. Evaluation and update of the participatory landscape strategies for Cusco, Puno, and Tacna-Capaso (including evidence from ex-post baseline assessments).																
2.1.2.	2.1.2.1. Formalization of landscape management agreements by stakeholders in the three target landscapes.																
Outcome 2.2. Mainstreaming and upscaling the contribution of local communities to landscape resilience, conservation and connectivity																	
2.2.1.	Activity 2.2.1.1. Elaboration and implementation of a knowledge management and communications strategy.																
	Activity 2.2.1.2. Systemization and dissemination of successful technologies, production systems and/or practices for biodiversity conservation																

Outcomes / Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	and natural resources management in the Peruvian Andes.																
	Activity 2.2.1.3. Partnerships with academic institutions and/or government agencies to provide formal or informal training to local instructors/mentors.																
	Activity 2.2.1.4. Training of at least 30 local instructors/mentors on topics related to biodiversity conservation, natural resources management, entrepreneurship, gender mainstreaming, etc.																
	Activity 2.2.1.5. Case study to showcase the results obtained by SGP Peru during GEF-6 and GEF-7																
2.2.2.	Activity 2.2.2.1. Participatory process (including calls for proposals) for the identification and selection of strategic initiatives in each target landscape.																
	Activity 2.2.2.2. Implementation of one strategic initiative in each target landscape for the upscaling of successful technologies, production systems and/or practices.																
	Activity 2.2.2.3. Facilitation of partnerships with public and private sector entities to improve access to markets, develop products, promote quality standards, and strengthen the entrepreneurial capacities of participating producers and associations.																
	Activity 2.2.2.4. Participatory development of value chains in each target landscape.																
Outcome 3.1 Monitoring and evaluation support adaptive management and stakeholder engagement																	
3.1.1	3.1.1.1. Inception workshop.																
	3.1.1.2. Meetings of the SGP NSC																

Outcomes / Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	3.1.1.3. Regular reporting including through Project Implementation Review (PIRs) reports and UNDP semi-annual reports.																
	3.1.1.4. Project terminal evaluation.																

Annex 4. Monitoring Plan

This Monitoring Plan and the M&E Plan and Budget in Section VI of this project document will both guide monitoring and evaluation at the programme level for the duration of the implementation of the programme.

Table A4.1 Monitoring plan

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / collection methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/ assumptions
To build socio-ecological landscape resilience in the Southern Andes in Peru through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development	Mandatory Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	<p><u>Mid-term target:</u> 1,000 new beneficiaries during GEF-7 with a distribution of 50% men / 50% women</p> <p><u>EOP target:</u> 3,000 new beneficiaries during GEF-7 with a distribution of 50% men / 50% women</p>	Direct beneficiaries who receive grants, training, or other direct support from the programme.	Grant project reports, training/workshop surveys, reports from partner organizations. Filed visits	Annually	SGP national coordinator Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives	M&E reports of grant projects Training/workshop reports	Communities implementing grant projects receive adequate support to monitor and report results
	Mandatory Indicator 2: # indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	<p><u>Mid-term target:</u> 1,500 new indirect beneficiaries during GEF-7 with a distribution of 50% men / 50% women</p> <p><u>EOP target:</u> 3,500 new indirect beneficiaries during GEF-</p>	Indirect beneficiaries, for example family members of individuals who receive grants.	Grant project reports, reports from partner organizations. Filed visits	Annually	SGP national coordinator Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives	M&E reports of grant projects	Communities implementing grant projects receive adequate support to monitor and report results

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / collection methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/ assumptions
		7 with a distribution of 50% men / 50% women						
	<p>Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 3: Area of land restored (hectares)</p>	<p><u>Mid-term target:</u> 2,800 ha during GEF-7</p> <p><u>EOP target:</u> 8,000 ha during GEF-7</p>	<p>Area of degraded landscape where producers (Andean camelid raisers, farmers and forest users) have established restoration interventions within the SGP target landscapes.</p> <p>Targets are the cumulative result from the SGP during GEF-6 and GEF-7.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub indicator 3.1: Area of degraded agricultural lands restored: 500 additional ha <p>Interventions of restoration practices including enhance soil and water conservation, groundwater recharge, drip irrigation, water management, erosion control,</p>	<p>Grant project reports, reports from partner organizations.</p> <p>Filed visits</p>	Annually	<p>SGP national coordinator</p> <p>Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives</p>	M&E reports of grant projects	Communities implementing grant projects receive adequate support to monitor and report results

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / collection methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/ assumptions
			<p>enhancement of soil organic matter content, and improved vegetative cover to protect crops, and others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub indicator 3.2: Area of forest and forest land restored: 500 additional ha <p>Forest and forest land undergoing restoration practices including revegetation, assisted natural regeneration, creation of corridors between protected areas, targeted eradication of invasive species, among others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-indicator 3.4. Area of natural grasslands and shrublands restored: 6,000 additional ha <p>Area of native degraded grasslands and shrublands/scrublan</p>					

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / collection methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/ assumptions
			<p>ds undergoing restoration practices including rotation of grazing areas, revegetation, creation of corridors between protected areas, control of invasive alien species, and others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-indicator 3.4. Area of wetlands restored: 1,000 additional ha <p>Area of degraded wetlands undergoing restoration practices, including restoration of water flow to improve natural regeneration, revegetation with species more palatable for alpacas and llamas, creation of corridors between protected areas, among others.</p>					

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / collection methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/ assumptions
	<p>Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (hectares)</p> <p>Sub-indicators: 4.1. Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares) 4.3. Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (hectares) 4.4. Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided (hectares)</p>	<p><u>Mid-term target:</u> 10,000 ha during GEF-7</p> <p>4.1. 4,000 ha 4.3. 5,900 ha 4.4. 100 ha</p> <p><u>EOP target:</u> 30,000 ha during GEF-7</p> <p>4.1. 10,000 ha 4.3. 19,500 ha 4.4. 500 ha</p>	<p>Landscapes under improved practices, including areas where agro-ecological practices are implemented, grasslands sustainably managed, areas with community-based tourism, and enhanced aquaculture systems that improve environmental conditions and/or for which management plans have been prepared and are under implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-indicator 4.1 Area of Landscape under improved practices to benefit biodiversity: 10,000 ha. <p>These practices can include, but are not limited to, minimizing soil compaction of</p>					

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / collection methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/ assumptions
			<p>grasslands, increasing grassland productivity by maintaining desired grass species for the benefit of wild Andean camelids and suris, traditional practices like “Chaku” for the sustainable use of vicuña fibre, sustainable use of wild fruits, increasing the productivity of wetlands visited by migratory bird species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-indicator 4.3 Landscape under sustainable land management in production systems 19,500 ha <p>These production systems are grasslands, agricultural land, wetlands, and forests where soil and water are sustainably managed. It implies</p>					

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / collection methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/ assumptions
			<p>practices that benefit physical improvements in the environment. Terracing to maximize altitude, low tillage, multi-cropping, rotational grazing, temporary closure of grazing areas, construction of infiltration ditches for recharging, among others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-indicator 4.4. Area of High Conservation Value Forest loss avoided: 500 ha. <p>HCV Forests that could be lost without the implementation of the SGP and achieved through reclassification by government policy interventions or through on-site interventions.</p>					
Project Outcome 1.1. Biodiversity and	Indicator 5. Number of natural resources	<u>Mid-term target:</u> 3 management plans/ agreements adopted	Management plans include plans approved by the	Grant project reports, reports	Annually	SGP national coordinator	M&E reports of grant projects	Communities implementing grant projects

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / collection methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/ assumptions
ecosystem services within Andean landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems	management plans/land use agreements developed, and under implementation with support from the programme	with support from the programme <u>EOP target:</u> 10 management plans/agreements adopted with support from the programme	national authority for the use of wild native species (i.e. DEMAs), or plans adopted by communities for the management shared natural resources.	from partner organizations. Filed visits		Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives		receive adequate support to monitor and report results
	Indicator 6. Number of initiatives on sustainable water management to restore degraded lands implemented with support from the programme	<u>Mid-term target:</u> 1 additional initiative on sustainable water management implemented with support from the programme during GEF-7 <u>EOP target:</u> 3 additional initiatives on sustainable water management implemented with support from the programme during GEF-7	Water management has been identified by stakeholders as one the most pressing priorities under GEF-7. Initiatives on water management include the adoption of water harvesting techniques, the construction of micro-reservoirs, and others.	Grant project reports, reports from partner organizations. Filed visits	Annually	SGP national coordinator Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives	M&E reports of grant projects	Communities implementing grant projects receive adequate support to monitor and report results
Project Outcome 1.2. The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes for	Indicator 7. Number of associations/communities implementing sustainable pasture management	<u>Mid-term target:</u> 2 additional associations/communities are implementing sustainable pasture management practices for Andean camelids with support from the programme during GEF-	Raising domestic camelids (llama and alpaca) and managing populations of wild species (vicuña) is a main economic activity in target	Grant project reports, reports from partner organizations. Filed visits	Annually	SGP national coordinator Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation	M&E reports of grant projects	Communities implementing grant projects receive adequate support to monitor and report results

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / collection methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/ assumptions
biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services in the face of climate change is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices	practices for Andean camelids with support from the programme	7.with support from the programme <u>EOP target:</u> 4 additional associations/communities are implementing sustainable pasture management practices for Andean camelids with support from the programme during GEF-7.	landscapes. During GEF-6, SGP Peru demonstrated sustainable practices for the management of camelids. These practices will be replicated and upscaled during GEF-7.			of community initiatives		
	Indicator 8. Number of varieties and ecotypes of native crop species conserved in community seed banks or in-farm with support from the programme	<u>Mid-term target:</u> 45 additional varieties and ecotypes of native crop species conserved in community seed banks or in-farm with support from the programme during GEF-7 <u>EOP target:</u> 155 additional varieties and ecotypes of native crop species conserved in community seed banks or in-farm with support from the programme during GEF-7	Conservation and use of varieties of native crops species is a core priority of SGP Peru. The indicator represents renewed activities to conserve these resources during GEF-7.	Grant project reports, reports from partner organizations. Filed visits	Annually	SGP national coordinator Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives	M&E reports of grant projects	Communities implementing grant projects receive adequate support to monitor and report results
	Indicator 9. Number of community members,	<u>Mid-term target:</u> 700 additional community members trained during	SGG Peru will continue providing training to community members	Grant project reports, training/workshop surveys, reports	Annually	SGP national coordinator	M&E reports of grant projects	Communities implementing grant projects receive

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / collection methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/ assumptions
	including women and youth, that have been trained in the management of agro-ecological and grazing systems.	GEF-7 (50% women, 50% men) <u>EOP target:</u> 1,400 additional community members trained during GEF-7 (50% women, 50% men)	to facilitate the adoption of sustainable production models, technologies, practices and innovations. Training is provided through programme partners.	from partner organizations		Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives		adequate support to monitor and report results
Project Outcome 1.3. Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access	Indicator 10. Number of bio-businesses based on (agro-)biodiversity products supported by the project.	<u>Mid-term target:</u> 2 additional bio-businesses supported by the programme during GEF-7 (at least one led by women) <u>EOP target:</u> 4 additional bio-businesses supported by the programme during GEF-7 (at least two led by women)	SGP will continue supporting community-led initiatives to develop eco-friendly products and services (incl. ecotourism). Targets are the cumulative result from the SGP during GEF-6 and GEF-7.	Grant project reports, training/workshop surveys, reports from partner organizations	Annually	SGP national coordinator Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives	M&E reports of grant projects	Communities implementing grant projects receive adequate support to monitor and report results
Project outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3.	Indicator 11. Fraction of the number of grants under component 1 awarded to women or to initiatives led by women	<u>Mid-term and EOP targets:</u> 50% of community projects financed by SGP Peru during GEF-7 are led by women or women's groups	Female involvement and leadership in community projects supported by grants under component 1 will be one of factors to be considered during the evaluation and selection of	Project proposals approved by the SGP	Continuously during the implementation of the SGP Peru in GEF-7	SGP national coordinator	Approved project proposals	SGP activities to empower women and to support the preparation of quality project proposals are effective at

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / collection methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/ assumptions
		<u>EOP target:</u> 50% of community projects financed by SGP Peru during GEF-7 are led by women or women groups	project proposal. The indicator will keep track of the fraction of approval project proposals that are led by women or women's groups					motivating the participation women and women groups
Project Outcome 2.1. Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of selected landscapes to enhance socio-ecological resilience/ for effective participatory decision making to achieve landscape resiliency	Indicator 12. Number of landscape strategies updated through participatory processes, using as input results from ex-post baseline assessments	<u>Mid-term target:</u> Three updated landscape strategies have been adopted by multi-stakeholder platforms in the target landscapes in Cusco, Puno, Tacna-Capaso. <u>EOP target:</u> Three updated landscape strategies are under implementation and are periodically monitored and evaluated by multi-stakeholder platforms in the target landscapes in Cusco, Puno, Tacna-Capaso.	Multi-stakeholder platforms will monitor, evaluate, and update landscape strategies initially adopted during GEF-6.	Documents containing updated landscape strategies produced by multi-stakeholder platforms in each target landscape	Landscape strategies will be updated twice during programme implementation during years 2 and 4.	SGP national coordinator	Updated landscape strategies	Stakeholders remain engaged in landscape planning

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / collection methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/ assumptions
Project Outcome 2.2. Mainstreaming and upscaling the contribution of local communities to landscape resilience, conservation and connectivity	Indicator 13. Number of community members that have adopted the improved innovation/practices/technologies disseminated by strategic projects, with support from the project.	<u>Mid-term target:</u> Three strategic projects (one each in Cusco, Puno, and Tacna-Capaso) have been identified, approved and funded through SGP Peru. <u>EOP target:</u> At least 1,000 community members (50% female, 50% male) in Cusco, Puno, and Tacna-Capaso have adopted the improved innovation/ practices/ technologies disseminated by strategic projects, with support from the project.	Strategic projects will be adopted through participatory processes in each landscape. The projects will promote sustainable practices demonstrated by the SGP by, inter alia, adopting a VCD approach.	SGP records of approved grants. Survey of beneficiaries conducted as part of M&E activities of each approved strategic project.	Records of approved grants accessed once, at the end of year 1. Surveys of beneficiaries of strategic projects completed during year 4.	Executing partners of strategic projects	Grant approvals. M&E reports and terminal reports of strategic projects.	Partnerships for identification, design and implementation of strategic projects are effective at engaging beneficiaries and facilitating the adoption of improved innovation/ practices/ technologies
	Indicator 14. Number of community members producing products /services under improved practices for value chains (including short value chains) that	<u>Mid-term target:</u> A plan for the development of at least one value chain (including short value chains) in each target landscape has been developed through participatory processes. <u>EOP target:</u>	Commercial agreements finalized between beneficiaries of strategic projects and private sector entities to provide market access to products or services promoted with	Finalized agreements	Periodically during the execution of strategic projects	Executing partners of strategic projects	M&E reports and terminal reports of strategic projects.	Partnerships for identification, design and implementation of strategic projects are effective at engaging beneficiaries

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / collection methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/ assumptions
	have been developed through participatory processes, with support from the project.	At least 500 community members (50% female, 50% male) in Cusco, Puno, and Tacna-Capaso have received training and are producing products/services in accordance with the plans for the development of value chains (including short value chains).	support from the SGP.					and private sector entities
	Indicator 15. Number of best practices on sustainable land-use and agricultural practices demonstrated, documented and disseminated for replication.	<u>Mid-term target:</u> 9 additional best practices demonstrated by SGP grants have been documented and disseminated during GEF-7. <u>EOP target:</u> 19 additional best practices demonstrated by SGP grants have been documented and disseminated during GEF-7.	Compilation and dissemination of successful technologies, innovations, production practices that have been demonstrated with support from the project.	Published documents	Periodically during the execution of strategic projects	Executing partners of strategic projects	M&E reports and terminal reports of strategic projects.	Community-led projects and strategic projects can successfully demonstrate technologies, innovations and practices within the project timeframe.

Annex 5. UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Project Information	
Project Title	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)
Project Number	PIMS 6521
Location	Peru

Part A. Integrating overarching principles to strengthen social and environmental sustainability

QUESTION 1: How does the Project integrate the overarching principles to enhance social and environmental sustainability?

Please briefly describe below how the Project incorporates the human rights-based approach

One of the purposes of the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) in Peru is to address human rights in every area of its work following the principles of the country's commitment to human rights, both at an international and national level (including ILO Convention 169 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples). According to the respective conventions of the United Nations System ratified by Peru, all forms of discrimination and exclusion are strictly prohibited.

SGP Peru fully advocates the application of these principles by:

- Advancing principles of inclusion and participation by strengthening the engagement and capacities of local organizations and community groups. The project will promote equality, in particular gender equality, through the stakeholder design and implementation of community-based interventions that benefit the most vulnerable and marginalized groups. The project is structured to meet local community needs for a more resilient landscape in the face of negative climate change impacts. The SGP Peru Country Programme recognizes community organizations as the key actors for the implementation of this initiative, considering their own development objectives and building on the multi-stakeholder landscape approach in which they participate.

- Strengthening the capacities of local organizations and providing technical assistance to improve the availability, accessibility, and quality of benefits and services to potentially marginalized and vulnerable individuals and groups like women, youth, and indigenous peoples, and, increasing their inclusion in the decision-making processes through management of landscape platforms or committees represented by organizations such as local producers, civil society and local government authorities. In addition, participation of these groups will be assured through their representation on the National Steering Committee and in consultative groups.

The implementation of this Country Programme project will be monitored and evaluated periodically to comply with the project's objectives. This project's experiences will be systematized and disseminated for replication and upscaling with a stakeholder-oriented communication strategy.

Please briefly describe below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment.

This Country Program project includes the gender perspective in its design and implementation. During design, the problems, interests and needs of the stakeholders have been identified, especially those related to women for whom the Country Programme has facilitated their inclusion to support their efforts to strengthen their own voice (culturally still weak) and to enable their empowerment. To this end, the project developed a specific Gender Action Plan that will be integral to all project activities. In addition, the project contemplates the implementation of decision-making processes and spaces in such a way that men and women can participate in decisions and have equal access to the benefits derived from the project.

Earlier phases of the SGP in Peru have demonstrated that women's involvement contributes meaningfully to the family's economy and to strengthening community resilience and can be particularly highlighted by the following:

- Initiatives contribute to increasing gender equality since at least 40% of producers' associations selected by SGP are lead by or benefit women.
- Improvement of the quality of alpaca fiber handicrafts, innovation with solar-powered technology to increase productivity, and strengthening of financial capacity for improving local businesses lead by women artisans;
- Capacity building for women to monitor water quality in streams and to be able to participate and influence local governments, both through civil society groups and as delegates.

The UNDP gender marker for the project is GEN 2, indicating that project outputs consider gender equality as a significant objective. The project design prioritizes work with women's groups and sets measurable indicators related to the results framework that includes (a) special gender-specific measures/outputs, and (b) indicators to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

The SGP Country Programme will promote a gender focal point to help identify potential project ideas for initial discussions with women's groups and further actions on gender strengthening and awareness in communities, as well as to ensure gender sensitivity in all projects considered for approval.

NGOs concerned with gender issues will be engaged to support women and vulnerable groups in defining grant project objectives and designing grant project activities, as needed and appropriate.

Please briefly describe below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability.

The Country Programme project incorporates environmental sustainability through the improvement of the natural capital of the globally important puna ecosystem of the high Andes, focusing on biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, enhancement of ecosystem services, natural restoration of degraded land based on a participatory landscape management approach, implementation of agroecological practices, and revaluation of ancestral indigenous knowledge. These activities are also expected to increase the income and opportunities for sustainable and resilient livelihoods of participating communities.

In addition, SGP Peru will build landscape governance and organizational capacities to strengthen resilience through adaptive management with the mission of upscaling and replication of successful experiences and innovations to national and regional levels. The participatory landscape strategy development process starts with the elaboration of a local baseline at the scale of production landscapes, in areas with high biodiversity and social vulnerability. These are formulated with the active participation of multi-stakeholder groups.

The Country Programme promotes compliance with the social and environmental standards of the Peruvian government. It contributes to the mitigation of climate change by reducing forest degradation through sustainable soil and landscape management thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions from biomass burning and soil organic matter mineralization.

SGP Peru supports the development and implementation of social, economic and environmental resilience-building strategies by constructing local multi-stakeholder platforms, creating management committees, developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises, and improving market access with the objective that local populations will make the commitment to and achieve long term environmental sustainability.

SGP Peru permanently contributes to the generation of institutional synergies through the establishment of partnership agreements with key stakeholders. These partnerships generate complementary support over the medium and long term to guarantee the continuity and consolidation of the achievements as well as their sustainability, replication, and/or scaling up.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the potential social and environmental risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the significance level of the potential social and environmental risks? Note: Please answer to questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to question 6.			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been carried out and/or are required to address the potential risks (for moderate and high importance risks)?
<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i>
<p>Risk 1: Project activities and approaches may not fully incorporate or reflect the views of women, or ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit, or they may reproduce historic discrimination patterns based on gender.</p> <p>Principle 2 Q2 and 3</p>	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	<p>Women are generally undervalued and underrepresented in productive activities and in decision-making due to their level of illiteracy together with long-standing social and cultural behavioral patterns. They are also traditionally excluded from accessing the economic and social benefits of income-generating activities. SGP Peru encourages more active participation by women. Actions to reduce the gender gap are established in the Gender Action Plan.</p> <p>During the dissemination of calls for proposals, women may experience limited access and barriers when applying due to non-inclusive and difficult-to-understand language along with high levels of functional illiteracy. As such, there is a tendency for projects to potentially reproduce gender stereotypes/roles.</p>	<p>This Upgrading Country Programme project has a strong gender strategy in place to ensure participation and strengthening of women's groups and the expression of their needs and interests, and has facilitated and promoted a robust gender approach in the design, implementation and monitoring of grant projects.</p> <p>The National Steering Committee of the Country Programme is committed to the involvement of both women and men in project identification, design and implementation without discrimination or exclusion.</p> <p>Based on the best previous practices, SGP Peru's Gender Action Plan for OP7 was developed to ensure the full participation of women in the project cycle. This plan has established tools and incentives to improve female empowerment and participation at every stage of project development and implementation.</p> <p>Communication activities and calls for proposals will use inclusive language. Moreover, the call for proposals will include examples of women-led initiatives.</p> <p>Project-related decision-making structures, including the multi-stakeholder platforms in the project landscapes, will have equitable representation of men and women.</p>

			All-women and women-led projects may experience isolation and exclusion from their communities in reaction to their non-conformity with traditional gender roles.	In addition to the Gender Action Plan of the Project, the stakeholder engagement plan has identified key entry points for articulating gender considerations in all project components from its design to implementation, as well as has identified organizations that may support the dissemination of calls for proposals among groups dedicated to promoting women's empowerment, gender equality, and human rights.
<p>Risk 2: Poor site selection within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas, may involve harvesting of natural resources and forests, plantation development or reforestation.</p> <p>Principle 3 Q1.2, 1.6, 1.7 and 1.9</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	Moderate	<p>It is likely that some projects will be carried out within or close to critical habitats or sensitive areas in the target landscape, such as parks, wetlands and other key areas for biodiversity conservation. Productivity enhancement in the buffer zones of protected areas, if not carefully managed, may pose a risk.</p> <p>There are fragile ecosystems located in project landscapes whose landscape strategies will be updated to include the adoption and dissemination of multifunctional land-use systems.</p>	<p>Project interventions are purposefully aimed at improving the sustainability and productivity of existing community economic activities in the buffer zones of subnational PAs; restoring or maintaining the ecosystem services of sensitive areas such as headwaters, wetlands and bogs; and protecting or conserving critical high-Andean habitats of endangered wildlife.</p> <p>The Peru Upgrading Country Programme will ensure consistency with the relevant national sectoral strategies on protected areas, crop genetic resources, wildlife management, and aquaculture. The existing coordination with local, provincial and national authorities will be strengthened through co-financing and permanent monitoring of any potential risk.</p> <p>During project preparation, an assessment was undertaken for the selection of project areas considering social and environmental requirements and constraints and as a first step in outlining strategies for the selected socio-ecological production landscapes. After the preliminary identification of potential project sites, participatory stakeholder engagement plans are carried out so that local stakeholders and planners are able to carefully manage project activities without risk to fragile areas.</p> <p>The National Steering Committee will continue to approve grant projects after careful assessments of the risks to socio-ecological landscape resilience.</p> <p>All decisions to be made regarding eligibility of grant proposals will contain technical, sustainability and stakeholder participation criteria, as well as in regard to the established regulatory framework, for instance, all projects that involve environmentally sensitive matters like wild species of flora and fauna will have to develop a Declaration of Management (DEMA). A DEMMA is a</p>

				<p>simplified short/medium term planning tool applicable to low harvesting intensities with practices that do not significantly affect the resilience of ecosystems or the species under management. DEMAs must be approved by the competent authorities in order for proponents to be allowed to proceed with the work. High harvesting intensities will not be condoned or supported. If a project proposal involves the extraction or management of wildlife/ wild fruits for future commercialization by local communities, the SGP will support and assist proponents in obtaining the Declaration of Management as one of the primary activities at the beginning of the project.</p> <p>No invasive species will be used.</p>
<p>Risk 3. The Project may not achieve an equal benefit sharing arising from the use of genetic resources such as native cultivated plants or domestic animals.</p> <p>Principle 3 Q1.9</p>	<p>I=3 P=2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Activities that make use of genetic resources could lead to unsustainable production or a lack of fair and equitable distribution of benefits.</p>	<p>The biodiversity of cultivated native plants and the protection of traditional knowledge will be promoted.</p> <p>The SGP Peru, as part of its landscape-wide assessment, will make an initial identification of the biodiversity with potential for access and benefit sharing (ABS) in the selected landscape.</p> <p>SGP Peru will promote policies, awareness and education on the regulatory framework related to ABS provisions at the local and national levels according to their importance.</p> <p>No non-native species will be used in SGP supported projects.</p> <p>As part of the Call for Proposals, eligibility criteria for projects proposing to work with the conservation of crop genetic resources, and traditional knowledge will include compliance with any pertinent ABS/Nagoya Protocol strictures or limitations. The National Steering Committee, with the assistance of the NSC biodiversity expert, will determine compliance as a step in the review of project eligibility prior to approval.</p>

<p>Risk 4. The activities and results of the Project may be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts from climate change, which could undermine efforts to conserve and achieve sustainable land management.</p> <p>Principle 3 Q2.2</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Climate change is having increasing impacts on the Andes in Peru. As such, it could affect the Project's outcomes due the fragility of local ecosystems. Periods of drought, changes in precipitation distribution or frequency, increment of frosty events and temperature changes could impact the innovative agroecological systems and the resilience of the landscape.</p>	<p>All projects regarding land and resource use (agroecosystems, in particular) will identify and incorporate measures in their design that enhance resilience to rainfall variability. These may include measures addressing more efficient irrigation, crop diversification, agroforestry, improved pasture management, soil and water conservation techniques and others.</p> <p>The SGP Peru expressly finances projects that build climate resilience both at community and landscape levels, moreover, the landscape approach implemented under the project will promote socio-ecological resilience.</p> <p>Practices that reduce the vulnerability to climate change hazards will be promoted.</p> <p>Climate change hazards will also be addressed by monitoring risks periodically and updating the mitigation measures outlined by the projects.</p>
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<p>Risk 5. Possible extension of the COVID-19 pandemic may interfere with Project implementation, affecting the health of the beneficiaries, limiting face-to-face consultations among stakeholders and further exacerbating conditions of marginalized people who have limited access to health services, resources and technology.</p> <p>Principle 3 Q3.6</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Given the characteristics of the pandemic both at a global and national level, it is unknown when this disease will be under control. Due to this situation, it is likely that - at least in 2021 - some restrictions will still be applied to prevent pandemic outbreaks. Risk mitigation procedures will be developed to address possible operational delays or pauses on an ongoing basis, in compliance with the latest guidance and advisories.</p>	<p>The project will comply with all applicable national and local safety measures and sanitary protocols.</p> <p>Adaptive management measures will be implemented to reduce the risk of virus exposure during the COVID-19 pandemic; the focus of the measures will be on communication and operationalization of activities, with measures, including physical distancing and avoiding non-essential travel, etc.</p> <p>Related to communications, virtual meetings will be prioritized and held where feasible, development of Internet skills will be given to indigenous groups and women, in particular, and when possible facilitation of Internet access will be provided.</p> <p>Health security measures will be continually updated with any government indications during project implementation.</p> <p>Hazard assessments will be required for project proposals involving gatherings of multiple people, and mitigation measures will be implemented accordingly, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc.</p> <p>The project Communications Strategy will include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation and could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities and risks, it will be important to remain abreast of the situation during project implementation and regularly review the risk and update mitigation measures as needed.</p>
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<p>Risk 6. Project interventions may adversely impact intangible forms of culture, traditional or religious values and historical and cultural infrastructures; and may utilize them commercially.</p> <p>Principle 3 Q4.1 and 4.2 Principle 3 Q6.9</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Community projects may introduce innovative natural resource and landscape management practices that could replace or modify traditional agricultural practices. The market demand for wild species products may alter the traditional knowledge of productivity and sustainability; and the location of some activities may impact the religious meaning of sacred land. Tourism activities could impact some cultural heritage sites and knowledge, as well as cultural practices.</p>	<p>SGP Peru interventions will respect all tangible or intangible forms of traditional values and historical or cultural infrastructures, including religious concerns and ancestral knowledge, and will follow all applicable national and local regulations and procedures.</p> <p>The National Steering Committee will include respect for tangible and intangible forms of traditional values and infrastructures in their project eligibility assessments.</p> <p>All traditional and cultural concerns will be referenced in calls for proposals, included in project eligibility criteria and addressed during the design, engagement and implementation of grant projects.</p> <p>Projects that propose tourism activities in or around historical landmarks or sites will incorporate appropriate management plans according to government regulations.</p> <p>Chance finds will not be disturbed until an assessment by a competent specialist is made and actions consistent with these requirements are identified.</p> <p>Any chance find will trigger the requirements of SES Standard 4 which must be followed during the assessment in addition to national requirements.</p> <p>Procedures and guidelines regarding historical or cultural heritage based on the national regulations are described in the Procedures for Chance Finds developed during project preparation and included in the Project Document as Annex 16. Chance Find Procedures annexed to the ProDoc are based on Law No. 28296, General Law of the Cultural Heritage of the Nation, which establishes the national policy for the defence, protection, promotion, property and legal regime and the destination of the assets that constitute the Cultural Heritage of the Nation.</p>
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<p>Risk 7. The Project may potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of Quechua and Aymara communities</p> <p>Principle 3 Q6.1, 6.2 and 6.5</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Indigenous groups' traditional knowledge may be affected by Project-sponsored innovations, especially related to landscape management practices and cropping systems. The implementation of multi-stakeholder governance platforms may affect traditional decision-making processes.</p> <p>The National Steering Committee has demonstrated over the past two decades of the SGP Country Programme in Peru that indigenous peoples' rights, livelihood, culture, and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval of financing. This will continue to remain one of the guiding principles of the NSC.</p>	<p>In the Southern high Andes, the majority of the rural, most vulnerable people are indigenous, and are also the main beneficiaries of SGP Peru, which consider indigenous people's rights, traditional livelihoods, culture and local resources as fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval of financing.</p> <p>No proposals are accepted or approved without a thorough review by the National Coordinator and National Steering Committee of the quality of consultations and participation of proponent organizations and indigenous communities. No proposals are accepted or approved without consultations and participation of the communities. Records of all participatory processes carried out in the development of community proposals will be attached to the individual grant project proposals.</p> <p>As part of project implementation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples' standards will be ensured as indigenous communities will design and carry out their own activities during project implementation. SGP grant initiatives are never imposed on indigenous communities; rather indigenous communities are encouraged to develop their own proposals to address their needs and interests while achieving global environmental benefits.</p> <p>A comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan has been prepared in consultation with indigenous groups. The engagement with Indigenous Peoples will ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project information is communicated in local languages and through methods that are culturally appropriate. • Indigenous Peoples have equitable representation in the decision-making bodies associated with the community level project activities. • Participation of Indigenous Peoples is gender inclusive and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. • Focus is on delivering broad sustainable livelihood benefits and building upon existing social structures. • Information is timely available and accessible to Indigenous Peoples.
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				<p>SGP Peru will provide a grievance and conflict resolution mechanism to address indigenous peoples' or any other person's concerns about the Project.</p> <p>Recording or otherwise documenting traditional knowledge held by indigenous communities will only be made upon free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).</p> <p>SGP Peru will enhance and replicate successful management practices and innovative initiatives that have been initiated in indigenous communities after obtaining their previous consent, as required or appropriate.</p> <p>All Project activities will follow all codified laws, regulations and social environmental standards related to indigenous peoples.</p> <p>During GEF-6, SGP Peru followed the approach described above when engaging wit Indigenous People During GEF-7, SGP Peru will follow the same approach, constantly monitoring and assessing the situation.</p>
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	<i>Select one (see SESP for guidance)</i>			Comments
	Low Risk		<input type="checkbox"/>	

	Moderate Risk	X	<p>The overall risk-rating for the project is “Moderate”. To meet SES requirements, the following safeguard plans have been prepared: (i) Stakeholder Engagement Plan and (ii) Gender Analysis and Action Plan. Risk mitigation measures and issues associated with the COVID-19 pandemic have been integrated into the project design.</p> <p>The project builds on more than 20 years of SGP experience in Peru and the established programming, governance and operational mechanisms of the Country Program. UNDP sits on the National Steering Committee of the Country Program, which reviews and approves the Project Document, landscape strategies, project eligibility criteria and proposals for approval. Other NSC members include government representatives, academic institutions, and civil society organizations, including representatives of ethnic minorities, women and other rural actors.</p>
	High Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		Comments
	Principle 1: Human Rights	X	The project advocates the participation of all interested stakeholders with special emphasis on vulnerable groups and indigenous peoples. (See Risks 1, 5 and 6)
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment	X	Inclusion of equity actions and the incorporation of a gender-centered approach. Development of a gender analysis and action plan. (See Risk 1)

	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	X	The Project includes multiple safeguards and standards related to environment and sustainable use of natural resources. SGP specifically funds projects to preserve and use biodiversity sustainably; the NSC will review all proposals to assure quality conservation eligibility. (See Risk 2)
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	X	The Project promotes adaptive landscape management, resource planning at landscape level and will promote enhancement of socio-ecological resilience of local communities to counteract the potential adverse effects of climate change. (See Risk 3)
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	X	COVID-19 pandemic could interfere with the normal development of the activities. The Project will comply with and apply all safety measures and will follow all government regulations. (See Risk 4)
	4. Cultural Heritage	X	The Project will take special care to avoid adverse impacts on cultural heritage, and will follow all regulations and conventions to minimize any impact. Indigenous and cultural concerns will be part of the Stakeholder Engagement plan. (See Risk 5)
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	X	Coherence with the safeguard standards in regard to indigenous peoples and vulnerable populations is guaranteed, respecting their norms, principles, and traditions. These group concerns are reflected in the engagement plan. (See Risk 6)
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Approval

Firma	Fecha	Descripción
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>	
Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	NO
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?	NO
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	NO
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	YES
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	NO
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	NO
7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	NO
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	NO
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	NO

2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	YES
3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	NO
4. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	NO
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	NO
1.2 Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	YES
1.3 Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	NO
1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	NO
1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	NO
1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	YES
1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	YES
1.8 Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?	NO
1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	YES
1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
1.11 Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	NO
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	
2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significant greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	NO
2.2 Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	YES

2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	NO
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	NO
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	NO
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	NO
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	NO
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases, or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	YES
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	NO
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	NO
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	NO
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	YES
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	YES
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	NO
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	NO
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?	NO
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	NO

Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	YES
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	YES
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	YES
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	NO
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	YES
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	NO
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	YES
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	NO
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	NO
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	NO
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	NO
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	NO

Annex 6. UNDP Risk Register

Table A6.1 Risk Register

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	The global COVID-19 pandemic may shift the priorities of national and local authorities away from activities on conservation and sustainable land-use practices	Political	A shift in priorities may limit the participation of representatives from national and local governments in project activities, including activities on landscape planning and management. The shift in priorities would also limit the availability of public funds to support project activities. L = 3 I = 2 LOW	It is very likely that the global pandemic will have some impact on project implementation as governments and communities will be active in rebuilding economies and livelihoods. The project may turn this risk into an opportunity if the project is well positioned to support efforts to build-back-better and project activities are embedded into broader measures to recover from the impacts of the pandemic.	National Project Coordinator UNDP Peru
2	Insufficient interest by beneficiaries, especially women and women’s groups, at the community level to participate in project activities	Operational	Low participation from beneficiaries will slow implementation. Insufficient participation from women will prevent the project from meeting gender-related targets. L = 1 I = 3 LOW	Activities to be promoted among communities have been selected taking into consideration previous experiences from the SGP in Peru. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been produced and will be implemented during project execution, ensuring that the views and priorities of beneficiaries (with particular attention also to the needs of women) are considered in the planning and execution of project activities. (Also see SESP Report and Gender Action Plan).	National Project Coordinator
Risks from the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (Annex 4). The SESP risks are rated on a 3-point scale: Low, Moderate, High					
3	Risk 1: Project activities and approaches may not fully incorporate or reflect the views of women, or ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit, or they may reproduce historic	Social and environmental	Women are generally undervalued and underrepresented in productive activities and in decision-making due to their level of illiteracy together with long-standing social and cultural behavioral patterns. They are also traditionally excluded from accessing the economic and social benefits of income-generating activities. SGP Peru encourages more active participation by women. Actions to	This Upgrading Country Programme project has a strong gender strategy in place to ensure participation and strengthening of women’s groups and the expression of their needs and interests, and has facilitated and promoted a robust gender approach in the design, implementation and monitoring of grant projects. The National Steering Committee of the Country Programme is committed to the involvement of both women and men in project identification, design and implementation without discrimination or exclusion.	National Project Coordinator

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	discrimination patterns based on gender.		<p>reduce the gender gap are established in the Gender Action Plan.</p> <p>During the dissemination of calls for proposals, women may experience limited access and barriers when applying due to non-inclusive and difficult-to-understand language along with high levels of functional illiteracy. As such, there is a tendency for projects to potentially reproduce gender stereotypes/roles.</p> <p>All-women and women-led projects may experience isolation and exclusion from their communities in reaction to their non-conformity with traditional gender roles.</p> <p>MODERATE</p>	<p>Based on the best previous practices, SGP Peru's Gender Action Plan for OP7 was developed to ensure the full participation of women in the project cycle. This plan has established tools and incentives to improve female empowerment and participation at every stage of project development and implementation.</p> <p>Communication activities and calls for proposals will use inclusive language. Moreover, the call for proposals will include examples of women-led initiatives.</p> <p>Project-related decision-making structures, including the multi-stakeholder platforms in the project landscapes, will have equitable representation of men and women.</p> <p>In addition to the Gender Action Plan of the Project, the stakeholder engagement plan has identified key entry points for articulating gender considerations in all project components from its design to implementation, as well as has identified organizations that may support the dissemination of calls for proposals among groups dedicated to promoting women's empowerment, gender equality, and human rights.</p>	
4	Risk 2: Poor site selection within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas, may involve harvesting of natural resources and forests, plantation development or reforestation.	Social and environmental	<p>It is likely that some projects will be carried out within or close to critical habitats or sensitive areas in the target landscape, such as parks, wetlands and other key areas for biodiversity conservation. Productivity enhancement in the buffer zones of protected areas, if not carefully managed, may pose a risk.</p> <p>There are fragile ecosystems located in project landscapes whose landscape strategies will be updated to include the adoption and dissemination of multifunctional land-use systems.</p> <p>MODERATE</p>	<p>Project interventions are purposefully aimed at improving the sustainability and productivity of existing community economic activities in the buffer zones of subnational PAs; restoring or maintaining the ecosystem services of sensitive areas such as headwaters, wetlands and bogs; and protecting or conserving critical high-Andean habitats of endangered wildlife.</p> <p>The Peru Upgrading Country Programme will ensure consistency with the relevant national sectoral strategies on protected areas, crop genetic resources, wildlife management, and aquaculture. The existing coordination with local, provincial and national authorities will be strengthened through co-financing and permanent monitoring of any potential risk.</p>	National Project Coordinator

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				<p>During project preparation, an assessment was undertaken for the selection of project areas considering social and environmental requirements and constraints and as a first step in outlining strategies for the selected socio-ecological production landscapes. After the preliminary identification of potential project sites, participatory stakeholder engagement plans are carried out so that local stakeholders and planners are able to carefully manage project activities without risk to fragile areas.</p> <p>The National Steering Committee will continue to approve grant projects after careful assessments of the risks to socio-ecological landscape resilience.</p> <p>All decisions to be made regarding eligibility of grant proposals will contain technical, sustainability and stakeholder participation criteria, as well as in regard to the established regulatory framework, for instance, all projects that involve environmentally sensitive matters like wild species of flora and fauna will have to develop a Declaration of Management (DEMA). A DEMAs is a simplified short/medium term planning tool applicable to low harvesting intensities with practices that do not significantly affect the resilience of ecosystems or the species under management. DEMAs must be approved by the competent authorities in order for proponents to be allowed to proceed with the work. High harvesting intensities will not be condoned or supported. If a project proposal involves the extraction or management of wildlife/ wild fruits for future commercialization by local communities, the SGP will support and assist proponents in obtaining the Declaration of Management as one of the primary activities at the beginning of the project.</p> <p>No invasive species will be used.</p>	
5	Risk 3. The Project may not achieve an equal benefit sharing arising from the use	Social and environmental	Activities that make use of genetic resources could lead to unsustainable production or a lack of fair and equitable distribution of benefits	The biodiversity of cultivated native plants and the protection of traditional knowledge will be promoted.	National Project Coordinator

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	<p>of genetic resources such as native cultivated plants or domestic animals.</p> <p>Principle 3 Q1.9</p>		Moderate	<p>The SGP Peru, as part of its landscape-wide assessment, will make an initial identification of the biodiversity with potential for access and benefit sharing (ABS) in the selected landscape.</p> <p>SGP Peru will promote policies, awareness and education on the regulatory framework related to ABS provisions at the local and national levels according to their importance.</p> <p>No non-native species will be used in SGP supported projects.</p> <p>As part of the Call for Proposals, eligibility criteria for projects proposing to work with the conservation of crop genetic resources, and traditional knowledge will include compliance with any pertinent ABS/Nagoya Protocol strictures or limitations. The National Steering Committee, with the assistance of the NSC biodiversity expert, will determine compliance as a step in the review of project eligibility prior to approval.</p>	
6	<p>Risk 4. The activities and results of the Project may be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts from climate change, which could undermine efforts to conserve and achieve sustainable land management.</p>	Social and environmental	<p>Climate change is having increasing impacts on the Andes in Peru. As such, it could affect the Project's outcomes due to the fragility of local ecosystems. Periods of drought, changes in precipitation distribution or frequency, increment of frosty events and temperature changes could impact the innovative agroecological systems and the resilience of the landscape.</p> <p>MODERATE</p>	<p>All projects regarding land and resource use (agroecosystems, in particular) will identify and incorporate measures in their design that enhance resilience to rainfall variability. These may include measures addressing more efficient irrigation, crop diversification, agroforestry, improved pasture management, soil and water conservation techniques and others.</p> <p>The SGP Peru expressly finances projects that build climate resilience both at community and landscape levels, moreover, the landscape approach implemented under the project will promote socio-ecological resilience.</p> <p>Practices that reduce the vulnerability to climate change hazards will be promoted.</p>	National Project Coordinator

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				Climate change hazards will also be addressed by monitoring risks periodically and updating the mitigation measures outlined by the projects.	
7	Risk 5. Possible extension of the COVID-19 pandemic may interfere with Project implementation, affecting the health of the beneficiaries, limiting face-to-face consultations among stakeholders and further exacerbating conditions of marginalized people who have limited access to health services, resources and technology.	Social and environmental	Given the characteristics of the pandemic both at a global and national level, it is unknown when this disease will be under control. Due to this situation, it is likely that - at least in 2021 - some restrictions will still be applied to prevent pandemic outbreaks. Risk mitigation procedures will be developed to address possible operational delays or pauses on an ongoing basis, in compliance with the latest guidance and advisories. MODERATE	<p>The project will comply with all applicable national and local safety measures and sanitary protocols.</p> <p>Adaptive management measures will be implemented to reduce the risk of virus exposure during the COVID-19 pandemic; the focus of the measures will be on communication and operationalization of activities, with measures, including physical distancing and avoiding non-essential travel, etc.</p> <p>Related to communications, virtual meetings will be prioritized and held where feasible, development of Internet skills will be given to indigenous groups and women, in particular, and when possible facilitation of Internet access will be provided.</p> <p>Health security measures will be continually updated with any government indications during project implementation.</p> <p>Hazard assessments will be required for project proposals involving gatherings of multiple people, and mitigation measures will be implemented accordingly, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc.</p> <p>The project Communications Strategy will include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation and could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities and risks, it will be important to remain abreast of the situation during project implementation and regularly review the risk and update mitigation measures as needed.</p>	
8	Risk 6. Project interventions may adversely impact	Social and environmental	Community projects may introduce innovative natural resource and landscape management practices that	SGP Peru interventions will respect all tangible or intangible forms of traditional values and historical or cultural infrastructures, including religious concerns and	National Project Coordinator

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	<p>intangible forms of culture, traditional or religious values and historical and cultural infrastructures; and may utilize them commercially.</p> <p>Principle 3 Q4.1 and 4.2 Principle 3 Q6.9</p>		<p>could replace or modify traditional agricultural practices. The market demand for wild species products may alter the traditional knowledge of productivity and sustainability; and the location of some activities may impact the religious meaning of sacred land. Tourism activities could impact some cultural heritage sites and knowledge, as well as cultural practices.</p> <p>MODERATE</p>	<p>ancestral knowledge, and will follow all applicable national and local regulations and procedures.</p> <p>The National Steering Committee will include respect for tangible and intangible forms of traditional values and infrastructures in their project eligibility assessments.</p> <p>All traditional and cultural concerns will be referenced in calls for proposals, included in project eligibility criteria and addressed during the design, engagement and implementation of grant projects.</p> <p>Projects that propose tourism activities in or around historical landmarks or sites will incorporate appropriate management plans according to government regulations.</p> <p>Chance finds will not be disturbed until an assessment by a competent specialist is made and actions consistent with these requirements are identified.</p> <p>Any chance find will trigger the requirements of SES Standard 4 which must be followed during the assessment in addition to national requirements.</p> <p>Procedures and guidelines regarding historical or cultural heritage based on the national regulations are described in the Procedures for Chance Finds developed during project preparation and included in the Project Document as Annex 16. Chance Find Procedures annexed to the ProDoc are based on Law No. 28296, General Law of the Cultural Heritage of the Nation, which establishes the national policy for the defence, protection, promotion, property and legal regime and the destination of the assets that constitute the Cultural Heritage of the Nation.</p>	
9	<p>Risk 7. The Project may potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional</p>	<p>Social and environmental</p>	<p>Indigenous groups' traditional knowledge may be affected by Project-sponsored innovations, especially related to landscape management practices and cropping systems. The implementation of multi-stakeholder</p>	<p>In the Southern high Andes, the majority of the rural, most vulnerable people are indigenous, and are also the main beneficiaries of SGP Peru, which consider indigenous people's rights, traditional livelihoods, culture and local resources as fundamental concerns when</p>	<p>National Project Coordinator</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	livelihoods of Quechua and Aymara communities		<p>governance platforms may affect traditional decision-making processes.</p> <p>The National Steering Committee has demonstrated over the past two decades of the SGP Country Programme in Peru that indigenous peoples' rights, livelihood, culture, and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval of financing. This will continue to remain one of the guiding principles of the NSC.</p> <p>MODERATE</p>	<p>assessing grant project proposals for approval of financing.</p> <p>No proposals are accepted or approved without a thorough review by the National Coordinator and National Steering Committee of the quality of consultations and participation of proponent organizations and indigenous communities. No proposals are accepted or approved without consultations and participation of the communities. Records of all participatory processes carried out in the development of community proposals will be attached to the individual grant project proposals.</p> <p>As part of project implementation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples' standards will be ensured as indigenous communities will design and carry out their own activities during project implementation. SGP grant initiatives are never imposed on indigenous communities; rather indigenous communities are encouraged to develop their own proposals to address their needs and interests while achieving global environmental benefits.</p> <p>A comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan has been prepared in consultation with indigenous groups. The engagement with Indigenous Peoples will ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project information is communicated in local languages and through methods that are culturally appropriate. • Indigenous Peoples have equitable representation in the decision-making bodies associated with the community level project activities. • Participation of Indigenous Peoples is gender inclusive and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. • Focus is on delivering broad sustainable livelihood benefits and building upon existing social structures. • Information is timely available and accessible to Indigenous Peoples. 	

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				<p>SGP Peru will provide a grievance and conflict resolution mechanism to address indigenous peoples' or any other person's concerns about the Project.</p> <p>Recording or otherwise documenting traditional knowledge held by indigenous communities will only be made upon free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).</p> <p>SGP Peru will enhance and replicate successful management practices and innovative initiatives that have been initiated in indigenous communities after obtaining their previous consent, as required or appropriate.</p> <p>All Project activities will follow all codified laws, regulations and social environmental standards related to indigenous peoples.</p> <p>During GEF-6, SGP Peru followed the approach described above when engaging wit Indigenous People During GEF-7, SGP Peru will follow the same approach, constantly monitoring and assessing the situation.</p>	

Annex 7. Overview of Technical Consultancies

Table A7.1 Technical consultancies

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Project Management / Monitoring & Evaluation		
Local / National contracting		
SGP national coordinator Rate: USD 7,319 month	Full time	<p><u>Duties and Responsibilities</u></p> <p>Managerial Functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervise the SGP Country Programme team members and provide necessary guidance and coaching; • Promote and maintain effective teamwork within the SGP Country Programme team, the National Steering Committee members, and with the UNDP CO team; • Prepare and implement annual workplans, including strategic and/or innovative initiatives, with set delivery and co-financing targets; draft annual SGP Country Office administrative and project operational budget proposals; and, • Set annual performance parameters and learning objectives for the SGP Country Programme team, assess their performance and provide feedback. <p>Programme/Portfolio Development and Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep abreast of national environmental concerns and priorities as well as the socio-economic conditions and trends as they relate to the SGP, and assess their impact on SGP’s work and programme; and, • Ensure formulation and implementation of the Country Programme Strategy (CPS), and its periodic review and update. <p>Resource Mobilization and Partnerships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain close working relationships with stakeholders as well as promote the value, comparative advantages, and ensure visibility of the SGP; • Assess interest and priorities of key donors and other development partners and develop/update and implement the resource mobilization and partnership strategy to mobilize resources from and develop partnerships with the government, donors and other partners to best leverage SGP resources and develop programme level partnerships; and, • Support SGP grantees in securing co-financing and project level partnerships and assist in identifying opportunities and resources for sustaining and scaling up projects. <p>Knowledge Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document programme/project stories, lessons learned, and best practices in SGP programme/project development, implementation, and oversight; • Access SGP and other global and regional knowledge, distil best practices and facilitate their dissemination and incorporation within SGP Country Programme and projects, UNDP CO, and to counterparts and partners; and,

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support capacity building and networking of grantees to facilitate knowledge exchange, and promote uptake through Knowledge platforms, Knowledge fairs etc.
Programme Assistant Rate: USD 4,319 month	Full time	<p><u>Duties and Responsibilities</u></p> <p>Support to Programme Implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to day-to-day support to programme/project implementation and ensuring conformity to expected results, outputs, objectives, and work-plans; Assist the national coordinator in pre-screening project concepts and project proposals, and evaluate the financial aspects of project proposals; Assist the national coordinator in developing and revising grant application forms and other management tools, requirements of the programme, and other SGP documents; Advise potential grantees on project preparation processes and guidelines, and report to the national coordinator and National Steering Committee on project development activities, as required; Provide day-to-day support and guidance to new and ongoing projects and its grantees, as required; Assist the national coordinator in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, including participation in field visits; Support the organization and preparation of minutes of National Steering Committee meetings and other SGP events; Maintain contacts and professional working relationship with NGOs, governmental institutions, donors, other SGP stakeholders; Assist the national coordinator in reporting regularly to the Upgrading Countries Programme Global Coordinator, SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT), UNOPS and UNDP CO, and assist the national coordinator in timely preparation of the Project Implementation Review report, annual monitoring survey, and other CPMT/UNOPS surveys and reports as required; Draft memos and other operational documents on behalf of the national coordinator ,and respond to queries on SGP programme matter; and, Regularly update and maintain SGP project database as well as stakeholders' database. <p>Financial Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidance, review, and control the accuracy of supporting documentation of projects' interim and final financial reports, such as invoices, and advise the national coordinator as required; Process payment requests from grantees and vendors through obtaining necessary clearances and authorizations and ensuring payments are effected promptly, and in accordance with SGP Standard Operation Procedures; Maintain close working contact with respective UNOPS Regional Focal Point and seek her/his support, advice and guidance on how better to operate OneUNOPS in accordance with SGP SOPs, if needed; In collaboration with the national coordinator, maintain financial integrity of the programme, implement and monitor accounting system and databases of SGP country operational budget;

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and maintain the grant disbursement table and calendar; as well as track the Country Operating Budget to ensure compliance with approved yearly budget; • Draft annual SGP Country office administrative and project budget proposals; • Management of the Petty Cash account with proper documentation and proper tractable records; • Enter, extract, transfer data from OneUNOPS and SGP database and produce reports as required; • Follow up of travel arrangements and DSA payments for the national coordinator and National Steering Committee members; and, • Provide other financial reports as required. <p>Administrative Functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure office supplies, equipment, and furniture adhering to SGP SOPs procurement rules and regulations; • Manage and organize everyday office work; • Establish a proper filing system, maintain SGP country office administrative, financial, and management files and update them with original documentation or copy of the original documentation as necessary; • Draft routine correspondence and communications and establish filing system to record communications with local stakeholders; • Prepare background information and documentation, update data relevant to the programme areas and compile background material for the national coordinator and National Steering Committee; • Ensure flow of information and dissemination of materials with all concerned parties; • Maintain and updated inventory of all physical assets and register all inventory in the asset inventory sheet; and, • Provide logistical and administrative support to visiting missions, travel arrangements, and meetings for the national coordinator and National Steering Committee, adhering to SGP SOPs procurement rules and regulation. <p>Knowledge Management and Communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively support the SGP country office in the efforts on knowledge management, knowledge networking and visibility of SGP; • In accordance with SGP branding guidelines, support the national coordinator and National Steering Committee in the efforts towards proper recognition of SGP in any knowledge management and communication materials produced by SGP grantees or stakeholders; • Facilitate organization of SGP advocacy events, workshops, stakeholders' dialogues and round-tables; • Assist in drafting articles and publications with proper recognition of SGP; • Participate at events for SGP information dissemination purposes; and, • Maintain, update or provide valid SGP information for the SGP website, SGP Global database and UNDP CO website.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Evaluation expert Rate: USD 1,590/week	4 weeks in year 4	The national evaluation expert will support the international evaluation specialist during the preparation of the terminal evaluation. The terminal evaluation will follow UNDP/GEF standard ToRs for project evaluations.
International contracting		
Evaluation expert Rate: USD 3,180/week	4 weeks in year 4	The international evaluation expert will lead the preparation of the terminal evaluation. The terminal evaluation will follow UNDP/GEF standard ToRs for project evaluations.
Technical Assistance		
Local / National contracting		
Knowledge management consultant Rate: \$530/week	88 weeks distributed over 4 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead the preparation of a knowledge management and communication strategy; • Identify opportunities and facilitate exchange of knowledge and skills between stakeholders of this GEF-funded programme and other successful interventions (e.g. SGP implemented in Latin America or elsewhere); • Support knowledge management processes, identifying lessons learned and good practices from project implementation that can be replicated/upscaled, and ensuring that these are documented and disseminated in appropriate format to targeted audiences (also see Stakeholder Engagement Plan, available as Annex 8); • Update the knowledge management specialist of the SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) on the knowledge management efforts such as knowledge fairs, peer-to-peer exchanges, trainings, as well as other good practices that could be replicated in other SGP countries; and, • Support the SGP UCP Global Coordinator and SGP CPMT with ensuring the development and finalization of select case studies to be included in a publication on replication and upscaling of community-based initiatives supported by SGP Peru country team.

Annex 8. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The stakeholder engagement plan included in this annex will guide the programme’s actions activities to engage with stakeholders.

Table A8.1 Stakeholder engagement plan

Outcome/Output	Activities	Objective	Key Partners	Timing	Location	Key Responsibilities
Outcome 1.1: Ecosystem services within target landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems.						
<u>Output 1.1.1</u> Community level small grants that improve connectivity, support innovation regarding biodiversity conservation and the optimization of ecosystem services, including sustainable use of biodiversity; community-managed natural regeneration of native vegetation; participatory environmental	Activity 1.1.1.1. Participatory process (incl. call for proposals) for the identification and prioritization of community projects in each target landscape	Participatory identification of community projects ideas with support from organizations implementing developing strategic initiatives under output 2.2.1. in each target landscape. The SGP ensures that the process is participatory, and that it includes representatives of the Aymara and Quechua communities, vulnerable people including women associations, and the youth. The SGP disseminates the call for proposals and the application process to ensure broad participation from stakeholders, including women groups.	CBOs, CSOs, NGOs	QIV, Y1 QI, Y2	Cusco, Puno and Tacna-Capaso.	SGP national coordinator: elaborates ToRs, responsible for dissemination of processes. SGP national coordinator and UNDP CO: Administer call for proposals (CfP)
	Activity 1.1.1.2. Evaluation and selection of community level projects	The SGP ensures that the preparation of proposals takes into account the interests of the communities involved in the process. Ensures that their traditional knowledge is valued in the proposal preparation and that government regulations and guidelines are taken into account	CBOs, CSOs, NGOs NSC members	QIV, Y1 QI, Y2	Cusco, Puno and Tacna-Capaso.	CBO, CSOs: Presentation and selection of project ideas and proposals with support from NGOs Organizations implementing strategic

Outcome/Output	Activities	Objective	Key Partners	Timing	Location	Key Responsibilities
planning and monitoring.		<p>in the design of proposed activities.</p> <p>Selected proposals take into consideration gender issues and promote access to grants by women and women's groups.</p>				<p>initiatives: Support to project formulation and inclusion of gender considerations.</p> <p>National Steering Committee: Selection and approval of proposals.</p>
	<p>Activity 1.1.1.3. Provide technical assistance to implement selected projects and monitor progress</p>	<p>SGP monitors the progress of organizations implementing small grants.</p> <p>SGP ensures that partners (e.g. universities, research institutions, NGOs, and government agencies) provide technical support to organizations implementing small grants</p>	<p>Organizations implementing small grants</p> <p>Research institutions, Academia, government agencies, NSC members.</p>	<p>Permanently during programme implementation</p>	<p>Cusco, Puno and Tacna-Capaso</p>	<p>Organizations implementing strategic initiatives: Provision of technical assistance to organizations and communities implementing small grants.</p> <p>SGP national coordinator: responsible to monitor progress</p> <p>SGP partners. Provide technical assistance to organizations implementing small grants</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2. The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes for biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services in the face of climate change is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.</p>						

Outcome/Output	Activities	Objective	Key Partners	Timing	Location	Key Responsibilities
<u>Output 1.2.1.</u> Targeted community projects enhancing ecosystem services and the sustainability and resilience of production systems in the face of climate change, including soil and water conservation practices, pasture and agroforestry systems, conservation of agrobiodiversity; agro-ecological practices and cropping systems.	Activity 1.2.1.1. Participatory process (incl. calls for proposals) for the identification and prioritization of community projects in each target landscape.	See description under activity 1.1.1.1.				
	Activity 1.2.1.2. Evaluation and selection of community level projects	See description under activity 1.1.1.2.				
	Activity 1.2.1.3. Provide technical assistance to implement selected projects and monitor progress	See description under activity 1.1.1.3.				
Outcome 1.3: Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access businesses integrated into value chains.						
<u>Output 1.3.1:</u> Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods,	Activity 1.1.1.1. Participatory process (incl. calls for proposals) for the identification and prioritization of community projects	See description under activity 1.1.1.1.				

Outcome/Output	Activities	Objective	Key Partners	Timing	Location	Key Responsibilities
biodiversity-enhancing businesses and market access, including biodiversity and agrobiodiversity products and, agro-businesses integrated into value chains.	in each target landscape.					
	Activity 1.1.1.2. Evaluation and selection of community level projects			See description under activity 1.1.1.2.		
	Activity 1.1.1.3. Provide technical assistance to implement selected projects and monitor progress			See description under activity 1.1.1.3.		
Outcome 2.1. Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of selected landscapes to enhance socio-ecological resilience/ for effective participatory decision making to achieve landscape resiliency						
<u>Output 2.1.1.</u> Multi-stakeholder governance platforms implement landscape strategies developed for each target landscape through community grant projects	Activity 2.1.1.1. Meetings of multi-stakeholder platforms to prepare action plans, adopt rules and procedures, and oversee the implementation of conservation and NRM strategies in each target landscape	SGP contributes to strengthening multi-stakeholder governance platforms to implement landscape strategies. SGP ensures representation of diverse stakeholders in multi-stakeholder governance platforms including representatives from women's organizations and indigenous peoples.	CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, research institutions, Academic Institutions, staff from relevant state institutions.	Permanently during programme implementation, but especially during the initial months as platforms are convened.	Cusco, Puno and Tacna-Capaso.	SGP national coordinator: organizes meetings of the multi-stakeholder governance platforms, invites a broad range of stakeholders to participate NGOs: facilitate operation of multi-stakeholder platforms, monitor progress of implementation of landscape strategies

Outcome/Output	Activities	Objective	Key Partners	Timing	Location	Key Responsibilities
(including agreed typology of community level projects)						CBOs: participate in monitoring of landscape strategies implementation.
	Activity 2.1.1.2. Participatory ex-post baseline assessment in each target landscape	Facilitate the participation of local stakeholders in the assessment of the status of environmental issues in their territories.	CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, research institutions, Academic Institutions (e.g. UNSAAC, UNA, UNJBG), government agencies (e.g. ATFFS, DRA, Local Water Administrations), research institutions	QII, Y1 QIII-IV, Y3	Cusco, Puno and Tacna-Capaso.	NGOs: facilitate operation of multi-stakeholder platforms, monitor progress of implementation of landscape strategies SGP national coordinator: oversee the assessments of the baselines in each landscape
	Activity 2.1.1.3. Evaluation and update of the participatory landscape strategies	Facilitate the participation of local stakeholders in the evaluation and elaboration of strategies for the management of natural resources in their territories.	CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, research institutions, Academic Institutions (e.g. UNSAAC, UNA, UNJBG), government agencies (e.g. ATFFS, DRA, Local Water Administrations), research institutions	QIII, Y1 QI-II, Y4	Cusco, Puno and Tacna-Capaso	NGOs and CBOs: responsible for updating landscape strategies with support from academic institutions, research institutions, government agencies SGP national coordinator: oversee the preparation of participatory landscape strategies

Outcome/Output	Activities	Objective	Key Partners	Timing	Location	Key Responsibilities
<u>Output 2.1.2.</u> A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder landscape agreements	Activity 2.1.2.1. Formalization of landscape management agreements by stakeholders in the three target landscape	Promote the engagement of stakeholders in natural resources and biodiversity conservation in their territories through the formalization of management agreements.	NGOs, CBOs, research institutions, staff from relevant government agencies.	QIII – Y2 to QIII – Y3	Cusco, Puno and Tacna-Capaso	NGOs, CBOs, research institutions government agencies: formalize agreements. SGP national coordinator: facilitates formalization of agreements.
Outcome 2.2. Mainstreaming and upscaling the contribution of local communities to landscape resilience, conservation and connectivity						
<u>Output 2.2.1</u> Knowledge from innovative project experience is shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across similar contexts in the Andes, and to the global SGP network	Activity 2.2.1.1. Elaboration and implementation of a knowledge management strategy and communication strategy	A knowledge management and communication strategy contribute to maintaining stakeholders informed of project activities and results. The communication strategy takes into consideration local circumstances, including languages and preferred channels of communication of stakeholders (e.g. radio, postings in community centers, etc.)	NGOs, CBOs, research institutions, staff from relevant government agencies.	Permanently during programme implementation	Lima, Cusco, Puno, Tacna-Capaso	SGP national coordinator and knowledge management consultant: elaborate and implement knowledge management and communication strategy
	Activity 2.2.1.2. Systemization and dissemination of successful technologies, production systems and/or practices for biodiversity conservation and natural resources	Successful programme experiences are disseminated among stakeholders at the local and national level. Knowledge generated by the programme is included in knowledge databanks and information dissemination platforms administered by government institutions, including MINAM and SERFOR.	NGOs, research institutions, Academic Institutions, MINAM, SERFOR	Permanently during programme implementation	Lima, Cusco, Puno, Tacna-Capaso	NGOs: Systematize technologies, production systems and practices. SGP national coordinator and KM consultant: oversee the systematization of knowledge and the incorporation in databanks and

Outcome/Output	Activities	Objective	Key Partners	Timing	Location	Key Responsibilities
	management in the Peruvian Andes					dissemination platforms. MINAM, SERFOR: responsible for safekeeping and disseminating knowledge.
	Activity 2.2.1.3. Partnerships with academic institutions and/or government agencies to provide formal or informal training to local instructors/mentors	Local instructors/mentors serve as knowledge multipliers among local communities.	NGOs, local training and education organizations, other research and academic organizations, government agencies	QIII – IV – Y1	Lima, Cusco, Puno, Tacna-Capaso	SGP national coordinator: Organize strategic partnerships with relevant research and training organizations
	Activity 2.2.1.4. Training of at least 30 local instructors/mentors on topics related to biodiversity conservation, natural resources management, entrepreneurship, gender mainstreaming, etc.	Local instructors/mentors serve as knowledge multipliers among local communities. Participating local instructors/mentors are selected to ensure representative of stakeholders in target landscapes and taking into consideration local circumstances, including local languages and gender considerations.	NGOs, local training and education organizations, other research and academic organizations, government agencies	QI – Y2 to QII – Y3	Lima, Cusco, Puno, Tacna-Capaso	Training organization responsible for providing training to selected local instructors and mentors with support from, research organizations, Academia, and/or government agencies.
	Activity 2.2.1.5. Case study to showcase the results obtained by	Case study disseminates lessons learned and successful experiences of SGP Peru during GEF-6 and GEF-7	NGOs, local training and education organizations, other research	Q2 – Y4	Lima, Cusco, Puno, Tacna-Capaso	SGP national coordinator and knowledge management consultant: elaborate

Outcome/Output	Activities	Objective	Key Partners	Timing	Location	Key Responsibilities
	SGP Peru during GEF-6 and GEF-7		and academic organizations, government agencies			and disseminate case study
Output 2.2.2. Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP experiences and innovations	Activity 2.2.2.1. Participatory process (incl. call for proposals) for the identification and selection of strategic initiatives in each target landscape	<p>Ensure a participator process for the Identification and selection of one strategic initiative in each landscape.</p> <p>Promote and facilitate the participation of representatives of Quechua and Aymara communities (incl. by providing translators), vulnerable groups including women, and youth.</p> <p>Guarantee that selected initiatives are compatible with and value the traditional knowledge of Quechua and Aymara communities, and are compliant with government regulations and guidelines.</p>	NGOs, CBOs, research institutions, staff from relevant government agencies.	QII-III - Y1	Cusco, Puno and Tacna-Capaso	<p>SGP national coordinator: oversee participatory process for identification and selection of strategic Initiatives; responsible for elaboration of TORs.</p> <p>UNDP CO: administer call for proposals.</p> <p>National Steering Committee: approves proposals.</p>
	Activity 2.2.2.2. Implementation of one strategic initiative in each target landscape for the upscaling of successful technologies, production systems and/or practices	Promote an active participation of a diversity of stakeholders in the implementation of strategic initiatives in target landscapes.	NGOs, CBOs, RIs, staff from relevant government agencies, private sector.	QIV - Y1 to QIV - Y3	Cusco, Puno and Tacna-Capaso	<p>NGOs: responsible to implement strategic initiatives with support from Academia and research institutions and relevant government agencies</p> <p>SGP national coordinator: oversee the implementation of strategic initiatives</p>
	Activity 2.2.2.3. Facilitation of partnerships with	Develop partnerships with public and private sector actors to increase access to markets and	Private sector (incl. local chambers of	QIII – Y1 to QIII – Y4	Cusco, Puno,	NGOs, CBOs, Private sector, State:

Outcome/Output	Activities	Objective	Key Partners	Timing	Location	Key Responsibilities
	public and private sector entities to improve access to markets, develop products, promote quality standards, and strengthen the entrepreneurial capacities OBCs	strengthen entrepreneurial capacities of Aymara and Quechua small farmers, Andean Camelid breeders, promoting the participation of women groups, and the youth.	commerce), relevant, relevant government agencies, (<i>Sierra Exportadora</i> , CITEs, SINEACE, others alike).		Tacna-Capaso	participate in partnerships. SGP national coordinator: facilitates partnerships.
	Activity 2.2.2.4. Participatory development of the value chains in each target landscape.	Enable the participation of local stakeholders in the development of value chains of products from the sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources in target landscapes.	Private sector (incl. local chambers of commerce), relevant, relevant government agencies, (<i>Sierra Exportadora</i> , CITEs, SINEACE, others alike).	QIII – Y1 to QIII – Y4	Cusco, Puno, Tacna-Capaso	NGOs, CBOs, Private sector, State: participate in partnerships. SGP national coordinator: facilitates participation of stakeholders in the development of value chains
Outcome 3.1. Monitoring and evaluation support adaptive management and stakeholder engagement						
<u>Output 3.1.1.</u> Monitoring and evaluation support adaptive and effective project management and active participation from stakeholders	Activity 3.1.2.1. Inception workshop	Presentation of the programme to achieve a common understanding of the objectives, the implementation plan, the roles, and responsibilities of the parties involved. The workshop will be held at the national level, ensuring the participation of high-level authorities from the ministries involved, the regional governments from the target landscapes, national-level representatives of the indigenous and peasant organizations,	MINAM, MINAGRI regional governments CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, cooperation partners, private sector partners	QI, Y1	Lima	SGP national coordinator: organizes workshop UNDP country office: supports workshop development

Outcome/Output	Activities	Objective	Key Partners	Timing	Location	Key Responsibilities
		cooperation working in the Peruvian Andes, research institutions working with peasant communities, agro-ecology, restoration, agro-biodiversity conservation, universities, and the private sector				
	Activity 3.1.2.2. Meetings of the SGP National Steering Committee	Stakeholders are represented in the SGP National Steering Committee to ensure all views are represented and taken into account when making strategic decisions about the SGP direction	MINAM, MINAGRI regional governments CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, cooperation partners, private sector partners	Permanently during programme implementation	Lima, Cusco, Puno, Tacna-Capaso	SGP national coordinator: facilitates meetings of the Meetings of the SGP National Steering Committee UNDP country office invites stakeholders to participate in the SGP National Steering Committee
	Activity 3.1.2.3. Regular reporting including through Project Implementation Review (PIRs) reports, SGP annual monitoring report, and UNDP semi-annual reports	Programme monitoring and reporting include the views of stakeholders.	UNDP country office, UNOPS, participating NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, national and local government agencies, other partners	Permanently during programme implementation	Lima, Cusco, Puno, Tacna-Capaso	SGP national coordinator: prepares periodic monitoring reports UNDP country office: supports monitoring activities
	Activity 3.1.2.4 Project terminal evaluation	Terminal evaluation assesses the quality of stakeholder engagement and the effectiveness of partnerships. The evaluation provides an insight into the perception of a different	UNDP country office, UNOPS, participating NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, national and local	QIII – Y4		UNDP country office: prepares ToRs for terminal evaluation SGP national coordinator: support

Outcome/Output	Activities	Objective	Key Partners	Timing	Location	Key Responsibilities
		stakeholders about the programme's results and implementation.	government agencies, other partners			work of terminal evaluation team

Stakeholder engagement considerations in response to the COVID-19 pandemic

The development of the SGP Peru coincided with the global COVID-19 pandemic, which has caused considerable socioeconomic disruptions in Peru. Annex 12 to the ProDoc provides an COVID-19 analysis and action framework for the project. Specific stakeholder considerations are outlined in that annex and integrated into the project strategy, e.g., considering that there will likely be increased use of virtual platforms for engaging with stakeholders, the project will work closely with governmental and non-governmental partners on developing and strengthening remote working arrangements.

Annex 9. People and organizations consulted during preparation of the programme

The following table lists the individuals and organization who were consulted during the preparation of the proposal. Given the restriction from the global COVID19 pandemic, most consultation were conducted remotely. A virtual validation workshop was held on 19 February 2021 with the objective of presenting, discussing, and validating the programme's activities, budget and results framework. The workshop sought inputs from participating stakeholders and those inputs were incorporated into the final draft of the programme proposal.

Table A9.1. List of consulted people and organizations

Date	Name	Affiliation
29 DEC 2020	Ms. Delia CONDO	Vice-Governor Cusco Regional Government
29 DEC 2020	Mr. Edwin GONZALEZ	Villacote Maure Regional Conservation Area
30 DEC 2020	Mr. Luis Palma	Biodiversity expert
4 JAN 2021	Ms. Betty Chatata	<i>Asociación Especializada Para el Desarrollo Sostenible (AEDES)</i>
5 JAN 2021	Mr. Marco NAVARRO Mr. Bartolome APAAZA	Tacna Regional Government
5 JAN 2021	Mr. Enrique Michaud	<i>ILLARIY Biodiversidad y Desarrollo</i>
5 JAN 2021	Mr. Ciriaco Diaz	Mayor, Municipality of Lampa province, Puno
7 JAN 2021	Mr. Jeo Laureano	<i>Centro de Capacitación Campesina de Puno (CCCP)</i>
12 JAN 2021		
7 JAN 2021	Mr. Rodolfo Nina	Mayor, Municipality of Candarave province, Tacna
12 JAN 2021	Mr. Pedro Lauraceo	Camelids expert
12 JAN 2021	Mr. Esteban Álvarez Mr. Alan Vilcunqui Mr. Henry Gutiérrez Mr. Vilsu Valero Ms. Elvira León Mr. Will Huanca Ms. María Choquepata	Municipality of Melgar province, Puno
12 JAN 2021	Mr. Luis Gerardo Lovón	Director, <i>Instituto de Manejo de Agua y Medio Ambiente, Cusco</i>
13 JAN 2021	Ms. Rocío Palomino	Suma Marca
14 JAN 2021	Ms. Claudia Cuba	<i>Centro Bartolomé de las Casas (CBC)</i>
14 JAN 2021	Mr. Valerio Paucarmayta	<i>CBC</i>
14 JAN 2021	Ms. Shamely Mamani	<i>CCCP</i>
15 JAN 2021	Mr. Ángel Paulo	Director of Economic Development, Cusco Regional Government
	Ms. Maria Ysabel Cazorla	Director of Natural Resources, Cusco Regional Government
19 JAN 2021	Mr. Luis Alberto Valdivia	General Director, Tacna Regional Government
	Mr. Marco Navarro (and main other Directors)	Director of Natural Resources, Tacna Regional Government
22 JAN 2021	Mr. Ronald Catpo	Director, Amazon Conservation Association, Cusco
26 JAN 2021	Mr. Timoteo Taipe Luna	<i>Asociación Sol Naciente Productores y Agropecuarios de Ccapacmarca, Cusco.</i>

26 JAN 2021	Ms. María Huahuachampi	<i>Asociación de Artesanas Suri Paqocha, Puno</i>
27 JAN 2021	Ms. Victoria Torres	Representative of indigenous women organizations
27 JAN 2021	Mr. David Quispe	Representative of indigenous groups
28 JAN 2021	Ms. Martha Cuba (Alicia Chang)	SGP National Steering Committee members
	Mr. Jorge Álvarez	
	Mr. Juan Torres	
	Ms. Saray Siura	
	Mr. César Sotomayor	
	Mr. Francisco Román	
	Ms. Nadya Villavicencio	
	Mr. Jeff Pradel	
01 FEB 2021	Ms. Maritza Burbano	Community relations, Río Tinto Mining and Exploration
	Mr. José Quiroz	Specialist, Río Tinto Mining and Exploration
05 FEB 2021	Mr. José Álvarez	Director General, Biological Diversity Direction (MINAM)
	Ms. Fabiola Núñez	Director, Conservation of Ecosystems and Species (MINAM)
07 FEB 2021	Ms. Luisa Guinand	Vice-Minister of Strategic Development of Natural Resources (MINAM)
	Ms. Martha Cuba	Director, Office of International Affairs (MINAM)
	Ms. Alicia Chang	Office of International Affairs (MINAM)
11 FEB 2021	Ms. Milagros Paniura	<i>Asociación de Artesanas Munay Awaq, Cusco</i>

Annex 10. Gender Analysis and Action Plan

A gender analysis was completed during project preparation. The analysis is available under the following link:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1r3xATOi3F6--2SGmyp5VG0MHGqGuW9tH/view?usp=sharing>

A gender action was also prepared and presented in Table A10.1, below.

Table A10.1 Gender action plan

Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline value	Data Source/ Reporting Mechanism	Budget USD*	Timeline	Responsibility
COMPONENT 1. Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection							
Outcome 1.1. Biodiversity and ecosystem services within Andean landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems							
Capacity building on gender approach and land use systems for the beneficiaries of the projects	# of capacity building events on gender approach and land use systems	3 (one per region)	0	Reports List of participation	3,000	2021-2022	SGP Support team
Capacity building for accountability and project reporting to beneficiaries emphasizing the needs of women groups	# of capacity building activities about accountability and project reporting emphasizing the need of women groups	3 (one per region)	0	Training reports List of participants	3,000	2022-2024	SGP Community projects
Outcome 1.2. The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes for biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services in the face of climate change is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices							
Promotion of women participation (quota) in the community projects' management committees	Minimum percentage of women representation in the management	33%	33% (OP6)	List of members of the management committees	0	2022-2024	SGP Grantees

Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline value	Data Source/ Reporting Mechanism	Budget USD*	Timeline	Responsibility
	committee of each community project						
Award internships for women to train in agroecological practices, biodiversity conservation or ecosystem services outside their own community	# of internships awarded to women	9 (3 per region)	0	Reports or certificates List of internship awards	9,000	2022-2023	SGP Projects
Outcome 1.2. Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access.							
Promotion of women participation (and vulnerable groups) in the bio-business integrated into value chains	Percentage of bio-business led by women	50%	30% (OP6)	List of projects Reports	0	2022-2024	SGP Projects
Capacity building for female farmers, female peasant, female heads of households, wives and young indigenous women in financial education and development of small businesses based on biodiversity	# of workshops or training events for women, with focus on finance or developing bio-business	3 (one per region)	0	Training records List of participants	3,000	2022-2023	SGP Community and strategic projects
COMPONENT 2. Landscape governance and organizational capacities for adaptive management/ capacity building, knowledge management for upscaling and replication							

Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline value	Data Source/ Reporting Mechanism	Budget USD*	Timeline	Responsibility
Outcome 2.1. Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of selected landscapes to enhance socio-ecological resilience/ for effective participatory decision making to achieve landscape resiliency							
Promote the participation of women as members of the Multi-stakeholder governance platforms	Percentage of women representation as members of the multi-stakeholder platforms of landscapes	40%	35% (OP6)	List of members of the governance platforms	0	2021-2025	SGP Landscape platforms
Outcome 2.2. Mainstreaming and upscaling the contribution of local communities to landscape resilience, conservation and connectivity							
Develop capacities and empowerment of women to influence decisions for the integration of sustainable solutions, innovations and practices at the local and landscape level	# of women with stronger capacity to influence decisions for upscaling innovations and sustainable solutions	15 (5 per region)	0	SGP Project report	6,000	2022-2025	Strategic projects
Disseminate best practices, experiences and lessons learned on gender equality and the empowerment of women in the intervention area of the Program	# of articles disseminated about best practices, experiences and lesson learned on gender equality and women empowerment	5	0	Articles in SGP and UNDP Peru website and social media, and press	2,000	2023-2025	SGP Community projects
Carry out a systematization on the leadership of women in socio-productive activities and their link with the conservation and landscape systems (study cases) for upscaling and replication	# of study cases published (including different formats i.e. systematization; photo-story)	9	0	SGP Website	9,000	2021-2024	SGP Women groups Community and strategic projects

Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline value	Data Source/ Reporting Mechanism	Budget USD*	Timeline	Responsibility
COMPONENT 3. Monitoring and evaluation							
Outcome 3.1. Monitoring and evaluation supports adaptive management and stakeholder engagement							
Monitor and report on the implementation of the gender action plan	Fraction of completed activities in the gender action plan	100%	0	Project reports	0	2021-2024	SGP national coordinator
Total					35,000*		

* Budget is integrated as part of activities of Components 1 to 3.

Annex 11. Procurement plan

Table A11.1. Procurement plan

No.	Description of Activities	Type of Supply	Category	Estimated Unit Price in USD	Estimated Value in USD	Year	Activity start date
Staff and personnel (including consultants)							
1	SGP National Coordinator	Services	Professional Services contract	7,320	87,833	1	Jun-21
2	SGP Programme Assistant	Services	Professional Services contract	4,318	51,826	1	Jun-21
3	National knowledge management consultant	Services	Individual Contract (IC)	530	8,480	1	Jun-21
4	Translator indigenous languages	Services	Individual Contract (IC)	106	530	1	Jun-21
Supplies, commodities and materials							
5	Catering and supplies for meetings of the multi-stakeholder governance platforms	Goods	Purchase Order	106	530	1	2021/22
6	Communication materials	Goods	Purchase Order	-	2,120	1	2021/22
Equipment, vehicles and furniture							
7	Computers, printer and equipment to be used by PMU	Goods	Purchase Order	4,134	4,134	1	Jun-21
Travel							
8	Travel to oversee grant-supported projects	Travel	Purchase Order	954	954	1	2021/22
9	Travel to oversee strategic projects	Travel	Purchase Order	1,484	1,484	1	2021/22
10	Travel of members of multi-stakeholder governance platforms	Travel	Purchase Order	795	3,975	1	2021/22
11	Travel inception workshop	Travel	Purchase Order	3,445	3,445	1	2021/22
12	Travel project board meetings	Travel	Purchase Order	2,067	2,067	1	2021/22
13	Travel project supervision (PMU)	Travel	Purchase Order	954	954	1	2021/22
Total year 1					168,332		

Note: Human Resources are not considered Procurement activity for implementing partner UNOPS.

Annex 12. COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework

In response to GEF Secretariat guidance on COVID-19 considerations for project design and in alignment with the SGP guidance on COVID-19 response, recovery, and adaptive management, this annex presents an analysis and action framework for the Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru, analyzing the risks associated with the crisis and identifying risk mitigation measures, and assessing potential opportunities under the programme to strengthen ecologic and socioeconomic resilience as national and local governments move into recovery phases.

Due to the remoteness of the three intervention areas and the relatively sparse population density, along with precautionary measures related to social distancing, wearing masks and congregating in confined spaces, COVID-19 contagion has been relatively weak. Some economic activities have been affected given the duration of the pandemic. The commercialization of products has been difficult given the stringent safety measures, including restrictions on movement and congregation. The incipient ecotourism industry has suffered from restrictions on travel and falling demand, as has handicraft production. While most communities in the three intervention areas practice subsistence agriculture, the slight economic activity that occurred prior to the COVID-19 outbreak provided for some cash income and has been affected since the outbreak.

The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to exacerbate many forms of inequalities. While income inequalities are expected to widen in more urban areas, it appears unlikely that this will be so marked in the relatively remote rural settings of the three intervention landscapes, as economic baselines for the farming and indigenous communities are quite low and the existing inequalities not expected to differentiate significantly. Nevertheless, during emergencies, the vulnerability of children and those in need of care and protection, residing in institutions or otherwise from deprived families, can be expected to increase.

The gendered impacts of COVID-19 are likely to affect women more adversely than men. While the COVID-19 disease appears to affect men more than women, the adverse economic impacts are likely to be greater on women and girls. They are more likely to lose off-farm jobs and generally earn less, save less, and hold insecure jobs or live close to poverty. A disproportionate increase in the burden on women of household and care work can also be anticipated.

The COVID-19 pandemic is a reminder of the intimate relationship among humans, other species and ecosystems and the extent to which humans are placing pressures on ecosystem function with potentially harmful consequences. The deterioration of ecosystems, and the biodiversity within them – from habitat loss and modification, agricultural development, climate change, pollution, and overexploitation of species – is increasing the risk of zoonotic disease pandemics. It is evident that the resilience of our socio-economic systems affects their ability to rebound from the COVID-19 pandemic and prevent future zoonotic diseases.

COVID-19 Risk and Opportunity Analysis

Considering the unique risks associated with the pandemic and eventual recovery, but attenuated by the remoteness, low population density, restrictive measures, and awareness of the communities themselves, the SGP Peru in GEF-7 has been classified as moderate-risk, with a series of safeguards developed and integrated into the programme design.

Active participation of local communities is an important part of the programme design, and COVID-19 could affect their ability and willingness to take part. Working with multiple stakeholders and developing participatory landscape strategies will help ensure local communities are actively engaged.

There is also a risk that national, state, and local governments will be preoccupied with tending to the COVID-19 pandemic and recovery efforts and placed a reduced level of importance on the programme. Subnational and subnational government partners have issued substantial cofinancing letters for the programme, and proactive

stakeholder engagement will be facilitated through the SGP National Coordinator and multi-stakeholder governance platforms. The timing of the SGP is opportune, in that the project strategy focuses on promoting socio-economic resilience, thus contributing to the COVID-19 recovery efforts by facilitating cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration strengthening capacities of local stakeholders to participate in community development and enhancing their resilience to cope with economic disruptions.

A prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic (or similar crisis) would create challenges for the implementation of the programme, i.e., associated with activities involving physical stakeholder workshops, delivering training in the field, convening community meetings, etc. The project will institute adaptive management as needed to reduce the risks of community spread. For example, meetings will be held remotely using virtual platforms as much as possible, health hazard assessments will be required for gatherings of multiple people, and mitigation measures will be implemented, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering trainings on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc.

COVID-19 Action Framework

The programme will institute adaptive management measures, building upon SGP’s unique position in facilitating socio-economic resilience and delivering global environmental benefits through community-driven initiatives. Specific actions that facilitate opportunities associated with the COVID-19 pandemic are described below and integrated into the programme design.

Integration of socio-ecological resilience into build-back-better actions

The programme is predicated on enhancing socio-ecological resilience. Facilitated by multi-stakeholder collaborative processes, the programme’s strategy promotes landscape approaches for achieving sustainable management of natural resources. Bringing together cross-sectoral and multiple stakeholders into participatory processes will help enhance the knowledge of the risks associated with zoonotic diseases like COVID-19 and how landscape management approaches can help mitigate the risks and build social and ecological resilience of local communities. This is consistent with all public health principles, which promote multi-stakeholder communication and collaboration in achieving better health outcomes – this includes public health threats at the human-animal ecosystem interface. The programme will also promote food and income security of local communities, strengthening their coping capacities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and other socioeconomic disruptions.

Raising awareness, communications, and knowledge management

Communications and knowledge management are central aspects of the programme’s strategy. Communications and knowledge management strategies will include specific methods and messaging for raising awareness and disseminating information on COVID-19 risks. Considering that there will likely be increased use of virtual platforms for engaging with stakeholders, the programme will work closely with governmental and non-governmental partners on developing and strengthening remote working arrangements. When field work is carried out, the programme will integrate basic public health related awareness-raising into capacity building activities, e.g., demonstrating the use of personal protective equipment, promoting physical distancing, and communicating risks and symptoms of COVID-19. The global dimensions of the SGP also provide learning opportunities, e.g., sharing COVID-19 recovery and response approaches in other countries and by different organizations.

Table A12.1. Proposes actions to respond to COVID-19

Proposed Actions	Corresponding project outputs
Integration of socio-ecological resilience into build-back-better actions	
Promote green recovery in line with the country’s COVID-19 recovery strategies.	1.1.1.; 1.2.1.; 1.3.1.; 2.2.2.

Proposed Actions	Corresponding project outputs
Integration of socio-ecological resilience into build-back-better actions	
Revitalize and build capacity among local governance mechanisms to perform the role of conveners of multiple stakeholders through bottom-up development processes.	2.1.1, 2.1.2
Promote sustainable natural resource management that limits encroachment into forest ecosystems, thereby safeguarding critical habitats and reducing human-wildlife interactions.	1.1.1.; 1.2.1.; 1.3.1.; 2.2.2.
Increase awareness among local communities of the value of natural resources, including safeguarding the safety and health of local communities.	1.1.1.; 1.2.1.; 1.3.1.; 2.2.1.; 2.2.2.
Promote restoration of forest fragmentation and conservation of intact forest ecosystems, through participatory modalities.	1.1.1.; 1.2.1.
Promote indigenous crops and traditional practices to enhance sustainable land management and food security; support growing of medicinal plants and gathering ancestral knowledge related to health and epidemic response	1.2.1.; 1.2.1.
Deliver capacity building of women micro-entrepreneurs on local entrepreneurship opportunities, support to start/re-start enterprises and training on accessing digital financial services.	1.2.1; 1.3.1
Raising awareness, communications, and knowledge management	
Incorporate COVID-19 related risks and issues into programme communication and knowledge management strategies.	2.2.1.
Evaluate COVID-19 risks at target landscapes and integrate risk mitigation measures into the landscape baseline assessments strategies.	2.1.2;
Communicate social and ecological resilience through adoption of participatory landscape strategies.	2.1.3
Facilitate regional and global learning in cooperation with the SGP Upgraded Country Programmes and the SGP Global Programme	2.2.1.

Annex 13. GEF Core indicators

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use				<i>(Hectares)</i>		
	<i>Hectares (1.1+1.2)</i>						
	<i>Expected</i>			<i>Achieved</i>			
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
			(select)				
		(select)					
		Sum					
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				(select)			
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use				<i>(Hectares)</i>		
	<i>Hectares (2.1+2.2)</i>						
	<i>Expected</i>			<i>Achieved</i>			
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
			(select)				
		(select)					
		Sum					
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				(select)			
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored				<i>(Hectares)</i>		
	<i>Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)</i>						
	<i>Expected</i>			<i>Achieved</i>			
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
		8,000	8,000				
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
			500	500			
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored						
	Hectares						

			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			500	500		
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			6,000	6,000		
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			1,000	1,000		
Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)					(Hectares)
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			30,000	30,000		
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			10,000	10,000		
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			100	0		
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			19,400	19,500		
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Polylepis spp. forests and Puya raymondii stands			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			500	500		
Core Indicator 5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity					(Hectares)
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					

			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated					(Metric tons of CO₂e)
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)				
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)				
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				
		Anticipated start year of accounting				
		Duration of accounting				
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)				
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				
		Anticipated start year of accounting				
		Duration of accounting				
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management					(Number)
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Core Indicator 8	Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels					(Metric Tons)
Fishery Details		Metric Tons				
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Core Indicator 9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products					(Metric Tons)
		Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE	
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
POPs type		Metric Tons				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	(select)	(select)	(select)			
	(select)	(select)	(select)			
	(select)	(select)	(select)			
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					

		Metric Tons				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement	
Core Indicator 10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources					(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
		Number of Countries				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
		Number				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment					(Number)
		Number				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Female	1,500	1,500			
	Male	1,500	1,500			
	Total	3,000	3,000			

Annex 14. GEF 7 Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation Knowledge and Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains (26 Good Growth Partnership)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health
			<input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions
			<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework
			<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility
			<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Green space
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Biodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Resilience
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
			<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paramo

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
			<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services
			<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
		<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety
			<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forests		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Amazon
			<input type="checkbox"/> Congo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drylands
	<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods
			<input type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
			<input type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	
	<input type="checkbox"/> International Waters		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ship	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer
			<input type="checkbox"/> River Basin
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses
			<input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals and Waste		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Cement	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ozone	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Waste
			<input type="checkbox"/> e-Waste
		<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disposal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Eco-Efficiency	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Vector Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Other	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Open Burning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Green Chemistry	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
			<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
			<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
			<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution

Annex 15. SGP Operational Guidelines

The GEF SGP operational guidelines provide a framework for operations under the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), addressing the overall structure of the GEF SGP, the implementation and administration of SGP country programmes, the implementation and administration of SGP grants, and the reporting and communication functions under the programme.

The SGP operational guidelines are available on the website of the GEF SGP programme under the link: [SGP Operational Guidelines OP7 \(undp.org\)](#)

Annex 16. Procedures for chance finds

Cultural Heritage of Peru is any manifestation of human endeavour -tangible or intangible- that, due to its importance, value and paleontological, archaeological, architectural, historical, artistic, military, social, anthropological, intellectual, religious, traditional, gastronomical, is expressly declared as such or on which there is a legal presumption of being.

In Peru, the competence for the protection of cultural heritage is in the hands of the Ministry of Culture, and it is regulated by Law No. 28296, General Law of the Cultural Heritage of the Nation, which establishes the national policy for the defence, protection, promotion, property and legal regime and the destination of the assets that constitute the Cultural Heritage of the Nation.

By Law, all public or private works of new construction, remodelling, restoration, expansion, refurbishment, conditioning, demolition, enhancement or any other that involves a good that is part of the Cultural Heritage of the Nation, requires prior authorization from the National Institute for its execution in the form of a Certificate of Non-Existence of Archaeological Remains (CIRA). Agricultural land that has been previously worked on does not require a CIRA, however, all new additions of agricultural land must obtain a CIRA. All CIRA requests should be done before starting any new work and should be addressed to relevant *Dirección Desconcentrada de Cultura* (DDC) of the Ministry of Culture of the jurisdiction where the land is located. A CIRA must be prepared and signed by an archaeologist, who will help determine future actions.

Chance Find Procedures

In case of finding some type of heritage in the cultivable areas traditionally used, chance finds will not be disturbed until an assessment by a competent specialist is made and actions consistent with these requirements are identified, any chance find will trigger the requirements of SES Standard 4 which must be followed during the assessment, in addition to national requirements- Whenever cultural heritage is found, the following procedures will be followed:

1. Stop the construction or work activities in the area of the chance find;
2. Delineate the discovered site or area;
3. Secure the site/area to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be present until competent take over;
4. Immediately notify to *Dirección de Control y Supervisión* of the Ministry of Culture at the phone number for, *Denuncias y afectaciones* (+51 976 066 977).
5. The Ministry of Culture will be in charge of protecting and preserving the site and dictate any further actions.

All persons are subject to fines, seizure or confiscation when there is evidence of fraud, negligence, or damage related to cultural heritage.

All findings of cultural heritage will be reported to and recorded by the SGP National Programme Coordinator and UNDP country office in Peru. Coordinators of SGP-supported projects will be responsible for the implementation of the procedures for chance finds in the context of their respective project activities.

Annex 17. Species in target landscapes

Table A17.1 Species in target landscapes

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Global Conservation Status ²⁷	National Conservation Status ²⁸	Landscapes ²⁹	CITES ³⁰
Amphibians						
LEPTODACTYLIDAE	<i>Pleuroderma marmoratum</i>	Marbled four-eyed-frog	VU	-	CU, PU, TA-CA	
TELMATOBIIDAE	<i>Telmatobius arequipensis</i> ^e	Chili Water Frog, <i>Rana de Arequipa</i>	NT	CR		
	<i>Telmatobius jelskii</i> ^e	Anacocha Water Frog	NT	VU		
	<i>Telmatobius marmoratus</i>	Marbled Water Frog	VU	VU	CU, PU, TA-CA	
	<i>Telmatobius peruvianus</i>	Peru Water Frog	VU	VU	TA-CA	
	<i>Telmatobius sanborni</i>	Sanborn's Water Frog	VU	CR		
Birds						
FRINGILLIDAE	<i>Spinus crassirostris</i> ^a	Thicket-billed siskin	LC	-		
FURNARIIDAE	<i>Sylviorthorhynchus yanacensis</i> [*]		NT	-		
APODIDAE	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Chimney swift	VU	-	CU, PU, TA-CA,	
CATHARTIDAE	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	Andean Condor	VU	EN	CU, PU, TA-CA	Appendix I
CHARADRIIDAE	<i>Phegornis mitchellii</i>	Diademed plover, Chorlo Cordillerano	NT	-	PU, TA-CA	
FURNARIIDAE	<i>Cinclodes aricomae</i> ^a	Royal cinclodes	CR	CR	PU, CU	
PHOENICOPTERIDAE	<i>Phoenicoparrus andinus</i>	Andean flamingo	VU	VU	TA-CA	Appendix II
	<i>Phoenicoparrus jamesi</i>	Puna Flamingo, Parina chica	NT	VU	TA-CA	Appendix II
	<i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i>	Parihuana Comun, Chilean Flamingo	NT	NT	CU, PU, TACA	Appendix II
PODICIPEDIDAE	<i>Podiceps juninensis</i>	Northern Silvery Grebe, Zambullidor Plateado	NT	-	CU, PU, TACA	

²⁷ In accordance to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. November 26th 2020.

²⁸ In accordance to the D.S. 043-2006-AG, and D.S.004-2014-MINAGRI

²⁹ Cusco (CU), PUNO (PU), Tacna-Capaso (TA-CA)

³⁰ MINAM. (2018). *Listado de especies de Fauna Silvestre CITES-Perú. Dirección General de Diversidad Biológica*. Lima. Perú. DS 004-2014-MINAGRI

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Global Conservation Status ²⁷	National Conservation Status ²⁸	Landscapes ²⁹	CITES ³⁰
RHEIDAE	<i>Rhea pennata</i>	Suri, Puna Rhea	NT	CR	TA-CA	Appendix I
THRAUPIDAE	<i>Conirostrum binhami^a</i>	Giant Conebill	NT	-	PU	
	<i>Conirostrum tamarugense</i>	Tamarugo conebill	VU	VU	TA-CA	
	<i>Xenodacnis parina[*]</i>	Tit-like Dacnis	LC ^d	-		
THRESKIORNITHIDAE	<i>Theristicus branickii</i>	Andean Ibis, Bandurria de Cara Negra	NT	-	CU, PU, TA-CA	
TINAMIDAE	<i>Nothoprocta taczanowskii</i>	Taczanowski's tinamou	VU	VU	CU, PU	
TROCHILIDAE	<i>Metallura phoebe^{ec}</i>	Black metaltail	LC ^d	-		
TYRANNIDAE	<i>Agriornis albicauda</i>	White-tailed Shrike-tyrant	VU	VU	CU, PU, TA-CA	
Mammals						
CAMELIDAE	<i>Lama guanicoe</i>	Guanaco	LC	CR	TA-CA	Appendix II
	<i>Vicugna</i>	Vicuña	LC	NT		Appendix II
CERVIDAE	<i>Hippocamelus antisensis</i>	Taruca	VU	VU	PU, CU	Appendix I
CRICETIDAE	<i>Punomys lemminus^e</i>	Puna mouse	VU	-	PU, TA-CA	
FELIDAE	<i>Leopardus colocolo</i>	Pampas cat	NT	-	CU, PU, TA-CA	
	<i>Leopardus jacobita</i>	Andean mountain cat	EN	EN	CU, PU, TA-CA	Appendix I
PHILLOSTOMIDAE	<i>Platalina genovensium^e</i>	Long-snouted bat	NT	EN		
Reptiles						
LIOLAEMIDAE	<i>Liolaemus signifer</i>	Zodiac tree iguana	NT	-	TA-CA	
	<i>Liolaemus tacnae^e</i>	–	NT	VU	TA	
Plants						
ASTERACEAE	<i>Xenophyllum digitatum</i>	–	NT	-	TA	
	<i>Werneria solivifolia</i>	–	NT	-	TA	
APIACEAE	<i>Azorella compacta</i>	Yareta	LC	-	PU, TA-CA	
BRASSICACEAE	<i>Weberbaueria ayacuchoensis</i>	–	EN	-	PU	
	<i>Weberbaueria incisa</i>	–	NT	-	PU	
BROMELIDAE	<i>Puya raimondii</i>	Puya	EN	EN	PU, CU	

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Global Conservation Status ²⁷	National Conservation Status ²⁸	Landscapes ²⁹	CITES ³⁰
CACTACEAE	<i>Austrocylindropuntia lagopus</i>	Wool cactus	VU	-	PU	
	<i>Echinopsis backbergii</i>	-	VU	-	CU	
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	<i>Stangea paulae</i>	-	VU	-	CU, PU	
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Pycnophyllopsis cryptantha</i>	-	EN	-	CU	
ISOETACEAE	<i>Isoetes saracochensis</i> ^e	-	VU	-	CU, PU	
MALVACEAE	<i>Nototriche turritella</i>	-	VU	-	TA-CA	
SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum lycopersicoides</i>	Tomatillo	EN	-	TA-CA	

Annex 18. Cofinancing letters

Included as a separate document.

Annex 19. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

Included as a separate document.