

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project title **Regenerative livestock farming to promote sustainable landscapes
Perú**

GCP /PER/11221/GFF

Project document and environmental and social safeguards annexes

February 2025

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ACRONYMS

Acronym	Description
ANA	National Water Authority
AWP/B	Annual work-plan and budget
BH	Budget Holder
CAM	Municipal Environmental Commission
CAR	Regional Environmental Commission
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CC	Advisory Committee
CGRA	Regional Agricultural Management Committees
CNCC	National Commission on Climate Change
CONADIB	National Commission on Biological Diversity
CSO	Civil society organization
CTRIA	Regional Technical Commission for Agricultural Innovation
DGCCD	General Directorate of Climate Change and Desertification
ERCC	Regional Strategy of Climate Change
ERDB	Regional Biodiversity Strategy
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLO	Funding Liaison Officer
FONCODES	National Compensation and Social Development Fund
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FPMIS	Field Program Management Information System
FSIP	Food Systems Integrated Program
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
Gore Apurímac	Regional Government of Apurímac
Gore Cajamarca	Regional Government of Cajamarca
Gore Cusco	Regional Government of Cusco
Gore Lambayeque	Regional Government of Lambayeque
Gore Piura	Regional Government of Piura
Gore Puno	Regional Government of Puno
GOREs	Regional Governments
GTO	FAO GEF Technical Officer
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres; 0.01 square kilometre)
INIA	National Institute of Agricultural Innovation
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
ITP	Technological Institute of Production
LTO	Lead Technical Officer
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MACC	Climate change adaptation measures
MIDAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MINAM	Ministry of Environment
MINCUL	Ministry of Culture
MINEDU	Ministry of Education
MMCC	Climate change mitigation measures
MTR	Mid-term review
NBS	National Biodiversity Strategy
NCCS	National Climate Change Strategy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution (under UNFCCC)
NEIS	National Environmental Information System
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NPD	National Project Director
OEFA	Assessment and Environmental Control Agency
OP	Operational Partner
OPA	Operational Partnership Agreement
OPIM	Operational Partnership Implementation Modality
PDLC	Co-operative Local Development Plan
PDRC	Co-operative Regional Development Plan
PIP	Public Investment Project
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPR	Project Progress Report
PRODOC	Project Document
PRODUCE	Ministry of Production
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PTF	Project Task Force
RAE	Branch of Economic Activity
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
tCO ₂ eq	Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TOR	Terms of reference
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollars

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Regenerative livestock farming to promote sustainable landscapes		
Parent Program (if IP):	Integrated Program on Food Systems		
Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean	GEF Project ID:	11221
Country:	Peru	Type of Project	Full-sized Project
Lead Agency:	FAO		
Lead Agency Project ID (FAO entity number):	744570	FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/PER/11221/GFF
Other GEF Agency:		Other GEF Agency ID:	
Project Executing Entity(s) and type:	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	GOVERNMENT	
GEF Focal Area(s):	Multi Focal Area	Type of Trust Fund:	GEF Trust Fund
Implementation start (Expected EOD):		Implementation end (Expected NTE)	
Project duration (Months):	60 months		
GEF Project Grant: (a)	13,155,659	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)	1,184,007
PPG Amount: (c)	300,000	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)	26,999
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	14,666,665	Total Co-financing:	177,970,869.36
Total GEF resources (including cofinancing)			
Project Tags:	☐ CBIT ☐ NGI ☒ SGP ☐ Innovation		
Project Sector (CCM only)			
Rio Markers			
- Climate Change Mitigation	☐ No Contribution (0) ☐ Significant Objective (1) ☒ Principal Objective (2)		
- Climate Change Adaptation	☐ No Contribution (0) ☒ Significant Objective (1) ☐ Principal Objective (2)		
- Biodiversity	☐ No Contribution (0) ☐ Significant Objective (1) ☒ Principal Objective (2)		
- Land Degradation	☐ No Contribution (0) ☒ Significant Objective (1) ☐ Principal Objective (2)		
Environmental and Social Risk Classification:	Low risk ☐ Moderate risk ☒ High risk ☐		
Gender Marker	GM 0 ☐ GM 1 ☐ GM 2 ☒		
Contribution to FAO's Strategic Framework:	a. Programme Priority Area(s) (PPA/s): BE.1/BE.2/BL.2/BL.4/BN.4/BP.1/BP.3/BP.4/BP.5): By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality. b. SDG target(s): SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work		

	for all, SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, 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. c. Country Outcome(s): The Peruvian government, through the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (SD N°164-2021-PCM) has approved 10 policy lines. The project is aligned with the second line of action, which is the economic recovery and productive activities revitalization with agrarian and rural development. d. Country Programming Framework(s) Output(s): The project is aligned with the third programmatic area of the MMP 'Increasing the resilience of local populations and ecosystems to climate variability and anthropogenic hazards by promoting nature-based solutions and sustainable productive activities'. e. Regional Initiative/Priority Area: Regional Initiative No. 3 'Sustainable use of natural resources, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management'.
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Project Summary

Peru is taking steps to develop more sustainable production at the public and private sector level, and in line with the Food Systems Integrated Programme (FSIP) coordinated by FAO and IFAD, which aims to move towards sustainable production systems. Food systems, including livestock, are key to Peru's economy and food security. This activity generates employment and income for 1.8 million families (7.6 million people) and represents 40.2% of the Gross Production Value (GPV) of the Agricultural Sector. From 2014 to 2018, the subsector showed an annual growth rate of 5.4 percent (MIDAGRI, 2019). Livestock expansion is found in the high Andean grasslands, paramos and puna grasslands. The presence of natural ecosystems extends over 67 percent of the project area, where grasslands and scrublands account for the largest surface area.

However, unsustainable production models affect soil fertility and stability, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, biodiversity and climate change, among others. The agricultural sector accounts for 12.62% of the total GHG emissions at the national level; in addition, poor agricultural production practices such as overgrazing, conversion of forest areas to rangelands for livestock grazing, poor soil fertilization, and little water retention/harvesting systems for grassland irrigation jeopardize ecosystem services and biodiversity of global importance in the Andes and contribute to the deforestation of remaining forests in Amazonian transition zones.

The project has two landscapes of intervention: one in the north of the country (the provinces of Ayabaca, Huancabamba in Piura, Ferreñafe in Lambayeque and Cutervo in Cajamarca) and another in the south (the provinces of Abancay in Apurímac, Canchis and Calca in Cusco, Melgar and Puno in Puno). Both landscapes include water resources, protected areas, high biodiversity concentration with the presence of endemic species and areas of agrobiodiversity. However, both landscapes show high levels of ecosystem degradation (162 thousand hectares),¹ loss of land productivity (42,000 hectares),² vulnerability of local livelihoods and increased in poverty (30%)³ with levels similar to those of 2010. The main causes are the change in land use due to the expansion of the agricultural and livestock frontier, population growth, rural-urban migration, income inequality and unequal economic growth

The project aims to transform food systems to make them sustainable, resilient, inclusive and low-emission, mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation, ecosystem conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. It has five interrelated components: *Component 1 Strengthened enabling environment to catalyze FS transformation at national and subnational levels; Component 2 Financing deployed in support of food system transformation; Component 3 Environmental benefits leveraged through sustainable management of food systems; Component 4 Knowledge, innovation, and coordination promoted; Component 5 M&E.* The impact of these components will be measured by the following GEF Core Indicators:

Indicator 3. Area of land restored (Hectares): 2 915

Indicator 4. Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares): 779 399

Indicator 6. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO₂e): 3,208,752.04 t CO₂e

Indicator 11. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment:

Female	9885
Male	10 708
Total	20 593

¹ MINAM. 2022. Map of Degraded Areas in Peru.

² MINAM. 2022. Map of Degraded Areas in Peru.

³ Instituto Peruano de Economía. 2021: <https://www.ipe.org.pe/portal/pobreza-2020-el-peru-retrocede-10-anos/>

Project Description Overview

Project Objective:	Achieving sustainable, regenerative and inductive food systems that are also nature-positive, resilient and pollution-free.					
Project Components (<i>and indicator targets</i>)	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in USD)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Strengthened enabling environment to catalyze FS transformation at national and subnational levels.	TA	1.1 National and subnational governance frameworks are strengthened, and strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships are formed to catalyze the transformation and scale-up of policies, financial resources and innovation regarding food systems.	1.1.1. Multi-sectoral, multi-level and multi-stakeholder coordination platforms are strengthened to promote regenerative livestock production that mainstream the conservation of ecosystems and their resources, climate resilience, reduction of GHG emissions and a gender approach.	GEFTF	1,779,656	26,435,288.49
			1.1.2. Territorial planning instruments are developed or updated following an integrated landscape management approach and are aligned with national biodiversity (NBS) and climate change strategies (NCCS) and NDC commitments.			
			1.1.3. Public policy instruments related to productive systems (including the Livestock National Development Plan - PNDG) are strengthened and articulated under regenerative production approaches, conservation of ecosystems and their resources, climate resilience, GHG emissions reduction and gender equality.			
	TA	1.2 Capacities of local actors are enhanced so they become agents of change in the transformation of food systems and mainstreaming of intergenerational and gender approaches.	1.2.1. Strategy for strengthening capacities developed at the State level to plan and implement sustainable public projects that promote livestock development, as well as the recovery and conservation of productive landscape ecosystems.			
2. Improved and increased financing deployed in support of food system transformation.	TA	2.1. Financial and non-financial resource schemes and mechanisms aligned to mainstream conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources, integrated	2.1.1. Inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder working group established to support the mainstreaming of conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources, comprehensive climate change management, and gender equity and intercultural approaches in green finance mechanisms and programs.	GEFTF	2,662,906	35,522,893.63

		climate change management, and gender equity and intercultural approaches, within the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV, for its acronym in Spanish).	2.1.2. Investment programs, financial and non-financial resources adjusted and implemented to support value chains related to regenerative livestock farming.			
			2.1.3. Information system on opportunities, tools and conditions of financial and non-financial mechanisms in the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV, for its acronym in Spanish).			
	TA	2.2. Improved access to financial and non-financial resources for actors integrated into the value chains that promote initiatives that incorporate practices that are sustainable, climate-resilient and low in GHG emissions.	2.2.1. Tools developed to facilitate equitable access to financial and non-financial resources and support the implementation of regenerative livestock and their value chains for Food Systems transformation.			
			2.2.2. Capacity building of producers and officials for the provision of financial and non-financial resources for value chains related to regenerative livestock in the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV).			
3. Environmental benefits leveraged through sustainable management of food systems.			2.2.3. Portfolio of investment projects formulated to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources in sustainable value chains associated with regenerative livestock farming.	GEFTF	6,218,439	82,988,724.66
	TA	3.1 Strengthened planning frameworks and local capacities promote regenerative livestock production in the prioritized landscapes while mainstreaming the conservation of ecosystems, climate resilience, reduction of GHG emissions and gender equality.	3.1.1 Incentives for the restoration of degraded grasslands and wetlands and conservation of biological diversity, including agrobiodiversity, developed and implemented.			
			3.1.2. Strategy to strengthen capacities and instruments is developed and implemented at the sub-national level.			
			3.1.3. Multi-sectoral institutional frameworks at the sub-national level are updated and implemented to include comprehensive and inclusive management of food systems.			
	INV	3.2 Sustainable and resilient approaches are applied on the ground and integrated in management systems of prioritized landscapes, livelihoods, and food systems	3.2.1. Technical assistance program for producers and relevant actors for the implementation of regenerative agricultural production practices to conserve biodiversity and mitigate GHGs.			
			3.2.2. Agroclimatic technical working groups are implemented and/or existing platforms are strengthened for climate resilience.			
			3.2.3. Pilot projects are implemented to support the restoration of degraded areas and GHG reduction in value chains.			

	TA	3.3. Strengthened value chains and innovative business models with a gender and circular economy approach that support the transformation of food systems.	3.3.1. Commercial strategies and linkages with domestic markets are established and/or strengthened to include sustainable production criteria. 3.3.2. Alternatives to add value and develop sustainable products within food systems developed and/or strengthened. 3.3.3. Producer organizations are strengthened with enhanced access to finance and technical assistance, and capacities to participate in formal markets and value chains on fair and profitable terms for environmentally sustainable products.			
4. Knowledge, innovation, and coordination promoted.	TA	4.1 Knowledge (including traditional know-how) and innovations in food system transformation are effectively generated and managed.	4.1.1 Awareness campaigns (using communication tools/platforms) to encourage behavioral change in relation to the environmental and carbon footprint of food, food loss and waste, nutrition and biodiversity value. 4.1.2. Regional/national multi-stakeholder platforms for environmental and agricultural management are strengthened and articulated with the IP Global Platform, linking users and including the systematization of the project's lessons learned and good practices. 4.1.3 Mechanisms are developed and implemented to promote responsible purchasing and consumption focused on the environmental implications of the Andean regenerative livestock value chain.	GEFTF	1,565,085	21,003,794.39
5. M&E	TA	5.1 Monitoring, evaluation, and coordination for enhanced project impact	5.1.1. Effective monitoring and evaluation, including stakeholder engagement mechanisms that support inclusive and adaptive management, coordination with relevant initiatives, leveraging co-financing and transformational impacts at scale. 5.1.2 Baseline information, project monitoring and impact assessment, including the target population's food and nutrition security status at the beginning and end of the project.	GEFTF	303,113	3,561,995.03
Subtotal					12,529,200	169,512,696.20
Project Management Cost (PMC)				GEFTF	626,459	8,458,173.16
Total Project Cost					13,155,659	177,970,869.36

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

i) the global, regional, national and site-specific environmental problem and/or the climate vulnerabilities being addressed, including relevant information on the target landscapes:

1. Food systems, including livestock, are key to the global economy and food security, especially in rural areasⁱ. Global meat production is projected to more than twice over by 2050 compared to 1999 levels, rising from 229 million tons to 465 million tons in 2050ⁱⁱ. Livestock occupies 30 percent of the world's ice-free land areaⁱⁱⁱ, affecting^{iv} soil^v fertility and stability, water^{vi}, biodiversity^{vii}, and climate change^{viii}.

2. Peru has a territorial surface of 128.5 million hectares with a highly heterogeneous territory; the natural regions such as the Coast, Highlands and Jungle have a biogeographical correspondence in terms of climate and biodiversity^{ix}. There are 38 types of climates as a result of the interaction among different climatic factors and their geographical location in the tropic and of the Andes Mountain range, which forms a complex physical geography^x. Due to its geographical location and topography, Peru has seven of the nine vulnerabilities recognized by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).^{xi}

3. In Peru, livestock expansion is found in the high Andes grasslands, the paramos^{xii} and the puna grasslands^{xiii}. These make up 18.8 million hectares of native grasslands, which account for 86% of Peru's livestock^{xiv}. Another common agricultural activity is the cultivation of improved grasslands in wetlands below 4000 m.a.s.l., due to the permanent humidity and organic matter content^{xv}.

4. However, livestock activity has been generating negative impacts that compromise the sustainability of ecosystems and the food security of local populations, which are exacerbated by climate change. The livestock sector accounts for 12.62% of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions nationwide^{xvi}. The country is committed to reducing 40% of the GHG emissions by 2020 under the UNFCCC, and through its NDC to reducing 29.29 MtCO₂eq from livestock by 2030.

5. Between 1990 and 2010, soil erosion from livestock farming had a significantly high average erosion rate, exceeding 50 tons per hectare per year, representing a 31% in the Andean region.^{xvii} This implies that at least 60% of agricultural soils are affected by medium to extremely severe erosion processes due to the absence or inadequate implementation of management techniques adapted to each context and the destruction of vegetation cover on slopes.^{xviii} In the period 2015-2022, the surface area of degraded ecosystems in Peru increased by 14.4%, from 16.9 million hectares in 2015 to 19.3 million hectares in 2022^{xix}. In 2018, 22.2 million hectares of degraded areas were estimated in the Peruvian territory (17.5% of the surface area of Peru)^{xx}.

6. Peru also suffers from water vulnerability which is mainly reflected in droughts; the most severe having occurred during the years 1981 – 2018,^{xxi} affecting sixteen departments, including Cajamarca, Cusco, Apurímac and Puno. Paradoxically, the water footprint of Peruvian national consumption reaches an average of more than 30 billion cubic meters per year, with a national production accounting for 65 percent of this volume, and approximately 90 percent of the national water footprint of production relates to the agriculture and livestock sector.^{xxii} Forest cover is lost due to poor land management practices (such as burning of forests and grasslands) and encroachment of croplands, leading to desertification.^{xxiii} These pressures contribute to habitat degradation^{xxiv} and subsequent biodiversity loss.^{xxv}

7. In 2023, there was an increase in monetary poverty in Peru, affecting 29% of the entire population; in the project area, Cajamarca and Puno have the highest rates of poverty (44.5% and 41.6% respectively)^{xxvi}. As for the Indigenous Peoples who speak their mother language, at national level 33.5 percent are living in poverty and 8.5 percent in extreme poverty, which is twice the percentage of those who speak Spanish (4.1 percent).

8. Peru is the South American country with the highest level of food insecurity^{xxvii}, and all highland districts are medium-high or highly vulnerable to food insecurity. The low income levels of the rural population make it difficult to purchase varied and nutritious food, due to its high relative price, a situation that is exacerbated by the vulnerability to climatic conditions in rural areas, such as droughts and frosts, which can reduce the variety of food supply,^{xxviii} with potential impacts on the nutritional quality of food.^{xxix} Within this rural population there are 1.8 million families engaged in livestock farming,^{xxx} for whom it is vital to provide sustainable options.

9. The situation of rural poverty, associated with the precariousness of health and educational services and the lack of job opportunities, encourages the migration of young people from the countryside to the city, especially in the higher areas of the Andean valleys. In keeping with the same, the participation of young people in agricultural activities has been decreasing over time, and in 2022 represents 2.2 per cent at national level. Likewise, in 2023, the age structure of the rural population shows a progressive ageing, with an increase in the population over 60 years of age to more than 40 percent and women heading households and agricultural units.^{xxxix} In addition, the regions of intervention of this project are 'population expellers' and by 2030 Apurímac, Cajamarca and Puno will show a negative population growth^{xxxix}. These social and demographic dynamics pose challenges for maintaining ancestral knowledge for sustainable production and the incorporation of innovative approaches and technologies that facilitate adaptation to climate change and respond to the degradation of ecosystems and natural resources.

10. Although women's participation in agricultural activities has increased in recent decades, significant inequalities persist which are exacerbated by climate change, as well as by speaking a native language and living in rural areas. The average salary for men is S/. 1 703, compared to S/. 1 237 for women (27.4 percent less on average). The working population of men is 11 percent higher than that of women. Women work nearly 24 hours a week more than men in housework and unpaid care^{xxxix}, and their participation in national, regional and local spaces is also lower. By disaggregating the figures by gender, geographic area, ethnicity, age, disability, among other variables, it is possible to visualize the existing gaps and the most vulnerable and poorest population. In terms of intersectionality, indigenous and Afro-Peruvian women show the highest rates of poverty and vulnerability, and women from these groups face more disadvantages^{xxxix}. The average hourly income of the Indigenous Population, who are mainly engaged in farming activities, amounts to 4.7 soles per hour on a national scale, in contrast to the non-Indigenous Population, whose average hourly income is 6.9 soles per hour^{xxxix}.

11. The project has two intervention landscapes: one in the north of the country (the provinces of Ayabaca, Huancabamba in Piura, Ferreñafe in Lambayeque and Cutervo in Cajamarca) and one in the south (the provinces of Abancay in Apurímac, Canchis and Calca in Cusco, Melgar and Puno in Puno). Three Indigenous Peoples are settled in the southern landscape: Aimara with 127 localities in the province of Puno (Puno); Matsigenka^{xxxix} with 1 locality in Calca (Cusco); and Quechua mainly in Calca and Canchis (195), Melgar and Puno (175) and Abancay (70). In the northern landscape there are Quechua localities in Ferreñafe (6), Ayabaca and Huancabamba (5) and in Cutervo (1).^{xxxix} Furthermore, the Afro-Peruvian population is mainly located in the northern landscape. The project area has more than 20 000 cattle, sheep and South American camelid producers and 45 000 agricultural producers^{xxxix} which form part of the areas of incidence of the country's MMCC^{xxxix} linked to the agricultural sector. They are also prioritized in the implementation strategy of the GRACC PLAN^{xi} and in the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, as they are exposed to high levels of risk from climatic events in the agricultural sector.

12. In terms of cattle stock, the country has a population of about 5.87 million animals, distributed in the regions of Cajamarca (16 percent), Puno (9 percent), Cusco (7 percent), and Piura (5 percent). These regions also stand out in milk production, with Cajamarca leading with 17.6 percent of domestic production, followed by Lima (16.3 percent) and Arequipa (15.9 percent). In 2022, national fresh milk production reached 2.24 million tons, representing a significant gross value within the agricultural activity^{xli}. In addition, per capita milk consumption in Peru is 87 l/year, showing potential to increase to meet international recommendations of 120 l/year^{xlii}.

13. As regards South American camelids, Peru is home to 35 percent of the world's camelid population and stands out as the main producer of alpaca fibre globally. In 2023, the fibre production reached about 4000 tonnes, with a strong emphasis on exports, mainly to European and Asian markets. Regions such as Puno and Cusco account for more than 80 percent of the alpaca population and play a key role in the production of meat and fibre, as they are vital to the rural economy and Andean cultural traditions^{xliii}.

14. These value chains are not only strategic for socio-economic development, but also essential for food security and the sustainability of rural communities. Current efforts seek to improve the quality, productivity and market access of these products, with an emphasis on small producers, who represent a significant share of these productive activities.

15. Both landscapes include water resources, protected areas (Cutervo National Park, the Pómac Forest Historical Sanctuary, the Laquipampa Wildlife Refuge, the Tabaconas Namballe National Sanctuary, the Ampay National Sanctuary, the buffer zones of the Manu National Park and the Titicaca National Reserve, the Salitral-Huamarca Dry Forest Regional Conservation Area, the Ausangate Regional Conservation Area, and 13 private

conservation areas), areas of high biodiversity concentration with the presence of endemic species and areas of agrobiodiversity. There are also three wetlands of national interest and public need in the “Final Supplementary Provision” of Law 32099: the paramos in Piura department; the Umayo Lagoon and Lake Titicaca in Puno province.^{xliv}

16. The problem to be addressed is unsustainable livestock production models that affect soil fertility, GHG emissions, biodiversity and the adverse effects of climate change in both landscapes, given that they both have high levels of ecosystem degradation (162,000 hectares),^{xlv} loss of land productivity (42,000 hectares),^{xlvi} vulnerability of local livelihoods and increase of poverty (3%)^{xlvii} due to the following causes:

a. Change in land and territory use without considering its capacity: Livestock farming lacks land-use planning when it comes to identifying the most suitable areas for its activity. There is a change in land use due to pressures from economic activities or perverse incentives from State policies/programs; for example, Law 31973 that modifies the Forestry and Wildlife Law, exonerates changes in land use from administrative and criminal sanctions, weakening the State's capacity to prevent deforestation and facilitating new processes of conversion of forests into farmlands, encouraging illegal and environmentally destructive practices, such as forest and rangeland burning in order to expand the agricultural frontier.^{xlviii} There are livestock production goals or installation of improved grasslands without validation in the territory. Landowners do not have the capacity for sustainable livestock production, and the unsustainable land use is characterized by degradation of rangelands and lack of water sources, opening of new areas for livestock production, affecting fragile ecosystems. There are goals of livestock production or installation of improved grasslands without validation in the territory. Landowners do not have the capacity for sustainable livestock production practices, and their unsustainable land use is characterized by the degradation of rangelands and scarcity of water sources, the opening of new areas for livestock production, affecting fragile ecosystems. There is inadequate management of cattle and camelid grazing, linked to inadequate animal stocking, which leads to soil compaction, nutrient washing, variation in soil filtration rates, changes in the condition and composition of grasslands and wetlands (loss of plant species typical of natural ecosystems due to the introduction of invasive plant species caused by overgrazing), drying out of wetlands, the appearance of saline soil, and an increase in pests and diseases.

b. Inadequate agricultural practices affect productivity and ecosystem services in Andean and Amazon transition landscapes: In the Peruvian high Andes, the challenge of access to training services is reflected in subsistence family farmers,^{xlix} who represent 67.30 percent in the project area.^l Of these, 83.26 percent have primary and secondary education.^{li} In addition, only 10.65 percent of the farmers have received training services, of which 59.54 percent have focused on pest and disease eradication, 4.26 percent on business plans and 36.20 percent on general outreach. They use varieties of cultivated grasslands that are unsuitable for the prevailing climate in the area and without an analysis of soil fertility, which guarantees the capacity to supply the necessary nutrients to facilitate the expression of yield, both in the plant species and in terms of animal stocking capacity. This reflects a lack of rural outreach and informal seed trade. Excessive animal stocking leads to competition and consumption of very tender plants, reducing seed production and natural replenishment of vegetative cover. The introduction of larger and heavier breeds compacts the soil and demands more feed (tied to market demand for better quality meat). There is also a consumption of degraded grasslands (dry, low digestibility species), as well as the burning of forests and rangelands as a traditional practice, which can also cause forest fires and increase the rate of GHG emissions. The high percentage of agricultural producers over 60 years of age poses challenges for agricultural activities, resulting in decreased productivity, reluctance to change and innovation, increased vulnerability to climate change, and loss of traditional knowledge.

c. Vulnerability of territories and populations to climate change: Climate change has a clear impact on water supply, soil quality and ecosystems, affecting producers' livelihoods and food security by reducing their capacity for sustainable agricultural production management of landscapes. In the northern landscape, intense rainfall causes mass movements and floods that affect productive lands. Higher temperatures and lower rainfall create conditions that favor the spread of fires. Forest fires in 2024 affected at least 17867 hectares of rangelands and forests nationwide (INDECI), including Lambayeque and Cusco, including the loss of endemic and native species of fauna and flora, as well as forest plantations, the loss of more than 1.5 million hectares of crops, affecting more than 4000 animals; with impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems and increased GHG emissions. In the southern landscape, the presence of prolonged droughts reduces water for direct consumption and for livestock feed production. Low temperatures cause losses of fodder crops, diseases, forcing producers to sell their animal stock to avoid their death, with the subsequent decapitalization of their herds. It should be noted that lignified biomass in rangelands, with an excess of fiber content that is not palatable for cattle and camelids, takes longer to digest and release GHGs. In both landscapes, soil nutritional conditions (physical, chemical, biological,

microbiological and inorganic) have decreased as well as the low carrying capacity of grasslands and fodder systems, due to the loss and transformation of the ecosystem.

ii) the barriers being faced on the path towards behavioural change and systemic transformation.

17. The long-term solution is to achieve sustainable, regenerative and inclusive food systems that are nature-positive, resilient and pollution-free in production landscapes. A strategy is needed to develop a political, institutional and financial environment, conducive to providing multiple environmental benefits through the sustainable management of production landscapes, together with the implementation of sustainable production practices and improved value chains for livestock products. However, the following barriers exist:

a. Inadequate policies to promote regenerative livestock farming and limitations to enforce sustainable agricultural management regulations:

- Peru has made progress in its regulatory and public policy framework for sustainable development, but there are still gaps and imperfections in the instruments related to food security, especially due to the lack of information, to formulate policies with a regenerative and evidence-based approach and associated with climate change adaptation and GHG mitigation. Also, some existing policies and plans expire in 2030, making strategic planning difficult. the National Livestock Development Plan, which is valid until 2027, promotes livestock development, but does not include soil care and water use optimization, contrary to the provisions on natural resource protection provided for in the National Environmental Policy.
- Limited state regulation and oversight (logistical capacity, political decision) on prevention and control of burning, the opening of new areas and compliance with territorial zoning, use of seeds for grasslands, among others. For example, SERFOR's Plan for the Prevention and Reduction of Risks of Forest Fires (PPRRIF) (2018), foresees the amendment of the legal framework considering the 'fire use and management', and focuses its objectives and strategic actions on prevention and risk reduction, but has no budget for its implementation. There is also a lack of information on GHG monitoring in Peruvian highland grasslands, which is a significant barrier to the formulation of effective environmental policies and the implementation of climate change mitigation measures.
- There are no policies to promote and provide opportunities for young people in agricultural activities and little visibility of their role in the generational relay, adoption of innovations in productive aspects, processing, value added, provision of innovative services and new marketing schemes, including digital markets.

b. Limited alignment of public and private plans, programs and projects in the landscapes, for the implementation of associated and complementary assets that meet the needs of the actors in the production chain with a regenerative approach.

- There are regulatory gaps to promote innovative sustainable livestock farming practices through financial incentives, such as strengthening and improving the involvement of producers in international or national certifications such as the RAS for camelids, definition of responsibilities in wetland management, conservation and use of natural rangelands, and updating of regulations on the use of seeds of cultivated grasslands suitable for the highland zone.
- There are deficiencies in communication and synergies between the public sector (MIDAGRI and related bodies, and the regional and local agrarian agencies of regional governments at subnational level) and value chain stakeholders (producers, agro industrialists, among others). Although the Regional Agricultural Management Committees CGRAⁱⁱⁱ seek to establish a connection between the central and subnational governments, they have limited capacities for land use planning, public and administrative management, mainstreaming gender and intercultural approach, and little knowledge of the environmental framework. In this committee, the participation of academia, women and producers in decision-making is still a major challenge.
- Territorial planning tools have few environmental sustainability criteria, and they are not properly implemented. Livestock farming lacks a land use planning approach; it is carried out in areas which are not suitable for this activity, such as sloping areas, causing soil and rangeland degradation. On the other hand, planning tools do not always converge; for example, MIDAGRI in coordination with MINAM

promote regional action plans to implement the national contributions of the agricultural sector, but they do not relate to regional agricultural agendas. Furthermore, territorial planning tools have no gender and intercultural approach; there are programmes to promote economic activities with no consideration of cultural relevance (e.g. the introduction of camelids in Kañaris - Lambayeque).

- Governance platforms have limited capacity to promote sustainable and regenerative approaches. Authorities at the three government levels (national, regional and local) have not reached a consensus to establish a shared vision for territorial development. Decision-makers have limited capacities and tools for the formulation and implementation of policies, norms and investment projects for sustainable livestock farming with adaptation to climate change and low GHG emissions. In particular, there is limited investment in the territory for climate change adaptation (early warning services for adverse/extreme weather events, reforestation of headwaters, reservoirs, irrigation systems, etc.).
- Women's participation is very limited in local and regional decision-making spaces such as the Regional Agrarian Management Committees (CGRA) and local governments, due to gender discrimination, work harassment and even sexual violence.^{liii} Women's work overload due to the unequal distribution of domestic work, where they spend 52 percent of their time compared to 23.4 percent of men's^{liiv}, reduces their possibilities of participating in the productive and public policy domains.

c. Unavailable funding for sustainable practices

- Rural banks have reduced the agricultural funding, from almost 20 percent of their portfolio to this sector in 2015 to 6.7 percent in 2020.^{liv} This is partly due to the lack of information of financial institutions and producers about profitability in sustainable livestock farming. In terms of access to the formal financial system, the most affected are indigenous-speaking women, who have access to 35.7 percent, compared to 50 percent of their peers at the national level^{lvi}; and in terms of access to credit, in the highlands only 5.6 percent of women have applied for credit, with the lowest figures in Puno (4.2 percent) and Cajamarca (3.2 percent), according to INEI^{lvii}. In the highlands, 4.7 percent of female agricultural producers received training and 1.9 percent received technical assistance in agricultural issues, compared to 6.3 percent and 2.9 percent of male producers, respectively. Other obstacles for women to be credit recipients are the high interest rates, the requirement of collateral, cumbersome procedures, and the management of smaller areas of land and livestock. The level of literacy, the indigenous language, are also factors that limit access to the financial system; in the Gore of Apurímac, Cajamarca, Cusco and Puno the highest illiteracy rate is among native-speaking women living in rural areas (28 percent), according to INEI. Another factor limiting women's access to funding is having their own income, with the largest gender gaps in Apurímac where 36.2 percent of women have no income, compared to 13 percent of men in rural areas^{lviii}.
- The migration of financial institutions to urban areas and standardized financial products, driven by the search for profitability and efficiency, has left small farmers at a disadvantage. There are limitations to access to public programs including subsidized credit and non-reimbursable funds: Agroideas, Agrobanco, Procompite, Agrorural projects. It is estimated that less than 10 percent of rural SMEs engaged in family farming receive funds from the financial system^{lix}. Agroideas estimates that 33 percent of the population served through financial incentives are women.^{lx} Furthermore, micro-livestock farming loans are perceived to be much less risky than micro-agricultural loans, and in areas such as Puno almost 90 percent of funding is granted to livestock farming.^{lxi}
- There is limited implementation of financial mechanisms that promote the development of value chains, commercial articulation, certified sustainable production. The agricultural sector is not an attractive sector for financial brokers, due to its high (operational) costs and risks. Both factors force institutions to set high interest rates for these loans and thus increase the risk of default. The costs of lending and collection are high (visits to different locations without adequate infrastructure, high costs of obtaining relevant documentation, etc.) making it necessary to serve several farmers in the same area. In addition, there is little access to green and climate finance mechanisms. The limited availability of financing mechanisms for rural conditions restricts the adoption of sustainable production models, adapted to climate change, and reduces the access of producer organizations to export markets.^{lxii}
- The situation of poverty and food insecurity described in the context, coupled with poor access to information and education to develop sustainable practices and climate vulnerability, limit the capacities to develop sustainable practices and induce overgrazing, inadequate water management and

deforestation, thus affecting the livelihoods of rural populations, increasing poverty and ecosystem degradation^{lxiii}.

d. Limited implementation of regenerative agricultural practices due to improper management of technical and traditional knowledge, and limited access to training on environmental and climate issues.

- There is little awareness of the importance and role of producers in the conservation of Andean ecosystems (wetlands, scrublands, grasslands, lagoons, forests) and biodiversity. There is also no intergenerational transfer of indigenous ancestral knowledge on animal health, bioindicators of soil, grasslands and water degradation, and extreme weather events, food security and nutrition and cultural practices such as burning grasslands, which in addition to emitting GHGs (1.4 percent of the INGEI for agriculture)^{lxiv}, can lead to forest fires due to the low humidity of grasslands and increased temperatures as a result of climate change.
- There is a lack of knowledge about planned and comprehensive farm management: grasslands management practices, soil management and conservation, water management for rangeland irrigation, water source conservation, agrosilvopastoral production systems, livestock management practices (health, production, feeding, reproduction). There is limited knowledge and practices for low-emission livestock production (enteric fermentation, loss of carbon-fixing species and others). The age group that prevails in the agricultural activity is people over 60 years old.^{lxv} This distinctive situation conditions a strategy for the dissemination of sustainable, resilient and inclusive innovations, with methods based on adults' training.^{lxvi}
- Knowledge about practices for adaptation to climate change (sowing and water harvesting, fodder conservation, fire prevention, etc.) is outdated and poorly disseminated. This is partly due to the fact that there are only reports on forest emissions in the Peruvian Amazonia. Due to the complex access conditions, as well as the low competent institutional presence in the highland territory, there is no available information on CO2 emissions^{lxvii} resulting in an information gap, which the project could help to systematise. There is also a lack of comprehensive agricultural transfer, assistance and outreach programmes with a regenerative approach, or with methodologies/formats that limit access to producers or generate resistance to change (due to age, literacy level, language). This is compounded by the difficult access due to its geography, climate and inadequate access routes that limit the supply of outreach services, especially in the northern landscape.
- Access to knowledge platforms is limited by producers, extensionists. Agencies that manage information find it difficult to share information due to the lack of a common platform to facilitate uploading and accessing information to support decision-making. In addition, information is not regularly updated, and additional training is needed for sector and regional government staff to make information collection and management conducive to addressing issues related to GHG mitigation, climate change resilience and biodiversity conservation.
- Rural youth are migrating to cities because of limited business and employment opportunities, lack of productive land, poor educational and health services, and inclement weather exacerbated by climate change,^{lxviii} resulting in the loss of human capital, including the opportunity to renew the rural workforce and harness their skills to incorporate innovations in the value chain, such as digital technologies.
- Women have little access to training due to language, format, literacy level, training for men, male chauvinism that makes it difficult for women to participate in training, and little free time due to an overload of domestic/productive work. The various forms of violence against women affect the mental, physical and emotional health of the victims and their children, which may result in the inability to work, to refrain from participating in daily activities, among other aspects such as participation in training events and engaging in productive activities^{lxix}.

e. Few market incentives for livestock production with a focus on environmental sustainability

- The market demands high quality meat, prompting the introduction of breeds not suitable for the highland topography, which demand more feed, are heavier, and contribute to further degradation of rangelands and soils. In addition, there is an unmet demand for meat and milk in terms of per capita consumption. Products do not meet quality requirements (meat, milk) and have limited access to formal

markets and better prices (without SENASA, DIGESA certifications). However, there is limited demand for regenerative livestock products, due to lack of knowledge of the associated benefits of the product (health, environment) and end-product costs. The wholesale market has little purchasing power to pay for improvements in quality, environmental and social responsibility and consumers lack environmental awareness and responsibility (environmental and carbon footprint of food, value of biodiversity, nutrition).

- Income inequality and unequal economic growth. As regards producers, the commercial transaction is too low for reinvestment in the field. There is little value added and no circular economy approach, resulting in food waste.
- Restrictions for producers to access new market forms/schemes (age, digital literacy, entrepreneurship approach). Incipient platforms for commercial articulation between sustainable producers and the market. For example, Digital Producer and Agromarket (MIDAGRI and PRODUCE), others of MINAM.

18. By overcoming these barriers, the project will promote the transformation of food systems to be sustainable, resilient, inclusive and low-emission, mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation, ecosystem conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the vulnerable landscapes of the Andes and Amazonian transition zones of northern and southern Peru. To address these barriers, Peru is requesting GEF support through the Food Systems Integrated Program.

iii) the current baseline scenario, how the business-as-usual is reinforcing the drivers of environmental degradation.

19. At present, public policies have no mechanisms to promote the development of regenerative livestock farming. Adjustments should be made to mainstream climate change mitigation and resilience and agrobiodiversity, with the effective participation of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and afro Peruvians. The list below will be made available for consideration on the national coordination platforms^{lxx}, to prioritize those that will be leveraged by the Project.

Name of the policy	Topic of interest
National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2025 – 2050	Under elaboration by mandate of Supreme Decree No. 003-2024-MIDAGRI. Supreme Decree approving the Regulations of Law No. 31315, Food and Nutrition Security Law.
National Agrarian Policy 2021 - 2030	It has 3 priority objectives related to the project: 1) Increasing the level of vertical integration of agricultural producers in the value chain. Indicator: Percentage of family farmers (in transition and consolidated) who benefited from selling their production to the local/domestic market and to the foreign market through their organisations.2) Reducing the number of family farmers at subsistence level. Indicator: 2. Percentage of family farmers who are at the subsistence level. 3) Improve the management of natural resources for sustainable agricultural production. Indicator: 2. Percentage of agricultural producers (crop and livestock) that perform soil management practices.
National Agrarian Innovation Policy	Being drafted pursuant to the mandate of Law Decree No. 1060 that Regulates the National Agrarian Innovation System.
National Food Safety Policy	Being drafted pursuant to the mandate of Law Decree No. 1062. Food Safety Law, its Erratum and Regulations (DS 034-2008-AG).
National Forestry and Wildlife Policy (PNFFS) by 2030	Updated by Ministerial Resolution N° 0283-2019-MINAGRI. Approval of the sectoral list of National Policy documents under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.
National Family Farming Policy	Being drafted pursuant to the mandate of Ministerial Resolution No. 0378-2023-MIDAGRI. Formalize the start of the process to formulate the National Family Farming Policy.
Water Resources Policy and National Water Resources Strategy	Updated pursuant to Ministerial Resolution No. 0283-2019-MINAGRI.
Policy instruments	Topic of interest
National Family Farming Strategy 2015-2021	Expired, Supreme Decree No. 009-2015-MINAGRI.

National Strategy for Degraded Forest Land and Ecosystem Restoration (ProREST) PERIOD 2021 - 2030	It is a programmatic and guiding tool to manage the actions to be implemented in the affected territories, considering their diverse socio-economic and biophysical contexts, and the economic, social and environmental objectives proposed in each case.
National Livestock Development Plan 2017-2027	Valid. Its aim is to improve the competitiveness of the livestock subsector, especially small and medium livestock farming, promoting sustainable productive and commercial development of products and by-products of livestock farming.
National Family Farming Plan 2019-2021	Being updated. The overall objective is to improve the income of family farmers in a sustainable manner.
National Food and Nutrition Security Plan 2015-2021	Being updated. The aim is to ensure that the population meets its nutritional requirements at all times.
Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Agrarian Sector, 2012-2021 (PLANGRACC-A)	Expired. The goal of the Plan by 2021 is to reduce the vulnerability of the agrarian sector and increase rural populations' resilience, through improved disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change adaptation measures (CCA) at national and local level, achieving a productive and sustainable development.
2030 National Environmental Policy. Supreme Decree No. 023-2021-MINAM	It contains nine (9) priority objectives, some of which are relevant to the project: 1) Improving the conservation of species and genetic diversity. Indicator: Index of native agro-biodiversity crops. 2) Reducing the levels of ecosystems deforestation and degradation. Indicator: Annual variation rate of forest loss. 5) Increasing adaptation to the effects of climate change in the country. Indicator: Average variation rate of damages, disturbances and losses due to the effects of climate change. 7) Improving the environmental performance of productive and consumption chains of goods and services, through circular economy. Indicator: Number of companies adopting eco- and bio-business guidelines. 8) Reducing the country's greenhouse gas emissions. Indicator: GHG emissions rate in compliance with the NDC target.
National Climate Change Strategy by 2050 (NCCS 2050)	Being drafted.
National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS)	Being updated.
National Adaptation Plan. Ministerial Resolution No. 096-2021-MINAM	Valid. It defines priority action lines for adaptation to climate change, aimed at favouring the moderation of expected losses or damages, as well as the use of beneficial opportunities.

iv) the expected contribution from associated baseline projects to the project objectives, both GEF and non-GEF, and on lessons learned from previous projects in the country and region, and more widely; and how this approach fits with country priorities.

20. The Project is built on the basis of several projects and programmes of the Peruvian government and international cooperation.

21. The Cooperation Fund for Social Development (FONCODES) of the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) is in charge of the Budget Program 0118 "Access of households with subsistence economies to local markets" developing the Haku Wiñay/Noa Jayatai project (Let's Grow in Quechua and Shipibo-Conibo languages) which generates sustainable economic opportunities for rural households in extreme poverty and facilitates the articulation between private actors of the demand and supply of goods and services required to strengthen their enterprises, reducing the exclusion processes that prevent these families from being able to articulate themselves in the markets. Haku Wiñay/Noa Jayatai is linked to the Project as part of the Advisory Committee, because they already have experience working in the regions of Cajamarca, Cusco and Puno on issues related to adaptation to climate change, as well as the management of a network of buyers of livestock products; this will allow synergies to be generated in favor of the sustainability of the landscape in these regions.

22. The National Program for Technological Development and Innovation (ProInnovate) and the Technological Institute of Production (ITP), both belonging to the Ministry of Production, are linked to the project as part of the Advisory Committee because both have been developing actions in the Cajamarca region promoting various value chains of cattle farming, while in the regions of Cusco and Puno they are developing actions that promote the textile chain of camelids; being an important actor that aligns with the objectives of

the project contributing to the increase in the competitiveness of the productive sector for the growth of the economy, social welfare, environmental protection and sustainable development.

23. The Rural Agrarian Productive Development Program (Agrorural) designs, promotes and manages rural agrarian development models that facilitate the articulation of public-private investments and that contribute to the reduction of poverty and the inclusion of rural families. The Program develops activities associated with livestock in high Andean areas with vulnerable populations and the activities are aligned with those proposed by the Project

24. Agroideas (MIDAGRI) promotes the strengthening of business management and the adoption of environmentally sustainable agricultural technologies by small and medium-sized organized agricultural producers in Peru, contributing to the improvement of their competitiveness and quality of life, through efficient and results-oriented management. This program supports the development of value chains and the adoption of adaptive technologies, so it is expected to use resources and experiences for the Project.

25. The National Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Members of the Family Group (Aurora Program) develops interventions to prevent violence and provides care and protection services for people affected by violence against women and members of the family group and sexual violence, regardless of their sex, age or nationality. Considering the high rates of violence against women in the area of intervention, the project will coordinate actions with the Aurora Program, to raise awareness and train decision-makers, local leaders, men and women producers, on the prevention of violence against women and members of the family group, State services and care routes in cases of violence.

26. The National Youth Secretariat (SENAJU) of the Ministry of Education is responsible for formulating and proposing State policies on youth, as well as promoting and supervising programs and projects for the benefit of young people. It contributes to the comprehensive development of Peruvian youth in matters of employability, improvement of the quality of life, social inclusion, participation and access to spaces in all areas of human development. Throughout the project, joint actions will be coordinated with SENAJU to train decision-makers in the promotion of youth participation through public agricultural policies. Likewise, local leaders will be trained to promote youth leadership that supports the generational transition in the sector.

27. In different areas of the country, there is a critical conflict between humans and wildlife. To address this situation, SERFOR has the Alert Program, which reduces conflicts and protects predators classified as "Threatened" or "Near Threatened" (DS 004-2014-MINAGRI), through laws and conservation of their natural prey. Studies in protected areas, such as the Salinas and Aguada Blanca National Reserve, highlight the importance of these predators in the ecological balance of ecosystems, specifically the role of the Andean puma in the regeneration of pastures. The project will promote coexistence between local communities and wildlife. Biological corridors will be created to connect habitats, environmental education programs will be implemented to highlight their importance as ecological regulators, and compensation systems will be established to avoid reprisals for attacks on livestock. In addition, sustainable agricultural practices and technologies such as electric fences, foxlights, and early warning systems (SERFOR Alert Program) and others that help reduce conflicts between humans and wildlife. These measures, together with community participation and the strengthening of legal frameworks, are essential to guarantee the conservation of these predators and promote environmental sustainability in these regions.

28. There are also some regenerative or sustainable livestock alliances at the national level such as the National Public-Private Coalition for Sustainable Production, the National Convention of Peruvian Agriculture (CONVEAGRO), and the Alliance for Regenerative Livestock Farming in the Peruvian Amazon (AGRAP). The link with these alliances is that through their web pages the products of the project can be disseminated, mainly those related to Financing Mechanisms, creating synergies to facilitate financial access to producers and modify their productive practices.

v) Relevant stakeholders

29. The relevant stakeholders, their involvement during the design stage, and their intended role during implementation, are presented in the following table and in greater detail in Annex J:

Stakeholder	Roles/interests linked to the project	Participation in the design and role in the execution of the project
Ministry of the Environment	It leads the mainstreaming of the aspects of mitigation and resilience to climate change, conservation of ecosystems and sustainable use of biodiversity in the management of food systems, in coordination with the sectors It facilitates the identification of mechanisms to access and increase national and international financing for the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures, including those aimed at the agricultural sector.	Design: Leadership of the design process; convening institutions, private actors and local actors for informational, consultation and validation workshops; call for and coordination with the project's Advisory Committee; Leadership of component design and other technical aspects of the project. Accompaniment in the workshops carried out (launch-Lima, Cusco, Piura), Socialization workshops (Piura, Cajamarca, Lambayeque, Puno), Safeguards workshops (Piura, Cajamarca, Lambayeque, Cusco) Execution: Executing entity of the Project, Chairs the Steering Committee and directs the Project through the Project Director.
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	It formulates and conducts national policies, standards and other technical normative instruments in agrarian matters with a focus on sustainable use, family farming, food and nutritional security. It promotes the sustainable productive and commercial development of livestock products, promotes the supply of national livestock products with added value, competitive and sustainable. It leads the articulation and coordinates interventions for agrarian and irrigation development with a territorial, multisectoral and intergovernmental approach, promoting the agrarian development of peasant communities, indigenous or native peoples and women agricultural producers.	Design: Accompaniment of informative workshops, for information collection and validation with actors in regions. Feedback on the Project Document. Participation in co-financing meetings. Execution: Member of the Project Steering Committee.
Ministry of Production – Technological Institute of Peru (ITP)	It improves the productivity, quality and profitability of companies through research, development, innovation, adaptation, transformation and environmentally sustainable technology transfer. It guarantees compliance with technical standards, good practices and quality standards, through the Centers for Productive Innovation and Technology Transfer (CITE).	Design: Participation in the informational, feedback on the Project Document and validation workshops. Participation in co-financing meetings. Execution: Member of the Advisory Committee, through the ITP; training and dissemination of the use of technological innovations in livestock chains.
Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion – Cooperation Fund for Social Development (FONCODES)	It contributes to the generation of greater economic opportunities and social development for the population in situations of poverty, extreme poverty, vulnerability or exclusion, in rural and urban areas.	Design: Participation in informative meetings of the Project Document. Participation in co-financing meetings. Execution: Member of the Advisory Committee, through FONCODES
Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations – National Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against	It develops interventions to prevent violence and provides care and protection services for people affected by violence against women and members of the family group and sexual violence	Design: Participation in the informative workshops and for collecting information Implementation: Prevention of violence against women, care routes in cases of violence (Aurora Program), training of decision-makers on the use of tools to

Women and Family Members (Aurora)		increase the gender-responsive budget (MIMP)
Ministry of Education - National Youth Secretariat	It promotes and provides technical assistance in youth policies and in the implementation of the National Youth Plan to public and private institutions and to the various youth organizations. It articulates policies, plans, programs, projects and activities on youth issues with public and private institutions and the various youth organizations.	Design: Participation in the informative workshops and for collecting information Implementation: Dissemination and awareness on the promotion of youth leadership with decision-makers, local leaders
Ministry of Health - DIGESA	It carries out surveillance and supervision actions in order to identify and control physical, chemical and biological risk factors external to the person in terms of environmental health and food safety. It controls food and beverages intended for human consumption. Entity competent to grant, recognize rights, certifications, issue technical opinions, authorizations, permits and registrations within the framework of its competences.	Design: Participation in informative workshops and for information collection. Execution: Evaluate and grant sanitary registrations to the organizations supported by the project, when appropriate.
Regional and local governments of Apurímac, Cajamarca, Cusco, Lambayeque, Piura and Puno	They sustainably manage natural resources, improve environmental quality and manage climate change. Formulate and approve Regional Development Plans agreed with the municipalities and civil society of their region; and the Concerted Local Development Plans, as appropriate. They formulate and approve the regional climate change strategy and the regional biodiversity strategy. They promote the sustainable use of forest and biodiversity resources. They develop initiatives related to agriculture and livestock; and through the Regional Agrarian Management Committees, they generate spaces for coordinated and articulated participation of the different territorial actors and other sectors that intervene in the territory.	Design: Participation in informative workshops, for information collection and validation with actors in regions. Participation in co-financing meetings. Execution: Members of the Project Steering Committee. Through the DRAs, their participation in governance platforms on agricultural activities, deforestation control and burning; support in the articulation of the project with public investment projects and programs, conducting the processes of updating territorial planning instruments that are supported by the project.
National Agrarian Health Service of Peru - SENASA	It protects and improves the animal health status of Peru, through activities in animal health surveillance, risk analysis, animal quarantine, diagnosis, control and eradication of diseases. It contributes to and promotes the quality and safety of agri-food in Peru, through the implementation of good production and hygiene practices throughout the supply chain of fresh food until its primary processing. It establishes mechanisms for the control, registration and inspection of agricultural inputs for use in animals and plants.	Design: Participation in informative workshops, for information collection and validation with actors in regions. Participation in co-financing meetings. Implementation: Dissemination of good livestock practices and participation in training and technical assistance services on animal health and food safety; control of the use of agricultural inputs (pesticides) and veterinary products.
National Forest and Wildlife Service - SERFOR	It manages and promotes the sustainable use, conservation and protection of forest and wildlife resources. It manages and conserves wild South American camelids (Conservation of Wild South American camelids).	Design: Participation in informative workshops, for information collection and validation with actors in regions. Participation in co-financing meetings.

	It promotes plantations for restoration purposes and the provision of environmental services, among others. Promotes sustainable management of natural pastures and other wild plant associations. Formulates technical, economic and social guidelines for forest and wildlife management considering climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. He is directly in charge of Technical Forestry and Wildlife Administrations (ATFFS) that cover Cajamarca, Piura, Lambayeque, Apurimac, Puno and Cusco.	Implementation: Participation in regional and local platforms linked to forest governance, deforestation control and burning; and in processes of updating policy and territorial planning instruments.
Financial institutions: Agrobanco, Agrorural, Agroideas, PROCOMPITE. FEPMAC Caja Los Andes	They provide financial services and technical assistance to small and medium-sized producers in high Andean areas so that they can generate economic surpluses in the agricultural sector, preferably in associations, and promote their development and insertion into the economy.	<u>Design:</u> Participation in information collection workshops, bilateral meetings (for identification of financial products and bottlenecks for access to credit in high Andean areas, elimination of barriers for women and vulnerable populations to access financial and non-financial resources). Participation in co-financing meetings. <u>Execution:</u> Participate in project actions to improve the capacities of financial institutions for the preparation and evaluation of proposals and business plans for sustainable agricultural activities, to facilitate access to financial resources for sustainable agricultural activities.
Academia, universities and research institutes: National Institute of Agrarian Innovation (INIA) Santiago Abad University of Cuzco, National University of Piura, Pedro Ruíz Gallo University of Lambayeque, Union University of Puno. Scientific University of the South (rector). University of Piura. Pasture and Grassland Research Center – CIPRA	They promote agricultural innovation, generate knowledge from basic-strategic, applied or adaptive research, implement activities for technology transfer, production of seeds, seedlings and breeding stock of high genetic quality of better adapted species, as well as conserve through a bank of vegetable, animal and microorganism germplasm, biodiversity in the process of cataloguing and genetic pre-improvement. They train agricultural professionals in the territories of intervention and have repositories of scientific and applied information, disseminate manuals for adapting users to knowledge and information. They provide knowledge and technology generation services in Experimental Stations in the 24 regions of the country, such as agricultural extension activities, technical assistance, technology transfer, production of seeds, seedlings and breeding animals of high genetic quality, soil analysis services, water, organic fertilizers, they have knowledge management platforms, technological surveillance, for the adequate adoption of technology and knowledge.	<u>Design:</u> Participation in informative workshops, for information collection and validation with actors in regions. Participation in co-financing meetings. In bilateral meetings, the agreement on sustainable agriculture and livestock approaches was identified, as well as the availability to develop joint and support activities in knowledge management in information capture, development of joint proposals for certification of public and private actors or partners. <u>Implementation:</u> Participation in regional and local platforms on agricultural management, such as the Regional Agrarian Management Committees. Support the development, dissemination and application of innovative knowledge, practices and technologies, which support the development of regenerative livestock farming. Participation in the implementation of demonstration pilots. Generation of complementary proposals in the generation of knowledge with the participation of undergraduate and postgraduate thesis students, as well as in the training of specialists for the dissemination of strategic knowledge of Andean regenerative livestock,

		participation in institutional and decentralized awareness during the scaling of sustainable integrated systems, purchasing practices and responsible consumption considering the valuation of agrobiodiversity, food loss and waste, systematization and dissemination of lessons learned with universal approaches to gender equity, participation of young people and indigenous populations
National indigenous peoples' organizations: The National Agrarian Confederation - CNA, the National Central of Peasant Patrols of Peru - CUNARC-P, the Peasant Confederation of Peru - CCP, the National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru - ONAMIAP, the National Federation of Peasant, Artisan, Indigenous, Native and Salaried Women of Peru - FENMUCARINAP. Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon (AIDESEP).	They represent indigenous peoples at the national level. They constitute the mechanism for expressing their collective will through their participation in spaces for dialogue, governance, formulation and monitoring of policies, among others. They represent the indigenous peoples with a presence in the area of intervention.	<u>Design:</u> Participation in information and information gathering meetings, and in workshops to present components and main activities to give feedback on the proposals, facilitation of contact with representative regional and local actors. * No consultation spaces were specified with FENMUCARINAP, CUNARC-P, CCP, AIDESEP during the design phase. <u>Implementation:</u> Evaluate and grant, where appropriate, FPIC; facilitate contact with regional and local actors to implement FPIC at those levels; provide feedback during implementation; and participate in project monitoring.
Regional and local indigenous peoples' organizations: Apurímac: Regional Federation of Peasant Communities and Agricultural Producers of Apurímac - FERCCAPA (base of the CCP) Cusco: Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Agrarian Federation of Cusco – FARTAC (CNA base) Puno: Regional Representation of the CNA	They represent indigenous peoples at the regional or local level, as appropriate at the level of the organization. They constitute the mechanism for expressing their collective will through their participation in spaces for dialogue, governance, formulation and monitoring of policies, among others. They represent the indigenous peoples with a presence in the area of intervention.	<u>Design:</u> Participation in information and information gathering meetings, and in workshops to present components and main activities to give feedback on the proposals, facilitation of contact with representative regional and local actors. <u>Implementation:</u> Participate in governance platforms on agricultural activities, deforestation control and burning; in processes of updating territorial planning instruments, in technical assistance programs and on business and financial aspects; in the Training Program for Indigenous Women Leaders and Men for Change; in awareness campaigns and processes of systematization of experiences. Where applicable, they give Consent.
Other Local Organizations: Ayabaca: Provincial Federation of Peasant Communities	They represent the interests of peasant communities, producers and rural dwellers who inhabit the livestock landscapes in the area of intervention.	<u>Design:</u> Participation in informative meetings and information gathering, and in workshops to present components and main activities, to give feedback on the proposals.

of Ayabaca – FEPROCCA	In the northern landscape, they promote the conservation of ecosystems, especially in the headwaters of the basin, to improve the provision of water resources, and develop initiatives at the local level to reduce deforestation and burning.	Implementation: Participate in governance platforms on agricultural activities, deforestation control and burning; in processes of updating territorial planning instruments; in technical assistance programmes and on business and financial aspects; in participatory budgeting processes; in the Training Program for Indigenous Women Leaders and Men for Change; in awareness campaigns and processes of systematization of experiences.
Unions and productive organizations: Cooperative of Production and Special Services of Andean Camelid Producers (COOPECAN). Piura: Association of dairy farmers of Sapalache - Carmen de la Frontera (Huancaabamba). Puno: Regional Dairy Board (regional), Illariy Chaska Association (Nuñoa - cattle and alpacas), Pichakani Association (Santa Rosa - cattle), Totorani Chico Producers Association (Ayaviri - cattle), Puno – Puno: Asociación Siervo de Dios Ticayo La Banda (Vilque – cattle) Cusco - Canchis: Apu Ausangate Association (alpaca breeders) Cutervo: Association of Fleickvieh Cattle Producers of the Province of Cutervo	Depending on the level of representativeness of the organization, they represent producers before public, private and cooperation entities, promoting policies and projects that benefit the livestock sector. They are spaces for the coordination of producers at the regional or local level, to undertake joint actions to improve their productive activity linked to livestock. They promote the adoption of good agricultural practices and/or good sustainable technical manufacturing practices, to increase productivity, participate in better markets, among others. They promote associativity, as the main strategy to generate economies of scale and improve their negotiation capacity.	Design: Participation in informative meetings and information gathering, and in workshops to present components and main activities, to give feedback on the proposals. Implementation: Participate in governance platforms on agricultural activities, deforestation control and burning; in processes of updating territorial planning instruments; in technical assistance programmes and on business and financial aspects; in participatory budgeting processes, in the Training Program for Indigenous Women Leaders and Men for Change; in awareness campaigns and processes of systematization of experiences.
Quechua, Aymara, and Matsigenka indigenous population linked to livestock chains in the area of intervention	They develop traditional and more recent activities in their territories, including the management of high Andean grasslands, wetlands, and other key ecosystems in the field of intervention, camelid and cattle breeding. They develop cultural reproduction activities linked to natural resources. They produce fiber, meat, milk and dairy products.	Design: Participation in informative meetings and collection of inputs on the project. Execution: Direct beneficiaries. Participation in comprehensive management plans, technical assistance programs, dissemination and exchange of ancestral knowledge, training program for women leaders and men for change, in awareness campaigns and processes of systematization of experiences. They participate in participatory monitoring,

		project evaluation, and continuous feedback to the project. Where applicable, they give Consent.
Family farming producers in the area of intervention	They lead agricultural activities, including the management of high Andean grasslands, wetlands, and other key ecosystems in the area of intervention. They produce milk, meat and dairy products, important for the food security of the family and locally.	Design: Participation in informative meetings and information gathering, and in workshops to present components and main activities, to give feedback on the proposals. Execution: Direct beneficiaries. Participation in local initiatives to monitor and control deforestation and burning; in technical assistance programmes and on business and financial aspects; in participatory budgeting processes, in the Training Program for Indigenous Women Leaders and Men for Change; in awareness campaigns and processes of systematization of experiences, in the formulation and implementation of comprehensive management plans.
Platforms and working groups with the State: Indigenous Peoples' Platform to Address Climate Change - PPICC Working Group with the Afro-Peruvian Population - GTPA	Interact with the State (MINAM and MINCUL) to follow up on public policies on climate change and related to the Afro-Peruvian people, respectively. Both spaces convene the most representative national organizations for each issue.	Design: no spaces for consultation or direct interaction were specified. Implementation: Participate in informative workshops about the project, facilitate coordination with local actors for field implementation, provide feedback during implementation, participate in project monitoring.
Private sector: Chamber of Commerce and Production of Puno. Association of Dairy Industrialists (ADIL) Milk Company GLORIA SA	Puno Chamber of Commerce: Promotes access to markets by producers, encourages participation in fairs and similar events, as well as competitive business development in the region. ADIL, articulates in a transversal way the support, development, supervision and control, in entities such as MIDAGRI, MINSA, PRODUCE, regional, local or municipal governments, INACAL, MIDIS and Indecopi, throughout the entire sustainable value chain of the dairy sector Company Leche Gloria SA. The main company leads the production and collection of milk, seeks to establish new areas for the collection of fresh milk.	Design: Participation in the project kick-off workshop and in field visit consultations, no greater spaces for consultation or direct interaction were specified. Execution: Participation in the articulation with the project to establish synergies according to the scope and actions carried out in the territory, to bring the producer closer to the market. Lead processes to improve the quality of milk to be produced, in accordance with payment schemes and compliance with the Milk Regulations.
Regional Technical Commission for Agricultural Innovation (CTRIA)	Its purpose is to reduce the gaps in agricultural innovation in the region, articulate strategic actions to transfer technologies that favor agricultural development, enhance the technical knowledge of producers, technical assistance, agricultural extension. Implement a regional agenda with the priorities of innovation in the main value chains, market analysis, food security, among other needs to improve the agricultural competitiveness of the region	Design: Participation in informative workshops and to collect contributions from actors in the territories, and project validation workshops. Execution: Articulation with the project to establish synergies according to the scope and actions carried out in the territory to bring the producer closer to the market. Lead processes to improve the quality of milk to be produced, in accordance with their payment schemes and compliance with milk regulations.

Regional Agrarian Management Committees (CGRA)	It recommends agrarian policy priorities for the department, leads the formulation and application of the Regional Articulated Agrarian Operational Plan, participates in the territorial articulation of the budget programs of the Agriculture and Irrigation Sector. It promotes strategic alliances for the efficient use of resources, proposes the prioritization of investment projects in agricultural, livestock and forestry products of the department. It promotes training and assistance actions for the representatives that make up the CGRA, in order to improve their activities and operation. Its decisions are binding.	Design: Participation in informative workshops and to collect contributions from actors in the territories, and project validation workshops. Execution: Space for multilevel articulation on agricultural policies, public budget for sustainable livestock. Participation in technical, business, and financial capacity building programs on the application of cross-cutting approaches in public policies.
Technical cooperation: Resilient Puna Project GIZ/ Canada.	They provide specialized technical assistance for conservation, rural development, capacity building of regional and local governments, communities, and producers in climate change adaptation projects, conservation of high Andean ecosystems and development of value chains.	Design: Participation in informative workshops and to collect contributions from actors in the territories, and project validation workshops. Execution: Participation in governance platforms in the territories on agricultural activities, control of deforestation and burning, adaptation to climate change, participation in processes of updating policies and territorial planning instruments. Articulation with the project to establish synergies according to the scope and actions carried out in the territory.
Non-Governmental Organizations: Future Landscapes Project - The Nature Conservancy (TNC); Water Security Project - Forest Trends; Center for Development Studies of Apurimac (CEDES), Institute of Development and Environment (IDMA) Apurimac, Institute of Research of Abancay (IIDA) Apurimac, Caritas Abancay. Nature and Cultural International (NCI) in the northern landscape; World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) Regenerative Livestock Project.	Capacity building, scaling up of sustainable innovations, restoration of high Andean grasslands, adoption and implementation of strategic technologies, for the sustainability of food security, generating resilience of high Andean producers to the effects of climate change.	Design: Gathering information, diagnosis and identification of distinctive conditions of high Andean livestock production, as well as coinciding spaces to establish and program joint and complementary actions. Execution: Joint participation in the CGRAS, as well as commitment to disseminate the practices of regenerative livestock and FSIP in institutional spaces; and support in raising awareness for behavioural change in the face of environmental and carbon footprint, responsible purchasing and consumption, valuation of agrobiodiversity, loss and waste during food production and consumption.
National Meteorology and Hydrology Service of Peru (SENAMHI).	It operates, controls, organizes and maintains the National Network of Meteorological and Hydrological Stations, generates and provides meteorological, hydrological and climatic information and knowledge in a reliable, timely and	Design: Participation in workshops and meetings to collect contributions from actors in the territories, and workshops to validate the project.

	accessible manner for the benefit of Peruvian society.	Execution: Participation in the formation and/or operation of agroclimatic committees and in the dissemination of early warnings in the territories about the weather, as well as dissemination of prevention measures.
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30. Subnational and national governance platforms linked to natural resource conservation, climate change, and productive issues were identified:

National Platforms	Actors	Object
Multisectoral Commission on Food and Nutritional Security COMSAN	Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI), Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, Ministry of Production, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, National Assembly of Regional Governments, Network of Rural Municipalities of Peru (REMURPE)	Government Platform Among the objectives of COMSAN are: Promote the National Policy on Food and Nutritional Security, Strengthen food and nutrition security; and regulate the Food and Nutrition Security Act, Reduce and prevent food loss and waste.
National Commission on Family Farming	MIDAGRI presides over it, Agro Rural is its technical secretariat, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, Ministry of Production, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health. Public and private entities that the Multisectoral Commission deems appropriate to convene may participate as guests	Government Platform Its objective is to supervise the implementation of the National Strategy for Family Farming.
Commission for the Implementation of the National Livestock Development Plan PNDG 2017-2027	The Director-General of the Directorate-General for Livestock, who shall preside over it; A representative of the General Directorate of Livestock, who will act as Technical Secretariat; General Office of Planning and Budget (OGPP); National Agrarian Health Service (SENASA); National Water Authority (ANA); National Service of Agrarian Innovation – INIA. Rural Agricultural Productive Development Program – AGRORURAL; Compensation Program for Competitiveness – AGROIDEAS; Sierra Azul Collection.	Government Platform. In charge of supervising and proposing measures for the best and most efficient implementation of the PNDG 2017-2027.
Permanent Multisectoral Commission on Food Safety (COMPIAL)	It is made up of the Ministries of Health (DIGESA), Agriculture (SENASA) and Production (SANIPES)	Government Platform. The Permanent Multisectoral Commission for Food Safety (COMPIAL) is in charge of guaranteeing food safety in Peru. Its objective is to protect people's health and promote the competitiveness of economic agents.
National Council for Agrarian and Rural Development	Chaired by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, MIDAGRI, MINAM, Foreign Trade and Tourism, Culture, Development and Social Inclusion, Economy and Finance, Energy and Mines, Women and Vulnerable Populations, Foreign Affairs, Transport and Communications,	Multisectoral, Multilevel, Multi-Actor Platform. The National Council for Agrarian and Rural Development is a permanent multisectoral commission that is responsible for

	Network of Rural Municipalities of Peru; Association of Municipalities of Peru (AMPE); National Convention of Peruvian Agriculture, CONVEAGRO; Peasant Confederation of Peru (CCP); National Agrarian Confederation (CNA); Central Única de Rondas Campesinas del Perú (CUNARC); National Board of Users of the Hydraulic Irrigation Sectors of Peru; National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru (ONAMIAP), National Federation of Peasant, Artisan, Indigenous, Native and Salaried Women of Peru (FEMUCARINAP); Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Jungle (AIDESEP); Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (CONAP); National Union of Aymara Communities (UNCA); Association of Agricultural Producers Guilds of Peru (AGAP); National Association of Organic Producers of Peru (ANPE Peru).	developing policies and plans for the agrarian and rural sector in Peru
National Commission on Climate Change (CNCC)	<u>State actors:</u> MINAM, which chairs it, Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministries of Economy and Finance, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Human Rights, Production, Agrarian Development and Irrigation, Energy and Mines, Transport and Communications, Foreign Trade and Tourism, Housing, Construction and Sanitation, Health, Education, Development and Social Inclusion, Culture, Labor and Employment Promotion, Defense, Interior, National Assembly of Regional Governments, Association of Municipalities of Peru Network of Urban and Rural Municipalities of Peru. <u>Non-state actors:</u> Private sector, civil society, indigenous or native peoples.	Multisectoral, Multilevel, Multi-Actor Platform. The National Commission on Climate Change (CNCC) is a space for coordination between the public sector, civil society and private entities to address the climate emergency in Peru.
Indigenous Peoples' Platform to Confront Change – PPICC	Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Jungle (AideSEP), Peasant Confederation of Peru (CCP), National Agrarian Confederation (CNA), Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (Conap), National Federation of Peasant, Artisan, Indigenous, Native and Salaried Women of Peru (Femucarinap), National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Women of Peru (Onamiap), National Union of Aymara Communities (UNCA)	Non-Governmental Platform It is a space for dialogue between indigenous peoples and the Peruvian State. Its objective is to articulate the proposals of indigenous peoples to address climate change.
Subnational Platforms	Actors	Object
Regional Agrarian Management Committee (CGRA)	The CGRA is made up of various actors in the agricultural sector, such as: Agrarian Agencies, Provincial Municipalities, Regional Directorate of Agriculture, FONCODES, AGROIDEAS, AGRORURAL, MIDAGRI.	Government Platform. The CGRA is a coordination mechanism between Regional Governments, Local Governments and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI). Its objective is to plan and execute actions to strengthen the agricultural sector.
Regional Technical Commission for Agricultural Innovation (CTRIA)	The CTRIA is a collegiate body without legal personality, a non-profit organization, led by INIA and is made up of public and private institutions.	Government Platform. It is an initiative promoted by INIA-MIDAGRI, its purpose is to reduce the gaps in agricultural innovation in the region, articulate strategic actions to transfer technologies that favor

		agricultural development, enhance the technical knowledge of producers, technical assistance, agricultural extension, among others. For each region, a regional agenda is implemented that includes innovation priorities
Regional Technical Roundtables on Ecosystem and Forest Land Restoration (ProREST)	They preside over the Regional Governments through the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Authorities and the Regional Environmental Authorities or Regional Managements of Natural Resources and/or the Environment. Farmers, ranchers, native and peasant communities, private companies, concessionaires, holders of forest and wildlife rights, owners of public or private investment projects participate	Multi-Actor Platform. They are spaces for coordination and articulation for the restoration of ecosystems and forest lands. Their purpose is to facilitate, promote and promote restoration initiatives and projects in the country's regions through promotion and participation, information and capacity building, and identification of sources of financing with the participation of stakeholders to achieve multiple benefits and management adaptive, addressing social and environmental challenges by strengthening governance.
Regional Environmental Commission CAR	<u>State actors:</u> Regional Management of Natural Resources and Environmental Management, Regional Directorate of Foreign Trade and Tourism, Regional Directorate of Education, Regional Directorate of Agriculture, Regional Directorate of Energy and Mines, Decentralized Directorate of Culture, Regional Directorate of Health, Regional Directorate of Housing, Regional Directorate of Produce, Regional Directorate of Transport, members of local governments, Ombudsman's Office, National Water Authority – ANA, National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State SERNANP, Decentralized Public Agencies. <u>Non-state actors:</u> Universities, Professional Associations, Non-Governmental Organizations and NGOs.	Multisectoral platform. Article 23 of Law No. 28245 "Framework Law of the National Environmental Management System" establishes that the Regional Environmental Commissions (CAR) are the environmental management bodies responsible for coordinating and coordinating regional environmental policy; promote dialogue and agreement between the public and private sectors.
Regional/Local Technical Commission on Climate Change	It is chaired by the Regional or Local Environmental Management, as appropriate. It is made up of public, private and civil society institutions.	Multi-Actor Platform. The Regional and Municipal Environmental Commissions on climate change are bodies in charge of coordinating and agreeing on the national climate change strategy in their jurisdictions. They are intended to promote dialogue and agreement between the public and private sectors and civil society.
Regional/Local Technical Commission on Biodiversity	It is chaired by the Regional or Local Environmental Management, as appropriate. It is made up of public, private and civil society institutions.	Multi-Actor Platform. The Regional and Municipal Environmental Commissions on climate change are bodies in charge of coordinating and agreeing on the national biodiversity strategy in their jurisdictions. They are intended to

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

THEORY OF CHANGE AND DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENTS

30. In addition to its contribution to food security with a view to producing sustainable food, the project will act in sustainable production landscapes vulnerable to the loss of biodiversity and climate change, considering strategies to increase livestock productivity, improve soil quality and water sources, protect biodiversity and ecosystem services, sequestering carbon, strengthen the local economy and eradicate poverty.

31. The project's theory of change (Figure 1) is aligned with the Food Systems IP theory of change, which is based on the premise that by addressing the above-mentioned causes, climate resilience and productivity will be enhanced in favor of sustainable land and water management in productive landscapes. This will result in global environmental benefits, such as the reduction of greenhouse gases, restoration of degraded soils and an improved habitat for biodiversity. In addition, lessons learned, knowledge and best practices from the implementation of this strategy will be captured, shared and disseminated for their implementation in other production landscapes in Peru and internationally.

CAUSES	BARRIERS	SOLUTION	COMPONENTS	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	IMPACT INDICATORS
* Change of land use and land use without considering its capacity * Inadequate agricultural practices affect productivity and ecosystem services in Andean and Amazonian transition landscapes. * Vulnerability of territories and communities to climate change	Absence of policies that promote regenerative livestock farming and limitations in the application of agricultural regulations for sustainable management	Sustainable, regenerative and inclusive food systems that are nature-positive, resilient and pollution-free	1. Strengthened enabling environment to catalyze the transformation of food systems in the Andean and transition landscapes.	National and subnational governance frameworks are strengthened, and strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships are formed to catalyze the transformation and scale-up of policies, financial resources and innovation regarding food systems	Multisectoral, multilevel and multi-stakeholder coordination platforms strengthened to promote regenerative agricultural production that incorporate criteria for the conservation of ecosystems and their resources, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions and gender approach.	* 10,708 men and 9,885 women benefit directly from GEF investment * 3,208,752t CO₂e Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons CO₂e) * 779,399 Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares) * 2,915 Area of land restored (Hectares)
	Limited alignment of public and private plans, programs and projects in the landscapes, for the implementation of associated and complementary assets, which meet the needs of the actors in the production chain with a regenerative approach			Capacities of local actors are enhanced so they become agents of change in the transformation of food systems and mainstreaming of intergenerational and gender approaches	Territorial planning instruments formulated or updated under an integrated approach to sustainable productive landscapes and aligned with the commitments of the ENDB, ENCC and the NDCs.	
	Inaccessible financing for sustainable practices		2 Improved and increased financing deployed in support of food system transformation.	Financial and non-financial resource schemes and mechanisms aligned to mainstream conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources, integrated climate change management, and gender equity and intercultural approaches, within the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV).	Inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder working group established and functioning to support mainstreaming of the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources, the comprehensive management of climate change, and gender equity and interculturality approaches in green finance mechanisms and programs to support value chains from devastated to generative livestock	
				Improved access to financial and non-financial resources for actors integrated into value chains that promote initiatives that incorporate sustainable, climate-resilient and low-GHG emission practices.	Investment programs, financial and non-financial resources adjusted and implemented to support value chains related to regenerative livestock farming	
	Market with few incentives for livestock production with a focus on environmental sustainability		3. Environmental benefits leveraged through the sustainable management of food systems.	Strengthened planning frameworks and capacities foster regenerative agricultural production by incorporating criteria for ecosystem conservation, climate resilience, and GHG emission reduction from prioritized productive landscapes.	Information system on opportunities, instruments and conditions of financial and non-financial mechanisms in the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV).	
				Sustainable and resilient approaches are integrated and applied on the ground in the management systems of prioritized landscapes, livelihoods and food systems.	Tools developed to facilitate equitable access to financial and non-financial resources and support the implementation of regenerative livestock farming and its sustainable value chains for the transformation of Food Systems.	
				Strengthened value chains and innovative business models with a gender focus and circular economy support the transformation of food systems.	Training program aimed at producers and officials to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources for sustainable value chains associated with regenerative agricultural activity within the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (GRC).	
				Alternatives for value generation and product development throughout food systems developed and/or strengthened.	Portfolio of investment projects formulated to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources in sustainable value chains associated with regenerative livestock farming.	
	Limited application of sustainable agricultural practices due to the inadequate management of technical and traditional knowledge, and limited access to training services appropriate to the environmental and climatic context of the Andean territory and the Amazon transition, under the regenerative approach			Strategies and commercial links with national markets created and/or strengthened, including sustainable production criteria.	Inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder working group established and functioning to support mainstreaming of the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources, the comprehensive management of climate change, and gender equity and interculturality approaches in green finance mechanisms and programs to support value chains from devastated to generative livestock	
				Alternatives for value generation and product development throughout food systems developed and/or strengthened.	Investment programs, financial and non-financial resources adjusted and implemented to support value chains related to regenerative livestock farming	
				Producer organizations are strengthened with enhanced access to finance and technical assistance, and capacities to participate in formal markets and value chains on fair and profitable terms for environmentally sustainable products.	Information system on opportunities, instruments and conditions of financial and non-financial mechanisms in the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV).	
				Tools developed to facilitate equitable access to financial and non-financial resources and support the implementation of regenerative livestock farming and its sustainable value chains for the transformation of Food Systems.	Training program aimed at producers and officials to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources for sustainable value chains associated with regenerative agricultural activity within the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (GRC).	

			4. Knowledge management, innovation, monitoring and evaluation promoted	Monitoring, evaluation and coordination to improve project impact	Awareness campaigns (using communication tools/platforms) to encourage behavioural change in relation to the environmental and carbon footprint of food, food loss and waste, nutrition and biodiversity value. Regional/national multi-stakeholder platforms for environmental and agricultural management are strengthened and articulated with the IP Global Platform, linking users and including the systematization of the project's lessons learned and good practices. Mechanisms for the promotion of responsible purchasing and consumption developed and implemented, focusing on environmental implications of the value chain in Andean regenerative livestock.	
			5. Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring, evaluation and coordination to improve the impact of the project.	Effective monitoring and evaluation, including stakeholder engagement mechanisms that support inclusive and adaptive management, coordination with relevant initiatives, leverage of co-financing, and transformational impacts at scale (includes implementation and monitoring of GGAS, FPIC, PAG, MQR). Baseline, monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the project including the food and nutrition security status of the target population at the beginning and end of the project.	

32. To achieve the Theory of Change, the project will implement the following components, as part of the Food Systems Integrated Program and through the window of opportunity of regenerative livestock.^{lxix}

33. All of the project's components are aligned with the measures contained in the following plans: Gender Action Plan (PAG), Indigenous Peoples Plan (PPI), Environmental and Social Management Plan (PGAS), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (PIA), ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive approach, with effective participation of women, youth, Afro-Peruvians and the Quechua, Aymara, Uro and Matsigenka Indigenous populations.

34. It will ensure that the benefits of the project are accessible to women, Afro-Peruvian youth and Indigenous Peoples (integrating the needs, visions and traditional knowledge of the communities, and considering the sexual division of labor in livestock activities). Measures will also be taken to reduce the workload of women and re-value the use of traditional knowledge. Security measures will be implemented in accordance with the PGAS and PAG to manage the risks associated with the project.

35. In addition, in collaboration with State programs, modules on labor regulations and decent work will be developed; awareness-raising and training on issues of prevention of sexual harassment (SH), sexual abuse and exploitation (SEA) and gender-based violence (GBV), discrimination based on gender and ethnicity, including mechanisms for the prevention and attention of these cases, in line with the PGAS, PAG; as well as the attention of complaints through the Complaints and Claims Mechanism (MQR) of the project.

36. The project is aligned with the REDD+ safeguards within the framework of the UNFCCC.

Component 1. Strengthened enabling environment to catalyze Food Systems transformation at national and subnational levels.

37. This component is structured in two aspects: strengthening governance frameworks and the capacities of local actors. The project will strengthen governance frameworks, in order to overcome causes of barriers such as: lack of information for decision-making, limited participation of producers (men, women, youth and indigenous peoples) in local and regional decision-making spaces, limited articulation of governance platforms to promote sustainable and regenerative approaches, inadequate territorial planning instruments, gaps and imperfections in public policy instruments related to food security, as well as poor multisectoral, multilevel and multi-stakeholder coordination and articulation. The project will support forest governance at the local level, as well as deforestation control and surveillance initiatives, which will help reduce the risk of emissions displacement

Outcome 1.1 National and subnational governance frameworks are strengthened, and strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships are formed to catalyze the transformation and scale-up of policies, financial resources and innovation regarding food systems.

38. In the existing national and subnational coordination platforms (mentioned in section 28), as well as in the planning and public policy instruments, the project will carry out comprehensive actions at a multisectoral, multilevel and multi-actor level, which promote the mainstreaming of resilience and mitigation against climate change and nature-based solutions. as well as the inclusion of gender, interculturality, and intergenerational issues.

Output.1.1.1 Multi-sectoral, multi-level and multi-stakeholder coordination platforms are strengthened to promote regenerative livestock production that mainstream the conservation of ecosystems and their resources, climate resilience, reduction of GHG emissions and a gender approach.

39. The project will generate evidence that will be documented on environmental problems, as well as information on the visions, needs, and proposals for land management of indigenous peoples, to facilitate it for the consideration of the coordination platforms in the formulation of territorial planning instruments and public policies with a focus on resilience to climate change and the mitigation of greenhouse gases. It will also develop capacities in government actors for multisectoral articulation, in order to incorporate territorial needs into national public policies and their management instruments. To this end, the project will implement the following activities:

1.1.1.1. Development of data and information that will allow the identified national and subnational platforms to incorporate or strengthen the formulation of territorial planning instruments, attention to deforestation, soil degradation, degradation of forest ecosystems and other ecosystems of wild vegetation,

inadequate use of water sources, control of fires, among others associated with livestock. Therefore, the project in the areas of its intervention:

- It will elaborate or systematize data on Andean deforestation and GHG emissions. To date, there is only information on Amazon deforestation, which can be found in the UKUKUI digital application, implemented by MINAM.
- It will elaborate or systematize local data on soil degradation, degradation of wildlife ecosystems, inappropriate use of water sources, burning, among others associated with livestock.
- It will elaborate or systematize data on agricultural areas, livestock production, types of livestock, among others.
- It will systematize information on the visions, needs, and proposals for territorial management of indigenous peoples.

1.1.1.2. Strengthening multisectoral, multilevel and multi-stakeholder articulation to promote sustainable and regenerative approaches in decision-making. This activity focuses on linking and empowering key actors of the identified national and subnational coordination platforms, to support decisions related to ecosystem restoration and degraded forest lands, climate change resilience, low-GHG production and others, to drive livestock development of sustainable productive landscapes. In this regard, the project will:

- Improve the management of the Regional Agrarian Management Committees (CGRA), updating the regulations for the Regional Agrarian Management Committees (CGRA) to improve their organization, structure and operation for the incorporation of the academy and the representatives of producers as part of their members, and promoting close coordination with the Regional Environmental Commissions CAR, as well as facilitating the participation and technical assistance of MINAM and MIDAGRI to improve decision-making from a regenerative livestock and nation-territory approach.
- Facilitate the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples (Uros, Aymaras, Quechuas, and Matsigenkas) and other vulnerable groups such as the Afro-Peruvian population, women agricultural producers, and rural youth, in national coordination platforms such as the National Commission on Climate Change or the National Platform of Indigenous Peoples to Address Climate Change) and in subnational platforms (CGRA), so that their proposals and needs are incorporated into the decision-making processes for the development of regenerative livestock farming. Vulnerable groups will select the national platform where their representatives will participate.
- Facilitate the incorporation of women, indigenous youth and other vulnerable groups, financial institutions and subnational government representatives in at least one existing regenerative livestock or sustainable livestock alliance at the national level (National Convention of Peruvian Agriculture (CONVEAGRO), Alliance for Regenerative Livestock in the Peruvian Amazon (AGRAP), National Public-Private Coalition for Sustainable Production). Likewise, the project will promote in these alliances the dissemination of the products resulting from components 2 and 3 in the Spanish, Aymara, Quechua and Matsigenka languages if necessary, considering the branches and variants spoken in the provinces and districts of intervention.
- Facilitate communication, coordination and inter-institutional articulation at the national and subnational levels, between various state actors (such as MINAM, MIDAGRI, PRODUCE, MIDIS, MINCUL, MIMP and/or their attached bodies, Regional and Local Governments) with non-state actors (such as international cooperation, academia and private companies) involved in the national and sub-national coordination platforms, in order to forge alliances and accelerate the implementation of initiatives to restore degraded areas in the intervention landscapes, as well as to promote regenerative livestock production as a basis for food and nutrition security. In the intervention landscapes, the project will support local initiatives for monitoring and alerting illegal deforestation activities (e.g. Ayabaca and Huancabamba).
- In addition, it will coordinate actions with the Aurora Program, SENAJU, FONCODES to address cross-cutting issues that contribute to mainstreaming gender, interculturality and intergenerational approaches in the decision-making of the aforementioned national platforms.

Output 1.1.2. Territorial planning instruments are developed or updated following an integrated landscape management approach and are aligned with national biodiversity (NBS) and climate change strategies (NCCS) and NDC commitments.

40. Territorial planning instruments will be developed or updated, and they will be approved and implemented at the subnational level, whether regional or municipal, as appropriate, incorporating the characterization and estimation of vulnerable areas, as well as the characterization of ecosystem services related to the food system, particularly livestock. These instruments have a local and national scope, so the project will support their preparation and approval before the corresponding bodies.

1.1.2.1. Action Plan for the effects of climate change and proposal for adaptation measures in the cattle and camelid value chains (mainly alpacas and llamas) - the cattle value chain will be assessed in both landscapes, while the camelid value chain will be analyzed exclusively in the southern landscape, in order to identify the risks to the effects of climate change and propose adaptation measures. Climate scenarios that affect these value chains and their impact on livestock populations will be prepared and/or updated, including a detailed analysis of changes in climate averages, climate variability, and other factors that may influence climate risks for these production systems. The results will be disseminated in the Agroclimatic Tables of Component 3 and shared with the relevant coordination platforms to update public policies and territorial planning instruments, including to prioritize investments in territories with greater risk.

1.1.2.2. Identification of climate change mitigation and resilience measures for the conservation and sustainable use of prioritized ecosystems and forest lands in at least one region of each landscape. The project will carry out an analysis of the degradation of ecosystems and forest lands associated with the prioritized productive areas and their surrounding areas, and will include the evaluation of the current conditions, characteristics, conservation status, existing socio-ecological dynamics, and the identification of contributors and beneficiaries of ecosystem services, as well as their interrelationship with the productive systems of goods and services of cattle and camelids South American. It will assess the impact of climate change on the current and future provision of ecosystem services, in relation to land use, the productive capacities and aptitudes of the land, and specific environmental conditions. Concrete measures will be identified for the conservation and sustainable use of prioritized ecosystems and forest lands, integrating an approach that contemplates the development of restoration activities and projects in prioritized areas within a landscape management framework. These measures will be aligned with Peru's NDC and oriented towards the sustainability of the production systems of goods and services of cattle ranching and South American camelids, in a context of climate change adaptation and mitigation. The results will be disseminated in the Agroclimatic Roundtables of Component 3 and shared with the relevant platforms (National Climate Change Platform, Indigenous Peoples' Platform to Face Climate Change and CGRA).

1.1.2.3 Generation or updating of territorial planning instruments, incorporating criteria for the conservation of ecosystems and their resources, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions.

- At the national level, the guidelines for the process of formulation, monitoring and evaluation of the regional agricultural agenda will be updated, incorporating actions for the appropriate management of ecosystems, reduction of vulnerability to the effects of climate change and mitigation of greenhouse gases.
- At the subnational level, the territorial planning instruments that the project prepares or updates will include Concerted Local Development Plans of the provinces, Regional Reforestation and Soil Conservation Plans, Regional Agrarian Agendas, Regional Articulated Agrarian Operational Plans, Local Climate Change Plans, among others) to include the regenerative livestock approach, as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. The planning instruments will involve the MIDIS and the MINCUL as appropriate to the nature of the instrument. Likewise, the preparation of culturally relevant documents in Aymara, Quechua and Matsigenka languages will be facilitated, for the involvement of the indigenous population.

Output 1.1.3 Public policy instruments related to productive systems (including the Livestock National Development Plan - PNDG) are strengthened and articulated under regenerative production approaches, conservation of ecosystems and their resources, climate resilience, GHG emissions reduction and gender equality.

41. The project will develop actions to develop or articulate agricultural public policies with a focus on sustainable productive landscapes.

1.1.3.1. Baseline of agricultural public policies that will promote the development of regenerative livestock farming. The project will prepare a diagnosis that will include a short list of public policies that need to be prepared or updated, incorporating the mainstreaming of mitigation and adaptation to climate change and agrobiodiversity.

1.1.3.2. Baseline of other national policy instruments for activities related to livestock, such as strategies and plans that need to be developed or updated that promote the mainstreaming of mitigation and resilience to climate change and agrobiodiversity.

1.1.3.3 Preparation or concerted updating of public policies and other national policy instruments The Project will support agricultural public policies and other national policy instruments related to food security, identified in actions 1.1.3.1 and 1.1.3.2, which are being formulated or updated through technical advice, socialization of progress, among others. promoting the improvement of soil health, biodiversity, ecosystems, resilience to climate change and GHG mitigation. The development of the Livestock Development Plan will be prioritized. It will promote the socialization of prepared or updated policies that promote regenerative livestock farming.

Outcome 1.2. Capacities of local actors are enhanced so they become agents of change in the transformation of food systems and mainstreaming of intergenerational and gender approaches.

Output 1.2.1 Strategy developed for strengthening capacities at the State level to plan and implement sustainable public projects that promote livestock development, as well as the recovery and conservation of productive landscape ecosystems.

1.2.1.1. Elaboration/updating of national regulatory proposals for public investment associated with the formulation of sustainable livestock production projects, with a gender, interculturality and intergenerational approach. The project will review the current regulations for the formulation of public investment projects in their pre-investment phase and in coordination with MINAM, MIDAGRI and/or competent sectors, depending on the type and nature of the instrument, it will prioritize and select the instrument to be updated. The risk management approach will be incorporated in a context of climate change in accordance with the regulations of the Multiannual Investment and Investment Programming System of Peru, in addition to promoting nature-based solutions within this instrument. It will be socialized in the project's intervention landscapes and shared with MIDAGRI in order to manage its approval.

1.2.1.2 Strengthening capacities for the formulation of public investment projects in environmental and productive issues (reforestation, recovery of degraded ecosystems, planting and harvesting of water, among others) incorporating risk management in a context of climate change with criteria of sustainable landscapes, a gender, intercultural and intergenerational approach, aimed at all the formulating and executing units of the national public investment system, who participate in environmental, agricultural and productive projects at the national level. The course (methodological proposal and activities) will be approved by the competent sector(s), according to the type of instrument to be promoted, in coordination with the DGCCD of MINAM, the competent sector(s), according to the type of instrument to be promoted, in coordination with the DGCCD of MINAM. The course will be at the subnational and national levels, aimed at all the units that formulate public investment projects of the nine local governments and the six regional governments, which formulate productive projects and environmental projects, as well as the formulating units of the competent sectors. It must incorporate a minimum of 30% of female participants.

1.2.1.3. Strengthening capacities in soft skills to improve communication between the various actors in the coordination platforms. It should be noted that the project will reach a vast group of actors, from native communities to high-level state officials. It is therefore important to ensure that two-way communication is fluid and effective. The project will foster this through the following:

- Course to improve communication capacities aimed at national and subnational government actors (MINAM, MIDAGRI, PRODUCE-ITP and MIDIS-FONCODES, GoRes and other representative actors at the territorial level). The course will incorporate topics such as assertive communication, conflict resolution techniques and flexibility in new environments. This course will facilitate: i) dialogue between the government and landscape producers, ii) the participation of vulnerable populations and groups in the

project, iii) the participation of the private sector in the sustainable value chain of regenerative livestock.

- Course to improve soft and communication skills aimed at producer leaders (men, women, young people from indigenous peoples and the Afro-Peruvian population). The course will focus on the development of soft skills oriented to interpersonal communication and the management of expository discourses. This course will facilitate i) producer leaders to have an active role in the coordination platforms, ii) the participation of vulnerable populations and groups in the project.
- Capacity-building course on gender equity, interculturality and the role of young people in public policies, aimed at national and subnational government actors (MINAM, MIDAGRI, PRODUCE-ITP and MIDIS-FONCODES, GoRes and other representative actors at the territorial level) to: i) reduce gender, ethnic and other types of discrimination, and improve the effective participation of women in decision-making processes on public policies; ii) position the role of rural youth and the need to generate opportunities for participation for the sustainability of agricultural and forestry activities; and (iii) to improve the application of the intercultural approach in the planning and management of livestock landscapes within the scope of the project.

Component 2. Improved and increased financing deployed in support of food system transformation..

42. The increase in the financing deployed for the transformation of the food system will be improved and promoted, reducing emissions, increasing its resilience and promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and a greater promotion of green financial instruments.

Outcome 2.1. Financial and non-financial resource schemes and mechanisms aligned to mainstream conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources, integrated climate change management, and gender equity and intercultural approaches, within the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV, for its acronym in Spanish).

43. The project will promote the development and/or support of enabling conditions, the alignment of incentives developed by public management instruments such as the HRFV, and access to financial and non-financial resources from public and private programs (especially for women, Afro-Peruvian youth and indigenous peoples), for the conservation and recovery of high Andean ecosystems and the management of climate change.

Output 2.1.1: Inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder working group established to support the mainstreaming of conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources, comprehensive climate change management, and gender equity and intercultural approaches in green finance mechanisms and programs.

44. The Output is aimed at facilitating multisectoral and multilevel articulation with various sources of cooperation and private actors to facilitate access to financing.

- 2.1.1.1 Establish a multi-stakeholder dialogue system to promote alignment and access to financial and non-financial resources for the conservation of ecosystems and the management of climate change in food systems based on regenerative agricultural schemes, and the promotion of rural competitiveness and productivity in the high Andean and Amazonian transition territories. Participants: Ministries (MINAM, MIDAGRI, etc.), Agrorural Development Programs, Agroideas, PROCOMPITE, Agrobanco, Regional Governments, Local Governments, international cooperation, representatives of women, Afro-Peruvian and indigenous youth. This dialogue system will be articulated with the prioritized platforms in the governance component and will include an Operational Manual, procedures and assignment of responsibilities among the actors.

Output 2.1.2: Investment programs, financial and non-financial resources adjusted and implemented to support value chains related to regenerative livestock farming.

- 2.1.2.1 Evaluate available instruments and programs that are aligned with the sustainable value chain of regenerative livestock, including Agro rural, Agro ideas, Agrobanco, PROCOMPITE, among others, to identify bottlenecks in existing mechanisms and opportunities to adapt them according to the purposes of the project intervention.
- 2.1.2.2 Develop mechanisms to overcome bottlenecks and barriers to access to financial and non-financial resources in support of regenerative practices, within the framework of the implementation

of the Framework Law on Climate Change and the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV). It includes proposals to improve access to programs and projects in execution, recognition schemes for the adoption of regenerative practices with safety, adaptation of schemes such as the application of Mechanisms of Remuneration for Ecosystem Services MERESE, and recognition mechanisms (Carbon Footprint, AdaptAcción, Water Footprint) and reduce the risk in the adoption of practices in regenerative livestock farming (e.g. sustainable Andean producer), sustainable value chains that incorporate ecosystem conservation, resilience and mitigation against climate change. The scheme should reduce transaction costs and help optimize the profitability of investments in regenerative livestock, improve productivity and promote environmental and social sustainability in the sector and generate co-benefits for mitigation and resilience to climate change.

- 2.1.2.3 Develop proposals for the improvement of existing financial and non-financial products, as well as design and proposals for blended finance mechanisms and payments for results and climate risk management, appropriate for the areas of intervention. The project will adapt investment programs and financial and non-financial resources to facilitate access to regenerative livestock activities with comprehensive management of climate change, and gender equity and intercultural approaches.

Output 2.1.3 Information system on opportunities, tools and conditions of financial and non-financial mechanisms in the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV).

2.1.3.1 Design and implementation of an information system on the opportunities, instruments and conditions of financial and non-financial mechanisms between bidders and demanders for sustainable value chain initiatives associated with climate change mitigation and resilience measures, which allows the exchange of information on financial market conditions, investment opportunities and sources of available financial and financial resources. This includes a system articulated on the MINAM website in coordination with other relevant actors, which will be in charge of updating it as well as other pages of information programs managed by the MINAM, and fed with the information of the participating entities for which online access is expected, with access through different devices (computers, computers, mobile phones, etc.). The system will include information in different languages - Spanish and Quechua, Aymara (where applicable) - as well as specific modules for women, youth, Afro-Peruvian population and indigenous communities, with information adapted to their needs and context. As well as search tools and filters to find information quickly and efficiently. The information system will make it possible to:

- Increased access to information: Producers informed about the opportunities and resources available for regenerative livestock farming. This especially helps in reducing risks about new technologies to be adopted.
- Reduction of transaction costs: Facilitating decision-making and resource management. Especially in the search for data on existing resource allocation mechanisms and opportunities
- Increased investment: in regenerative livestock farming practices, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation through the dissemination of resource allocation opportunities.
- Empowering vulnerable groups: promoting equity and inclusion in the development of sustainable landscapes.
- Generation of knowledge: through the exchange of information and the systematization of experiences in a digital environment.

Outcome 2.2. Improved access to financial and non-financial resources for actors integrated into the value chains that promote initiatives that incorporate practices that are sustainable, climate-resilient and low in GHG emissions.

45. In particular, the project will increase access to blended finance and solidarity finance models for regenerative livestock farming considering all the cross-cutting approaches already mentioned.

Output 2.2.1 Tools developed to facilitate equitable access to financial and non-financial resources and support the implementation of regenerative livestock and their value chains for Food Systems transformation.

46. This Output will support the development of tools to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources, especially in vulnerable populations, to drive the widespread adoption of regenerative livestock

farming. The tools will be based on the needs of the pilot projects with respect to the provision of financial and non-financial resources for their scale-up.

- 2.2.1.1 Develop a catalogue of services – identification of relevant investment/resources, technical support, preparation of proposals, etc., with emphasis on gender equity and interculturality, to be implemented jointly in output 2.2.2. This activity includes an updated report on the availability of financial products, lines of resources and investment opportunities by both entities offering resources and by actors demanding them.

Output 2.2.2 Training program for producers and officials to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources for value chains associated with regenerative agricultural activity within the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV).

47. This Output supports the application of the tools designed in Output 2.2.1 to strengthen the technical and practical capacities of Andean and high Andean communities - especially the capacities of women and youth, Afro-Peruvians and indigenous people - in designing, preparing and managing business plans and proposals for green, climate and/or productive financing with aspects of environmental sustainability in order to increase investment and resources for regenerative livestock farming and associated sustainable value chains.

- 2.2.2.1 Strengthening the capacities of officials to evaluate and approve proposals and business plans associated with regenerative livestock farming and its value chains. It will strengthen the capacities of officials of financial institutions and management of projects and programs associated with the sustainable value chain of regenerative livestock, so that they know the business characteristics and can propose appropriate mechanisms, including aspects of mitigation and resilience to climate change.
- 2.2.2.2 Capacity building for the preparation of Business Plans and mechanisms for access to financial and non-financial resources. The project will use the participatory methodologies applied in the areas of intervention including demonstration workshops in the field adapted to the local reality, on the mechanisms of access to financing and the characteristics of the regenerative livestock activity, using the catalog of services developed in 2.2.1, for the elaboration of business plans with financial support. This will strengthen the bankability of business plans aimed at producers and officials of financial institutions and those responsible for programs and projects in regenerative livestock and associated value chains. It is expected that these methodologies will be designed and implemented with replication quality and scalability to other areas. Additionally, this activity will be complemented with the business plans generated in activity 3.3.1.2, for the financing of commercial alliances such as the Hand in Hand initiative.

Output 2.2.3 Portfolio of investment projects formulated to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources in sustainable value chains associated with regenerative livestock farming.

- 2.2.3.1 Accompany the formulation of public investment projects that incorporate risk management in a context of climate change aimed at livestock production systems, regenerative agricultural initiatives, recovery and conservation of ecosystems of productive landscapes with cross-cutting criteria of intercultural and intergenerational gender, for their incorporation into the Multiannual Plan of Subnational and National Investments. Under the framework of the General Directive of the National Multiannual Programming and Investment Management System, the project will select 3 public investment projects for each landscape to be intervened, for the technical support of the project. It will incorporate sustainable productive landscape criteria. MINAM, MIDAGRI, other competent sectors and/or local governments will permanently monitor the formulation of the projects and promote their incorporation into the multi-year investment programming. In addition, the capacities of public officials and leaders will be strengthened to increase the gender-sensitive budget in participatory budgets, as detailed in the Gender Action Plan. It is linked to Output 1.2 of Component 1.
- 2.2.3.2 Accompany actors in the formulation of financial proposals with private resources for value chains associated with regenerative livestock farming. The project will accompany the formulation of proposals for the implementation and development of value chains associated with regenerative livestock farming, the comprehensive management of climate change with gender equity and

intercultural approaches. This facilitates investment and access to resources in value chains that reduce the risks and transaction costs of adopting new technologies. These activities will be complemented by those of component 3.3.1.3.

Component 3. Environmental benefits leveraged through sustainable management of food systems.

48. In Peru, the regulation conceptualizing regenerative livestock farming is being developed, it is estimated that by the end of 2025 there will be consensus and the definition of regenerative livestock farming in Peru. Therefore, this project was based on the definition coming from the FAO: regenerative livestock farming is production based on the use of ecosystem services and natural processes, which optimizes the use of local renewable resources and minimizes negative externalities. This implies the use of principles related to the proper management of soil and herds, human and ecosystem health, as well as the resilience of food systems.

49. The project contributes to key adaptation measures in agriculture (soils, water for agricultural use, crops, livestock, production systems, value chains), forests (reforestation, land-use change, fire early warning systems) and health (zoonosis control). It also includes mitigation measures in agriculture (management of livestock production systems in high Andean natural pastures for GHG reduction, management of livestock production systems in cultivated mountain pastures for GHG reduction), land use change and forestry-USCUSS (reforestation), consolidating a comprehensive approach that combines environmental sustainability, low-emission development and climate resilience. It is estimated that the impacts of these interventions will result in 2,915 hectares restored, 779,399 hectares under best practices, and 3,126,140.87 t CO₂eq mitigated.

50. A comprehensive approach will be incorporated to strengthen the local economic development bodies of the municipalities and other relevant local actors (agrarian agencies, irrigation user board, among others). It will include the necessary training and technical support so that they can play an active role in promoting and strengthening prioritized sustainable value chains. Through collaboration with municipalities and others, it will seek to encourage the participation of local actors in decision-making, as well as facilitate access to resources and financing that allow the implementation of regenerative and sustainable livestock practices in their communities.

Outcome 3.1. Strengthened planning frameworks and capacities foster regenerative agricultural production by incorporating criteria for ecosystem conservation, climate resilience, and GHG emission reduction from prioritized productive landscapes.

51. This result will be developed at the local level (farms, communities, municipalities). In coordination with Components 1 and 2, the implementation of financial and non-financial incentives will be promoted for the restoration, recovery of soils and high Andean grasslands and grasslands and other actions under a regenerative approach in livestock production, with special emphasis on climate change management.

Output 3.1.1. Incentives for the restoration of degraded grasslands and wetlands and conservation of biological diversity, including agrobiodiversity, developed and implemented.

52. The project will create and execute financial and non-financial incentives to restore degraded grasslands, forests and wetlands, essential for water provision and regulation, carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation in the Andean and Amazon transition region with an emphasis on technology for the sustainable management of livestock landscapes under a regenerative approach. The most appropriate sustainable practices for the restoration of grasslands and wetlands for each territorial context will be identified, both for their local acceptance and for their technical relevance and that contribute to the conservation of biological diversity. These practices will address soil management, water management, productive diversification in crops and breeding, integrated management of pests and diseases in crops and preventive management of diseases in breeding (camelids and cattle), management of natural grasslands for feeding the breeding, management and conservation of cultivated pastures, and the improvement and transfer of genetic resources of crops and breeding. All of these will increase resilience to climate change.

3.1.1.1 Preparation of farm management plans and execution of non-financial incentives and technology development prioritized in the territory for sustainable management of livestock production landscapes under a regenerative approach with the participation of women, Afro-Peruvian youth and indigenous population. These incentives will be aimed at recovering the ecosystem services of degraded grasslands and

wetlands (wetlands) and protecting agrobiodiversity. An accompaniment will be carried out to scale activities according to the level where they are, the project will accompany these activities by increasing the support in accordance with the fulfillment of the goal set, these incentives may be financial as accompaniment to access a loan or participate in a fund, or non-financial such as access to training courses, promoted by the project. At least three levels of assistance and accompaniment will be available:

- ✓ Level 1 Technical assistance for the development of the farm management plan, strengthening the capacities of producers and stakeholders in sustainability actions, regenerative livestock, agrobiodiversity and, depending on the case, wetland conservation.
- ✓ Level 2 Accompaniment in the search for funds, in coordination with component 2, to prepare management plans by farm or property, and accompany them in the search for financing, to implement the actions required or identified in the Plan.
- ✓ Level 3 Specialization course in regenerative livestock given by universities or institutes with official certification, paid for by the project, these specializations will be developed in point 3.1.2.2.

Output 3.1.2. Strategy to strengthen capacities and instruments is developed and implemented at the sub-national level.

53. Through ad-hoc methodologies and content, capacities will be strengthened to reduce gender and ethnic discrimination, improve the effective participation of women, Afro-Peruvian and indigenous Quechua and Aymara youth in public policies, technical assistance programs and access to public financing.

- 3.1.2.1. Capacity Building of local actors in the public and private sectors (Regional Governments - GORE, Local Governments - GOLOS, Regional Technical Commission for Agrarian Innovation - CTRIA, Regional Agrarian Management Committee - CGRA, Regional Environmental Commission - CAR, Municipal Environmental Commission - CAM, among others) for the planning and sustainable management of livestock landscapes, and technical capacities focused on the benefits of livestock practices will also be strengthened regenerative measures, such as water management, soil conservation, grazing rotation and increased productivity without damaging ecosystems. Alliances will be established with MINAM, universities, INIA, NGOs and research centers to carry out these activities. The trainings will also address awareness of regulations, barriers and opportunities for inclusion taking into account the aforementioned approaches. The use of indigenous languages and limitations in reading and writing, digital illiteracy in rural areas, limited access to the internet and digital tools, as well as appropriate times and places for women, allowing their participation together with their minor children when necessary, will be taken into account.
- 3.1.2.2 Development of instruments for the comprehensive and inclusive management of the territory in sustainable landscapes (manual, curriculum and course for participation with gender, interculturality, intergenerational approaches), adapted to the social, cultural and environmental realities of the areas of intervention. They will be provided with the necessary technical resources so that they can subsequently develop their own land management manuals locally adapted to their specific context. These technical resources will include guidelines, manuals and courses on integrated land management, for local communities, their organizations and authorities, providing methods to organize land use through a regenerative approach, adapt to climate change, restore landscapes, and protect biodiversity. Sustainable productive activities will be included within the regenerative livestock sector, adopting a sustainable value chain, sustainable watershed and landscape approach and food security that integrates environmentally friendly strategies from the outset, such as obtaining organic certifications or equivalents that support the reduction of GHG emissions and reduction of climate risks. Practices to reduce the workload of women will be promoted, as well as actions to revalue the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples; and literacy will be promoted in areas such as literacy, finance, and digital skills, necessary for participation in formal businesses and markets. Likewise, business knowledge will be promoted for the management of productive units, the creation of services for regenerative livestock, and insertion in digital markets and inclusive and innovative business models. The participation of yachachiq (sage, peasant master) and other local talents will be promoted.

Output 3.1.3. Multi-sectoral institutional frameworks at the sub-national level are updated and implemented to include comprehensive and inclusive management of food systems, through the

accompaniment and technical assistance to local decision-makers for the development of multisectoral protocols with emphasis on the prevention of damage and losses associated with climate change and sustainable management of fragile ecosystems such as wetlands.

- 3.1.3.1 Accompaniment and technical assistance to decision-makers for the development of a multisectoral protocol focused on the prevention of damage and losses associated with climate change (i.e., forest fires) in the Andean and Amazonian transition zones. The protocol will develop specific measures for the prevention of fires and other climatic risks in the areas of intervention of the project with emphasis on the protection of wetlands, essential for the water cycle and promotion of livestock practices that favor the regeneration of pastures. It will favor the implementation of sustainable policies at the regional and local levels, strengthening and disseminating the Environmental Sector Guidelines for Forest Fire Emergencies for 2024, prepared by MINAM.
- 3.1.3.2 Technical and financial support for the implementation and compliance with the Law on the Protection, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands (Law No. 32099) in the areas of intervention of the project. This activity will focus on the restoration of wetlands, contributing to reducing GHG emissions, contributing to Peru's compliance with NDC. Technical support will be provided for the development of wetland management plans that will include measures to compensate for restrictions on the use of these spaces and guarantee the livelihoods of local people, with special emphasis on the application of FPIC for indigenous peoples, as well as incorporating bioindicators and traditional knowledge. Local and regional governments will be involved, which will adapt their policies to promote wetland conservation and sustainable livestock farming, livestock communities and associations, which are the protagonists in the application of these practices on the ground, NGOs and universities, which will support with additional research and resources to ensure that the practices are effective and sustainable.

Outcome 3.2. Sustainable and resilient approaches are applied on the ground and integrated in management systems of prioritized landscapes, livelihoods, and food systems.

54. The capacities of men, women, Afro-Peruvian youth and indigenous people in regenerative livestock will be improved, recovering ancestral knowledge and promoting new technologies and efficient agricultural practices, the main focuses and activities are those detailed in point 3.1.1, which will contribute to strengthening and developing the NDCs. In addition, young people will be trained as innovative and sustainable service providers in livestock value chains.

Output 3.2.1. Technical assistance program for producers and relevant actors for the implementation of regenerative agricultural production practices to conserve biodiversity and mitigate GHGs, with a focus on the comprehensive management of productive units including regenerative practices, greenhouse gas mitigation, and biodiversity conservation.

- 3.2.1.1. Design and implementation of technical assistance programs (Field Schools) under the coordination of MINAM and state entities such as the National Institute of Agrarian Innovation INIA, National Agrarian Health Service of Peru SENASA, NGOs, MIDAGRI-DGDG and local actors, focused on the integrated management of productive units (land, plot, community, etc.) accessible to women, Afro-Peruvian youth and indigenous peoples (integrating the needs, visions and traditional knowledge of communities, as well as the sexual division of labor in livestock activities). The program will address key issues such as food security, climate change adaptation, regenerative practices, greenhouse gas mitigation, and biodiversity and agrobiodiversity conservation, with a focus on food security. Training and technical assistance will be provided to implement regenerative practices that restore ecosystems, improve livelihoods, and reduce GHG emissions. Participatory methodologies such as peer-to-peer knowledge transfer (e.g., farmer-to-farmer methodology) will also be used. This strategy ensures the sustainability of initiatives and fosters a strong community learning network. The program will address the mitigation of environmental and occupational risks, such as wastewater contamination in the production of dairy products, injuries in livestock handling, risks from the use of heavy machinery, contact with poisonous animals, and the transmission of zoonotic diseases.

The project will contemplate actions for the conservation of threatened wildlife, especially large mammals such as the spectacled bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*) and predators such as the Andean puma

(Puma concolor) and others (see detailed list in DS 004-2014-MINAGRI and the ESMP) within the scope of the project coexistence between local communities and wildlife will be promoted. considering the existence of conservation corridors that connect habitats, implementing environmental education programs that highlight their importance as ecological regulators and establishing compensation systems to avoid reprisals for attacks on livestock. In addition, sustainable agricultural practices and technologies such as electric fences, foxlights, and early warning systems (SERFOR Alert Program) and others that help reduce conflicts between humans and fauna.

- 3.2.1.2. Exchange of experiences of the technical assistance program for producers and other actors in prioritized areas through national and international internships (Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina), as well as field workshops, where participants will be able to learn directly from successful experiences in the pilots promoted by the project and other advanced projects that implement regenerative practices. Internships will be carried out focused on the conservation of biodiversity, especially in high Andean ecosystems, with an emphasis on the restoration of grasslands and wetlands. They will also exchange knowledge on wetland restoration, good practices for the use of wetlands, fundamental for water regulation and as carbon sinks, contributing to mitigating climate change, techniques for soil recovery, sowing and harvesting of water, technified irrigation, agrosilvopastoral systems, reforestation, and others. It will demonstrate how regenerative livestock farming can reduce emissions of methane and nitrous oxide, the main greenhouse gases related to livestock. Topics such as manure management will be addressed (with the implementation of biodigesters and composting, livestock waste is transformed into renewable energy and natural fertilizers, reducing methane emissions, low-emission feeding). Participants will learn about highly digestible forages and additives that inhibit methane production in livestock, they will have the opportunity to observe successful examples of how the implementation of these regenerative practices manages to reduce GHG emissions in their farms and communities in an objective and visual way, in addition to raising awareness that it is contributing to Peru's climate objectives. It will include practical workshops where participants will explore how to design sustainable and resilient production systems in the face of climate change. Facilities will be provided to ensure the participation of Afro-Peruvian and indigenous women and youth, including participation with young children when their mothers require it.

Output 3.2.2. Agroclimatic technical working groups are implemented and/or existing platforms are strengthened for climate resilience, to facilitate the issuance of early warnings at the local level, ensuring the participation of key actors to respond effectively to adverse weather conditions.

- 3.2.2.1. Strengthening of Agroclimatic Technical Committees for the issuance of early warnings at the local level with the participation of key actors.

1. Implementation or Strengthening of Agroclimatic Technical Roundtables to address the needs of adaptation to climate change in the area of intervention of the project, convening representatives of government institutions (National Service of Meteorology and Hydrology of Peru SENAMHI, MINAM, MIDAGRI, GORES Regional Governments, GOLOS Local Governments), non-governmental organizations, local communities, and especially rural women ranchers, Afro-Peruvian and indigenous youth, producer associations and experts in climate and agriculture. Existing roundtables will be strengthened through an analysis of current capacities to address climate challenges and sustainability in the region. The areas of intervention will be reviewed to expand the coverage of the tables and areas for improvement will be identified, especially in the capacity for climate analysis, the recovery of ancestral knowledge on weather prediction, the dissemination of information through low-cost digital tools, and inter-institutional coordination and community participation, including the issuance of easy-to-understand early warnings.

2. Integration of sustainable and resilient approaches to adaptation and proposals of rural women, youth and indigenous peoples in livestock and agricultural production systems at the district level to address vulnerabilities to climate change. The project will promote the training of members of technical committees and producers in the use of tools and technologies for climate management and agroclimatic adaptation. Regional collaboration networks will be established between technical tables, climate management platforms and other stakeholders to improve coordination and exchange of information and Inter-institutional Cooperation to foster cooperation between government

institutions, NGOs, and producer organizations, communities, peasant rounds ensuring the effective implementation of strategies and practices.

3. Multi-hazard early warning systems for producers and key actors will be strengthened through the development of accessible communication materials, bulletins and reports, infographics, radio, digital media, among others, where climate trends and their expected impact on crops and pastures are graphically represented in simple and practical language, considering the native languages in the districts and the preference for audiovisual resources to overcome barriers in reading and writing. Information days in communities to explain how to interpret and apply the results, training for local leaders (technicians, mayors) to be spokespersons for information, collaborative platforms, websites or applications that work offline will be used, [100]. The use of mobile applications will be strengthened where alerts and relevant climate data will be offered through applications aimed at farmers. Alliances will be made with NGOs and government programs, producer organizations, communities, peasant patrols, where the results will be disseminated through ongoing projects to take advantage of their contact networks, incorporating local planning: this will ensure that the results are integrated into rural and agricultural development plans.

Output 3.2.3. Pilot projects are implemented to support the restoration of degraded areas and GHG reduction in value chains.

55. The project will carry out demonstration pilots for the comprehensive management of productive units in selected areas in alliance with research and academic entities, promoting regenerative agricultural practices, restoration of degraded areas, use of appropriate technologies for adaptation to climate change, reduction of GHG emissions, and conservation of agrobiodiversity with nutritional value and food security. In addition, a competitive fund (financed by the project or by other external sources) will be established to support replications (integrated management plans) in productive units of beneficiaries that meet the criteria established in the calls for tenders. The optimal tool to implement these calls will be evaluated during the implementation, and the MS703 Grant Beneficiaries tool of FAO may be an option.

- 3.2.3.1. Design and implementation of demonstration pilots for the comprehensive management of productive units, incorporating gender, interculturality and intergenerational approaches, in alliance with research and academic entities such as the National Institute of Agricultural Research (INIA), regional universities and technical institutes for agricultural training. These pilots will be financed directly by the project, promoting adaptation to climate change through the restoration of degraded areas, the implementation of regenerative agricultural practices, the use of appropriate technologies and the reduction of GHG emissions, in addition to the conservation of agrobiodiversity with value for food and nutritional security; as well as practices to reduce the workload of women. The use of nurseries of plants and agrobiodiversity species will be a central strategy of the project to strengthen food security and climate resilience. These nurseries will focus on the conservation, reproduction and distribution of species such as quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*), kañiwa (*Chenopodium pallidicaule*), native potato (*Solanum* spp.), tarwi (*Lupinus mutabilis*), oca (*Oxalis tuberosa*), mashua (*Tropaeolum tuberosum*), among others, as well as key forest species such as queñual (*Polylepis* spp.) and alder (*Alnus acuminata*), essential for water supply services and the recovery of ecosystems and soils. To ensure the dissemination of this germplasm among local producers, participatory training programs, seed and seedling exchange networks, and partnerships with local governments, NGOs, and community organizations will be implemented. In addition, agricultural fairs and digital tools will be developed to share technical information and promote sustainable practices. These actions seek not only to diversify diets and protect ecosystems, but also to strengthen local food systems with an inclusive and regenerative approach. The installation and recovery of agrosilvopastoral systems, natural pastures, native perennial plants adapted to water conditions will be promoted, as well as the planting and harvesting of water, technified irrigation, electric fences, conservation of fodder, good livestock practices, animal health and nutrition, based on specific plans for the areas of intervention. For the use and dissemination of genetic resources and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be previously obtained.
- 3.2.3.2. Design and implementation of comprehensive management plans for the productive unit (replicas of the demonstration pilots) with the participation of families (men, women, young people, and the elderly), considering their socioeconomic and cultural circumstances, and expectations. These

plans will be developed on land owned by project beneficiaries, including communities and associated producers, as well as areas of common use (such as wetlands, forests, and watershedheads). Actions will focus on improving access to water resources, land restoration, regenerative agricultural practices, adoption of appropriate technologies, and reducing the workload of women. reduction of GHG emissions and the conservation of agrobiodiversity with value for food and nutritional security. In addition, alliances will be fostered with public and private actors, such as FONCODES and local NGOs, to promote the consumption of healthy, nutritious food and improve the quality of life of the beneficiaries.

Support will be given to the identification of ancestral knowledge, practices and knowledge for the restoration of soils, vegetation cover and water sources, ensuring respect for traditional knowledge through FPIC and national and international regulations for the protection of indigenous peoples' knowledge and access to the benefits derived from their knowledge. These management plans will be accompanied by theoretical and practical training, adapted to the needs and contexts of the areas of intervention.

The use of sustainable traditional knowledge will be promoted and the risks associated with electric fences will be managed, including preventive measures such as compliance with regulations, the installation of ground fault protections, periodic preventive maintenance, and community training on risks and protection with culturally appropriate content (language, literacy levels, age), as well as appropriate signage. In the case of indigenous territories, FPIC will be applied, building on the consultations carried out during the PPG. The hiring of local staff or communal labour will comply with national labour standards, ensuring good working conditions and avoiding any type of discrimination (gender, ethnicity, language).

There are professionals and producers in the scope of the project, who have been trained in sustainable livestock practices, one of these was the New Zealand Support to the Peruvian Dairy Sector project that in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture trained in grazing systems, introduction of new varieties of cultivated pastures and the business management of the farm mainly. The project will identify these and the most experienced professionals and producers will be able to act as mentors to others, including the Yachachiq by expanding the scope of regenerative practices, used by FONCODES. The participation of competent monitoring entities, such as the National Water Authority ANA and INIA, will be articulated for the design and management of funds for restoration and sustainable business models.

Outcome 3.3. Strengthened value chains and innovative business models with a gender and circular economy approach that support the transformation of food systems.

56. The project will increase the participation of women, Afro-Peruvian youth and indigenous peoples in more equitable trade links for sustainable livestock products, by developing value-adding plans and strengthening their capacities to access formal markets and various sources of financing. This approach will have a positive impact on increasing and continuing producer incomes, and, together with capacity building activities (output 3.2.1), will improve the food and nutrition security of beneficiaries. In addition, the inclusion of these groups in the commercial chain of sustainable livestock will be promoted, improving their skills to develop business plans, generate value and access financial alternatives. For all interventions from this result, a segmentation of producer associations will be considered, or the organizational maturity index (IFAD or TNC), one of the criteria will be the productive level, entrepreneurial capacities, access to financing, among others that determine the needs of an association, the goals will be set in the short, medium and long term.

Output 3.3.1. Commercial strategies and linkages with domestic markets are established and/or strengthened to include sustainable production criteria for milk and derivatives, beef and camelids (alpaca and llama), fiber and camelid products, as well as the sale of broodstock products, under the Hand in Hand and circular economy approaches.

- 3.3.1.1 Business plans for sustainable livestock products and derivatives, prioritizing the participation of women and young people. These plans will promote the production and marketing of beef, fiber, leather and other by-products, highlighting their sustainable and regenerative origin as a differential value in the market. The circular economy approach will be integrated to maximize the use of resources, promoting practices such as the reuse of organic waste to improve soils and the creation of innovative products with added value.

On the one hand, the project will allocate a budget to formulate and accompany these plans through a call for financial support for selected business plans and services, including:

Cattle farming: the identification and mapping of the cattle value chains for each area, from primary production (breeding and sustainable management of livestock) to the marketing of meat, milk, derivatives, the intervention and actions will depend on the level of development in which the cattle producers are, differentiating actions by productive level (initial, intermediate, advanced). **Camelid Livestock:** The sustainable value chain of camelids (alpacas and llamas) will be analyzed, particularly in the production of fiber and meat (alpacas and llamas). The sale of breeding stock will be strengthened through the promotion of livestock identification and the genealogical registration of animals, in the case of alpacas and llamas (Supreme Decree No. 013-2011-AG – Regulation of the Genealogical Records of Alpacas and Llamas of Peru), for cattle it will be connected to the Genealogical Records Unit of the Program for Research and Social Projection in Animal Improvement – PMA of the National Agrarian University La Molina o Local breed associations. This component will be implemented under the financing mechanisms of Component 2.

- 3.3.1.2 Strengthen existing commercial links for sustainable livestock products and derivatives, prioritizing the participation of women and young people.

The plans will be designed to address the specific barriers faced by women and youth in accessing markets, such as informality, limited financial and digital literacy, and restricted access to productive resources, technology and market information. Associativity will be promoted as a strategy to strengthen their negotiating capacity, optimize logistics costs and access formal and specialized markets, such as regenerative meat and premium fiber.

Additionally, this activity will be complemented with the business plans generated in activity 2.2.2,2 , for the financing of commercial alliances such as the Hand in Hand initiative.3.3.1.3. Commercial promotion of sustainable livestock products and derivatives and related activities, prioritizing the participation of women and young people. It will include articulation with environmental certification programs, agricultural fairs, and digital trade platforms that allow greater visibility and access to national and international markets. This activity involves the strengthening of sustainable value chains and circular economy in the regenerative livestock of cattle and camelids (Alpacas and llamas), identifying key actors and reducing bottlenecks at each stage, adapting actions to the socioeconomic, cultural, age, ethnicity and gender conditions of the producers. Priority will be given to training in Good Livestock Practices (GMP) and sustainable management, such as pasture rotation, efficient use of natural resources, manure management and reduction of GHG emissions, in the case of dairy processing plants, emphasis will be placed on effluent management with the use of biotechnology (efficient microorganisms, nanotechnology) to reduce parameters such as fat load, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD) and Ph and others. In camelids, the "Responsible Alpaca Standard – RAS" certification will be encouraged, a voluntary international standard that addresses animal welfare in the alpaca supply chain and the chain of custody of alpaca fiber material from certified farms to the final product.

Circular Economy and Sustainability to maximise the use of resources, such as manure for organic fertilisation and the use of agricultural waste in animal feed. In camelids, the use of alpaca fiber will be optimized to minimize waste, promoting high-quality artisanal and textile products. These measures will reduce dependence on synthetic inputs, improve soil quality and promote a more efficient and less polluting production cycle.

Output 3.3.2. Alternatives to add value and develop sustainable products within food systems developed and/or strengthened, with emphasis on the participation of women and young people, under a circular economy and innovation approach.

- 3.3.2.1. Identification of opportunities for the generation of value in beef cattle, dairy products, camelid fiber and services associated with market demand, with emphasis on the participation of women and young people.

In beef cattle farming, meat produced under a sustainable approach will be promoted in a first stage and then move on to a breeding process with a regenerative livestock approach, highlighting its low

environmental impact and the benefits of sustainable pasture management and livestock rotation, which improve soil quality. They promote environmental sustainability and reduce GHG emissions. Campaigns will be promoted to promote beef (for example, the Fleckvieh and Angus breeds, found in the departments of Puno, Cusco and Cajamarca, known for their meat characteristics and high demand). In addition, the capacities of livestock farmers for livestock management will be strengthened using regenerative livestock farming practices such as intensive grazing and the use of animal welfare techniques to finally fatten male cattle using local by-products such as oats and barley, promoting associativity for sale in batches, which will facilitate negotiations and improve economies of scale. The active participation of local governments in collaboration with livestock projects will be encouraged.

The associativity of small farmers will be promoted through associations, cooperatives and strategic alliances will be made to generate economies of scale. These actions will be complemented by market access strategies through digital platforms, trade fairs and networks focused on consumers interested in sustainable products. In addition, multisectoral governance is crucial for planning and managing the sustainable value chain, integrating diverse local actors. At the same time, traditional knowledge will be rescued and integrating it into branding strategies will help highlight the cultural richness and unique value of dairy products in each region. In the case of indigenous peoples' knowledge, the use of their knowledge will require FPIC, including the mutually beneficial commitment agreed between the parties.

In the case of alpacas and other camelids, the formation of young people's enterprises will be encouraged to carry out, for example, technified shearing, and they can provide specialized service to alpaca producers (training and financing will be provided to start the enterprises), in the case of women, coordination will be made with NGOs and companies that buy camelid fiber, for example, to train master fiber classifiers and be trained in the classification and selection of fiber according to the different fiber qualities, established by the Peruvian Technical Standards NTP 231.301.2014.

When the value-adding plan uses genetic resources, traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples, FPIC will be in place and national and international regulations on the protection of this knowledge, as well as the protocol for access and benefit-sharing, will be applied. Priority will be given to sustainable products and services, especially those produced by women and young people, which are in demand in the market, in accordance with the results of activity 3.3.2.1.

- 3.3.2.2. Design and implementation of plans to add value in beef cattle, dairy products, camelid fiber and services associated with market demand, with emphasis on the participation of women and youth, with a focus on circular economy and innovation. It will rely on Agroideas, Proinnovate, Agrorural, municipal projects, NGOs, projects in execution, and local projects for the presentation and financing of business plans. Priority will be given to sustainable products and services that are produced or provided by women and young people and that are in demand in the market. When the business plan involves the use of genetic resources, knowledge, practices or traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples, FPIC will be applied and national and international regulations for the protection of indigenous peoples' knowledge, and the protocol for access and benefit-sharing will be applied.

Output 3.3.3. Producer organizations are strengthened with enhanced access to finance and technical assistance, and capacities to participate in formal markets and value chains on fair and profitable terms for environmentally sustainable products.

- 3.3.3.1. Strengthen Producer Organizations by promoting associativity and increasing capacities for participation in markets with emphasis on women, young people and the indigenous population. The project will promote the associativity of cattle and camelid producers, to reduce costs, share knowledge and increase their bargaining power. Thus, they can get better prices, access new markets and improve the sustainability of their practices. By grouping together, these producers can collectively implement regenerative practices, achieving certifications that open doors to markets that value ecological and sustainable products. The cooperative or association approach or others with a managerial approach can be used based on cooperative models such as the cooperative model of COLUN (Cooperativa Agrícola y Lechera de Chile) among small and medium-sized milk producers in Chile where producers benefit from economies of scale, access to wider markets and better price negotiation, allowing them to meet market challenges more effectively. "In addition, solidarity collective financing mechanisms will be promoted, such as the Savings and Credit Unions (UNICA)."

- 3.3.3.2. Promote the participation of women, youth, and indigenous peoples in formal markets and sustainable value chains, aligning with their needs and capacities. Literacy skills will be improved and mechanisms will be implemented to increase internet access in the areas of intervention, especially through rural youth enterprises. In addition, it will be coordinated with component 2 of the project, offering accessible financing conditions, such as low interest rates, flexible payments and without the need for real estate guarantees, facilitating access to credit for these groups. It will identify the final links of the prioritized value chains and will carry out the accompaniment to identify the main bottlenecks (i.e., the management and use of wastewater from the cheese plants in the areas of influence of the project). In the case of the processing of handicrafts, use of dyes, dyes and tanning, work will be done with local CITES (Centers for Productive Innovation and Technology Transfer of Leather, Footwear, Textile, Apparel and Related Industries), where good processing practices will be promoted, as well as the dissemination of sustainable and environmentally friendly technology and products. The creation and formalization of companies will be encouraged, especially those led by women, young people and the indigenous population, complying with quality and food safety regulations, the environment, as well as municipal requirements. This approach will strengthen their access to better economic opportunities, ensure recognition of their products, and generate a positive impact on families' food security, education, health, and overall well-being. Technical support and advice will be provided in a differentiated manner, according to the capacities and needs of women's, youth and indigenous peoples' associations.

Component 4. Knowledge, innovation, and coordination promoted.

57. Knowledge will be developed through the dissemination of 03 technological packages: soil management, pasture and forage management and regenerative breeding, these will be developed from the lessons learned, promoting awareness campaigns to encourage behavioural change and mechanisms for consistent evidence-based consumer outreach, in collaboration between public and private actors in the sustainable value chain and focused on the environmental implications of purchase/consumption choices. The exchange of experiences and knowledge will be promoted at the national and international levels, taking advantage of various spaces for the promotion and dissemination of the Project by MINAM as Project leader and/or other actors that are considered and as part of the Integrated Food Systems Program.

58. Alliances will be established with State programs and institutions, such as the National Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Family Members (AURORA Program), Municipalities, Local Educational Management Units (UGEL), to reinforce the actions they develop to prevent gender violence and inform about the routes of attention to cases of violence against women and members of the family group; with the National Youth Secretariat (SENAJU), to make visible the problems and opportunities of rural youth in livestock value chains; and with FONCODES and other institutions to contribute to food and nutritional security and improvement of the quality of life of rural populations.

Outcome 4.1. Knowledge (including traditional know-how) and innovations in food system transformation are effectively generated and managed.

59. In coordination with the activities of components 1, 2 and 3, dissemination material with differentiated content will be designed, produced and distributed, authorized under sustainable approaches in environmental footprint, carbon footprint, AdaptAcción, agrobiodiversity and approaches to gender equity, interculturality and intergenerational, in soil management as a productive resource and regenerative ecosystem, which sustains the production of pastures and fodder as a source of food and nutrition for the cattle and camelid breedings from 09 high Andean provinces of Peru. The project will contribute to the generation and dissemination of lessons learned by men, women, youth, the elderly, and the Afro-Peruvian, Quechua, Aymara, Ururo, and Matsigenka population, including the rescue of ancestral knowledge and practices in sustainable livestock, as inputs for the design of public policies and private interventions.

Output 4.1.1. Awareness campaigns (using communication tools/platforms) to encourage behavioral change in relation to the environmental and carbon footprint of food, food loss and waste, nutrition and biodiversity value.

60. Talks will be organized under face-to-face and remote format, in the context of open technical work meetings with multi-stakeholder platforms, local-regional agricultural fairs and in the 06 regions scope of the project, for which the following activities will be developed.

- Commitments and agreements will be defined in such a way as to extend and improve the scope of the awareness campaign, definition of joint goals achievable in the short, medium and long term; as well as participatory monitoring and evaluation roles of the expected achievement and scope compared to the observed one (in terms of behavior change in the face of the central themes) and, if necessary, measures that contribute to the continuous improvement of results.
- 4.1.1.1. Design and formulation of awareness campaigns on environmental footprint, carbon footprint, AdaptAcción, nutrition, food loss and waste, aligned with initiatives of the state, private sector and FAO; incorporating gender, intercultural, and intergenerational equity, with content and strategies according to gender, ethnicity, age, or other necessary segmentations, considering the socioeconomic and cultural context (e.g., levels of literacy, language, level of digital literacy, possibilities of access to the internet, forms of local communication, among others). Coordinated process with components 1, 2 and 3. The campaigns will highlight the role of women in the sustainability of agricultural activities; the link between improving disease resilience, food security, environmental footprint and adaptation to climate change; and the rescue of ancestral knowledge linked to agricultural activities, among other topics.
- 4.1.1.2. Implementation of an awareness campaign in partnership with the public, private and international sectors, providing for the concerted intervention of information and communication platforms of the Governments of the 06 Regions, local governments of the 09 provinces, attached agencies and special projects of MIDAGRI, MINAM, as well as the multi-stakeholder spaces CGRAS, CTRIAS, sustainable consumption work team (MINAM, PRODUCE-ITP, MINEDU, MIDIS-FONCODES, OEFA, Association of Municipalities of Peru-AMPE, Association Institute for Legal Defense of the Environment and Sustainable Development Peru-Idlads, Oceana Peru and the Association in Defense of the Consumer of Peru-Adecon) and other non-governmental entities involved in the 06 regions scope of the project. Coordinated process with implementers of components 1, 2, and 3.

Output 4.1.2. Regional/national multi-stakeholder platforms for environmental and agricultural management are strengthened and articulated with the IP Global Platform, linking users and including the systematization of the project's lessons learned and good practices.

61. In coordination with components 2 and 3, experiences will be systematized in the implementation of pilot demonstration modules, systematize experiences in the transfer of knowledge in sustainable practices in adaptation and mitigation to climate change and technical assistance differentiated by Province to associations or individual producers in 09 high Andean provinces, Implementation of Web link Integral platform, to systematize and disseminate project activities, which articulates with environmental and agricultural platforms.

- 4.1.2.1 Compilation and systematization of Lessons Learned by men, women, youth, Afro-Peruvians and indigenous people, in sustainability and regeneration of agri-food systems based on High Andean livestock.

The activity proposes the monitoring of the progress or advancement of the information and knowledge poured into the development of the project, mainly in the format of lessons learned.

In its first approach to the different contributions in the knowledge to be addressed, to strengthen and improve capacities in the project, 08 identifiable axes are distinguished during its execution, for the classification and systematization of lessons learned.

This activity will begin from the sixth month after the project begins, with a quarterly follow-up after its start-up and will culminate with the technical-financial closure of the project.

- 4.1.2.2. Creation of platforms through digital links (hosting and maintenance of the digital platform to be defined institution) articulated to the Global FSIP platform for the dissemination of lessons learned.

The executing entity and its knowledge management manager, due to the breadth of the territory, as well as the difficulties of access, whether electronic or by road, condition the registration of tasks or events in the provinces and regions within the scope of the project, due to this the creation of electronic

pages or computer links from the districts and/or regions, duly trained in the use of registration formats, as well as network management, facilitate the initial systematization, due to which at least 06 platforms for registration and access of the information executed in the 09 provinces are proposed with monitoring, from the executing entity, MINAM and FAO; The classification of information and knowledge will be carried out taking into account the previous classification of 08 lessons to be recorded and documented for effective learning.

The executing entity at the central execution headquarters in the city of Lima will fulfill the role of articulation, after reviewing with MINAM and FAO the information collected and classified, for an adequate dynamic and interrelation with the Integrated Program (IP) platform.

- 4.1.2.3 Exchange of experiences of regenerative livestock farming with FSIP member countries (Community of Practice)

It begins in the second year with representatives of the alliances and institutions that support the regenerative livestock project in activities programmed and convened in the countries that are members of the Integrated Food Systems Program. To this end, MINAM together with the executing partner of the project will evaluate the designation of those responsible and the meritorious contents as representatives of the country. The exchanges must coincide in time and programming with those provided by the FSIP program itself.

Output 4.1.3. Mechanisms are developed and implemented to promote responsible purchasing and consumption focused on the environmental implications of the Andean regenerative livestock value chain.

- 4.1.3.1. Identification and strategy for the articulation of strategic allies to approach consumers, promoting purchasing options for products with environmental sustainability.

The executing entity and its head of knowledge management will form the working groups with the support institutions, previously determined in activities 4.1.2.2, previously requesting the official designation of their representatives, through whom the participatory agendas to be approved will be coordinated, constituting commitments in the format of inter-institutional strategic alliances.

The executing entity will report under the report of minutes of progress of the agenda to MINAM and FAO, for the corresponding survey of levels of progress, as well as the common agenda that will seek interfunctionally the informed purchase on environmental implications taken into account in the 09 provinces within the scope of action of the project.

Responsible purchasing and consumption, duly promoted in the different actions and activities of components 1, 2 and 3, will be duly systematized as an initial action, and presented in the joint working tables, likewise, with this background, the representatives of the support institutions and participating public institutions will be asked for a brief internal awareness report. to provide feedback to the data and information system consisting of the sustainable promotion of responsible procurement under evidence.

- 4.1.3.2. Implementation of a strategy to promote environmentally responsible purchasing options in consumers.

The executing entity will promote the establishment of a working group with the support institutions, with them and in accordance with the awareness campaigns proposed (See activity 4.1.1.2), relying on the regional platforms created, will organize socialization events of main products and derivatives of regenerative livestock, promoting the largest convening of producers and members of the food supply chain. as well as industry, hospitality, gastronomy and tourism in the 06 regions within the scope of the project, including the project's headquarters in Lima, converging in the establishment of businesses with distinctive seals of the sustainable market, for this purpose the records of meetings, participants, intentions of contracts, agreements, companies, as well as the entry of possible brands in the markets noteworthy for informed dissemination with environmental responsibility. For the development of this activity, information will be collected on gender and age differences in consumption patterns and purchasing decisions for healthy and sustainable food in the intervention localities. Likewise, for events to promote responsible shopping, differentiated messages by gender and age are designed, considering factors that influence purchasing decisions; the role of women in sustainable production will be

highlighted; and indigenous languages (Quechua, Aymara, Matsigenka), audiovisual resources and culturally relevant content will be used, ensuring accessibility for women and young people.

- 4.1.3.3. Capacities developed in institutional personnel for the improvement of governance tools, financing and monitoring of climate change adaptation indicators for the application of the FSIP approach in Andean regenerative livestock farming.

In coordination with related public and private entities and in partnership with the project, the updating of capacities of regional and local specialists (government personnel, non-governmental organizations and private sector partners) will be promoted through training events, processing, information analysis, evaluation and reporting on the implementation of the project's climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. coordinated with the sectoral representatives of the environment, agriculture and the FAO office in Peru. This will promote the improvement of governance tools, financing, as well as the access of a wide group of community actors to information on the experiences, failures and successes of the project.

In the case of improving governance and financing capacities, the proposed format is that of a diploma, with the support of leading regional universities and international cooperation offices, to establish the specific curricular mesh, to develop capacities or competencies in the formulation and implementation of regenerative, sustainable approaches in the transformation of integrated food systems related to Andean livestock.

Through the application of the regenerative livestock approach, including men, women, youth, indigenous peoples, the support of platforms such as Adaptation will be managed, which promotes the participation of the private sector in resilience and adaptation actions in livestock activity and related actions.

The executing entity, in coordination and collaboration with previously designated heads of MINAM and the FAO Regional Office, in coordination with those responsible for components 01, 02, 04 and 04, will organize the training of personnel in the regions, whether public or private, with prior agreement or alliance, with 01 national and/or regional course in the use of templates for monitoring indicators included in the National Catalog of Measures for Adaptation and Mitigation to Change climate, basis for the development of report sheets of scope or achievement of short- and medium-term goals, management of information and knowledge management platforms.

Component 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

62. This component will provide the necessary means for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of project results in order to inform adaptive management and improvement of project implementation.

Outcome 5.1 Monitoring, evaluation and coordination for enhanced project impact.

63. The project's monitoring system and platforms to be implemented will be installed in the executing entity of the project with the participation of the FAO Office in Peru and MINAM as the country's focal institution before the GEF; it will include the monitoring of the progress and compliance with the safeguard instruments: PAG, PGAS, PPI, PIA and MQR. Details can be found in the relevant annexes.

Output 5.1.1. Effective monitoring and evaluation, including stakeholder engagement mechanisms that support inclusive and adaptive management, coordination with relevant initiatives, leveraging co-financing and transformational impacts at scale.

64. The Project's M&E will take into account the collection and monitoring of cross-cultural data related to governance, participation, access to credit and incentives, and sustainable production, as well as participation methodologies (e.g., closing gaps and measuring organizational empowerment). The evaluation of the project will provide an overview of the food and nutrition security status of the target population at the start and end of the project.

- 5.1.1.1. Design of the project monitoring system. The system will produce quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports developed under an analytical scheme to evaluate compliance with GEF indicators, as well as food security indicators; therefore, the system will contain the scope and functions, as well as the types of evaluation and indicators for both requirements.

Output 5.1.2. Baseline information, project monitoring and impact assessment, including the target population's food and nutrition security status at the beginning and end of the project.

- 5.1.2.1. Complete the baseline for the project's Monitoring System: The project will identify food security indicators linked to the NDC targets related to the Agri 1 and Agri2 MMCCs, and to the Agri 7, Agri 8, Agri 10, Agri 11, Agri 15, Agri 2, L This information will be monitored semi-annually.
- 5.1.2.2 Evaluation of the degree of implementation of the Project and achievement of results: it will be carried out in compliance with the requirements of the GEF on Monitoring & Evaluation and other relevant GEF policies. In addition to the mandatory GEF requirements for M&E, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support adaptive management at the project level will be agreed during the Project Kick-Off Workshop, which will be detailed in the Initial Report. These will include the exact description of the roles of the project's target groups and other stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation activities, including the GEF Operational Focal Point and the national institutions assigned to carry out the monitoring task.
- 5.1.2.3 Mid-term evaluation (MTR) of the project: this will be done in accordance with the requirements of GEF and FAO as the implementing agency, as described in Annex M of the agency's project document.
- 5.1.2.4. Final Project Evaluation (TE): will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of GEF and FAO as implementing agency, described in Annex M of the agency's project document.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

65. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is found in Annex J and will be applied continuously throughout the project life cycle. Its objectives are:

- (1) Ensure that stakeholders, especially vulnerable population groups, have access to understandable and timely information on project activities and expected outcomes, risks and potential positive and negative impacts, proposed measures to prevent or mitigate them, the Grievance Mechanism; and that they have the right to understand and mitigate them, so that they have the opportunity to make proposals to best adapt the proposed activities and mechanisms to their needs.
- (2) Have specific spaces to provide accessible and timely information to vulnerable population groups such as women, youth, indigenous peoples, and the Afro-Peruvian population; so that they have the opportunity to access the benefits that the project can generate, under equal conditions.
- (3) Strengthen accountability mechanisms, ensuring the active and inclusive collaboration of stakeholders in the monitoring of the project, reporting on progress in implementation, applying mechanisms for them to participate in decision-making aimed at meeting objectives and expected results, including the possibility of corrective adjustments to safeguards instruments (ESMPs, PAG, PPI – FPIC) to minimize risks, especially for vulnerable populations, and maximize profit opportunities.
- (4) Facilitate adequate channels for interested parties to express their grievances, enabling the adoption of traditional forms of conflict resolution or those practiced by indigenous peoples and local populations; and that they have access to mechanisms for fair, transparent and timely redress of complaints.

66. Taking into account the role and participation of stakeholders during implementation (the table in section v. Relevant stakeholders), the following table details the specific participation mechanisms for stakeholder groups:

Stakeholder Group	Participation mechanism	Description	Stage
For communities, local organizations and producers	Participation in working groups, updating of public policies, financing mechanisms, integrated management plans, plans for added value and others promoted by the project	Implementation of affirmative actions to facilitate the participation of vulnerable population groups (women, youth, indigenous people, Afro-Peruvian population) in benefits of the project	Continuous during execution
	Continuous feedback	Points of contact between communities or organizations and the project will be agreed upon for ongoing communication on improvements in implementation or other topics of interest to the local community or organization. Digital tools such as WhatsApp groups can also be used, which in turn would facilitate communication between various actors with common interests.	Continuous during execution
	Participatory monitoring	Participation of men, women, youth, indigenous and Afro-Peruvian populations in the monitoring of the project, evaluation and proposals for adjustments in activities or strategies when necessary	Periodic according to the project monitoring system
	Advice to the project on specific topics	Participation in the Advisory Committee (indigenous organizations)	Periodical in accordance with the dynamics of the Advisory Committee

For institutional actors (public sector entities, financial institutions, research entities and academia, international cooperation and NGOs, private companies)	Exchange of information with the Project	Flow of information on topics relevant to the project	When necessary for processes
	Participation in knowledge platforms on regenerative livestock farming	FSIP Platform	According to execution schedule
	Access to capacity building programmes (technical, business, financial, for social inclusion)	Participation in the training and technical assistance programs that will promote the project	According to execution schedule
	Strategic decision-making for the project	Participation in the Steering Committee (MIDAGRI and regional governments)	Periodical in accordance with the dynamics of the Steering Committee
	Advice to the project on specific topics.	Participation in the Advisory Committee (academia, public entities, others)	Periodical in accordance with the dynamics of the Advisory Committee
	Continuous feedback	Through an email from the project, it will be possible to send contributions to improve its execution and receive updates on the progress in its development.	Periodic, according to the project's monitoring system.
	Participatory monitoring	Participation in project monitoring, evaluation and proposals for adjustments in activities or strategies when necessary	According to the design of the monitoring system

PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

67. Through Component 1, the project will facilitate the participation of the private sector in the sustainable value chain of regenerative livestock and decision-making tables (CGRAS). Components 2 and 3 will coordinate with the private sector on issues of financial and non-financial mechanisms to support producers. Also, the awareness and capacity-building campaigns of Component 4 will be aligned with private sector initiatives. For example, the support of platforms such as Adaptación will be managed, which promotes the participation of the private sector in resilience and adaptation actions in livestock activity and related actions. The inclusion in the agenda of the CGRAS will be encouraged, the importance of the participation of the industry and the main buyers in the areas of intervention of the project, as catalysts of the market, their problems and demand for products will be analyzed and then be the link with the producers of these areas.

68. A direct financing mechanism will be developed through purchases subject to quality standards, using contracts in value chains. This mechanism is part of product 2.2.3, which aims to complete the financial schemes in these chains. The so-called "anchor companies" will be key in this process, as they will function as references to guarantee a safe market for small producers. Through these companies, the purchase of products will be ensured, which will receive technical assistance to comply with the established standards. In addition, a campaign will be planned with these companies to promote the sale and articulation of regenerative agricultural products, including the use of a seal or certification that distinguishes these products, a task that will be linked to component 3.

69. The mechanism of remuneration for ecosystem services (MERESE) will be institutionalized for the conservation of water and pastures in the highlands, as well as for ecotourism services. Beneficiaries will receive payments from low-lying irrigation boards and tourism companies, allowing sustainable tourism initiatives to be managed. In addition, participation in works for taxes (OxI) will be identified and implemented in the project areas, a mechanism through which companies develop investments in infrastructure charged to the future payment of their taxes, always with approval at the local or regional government level. These initiatives will be associated with output 2.2.1.

70. *Innovation:* The project will develop plans and execute financial and non-financial incentives to interested producers, these plans will include innovative technologies, for the sustainable management of productive livestock landscapes under a regenerative approach, prioritizing the active participation of women, rural youth and indigenous communities. These incentives will be aimed at recovering the ecosystem services of grasslands (which will include all the complementary actions necessary to carry out this activity detailed in point 3.1.1) and degraded wetlands (wetlands) and protecting agrobiodiversity, motivating livestock farmers to adopt sustainable practices that strengthen the environment and improve their livelihoods. Business knowledge will be promoted for the management of productive units, the creation of services for regenerative livestock farming, and insertion in digital markets and innovative business models. The capacities of men, women, young people and indigenous people in regenerative livestock will be improved, recovering ancestral knowledge and promoting new technologies and efficient agricultural practices, the main focuses and activities are those detailed in point 3.1.1, which will contribute to strengthening and developing the NDCs. In addition, young people will be trained as innovative and sustainable service providers in livestock value chains. In Outcome 3.3., the project will focus on strengthening value chains and innovative business models for milk and derivatives, beef and alpaca, fiber and camelid products, as well as the sale of broodstock under the *Hand in Hand* ⁴ and circular economy approaches to maximize the use of resources, promoting practices such as the reuse of organic waste for soil improvement and the creation of innovative products with added value.

71. *Knowledge management:* Through Component 4, knowledge on innovations in food systems sustainability will be developed, promoting awareness campaigns to encourage behavioral changes and mechanisms for consistent outreach to evidence-based consumers, in collaboration between public and private actors in the sustainable value chain and focused on the environmental implications of purchase/consumption choices. The exchange of experiences and knowledge will be promoted at the national level and as part of the Integrated Food Systems Programme. Alliances will be established with State programs and institutions, such as the National Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Family Members (AURORA Program), Municipalities, Local Educational Management Units (UGEL), to reinforce the actions they develop to prevent gender violence and inform about the routes of attention to cases of violence against women and members of the family group; with the National Youth Secretariat (SENAJU), to make visible the problems and opportunities of rural youth in livestock value chains; and with FONCODES and other institutions to contribute to food and nutritional security and improvement of the quality of life of rural populations.

72. *Capacity development:* The capacity development (CD) in the project finds an essential basis in the 4 components, prior to the transformation of the food system addressed, and also guarantees to be the main argument in sustainability. This approach is joined by national government institutions (MINAM, MIDAGRI, MIDIS), regional (Municipalities and regional Directorates with their multi-stakeholder platforms) and local (provincial and district municipalities and multi-stakeholder working groups). The participation of Agrobanco as the main financial institution dependent on MIDAGRI stands out.

73. The implementation of demonstrative pilot modules with sustainable technologies of regenerative livestock farming in the management, recovery of soil fertility, management of pastures and forages such as cattle breeding, will allow the training and improvement of competencies, capacities and skills of extensionists, local technical assistants, from which the multiplier effect during the scaling of good practices in the farms of producers will become effective with the support and integration of commitments from local government agencies and grassroots producer organizations; The Demonstration Pilots will constitute the scenario of the local field schools, in which the 04 components will be integrated, differentiating them according to the capacities that will be necessary to develop with preparation and learning modules in articulation of initiatives and projects supported by:

74. Modules of Good Practices for Improving Governance for the Acceleration of the Transformation of Sustainable Food Systems to be carried out with public and private allies such as representatives of international and national academia proposed by international cooperation agencies that have directories on the subject.

75. The second Module on Capacity Building in Public and Private Financing in Regenerative and/or Sustainable Livestock Initiatives and Cost Control with a Circular Economy Approach, with international cooperation speakers from foreign and regional universities.

76. The third Module for Field Schools on Good Soil and Water Management Practices, with the support of the FAO Global Soil Alliance, MINAM, MIDIS (FONCODES) MIDAGRI and the labsaf program of INIA (National Institute of Agrarian Innovation), seed programs of INIA and Agrorural and extension in general of Agrobanco as regional and local agencies of the agriculture sector.

77. The fourth Module in Integrated and/or ecological practices of pastures and forages, bio-eco business, control and management of carbon footprint, environmental, agrobiodiversity, registered trademarks of agro-sustainability, agrobiodiversity and resilience to climate change with the Ministry of the Environment, INDECOPI, seed programs, Pastures and Forages as Livestock of INIA and Agrorural and extension in general of Agrobanco as regional and local agencies of the agriculture sector.

78. The Fifth Module on Good Practices in Livestock Breeding and Production of Cattle and Camelids Bio-eco Business, Control and Management of Carbon Footprint, Environmental, Agrobiodiversity, Registered Trademarks of Agro-Sustainability with the Ministry of the Environment, INDECOPI, Seed, Pasture and Forage Programs as Livestock of INIA and Agrorural and Extension in General of Agrobanco as regional and local agencies of the agriculture sector.

79. The sixth Module For participatory and transparent monitoring, the development of capacities will be promoted under electronic formats for monitoring indicators in templates previously designed to constitute an electronic field book that will operate as a log during the development of management activities or practices such as those activities to improve capacities linked to the territory and regenerative livestock. they will be supervised in electronic formats that will define the progress in achieving goals and results duly analyzed prior to a process of systematization of lessons learned in platforms linked to the project operated by the executing agency, MINAM, FAO.

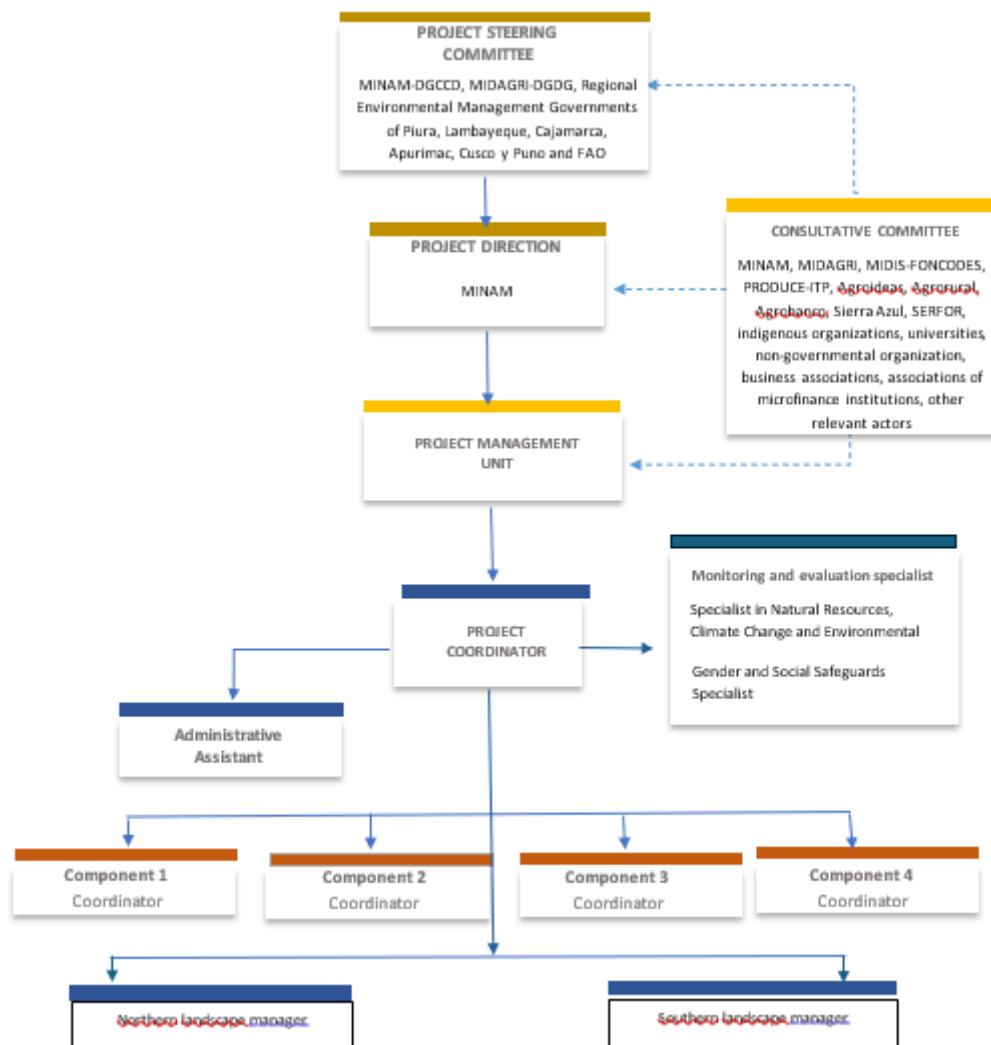
80. At the end of the field stage and the technical and financial closure of the project is entered, the executing agency, the GEF focal point in Peru, and FAO Peru, will hold a series of working meetings with the previously designated representatives, for the transfer of information as goods and services inherent to the continuity of actions that the project executes. Thus, alliances with strategic partners, distinguishing between southern and northern territories, will have a transition stage, in which the results or progress of goals will be reported and exhibited as the achievement of the main objectives, and new strategic alliances will be signed for the continuity of previously established actions.

B1. Institutional Arrangement and coordination with other initiatives and projects

The Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (PROFONANPE) will act as the lead executing agency and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project results entrusted to it in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the Operational Partnership Agreement signed with FAO⁴. As OP of the project PROFONANPE is responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements.

The project organization structure is as follows:

⁴ *It should be noted that the identified Operational Partner(s) may change due to FAO internal due diligence and agreement procedures if not yet been concluded at the time of submission of the CEO Endorsement Request*



The Government (the Minister of MINAM, or his/her delegate, the Vice Minister - VMDEEN) may designate a National Project Director (NPD). Located in MINAM the NPD will be responsible for the following:

- Coordinate the activities with all the national bodies related to the different project components, as well as with the project partners.
- Guide and ensure the execution of the Project, in accordance with the PRODOC and management instruments.
- Evaluate and suggest changes to the project to the PSC.
- Ensure Project governance.
- Supervise technical and financial programming and project execution.
- Submit Project reports to the PSC, in accordance with the monitoring and follow-up plan.
- Pre-approve the Project's Annual Operating Plan (POA) and the Annual Procurement and Contracting Plan (PAAC).
- Supervise and guide the performance of the Project Technical Coordinator (see below) on Government policies and priorities.
- Supervise, through the Project Technical Coordinator, that the consultants and project staff comply with the responsibilities in their ToR within the agreed deadlines.
- Organize and convene PSC meetings with the support of the Project Technical Coordinator.

- Participate in monitoring and mid-term and final evaluations.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be created, which has the main function of ensuring the coordination and execution of the Project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets. The PMU will be composed of:

- Technical Project Coordinator (TPC), responsible for the overall management of the project, coordination and supervision of project activities;
- M&E specialist, responsible for the monitoring and evaluation frameworks to effectively track project progress and results.
- Climate Change Management specialist, responsible for planning, implementation and monitoring of climate change actions within the project framework.
- Specialist in transversal approaches, responsible for facilitating transversal approaches and ensuring effective engagement with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle.
- Administrative Assistant.
- Component 1 Coordinator (Policy and Governance Expert), responsible for the implementation of project activities related to environmental policies and regulations, as well as facilitating project governance.
- Component 2 Coordinator (Climate Finance Expert), responsible for managing specialized knowledge for the implementation of proposed mechanisms for access to financial and non-financial resources and monitoring and evaluating the instruments to enable their efficient application.
- Component 3 Coordinator (Expert in Sustainable Production Chains Livestock - Grasslands - Countryside), responsible for providing specialized knowledge in agronomy and/or livestock management, particularly in grassland ecosystems;
- Component 4 Coordinator (Knowledge Management and Communications Specialist), responsible for managing the dissemination of information, knowledge exchange and communication strategies to improve the visibility and impact of the project.
- Six regional facilitators.

MINAM will chair the Project Steering Committee which will be the main governing body of the project. The PSC will approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets on a yearly basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and to all executing partners.

The PSC will be comprised of representatives from MINAM, MIDAGRI, Regional Environmental Management Governments of Piura, Lambayeque, Cajamarca, Apurímac, Cusco and Puno, and FAO. The GEF Operational Focal Point of MINAM will participate in the PSC, with both voice and vote. The members of the PSC will each assume the role of a Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies. Hence, the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results. In the IA role, FAO will utilize the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project (see Annex M for details):

- The Budget Holder, which is usually the most decentralized FAO office, will provide oversight of day-to-day project execution.
- The Lead Technical Officer(s), drawn from across FAO will provide oversight/support to the projects technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee.
- The Funding Liaison Officer(s) and the GEF Technical Officers (GTO) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being designed and carried out in accordance with FAO and GEF minimum fiduciary and technical standards.

FAO responsibilities, as GEF agency, will include:

- Administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO.

- Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Operational Partners Agreement(s) and other rules and procedures of FAO.
- Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned.
- Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and
- Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress.
- Financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.
- FAO (as IA) and PROFONANPE (as OP) will periodically inform MINAM of the use of resources.

Will the GEF Implementing Agency play an execution role on this project?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

84. In response to the problems described, Peru is promoting various projects and programmes that are linked to this project, including the following:

85. MIDAGRI's Sierra Azul⁵ Program finances infrastructure and irrigation projects, as well as irrigation technification and investments in the optimization of planting and water harvesting at the national level. The project will seek opportunities to coordinate to facilitate access to financing and assistance to agricultural producers in high Andean areas where the project operates, particularly through Component 2.

86. The Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS), through the National Fund for Compensation and Social Development (FONCODES) is implementing "Temporary actions linked to productive development with adaptation to climate change". The project will seek opportunities to coordinate to facilitate access to financing and assistance to agricultural producers in high Andean areas where the project operates, particularly through Component 2.

87. In the area of intervention, there are budget programs and public investment projects that are being implemented in the target regions and provinces. Regarding the budget programs, the following are aligned with the project: there will be opportunities to coordinate to facilitate access to financing and assistance to agricultural producers in high Andean areas where the project operates, particularly through Component 2:

1. PM-0068: Vulnerability Reduction and Emergency Response to Disasters – PREVAED,
2. PP-144: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Ecosystems for the Provision of Ecosystem Services,
3. PP-121: Improving the Articulation of Small Producers to the Market,
4. PP-042: Exploitation of Water Resources for Agricultural Use,
5. PP-130: Competitiveness and Sustainable Use of Forest Resources and Wildlife,
6. PP-089: Reduction of Degradation of Agricultural Soils.

88. In the areas of intervention of the project, projects have been identified that include interventions in the Recovery of the Andean Scrub Ecosystem in the Vilcanota Basin by GORE Cusco (amount equivalent to US\$ 4.1 million). Also Municipal Projects in Vilque (Puno) and Combapata (Cusco) aimed at strengthening livestock and production of agricultural products.

89. Within international cooperation, there are some initiatives relevant to the project: the project can be associated depending on the relevance of the activities and/or opportunities for collaboration:

1. Andes Resilient to Climate Change: This program has supported sustainable livestock projects in Puno and Cusco, including some with a regenerative approach, with a total financing of US\$ 800 thousand in the period 2018-2023. (SDC, 2023).
2. Resilient Puna: In March 2024, the project was approved for an amount of EUR 85.0 million including funds from GCF (EUR 40.8 million), Government of Peru (EUR 29 million), Government of Germany (EUR 9 million), Government of Canada EUR 6 million) (PROFONANPE, 2024).
3. Natural Infrastructure for Water Security (INSH) supported by USAID and the Government of Canada for US\$ 30.0 million.

90. The project will articulate actions with other GEF initiatives, developing synergies and contributing to the sustainability of the results:

⁵ <https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/6368281/5587543-pei-2019-2027-modificado-pliego-13-midagri.pdf?v=1716171773>

- GEF 9092, "Sustainable Management of Agrobiodiversity and Recovery of Vulnerable Ecosystems in the Andean Region of Peru through the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) Approach". The project will implement pilots for regenerative livestock farming based on the advances and lessons learned from GEF 9092, in terms of land management, policy convergence, green value chains, dissemination of good practices and sustainable community management.
- GEF 10248, "Building human well-being and resilience in Amazonian forests through the enhancement of Biodiversity for Food Security and Biobusinesses based on standing forests, in a context of Climate Change (ASL2 Program)". The project will benefit from the partnerships with the productive and business sector that have been developed in Project 10248, particularly with the Ministry of Production, developed during its implementation. In the context of this project, intense collaboration has been established with actors related to food security, which facilitates dialogue and co-financing possibilities, within the framework of this project.
- GEF 10307, "Deforestation-free value chains in the Peruvian Amazon (FOLUR Program)". GEF 10307 has among its lines of action the restoration of the Landscape, which seeks to promote the restoration of degraded landscapes to ensure the provision of ecosystem services. While GEF 10307 is being developed in Amazon landscapes, the lessons learned will serve components 2 and 3 of the project by applying an integrated approach to the management of Andean and Amazon transition landscapes.
- GEF 10541, "Conservation and Recovery of the Dry Forest of the North Coast of Peru". The project will promote the conservation and recovery of degraded areas in the Andean and Amazonian transition part of the North Coast, in this way, together with GEF 10541, it will promote the strengthening of the resilience of the prioritized ecosystems, increasing the adaptive capacity of the populations and generating sustainable local livelihoods.
- GEF 11118, "Restoration of High Andean Ecosystems in Peru - IP Restoration". GEF 11118 is expected to be implemented in parallel to the project, in order to make synergies to generate multiple and lasting global environmental and socioeconomic benefits in the restoration of degraded land ecosystems through the application of innovative practices, aiming at the mitigation of metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (mtCO₂) emissions.

B.2 Table on Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicators	Expected at CEO endorsement
Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (hectares)	
Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management (hectares)	
Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare)	2 915
Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)	779 399
Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices (hectares, excluding protected areas)	
Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tonnes of CO ₂ e)	3,208,752.04 t CO ₂ e
Indicator 7 Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management (count)	
Indicator 8 Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tonnes)	
Indicator 9 Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (metric tonnes of toxic chemicals reduced)	
Indicator 10 Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (gram of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)	20 593 (9885 women and 10 708 men)
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Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators:

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare)

81. The estimate of this indicator is based on the prioritisation of Andean natural ecosystems made from the map of natural ecosystems (MINAM) and the National Inventory of Bofedales (INAIGEM), prioritising the jalca, paramo, wetlands, forests (montane relict of western slope, highlands relict, meso-Andean relict, yunga altimontane and yunga montane) ecosystems and the dry and humid puna scrublands. The estimate of 2915 ha of restoration corresponds to the sub-indicators 'Area of degraded agricultural land under restoration (rangelands and grasslands, with 2260 ha), 'Area of natural grass and forest under restoration (forest with 200 ha and natural grass with 300 ha) and 'Area of wetlands' (with 155 ha); which will be covered in outputs 3.1.1 'Incentives for restoration' (with 720 ha) and 3.2.3 'Pilots for restoration of degraded areas' (with 590 ha) of component 3. Using only GEF resources 1300 ha (44.5 percent), with co-financing activities 1000 ha (34.5 percent) and with producer resources 615 ha (21 percent).

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

82. The distribution of the 779 399 ha of this indicator are addressed in component 3, in outputs 3.2.1 and 3.3.3, within the following sub-indicators. (4.1) 'Area of landscapes under improved management for the benefit of biodiversity' (paramo, bofedal, jalca and grasslands with 116 910 ha), supported by the recent regulation No.32099 'Law for the protection, conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in the national territory' and its regulation, representing 5 percent of the area of the whole indicator 4.
83. Degradation by factors such as 'loss of natural production' and "change of vegetation cover" (Degradation Map 2018- MINAM) was identified in the two project landscapes distributed in the highland grasslands and bofedales, representing 41.5 percent of its territory, which should be prioritized within the sub-indicator (4.3) 'Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems' (623 519 ha, representing 80 percent of indicator 4).
84. Degradation due to factors of "loss of natural production and forest fragmentation" (Degradation Map 2018 - MINAM), is mostly distributed in the prioritization of the northern landscape of the project, within the paramo and western slope montane relict forest ecosystems, representing 55.4 percent of its territory, hoping that the project will avoid the transformation and expansion of the agricultural frontier corresponding also to the sub-indicator (4.1) "Area of landscapes under improved management for the benefit of biodiversity" (western slope montane relict forests, high Andean relict, meso-Andean relict, high montane Yungas and montane Yungas, represents 25% of indicator 4.1)

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tonnes of CO2e)

85. Peru's NDCs, developed by MINAM in accordance with the IPCC guidelines and submitted to the UNFCCC in 2020, are the key instruments for greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction policies. The project interventions are aligned with measures in the livestock sector, specifically in production systems management in natural and cultivated highland grasslands.
86. The calculation of emissions is based on the comparison of two scenarios: (1) baseline, reflecting the projected emissions according to the current trend, without interventions, and (2) scenario with the expected project interventions. The three emission sources established by MINAM in the NDCs have been considered: cattle, rangeland burning and tree removals, with their respective emission factors.
87. Conservative assumptions are used to ensure the reliability of the calculation. For livestock emissions, it is estimated that 5 percent of the total population will benefit from the project. For rangeland burning, it is estimated that the entire area is burned in the baseline and fully recovered in the project scenario. For tree removals, a conservative number of trees per hectare per altitude and a 20-year period of growth and carbon sequestration is used.
88. Given that the calculation is conservative, there are opportunities to increase the mitigation potential, with further refinements such as: incorporating more types of livestock (alpacas), considering indirect avoided

emissions and conservation. The estimates using MINAM NDC tool are provided as Annex O of the Agency Project Document.

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)

89. The 9 selected rural provinces have a total population of 490 526 inhabitants; of which 90 095 inhabitants are engaged in livestock, forestry and fishing activities. The project aims to benefit 20 593 people, representing approximately 4.198 of the total population, in the pilot landscape, according to Core Indicator 11.
90. These direct beneficiaries will receive specific support from direct project actions drawing on the resources of related initiatives within the co-financing framework. This approach includes the provision of valuable data to local stakeholders, capacity strengthening of the different actors involved in the livestock sector in the intervention areas, securing financing mechanisms and strengthening GHG reduction monitoring systems. Producers connected to the livestock farming value chain, government staff, as well as other stakeholders, will receive training on sustainable land management practices, biodiversity conservation, and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

GEF8 Core Indicator Worksheet:

B.3 Key Risks

91. Risk management is a coordinated set of activities to direct and control an organization with regard to risk. It comprises a structured, methodical approach to identifying and managing risks for the achievement of objectives. The project risk log will support monitoring risks and risk mitigation actions throughout implementation. It focuses on both external risks to the project and on the identified environmental and social standards (ESS) from the project. ESS specific risks are elaborated in further detail in Annex F.

Risk Categories	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate ⁶	Moderate	Climate change projections/scenarios Peru is located on the west coast of South America, bordering the Pacific Ocean. The northern project area covers a variety of regions, from the lowlands to the highlands, with some areas close to the coast and others reaching into the Amazon, while the southern area covers mainly the Peruvian Andean highlands. Average temperatures could increase between 0.75 °C and 1.5 °C by mid-century and between 1 °C and 1.75 °C by the end of the twenty-first century (compared to the 1985-2005 average), in low and medium-high emissions scenarios (RCP 2.6 and RCP 4.5). Under a high global emissions trajectory (RCP 8.5), the local average temperature increase could range between 1 °C and 2 °C by mid-century (2050s) and between

⁶ Climate Risk Toolbox. Guiding material for climate risk screening.

Risk Categories	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
		3.5 °C and 6 °C by the end of the twenty-first century (compared to 1985-2005) (IOM, 2021). It is expected that total annual precipitation will increase along the coastline. Projected changes in precipitation in the highlands and the Amazon are uncertain, with different models suggesting increases and decreases. It is expected that the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, such as floods and droughts, the number of extremely hot days and heat waves will increase (USAID, 2017). Potential hydro-meteorological hazards: Extreme rainfall and flooding: Can cause soil erosion, crop loss, damage to infrastructure and displacement of communities. Droughts: Reduced water availability can affect agricultural and livestock production and increase the risk of forest fires. Heat waves: Can cause heat stress in livestock, reduce crop yield and increase evaporation rates. Mitigation measures from the financing perspective - Public and private financing mechanisms will be established, providing working capital lines for the implementation of climate change adaptation measures. Mitigation measures from the project pilots: - Identify areas with lower flood risk (flat land, with good natural or artificial drainage; land with not very steep slopes, away from rivers or streams). - Preventive actions such as reforestation, infiltration ditches, recovery of natural grasslands and closure of pastures, construction of dams, among others, are recommended in upper watersheds to help mitigate the impact of rainfall and other events (frost, hail, etc.). - Breeders should have sufficient fodder reserves; clean drains and ditches to avoid water accumulation in paddocks; avoid grazing animals in risk areas; maintain roads and trails where cattle are moved to avoid fractures and hoof problems. Mitigation measures from knowledge management - Field schools will assist producers on climate change adaptation in the territory. - Training will also be provided in the formulation of diets with highly digestible fodder and an adequate level of pasture to maintain optimal rumen fermentation in order to reduce methane emissions. Ancestral knowledge on climate change adaptation measures will be compiled. <i>The climate risk screening is provided in the ESS Annex F.</i>
Environment and Social ⁷	Moderate	(Specific risks are detailed in Annex F) ESS1 Conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources, the project could

⁷ As per the Environmental and Social Risk screening checklist in FPMIS

Risk Categories	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
		inadvertently lead to a change in land use, expanding the agricultural frontier. Activities could be included in ANP and its buffer zones, as they increase the risk of biodiversity loss. There would be activities related to plantations and/or harvesting of forest resources for timber uses. The use of non-native species or breeds could cause a risk of biodiversity loss. The traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples could be exposed to research with prior informed consent. Natural resource products could be acquired for the demonstration pilots. ESS2 Efficiency in the use of resources and prevention and management of pollution, risky activities could be implemented with the demonstration pilots in the collection, storage, transportation and distribution of water. The direct or indirect use of pesticides in the demonstration pilots could generate health risks. Fertilizers would be used for the implementation of integrated management plans in the demonstration pilots. There would be an increase in contaminants in the management of waste derived from dairy production. ESS3 Climate change and disaster risk reduction. The development of dependencies of the beneficiaries for resources or services promoted by the project in the agroclimatic tables. ESS4 Decent work, It would be possible to operate with hazardous inputs for animal health and manage electric fence technologies that generate a risk of discharge. ESS5 Health, safety and protection of the community, the project communities could be exposed to contamination by the handling of sanitary inputs, as well as the handling of heavy animals. The availability or accessibility to food contaminated by water sources unfit for human and animal consumption. The project communities could be exposed to hazardous materials in the application of integrated management plans through the demonstration pilots for the construction of infrastructure, transportation and storage. ESS6 Gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence, could increase existing inequality and discrimination based on gender due to the workload of women and their low participation in governance platforms. It could operate in a context of high risk of gender violence and discrimination against women and girls due to access to water and conflicts between communities. ESS8 Indigenous Peoples, could include activities near or in territories owned by indigenous peoples. The activities carried out in the project could negatively affect indigenous peoples due to the use and ownership of land, as well as access to natural resources and traditional livelihoods, due to lack of participation in governance platforms. ESS9 Cultural heritage, the activities of the demonstration pilots could lead to excavations or earthworks for reservoirs or infiltration trenches. Direct or indirect use could be made of traditional knowledge for the purposes of climate change adaptation, livestock management and climate prediction,

Risk Categories	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
		with prior consent and broad participation of the community.
Political and Governance	Low	Identified risks - Change in the international situation, where the importance of climate change adaptation and GHG mitigation is increasing. - In 2026 there will be general elections to elect the president of the republic and congress representatives (April), as well as regional and municipal elections (October), with risks associated with changes in national and regional governments with less environmental concerns. Mitigation measures - Adapt to the national and international situation. Raising public awareness of the national and international legal framework, in relation to biodiversity conservation as well as climate change adaptation and GHG mitigation. - An important mitigation measure to cope with the change of government is to foster collaboration and dialogue between political stakeholders to mitigate the impact of political transitions on project continuity and effectiveness. - There is also a need to develop strategies to address the political-administrative challenges in the country, especially at the sub-national level.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	Identified risks - Changes in the needs of the government sectors involved and of the regions where an intervention was planned, challenging the project team's flexibility and ability to make decisions in changing environments. - Law 31973, which amends the Forestry and Wildlife Law, was passed by the Plenary of the Congress of the Republic on 14 December 2023, with the aim of fostering development through forestry zoning in different regions of the country. This amendment proposes to include a complementary provision to modify the current regime of land classification according to its capacity for greater use, as well as the rules that allow the change of land use. Mitigation measures - Respond not only to the changing needs of the government sectors involved and the regions where an intervention was planned, but also to national institutional and regulatory developments that require changes in their expected outcomes, planning and specific interventions. - To mitigate the risks of the Forestry Law, the project will promote the implementation of the National Reforestation Plan, carry out forestry plantations on deforested lands, encourage the formulation of public investment projects for reforestation and provide technical assistance for reforestation.
Technological	Low	Identified risks - The capacity of technicians at both national and sub-national levels is high and with different strengths. While

Risk Categories	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
		national technicians have a better command of legal issues, processes and administrative management, the sub-national technicians have a better command of the implementation of measures in the territory. However, both groups show weaknesses in the capacity to communicate with the producer. - There is good interinstitutional collaboration between MINAM and the ministries PRODUCE, MIDIS, MINCUL, MINEDU and stakeholders from the private sector, civil society and academia; therefore, they have been involved in the socialisation of the PRODOC. Mitigation measures - The project will strengthen national and sub-national governmental capacities in various topics related to regenerative livestock farming, including soft communication skills. - The existing good interinstitutional articulation at state level should be maintained in order to leverage the strengths of the interinstitutional collaboration.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Identified risks - Public macroeconomic measures that affect the budget of sectors and regional governments, causing a decrease in the co-financing of institutions in terms of costs related to public investment projects and civil servants involved in the project. Mitigation measures - Consider the support in the formulation of public investment projects included in the Multiannual Investment Programme at local, regional and national level. - Support the search for financing the execution of the works that have an approved technical file and are part of the counterpart, as well as for the elaboration of the technical file of the project with the feasible pre-investment study. - Develop contingency plans based on possible economic scenarios, including regional economic recessions or financial crises, to anticipate and mitigate the impact on the availability of co-financing. - Involve the participation of the private and financial sectors to mitigate the risk related to the potential lack of public co-financing in cases of extreme economic conditions, such as economic downturns or financial crises.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Identified risks - High government staff turnover, due to change of national and sub-national government. - Changes in project staff, including FAO regional and field office team members. - Decreased engagement of national and sub-national actors in project implementation. - Little involvement of national and sub-national actors for the sustainability of the project.

Risk Categories	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
		Mitigation measures - Participation of technical staff who will not be changed between governments, both at the national and sub-national levels, and the creation of mechanisms to ensure coordination and partnerships between the ministries involved beyond the duration of the project. - As regards the recording of information and decision-making, the project's systems will minimise the difficulties that could arise from staff turnover, so changes in project staff and FAO regional teams are not considered a threat to the continuity of the activities. - The project should build good governance with the institutions that are part of the Project Steering Committee, working at various levels within the institutions. There are good experiences of GEF projects in Peru and in the intervention landscapes, which have created good partners in the territory, facilitating the achievement of the necessary agreements for the implementation of the project. - The project should maintain good relations with all stakeholders involved in the project, promoting joint collaboration to meet the project's objectives.
Fiduciary	Low	Identified risks Inadequate fiduciary stewardship related to financial and procurement management by the project's implementing partner. Mitigation measures A fiduciary assessment of the project's implementing partner will be carried out, which will be in line with FAO due diligence.
Stakeholder Engagement	Low	Identified risks - Financial institutions do not accept the financing mechanisms proposed by the project. - There is no interest from academia to provide technical and scientific support to the project. - National and sub-national technicians do not support the implementation of the project. - Project beneficiaries do not show interest in participating in project activities. - Insufficient interinstitutional coordination between the different levels of government (national, regional and local) and deficiencies in the articulation mechanisms with the private sector, local representative organisations and academia. Mitigation measures - Design and implement an outreach plan for the project at institutional/project level. The project was widely socialised in 8 workshops in Lima and Regional Governments with the participation of the public sector, private sector, financial institutions, NGOs in the territory and academia; and in 4 workshops with the peasant communities and Indigenous Populations. In these workshops, their needs were

Risk Categories	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
		considered and were reflected in the formulation of the project. - Strengthen spaces for coordination, harmonisation of policies, development plans and investments for the improvement of sustainable and inclusive management of regenerative livestock farming. - Awareness and training of beneficiaries through Field Schools that contribute to improve the understanding of the importance of the ecosystem services of the dry forest and the need to adopt sustainable uses and practices for its management. - Strengthening the capacity of local producers and actors to proactively interact with value chains and respond to changing market conditions. - Exchange of information based on dynamic and efficient spaces for dialogue and decision-making that contribute to improve synergy between public institutions, the private sector, local organisations and academia. - Establish strategic alliances with institutions and projects to join efforts and identify areas for joint work.
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	The project presents a moderate socio-environmental risk, since a) it could promote the use of non-native grass species, b) the use and conservation of genetic resources and traditional indigenous knowledge, c) the early warning services promoted by the project could generate dependency in the beneficiaries. To mitigate these risks, actions will be coordinated with SENASA and INIA to promote the use of adapted grass species and with SENAMHI for the adoption of the dissemination mechanisms promoted by the project; and local capacities will be strengthened for the interpretation of climate data and dissemination through community media. The project could increase the exposure of producers to dangerous machinery and materials, so beneficiaries will be trained in safe use and storage practices. In relation to gender, there is a risk of increasing inequalities and violence against women; therefore, affirmative measures will be implemented from the Gender Action Plan, promoting the accompaniment of men in the strengthening of female leadership. Regarding indigenous peoples, the lack of inclusion of their views and proposals could impact their livelihoods and traditional rights. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be applied as mitigation measures and specific actions will be implemented to guarantee their participation in policies, technical strengthening and access to financial and non-financial incentives.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

92. The Food Systems Integrated Programme (FSIP) aims to transform the world's food systems from farm to fork, so that they are sustainable, regenerative, nature-positive, resilient, inclusive and pollution-free. It addresses the underlying drivers of unsustainability across the entire food system, transforming and strengthening value chains, business models, incentive and financing frameworks, and policy and institutional conditions, all of which support the implementation of integrated and sustainable landscape and farm management models on the ground. This will result in significant global environmental benefits in the focal areas of biodiversity, land degradation and climate change, in synergy with improved food security, nutrition, income, livelihood sustainability and resilience.
93. FSIP and its complementary national project portfolio are fully in line with the three GEF-8 objectives for the Food Systems IP, including (1) shifting production towards sustainable and regenerative food production, including food crops and commodities such as maize, rice and wheat, cocoa, palm oil and soybean; (2) reducing the impact of livestock farming on the environment and its contribution to the spread of zoonotic diseases, and supporting the production of alternative protein sources; and (3) sustainable aquaculture management that is explicitly linked to land-based practices affecting coastal marine and freshwater ecosystems. The Regenerative Livestock Project to Promote Sustainable Landscapes is framed under objective 2.
94. Peru has ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1993), the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and the Paris Agreement (2016). The country is committed to ensuring that its net greenhouse gas emissions do not exceed 208.8 MtCO₂eq by 2030, of which 29.29 MtCO₂eq are related to livestock, and to contribute to the global goal of adaptation by reducing the damage, potential disruptions and consequent current and future losses generated by climate change on populations and their livelihoods. At the national level, it approved the National Strategy on Climate Change (2015), the National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change (2016), the Framework Law on Climate Change (2018) and its Regulations (2019), the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan of Peru (2021). Peru has 3 GHG mitigation measures in the agriculture sector focused on livestock farming.^{lxxii} Peru also has taken 24 measures of adaptation in the agricultural sector, including seven on water for agricultural use.^{lxxiii}
95. It also ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (1993), and in 2014 developed the National Biodiversity Strategy to 2021 (2014). Peru is part of the Global Restoration Initiative, the Tropical Forest Alliance, the Bonn Challenge and the 20x20 Initiative, with a commitment to restore 3.2 million ha. At the national level, it approved the Natural Protected Areas Law (1997) and its Regulations (2001), the Forestry and Wildlife Law (2011) and its Regulations (2015), the Water Resources Law (2009) and the National Water Resources Plan (2014), among others. MINAM is working on the updated version of the National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS), which will be completed by the end of 2024. The NBSD will be aligned with the National Environmental Policy 2030 and the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which aims to halt and reverse global biodiversity loss by 2030 and set a path towards nature's recovery by 2050.^{lxxiv}
96. The project is in line with the national priorities established in the Political Constitution of Peru of 1993, the 2050 Vision approved in Consensus at the 126th session of the National Accord Forum,^{lxxv} considers promoting food security and nutrition as State Policy 15. Within this framework, the following policies are updated: 1) National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, 2) National Agricultural Innovation Policy, 3) National Food Safety Policy, 4) National Family Farming Policy, 5) Water Resources Policy and National Water Resources Strategy and 6) National Forestry and Wildlife Policy; and the National Livestock Development Plan is valid until 2027, and there is a willingness to update it as soon as possible to make it compatible with the construction policies.
97. The agrarian laws of the last decade, as well as^{lxxvi} the National Agricultural Policy and the plans and programmes stemming from it, focus on promoting family farming and have a clear orientation towards sustainability with new universal approaches (gender, nutrition, interculturality, transgenerational, sustainability), prioritising the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, the reduction of land degradation, the protection of water resources and the adaptation and mitigation of climate change as part of their national environmental strategies and plans. These include the National Livestock Development Plan, Regional Action Plans to implement the

national contributions of the agrarian sector, and Regional Agrarian Agendas, Law No. 31168 for the empowerment of rural and indigenous women.

98. The Peruvian government, through the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (SD No.164-2021-PCM) has approved 10 policy lines. The project is aligned with the second line of action, which is the economic recovery and productive activities revitalization with agrarian and rural development. The Midagri declared of sectoral interest the promotion of the sustainable development of livestock production systems, in order to avoid the inadequate use of natural resources, as well as to avoid deforestation. Through Ministerial Resolution No. 0077-2024-Midagri, the General Directorate of Livestock Development is entrusted with the formulation, coordination, articulation, monitoring and supervision of the necessary measures to develop activities and projects that promote sustainable livestock farming, as well as the implementation of good livestock farming practices.^{boxvii}

Alignment to FAO Strategic framework, SDGs and Country Programming Framework

99. The project proposal is integrated with the principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, contributing to a sustainable economy, an efficient State, quality public policies and a society that promotes development and human rights. The project is consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular with: SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, 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.
100. The project emerges as a coherent and strategic extension of the Country Programming Framework, reflecting the collaboration between FAO and the Government of Peru to achieve shared objectives related to sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources. The project is aligned with the Regional Initiative No. 3 'Sustainable use of natural resources, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management' and with the third programmatic area of the MMP 'Increasing the resilience of local populations and ecosystems to climate variability and anthropogenic hazards by promoting nature-based solutions and sustainable productive activities'.

Lessons learned from past projects

101. It is essential to carry out a thorough and detailed analysis of the social and economic background of the project beneficiaries. In addition, an in-depth survey should be carried out for direct beneficiaries, farmers and their organisations to identify the specific priorities of stakeholders related to regenerative livestock farming. This information is essential to design an effective intervention strategy for each of the GOREs.
102. Maintain regular communication between the project and local government agencies. This ensures that the project's actions can be replicated in areas close to the intervention zone, thus allowing for a comprehensive development of the landscape.
103. Open channels of communication with other cooperation projects so that the results and progress can be considered in the future.
104. It is crucial to integrate local and scientific knowledge, recognising the unique perspectives that they offer to the territorial design and project monitoring.
105. Promote the institutionalisation of normative and methodological tools and spaces for interinstitutional, multisectoral and multilevel articulation.
106. Concrete efforts should be made to mainstream gender, intergenerational and intercultural approaches in each of the project's interventions; in this way, the objective of ensuring more accessible and inclusive products was achieved.
107. It is necessary to carry out pilot studies in the territory and work directly with local actors so that their experiences and learning can serve as an example for future interventions; the studies and reports documenting

the implementation of the project show that opportunities for improvement were identified. The collaboration of the population favours the upscaling of adaptation to climate change.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

☒ Yes

☐ No (If –and only if– NO is selected, a pop-up field should open for the Agency to provide an explanation)

- 1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

☐ Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources.

☒ Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

☒ Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

- 2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ To be determined

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes have been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

☒ Yes ☐ No

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

☐ Consulted only;

☒ Member of Advisory Body;

☒ Contractor;

☐ Co-financier;

☐ Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

☐ Executor or co-executor;

☐ Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

☒ Yes ☐ No

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B "project description"?

☒ Yes ☐ No

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

E.1 Knowledge management and Communication⁸

Please confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

☒ Yes ☐ No

108. During its implementation, the project will combine the different approaches to knowledge management,^{lxviii} such as technological, cultural, human and social networks.
109. In terms of technology, the knowledge of highland regenerative livestock farming, demonstrated in an experiential way in demonstrative Plots or Pilots, organised and directed in component 3 of the project, will imply a series of innovations grouped in sustainability-related contents under the format of a 'sustainable activities management protocol', with a view to achieve climate change resilience, mitigation and adaptation. The enhanced use of technology to manage resources such as soil, water, pasture crops or natural grasslands; with organized cattle breeding in the northern landscape and cattle and camelids breeding in the southern highlands of Peru, represents the incorporation of positive technological changes for the highland agroecosystem.
110. As regards the cultural approach, the territorial zones preserve the original knowledge that has allowed them to adapt to the territory, protecting a biodiversity that is the basis of local food security. Thus, the project with its structural components (components 1, 2 and 3), will improve the educational level and skills of producers through demonstration and training activities, improve government decision-making processes and its operational areas, in terms of governance and financing. Cultural influences will be systematised, ensuring a continuous relationship between ancestral knowledge and the technological innovations promoted by regenerative livestock farming.
111. As regards the human perspective, the project will balance the active and equal participation of women, youth and Indigenous Peoples in the design of strategies to raise awareness of the environmental and carbon footprint, biodiversity, nutritional value of food as well as waste from processing and consumption, focused on the Food Systems Integrated Program (FSIP). In addition, strategies will be established in an articulated manner under the format of alliances with the agricultural, environmental, educational and social inclusion sectors; their multiactor platforms for the design and implementation of campaigns to raise awareness and promote responsible consumption of our vulnerable highland agroecosystems, foreseeing the use of information technologies such as institutional web platforms, linked to project initiatives such as social networks that allow for rapid dissemination of content in the different communicational strata of the population.
112. This component will systematise lessons learnt during the start and development of the implementation of the structural components of this project. It is recommended to have the services of one central responsible person, two territorial responsible persons, on the selected landscapes, from the sixth month after the start of the project until its closure in 5 years; the necessary equipment for their reports, the projected expenses for their permanent travel around the territory, as well as hiring design and publication services for contents that will be developed together with the responsible persons of components 1, 2 and 3.

⁸ Please see GEF/C.48/07/Rev.01, GEF Knowledge Management Approach, June 2015, for guidance on what this should include

E.2 Socio-economic Benefits and Decent Rural Employment⁹

113. The project will provide significant socio-economic benefits at national and local level. At the national level, it will contribute to improving environmental sustainability, especially in ecosystems where livestock activities are carried out, thus supporting global objectives against climate change and the conservation of ecosystem services. It will also increase ecosystem resilience, protect biodiversity and improve soil health.
114. At the local level, particularly in rural areas affected by climate change and biodiversity loss, the socio-economic impact will be significant. There will be employment opportunities and income generation for local communities. The project will promote biodiversity-friendly practices and the implementation of sustainable land management methods, strengthening resilience of agricultural systems and ensuring food security and economic stability for rural households.
115. Through capacity strengthening activities, training programmes and the dissemination of best practices, the project will empower local communities to engage in sustainable livestock farming and responsible natural resources management, thereby improving their livelihoods and well-being. Promoting inclusive and participatory approaches will ensure that the benefits of sustainable land management are distributed equitably among all stakeholders, fostering social cohesion and economic development in rural areas.

⁹ Specific guidance on how FAO can promote the Four Pillars of Decent Work in rural areas is provided in the [Quick reference for addressing decent rural employment](#) (as well as in the full corresponding [Guidance document](#)). For more information on FAO's work on decent rural employment and related guidance materials please consult the FAO thematic website at: <http://www.fao.org/rural-employment/en/>.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agencies, Countries, Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in USD)		
					GEF Project Grant (a)	Agency Fee (c)	Total GEF Financing (a+b+c)
FAO	GEFTF	Peru	BD	BD STAR Allocation IP	8,375,520	753,797	9,129,317
FAO	GEFTF	Peru	CC	CC STAR Allocation IP	1,491,224	134,209	1,625,433
FAO	GEFTF	Peru	BD	BD IP Matching Incentive	2,791,840	251,265	3,043,105
FAO	GEFTF	Peru	CC	CC IP Matching Incentive	497,075	44,736	541,811
Total GEF Resources					13,155,659	1,184,007	14,339,666

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? ☒ Yes ☐ No

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in USD)		
					PPG	Agency Fee	Total PPG Funding
FAO	GEFTF	Peru	BD	BD STAR Allocation IP	190,995	17,189	208,184
FAO	GEFTF	Peru	CC	CC STAR Allocation IP	34,005	3,060	37,065
FAO	GEFTF	Peru	BD	BD IP Matching Incentive	63,665	5,730	69,395
FAO	GEFTF	Peru	CC	CC IP Matching Incentive	11,335	1,020	12,355
Total PPG Amount					300 000	26 999	326 999

Sources of Funds for Country STAR Allocation

GFEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Source of Funds	Total
FAO	GEF TF	Peru	BD	BD STAR Allocation	9 337 500
FAO	GEF TF	Peru	CC	CC STAR Allocation	1 662 500
Total GEF Resources					11 000 000

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in USD)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Food IP	GEF TF	13,155,659	177,970,869.36
Total Project Cost		13,155,659	177,970,869.36

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized or Recurrent expenditures	Amount (\$)
Recipient Country Government	Gobierno Regional Piura	public investment	Investment Mobilized	4,689,609.77
Recipient Country Government	Gobierno Regional Lambayeque	public investment	Investment Mobilized	9,475,853.99
Recipient Country Government	Gobierno Regional Cajamarca	public investment	Investment Mobilized	13,713,852.00
Recipient Country Government	Gobierno Regional Apurimac	public investment	Investment Mobilized	9,699,586.13
Recipient Country Government	Gobierno Regional Cusco	public investment	Investment Mobilized	1,134,316.85
Recipient Country Government	Gobierno Regional Puno	public investment	Investment Mobilized	17,772,615.29
Recipient Country Government	Instituto Tecnológico de la Producción	in kind	Recurrent expenditures	212,533.33
Recipient Country Government	Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusion Social - FONCODES	public investment	Investment Mobilized	121,202,162.00
GEF agency	Ministerio del Ambiente	In kind	Recurrent expenditures	70,340.00
Total Co-financing				177,970,869.36

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

The investments mobilised correspond to the co-financing of the six regional governments where implementation will take place in the territory, and the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion through the Cooperation Fund for Social Development - FONCODES. Co-financing has mainly taken the form of investment, either through public investment programmes or projects. Public investment projects mainly address issues such as the restoration of ecosystems and ecosystem services, water regulation and supply, the restoration and management of pastures and fodder, silvopastoral systems, and access to markets for the rural population.

ANNEX B: Record of endorsement of GEF operational focal point (s) on behalf of the Government(s)

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Result chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Project objective and target indicators: Promote sustainable, regenerative and inclusive food systems that are nature-positive, resilient and free of pollution CI 3: 779 399 hectares of improved landscape management CI 4: 2915 hectares of restored land CI 5: 3 126 140.87 t CO ₂ eq CI 11: 20 593 direct beneficiaries differentiating between men (10 708) and women (9885)								
Component 1: Strengthened enabling environment to catalyse food systems transformation at national and subnational levels.								
<u>Outcome 1.1:</u>	National and subnational governance frameworks are strengthened, and strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships are formed to catalyze the transformation and scale-up of policies, financial resources and innovation regarding food systems.	Number of national and sub-national governance mechanisms/instruments (platforms, planning instruments and public policies) contributing to the sustainable and inclusive use of productive livestock landscapes.	No sub-national governance platforms No territorial plans No public policy instruments in place Criteria for ecosystems and resources conservation, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions and a gender approach are included.	6 sub-national governance platforms in the process of being strengthened. 9 territorial planning instruments in the process of being designed and drawn up. 1 national public policy instrument approved	1 operational sub-national governance platform. 9 territorial planning instruments developed. 1 national public policy instrument approved	Minutes of platform sessions. Territorial planning documents drawn up.	Institutional political will to approve/implement governance frameworks to mainstream the regenerative livestock approach.	MINAM, MIDAGRI, GOREs, GOLOs, INDIGENOUS ORGANISATIONS
<u>Output.1.1.1</u>	Multi-sector, multi-level and multi-stakeholder	Number of multisectoral, multilevel and multi-actor coordination	No sub-national coordination platforms including criteria for	6 sub-national coordination platforms	6 sub-national coordination platforms (1 per	Minutes, working agendas or management	Actors engaged in sustainable landscape management	Component 1 Coordinator

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
	coordination platforms are strengthened to promote regenerative livestock production that mainstream the conservation of ecosystems, climate resilience, reduction of GHG emissions and a gender approach.	platforms created/improved including criteria for ecosystems and resources conservation, resilience to climate impacts and reduction of GHG emissions, and are composed of at least 30 percent women leaders, youth and Indigenous Peoples.	ecosystems and resources conservation, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions. There are 6 incipient subnational platforms (1 for each region) 'Regional Agricultural Management Committee' (CGRA).	being strengthened	region) strengthened and made up of at least 30 percent women leaders, youth and Indigenous Peoples.	documents of strengthened coordination platforms	Active platforms in the territory	
<u>Output.1.1</u> <u>.2</u>	Territorial planning instruments are developed or updated following an integrated landscape management approach and are aligned with national biodiversity (NBS) and climate change strategies (NCCS) and NDC commitments.	Number of territorial plans drawn up or under implementation including criteria for ecosystems and resources conservation, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions; with effective participation of women, youth and indigenous people.	No territorial plans including criteria for ecosystems and resources conservation, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions.	9 territorial plans being designed and drawn up.	9 territorial plans drawn up and in the process of approval by regional and/or local governments	Territorial Planning Documents drawn up.	Actors involved in mainstreaming a sustainable productive landscape approach.	Component 1 Coordinator
<u>Output.1.1</u> <u>.3</u>	Public policy instruments related to productive	Number of public policy instrument updates related to livestock production	No current public policy instruments include criteria for ecosystems and	1 public policy instrument being updated.	1 public policy instrument updated and	Public policy document in public consultation phase.	Political will. Stakeholders with decision-making capacities	Component 1 Coordinator

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
	systems (including the Livestock National Development Plan) are strengthened and articulated under regenerative production approaches, conservation of ecosystems, climate resilience, GHG emissions reduction and gender equality.	including criteria for ecosystems and resources conservation, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions; with effective participation of women, youth and Indigenous Peoples.	resources conservation, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions.		under consultation.		committed to mainstreaming a sustainable productive landscape approach.	
Outcome 1.2:	Capacities of local actors is enhanced so they become agents of change in the transformation of food systems and mainstreaming of intergenerational and gender approaches.	Number of national and sub-national actors with updated knowledge and/or improved skills, composed of at least 30 percent women	0	50 specialists from the Formulating Units of the public investment system with updated knowledge. 100 government actors and producer leaders with updated soft communication skills (at least 30 percent women).	100 specialists from the Formulating Units of the public investment system with updated knowledge. 200 government actors and producer leaders with updated soft communication skills (at least 30 percent women).	Reporting and content documents and training list.	Actors committed to and involved in continuous capacity improvement.	Component 1 Coordinator

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
<u>Output.1.2 .1</u>	Strategy developed for strengthening capacities at the State level to plan and implement sustainable public projects that promote livestock development, as well as the recovery and conservation of productive landscape ecosystems.	Number of national and sub-national public investment specialists trained in ecosystems and resources conservation, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions and gender, intercultural and intergenerational issues (at least 30 percent women).	0	50 trained specialists from the Formulating Units of the public investment system (at least 15 percent women).	100 trained specialists from the Formulating Units of the public investment system (at least thirty percent women).	Training attendance documents and report on results. Training attendance registers.	Actors committed to capacity building.	Component 1 Coordinator
		Number of national and sub-national governmental actors and producer leaders trained in soft communication skills	0	100 trained government actors and producer leaders (at least 15 percent women).	200 government actors and producer leaders (at least 30 percent women).			
Component 2: Improved and increased financing deployed in support of food systems transformation								
<u>Outcome 2.1:</u>	Financial and non-financial resource schemes and mechanisms aligned to mainstream conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources,	Number of planning mechanism that establishes guidelines and action plans for the allocation of financial and non-financial resources for the promotion of sustainable food systems based on the recovery of degraded ecosystems and regenerative livestock mechanisms.	No articulation and planning mechanism for the allocation of financial and non-financial resources, sustainable food systems under development with the incorporation of sustainable food systems in regenerative livestock farming.	1 articulation and planning mechanism for the allocation of financial and non-financial resources; sustainable food systems under implementation with the incorporation of ecosystems conservation and recovery,	1 articulation and planning mechanism for the allocation of financial and non-financial resources; implementation of sustainable food systems with ecosystems conservation and recovery, applying regenerative livestock farming	Minutes of Sessions Project Progress Reports	The prioritisation of Climate Change Policies and Green Finance Roadmap in ecosystem recovery and implementation of regenerative livestock schemes are maintained. Budgetary allocation associated to resources for strategy implementation.	Component 2 Coordinator

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
	integrated climate change management, and gender equity and intercultural approaches, within the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV, for its acronym in Spanish).			applying regenerative livestock schemes in public policies, with a gender, intercultural and intergenerational approach.	schemes in public policies, with a gender, intercultural and intergenerational approach.			
<u>Output.2.1</u> <u>.1</u>	Inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder working group established to support the mainstreaming of conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources, comprehensive climate change management, and gender equity and intercultural approaches in	Number of mechanism for dialogue and planning by multisectoral multi-actor representatives, implemented to identify, analyse and suggest the design, improvement and implementation of schemes, strategies and public policies that facilitate access to inclusive financial and non-financial resources, particularly for women, youth and Indigenous Peoples in activities related to	No working mechanisms for multisectoral coordination to finance regenerative livestock farming.	1 integrated dialogue and planning mechanism being developed to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources, which strengthens institutional capacity for comprehensive climate change management, implementing regenerative	1 integrated dialogue and planning mechanism being developed to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources, which strengthens institutional capacity for comprehensive climate change management, implementing regenerative agricultural schemes, with a	Organisational and Operational Manuals Articles of Incorporation and Operation	Scheme of prioritisation of Climate Change Policies in relation to international commitments is maintained. Willingness of stakeholders to participate.	Component 2 Coordinator

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
	green finance mechanisms and programs.	the regenerative livestock value chain.		agricultural schemes, with a gender approach and the participation of youth and Indigenous Peoples.	gender approach and the participation of youth and Indigenous Peoples.			
<u>Output.2.1</u> <u>.2</u>	Investment programs, financial and non-financial resources adjusted and implemented to support value chains related to regenerative livestock farming.	Number of mechanisms for improving access to financial and non- financial resources identified in existing mechanisms.	0	10 programmes and mechanisms for access to financial and non-financial resources to support value chains associated with regenerative livestock, have been analysed and reported on opportunities for improvement.	20 existing programmes and mechanisms for access to financial and non-financial resources have been analysed and have reported on opportunities for improvement.	Consultancy Report	Demand for tools to access financial and non-financial resources in value chains associated with regenerative livestock farming. Policies of funding institutions and programmes are aligned with regenerative livestock farming. Institutions and programmes are engaged in proposals' identification and drafting.	Component 2 Coordinator
		Number of mechanisms for improving access to financial and non- financial resources have been put forward for its implementation in existing mechanisms as well as new activities associated with regenerative livestock farming value chains.	0	5 opportunities for improved access to financial and non-financial resources analysed and with proposals.	10 opportunities for improved access to financial and non-financial resources analysed and with proposals.	Consultancy Reports		

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
<u>Output.2.1 3</u>	Information system on opportunities, tools and conditions of financial and non-financial mechanisms in the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV).	Number of articulated system of updated information on MINAM's website about financial and non-financial resource availability mechanisms, as well as investment opportunities in value chains associated with regenerative livestock farming in highland ecosystems.	0	1 information system with data on financial and non-financial resources to develop and implement value chain activities related to regenerative agricultural initiatives, has been set up.	1 information system with data on financial and non-financial resources to develop and implement value chain activities related to regenerative agricultural initiatives, has been set up and is working.	Project Reports	MINAM supports the use of existing information platforms. Interest of financial and non-financial institutions to provide and update information	Component 2 Coordinator
		Number of visitors to the regenerative livestock information website	0	8000 visitors to the website	16 000 visitors to the website	Project Reports	Access capacity	
<u>Outcome 2.2:</u>	Improved access to financial and non-financial resources for actors integrated into the value chains that promote initiatives that incorporate practices that are sustainable, climate-resilient and low in GHG emissions.	Number of actors having access to financial mechanisms developed with the project for regenerative livestock farming value chains in support of food security and sustainable landscapes.	0	1500 actors (900 men and 600 women) have access to financial and non-financial resources for value chain activities associated with regenerative livestock farming in support of food security and sustainable landscapes.	3000 actors (1500 men and 1500 women) have access to financial and non-financial resources for value chain activities associated with regenerative livestock farming in support of food security and sustainable landscapes.	Project Reports	Climate Change Policy prioritisation scheme in line with international commitments is maintained as well as the interest of associated private sources. Budget allocation of resources to implement strategies.	Component 2 Coordinator

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
<u>Output.2.2</u> <u>.1</u>	Tools developed to facilitate equitable access to financial and non-financial resources and support the implementation of regenerative livestock and their value chains for Food Systems transformation .	Number of financial and non-financial mechanisms improved and/or developed to promote regenerative livestock value chains in support of food security and sustainable landscapes.	0	3 financial and non-financial mechanisms of existing enhanced programmes being developed and 2 developed mechanisms that facilitate access to resources for value chains associated with regenerative livestock production in support of food security and sustainable landscapes.	4 financial and non-financial mechanisms developed to promote regenerative livestock farming in support of food security and sustainable landscapes	Project Reports	Climate Change Policy prioritisation scheme in line with international commitments is maintained as well as the interest of associated private sources. Budget allocation of resources to implement strategies.	Component 2 Coordinator
<u>Output</u> <u>2.2.2</u>	Training program for producers and officials to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources for value chains associated with regenerative agricultural activity within the framework of the Green Finance	Number of field school attendees.	0	2000 small individual producers (1000 men and 1000 women) or as members of organisations attend the field schools. Thirty percent of the attendees are trained in preparing resource access applications.	4000 small producers (2000 men and 2000 women) as individuals or as members of organisations attend the field schools. Fifty percent of the attendees are trained in preparing resource access applications.	Project Report Entry/exit field schools surveys.	Capacity to align objectives and outcomes of existing programmes and mechanisms and those to be identified by the public and private sectors, to allocate resources to develop and strengthen value chains associated with regulatory agricultural activity within the Green	Component 2 Coordinator

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
	Roadmap (HRFV).						Finance Roadmap framework.	
		Number of officials in charge of the analysis of the provision of financial and non- financial resources who are trained in field schools together with producers.	0	100 officials in charge of analysing the allocation of financial and non-financial resources trained in field schools together with producers.	200 officials in charge of analysing the allocation of financial and non-financial resources trained in field schools together with producers.	Project Report Entry/exit field schools surveys.	Availability of data on producers and trainers suitable for field schools aimed at training in resource assessment schemes including cost-benefit calculations.	Component 2 Coordinator
<u>Output 2.2.3</u>	Portfolio of investment projects formulated to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources in sustainable value chains associated with regenerative livestock farming.	Resources in peruvian soles (S/.) disbursed in financial instruments issued by the project.	0	S/. 2 000 000 in the second year through 20 resource allocation operations by financial and non-financial institutions in the Project's intervention departments.	S/. 4 000 000 disbursed at the end of the project through 40 resource allocation operations by financial and non-financial institutions in the Project's intervention departments.	Project Report Reports of financial and non-financial institutions involved in the mechanisms.	There is a demand for resources to develop inactive value chains associated with agricultural activities in highland ecosystems for regenerative agricultural projects by smallholders and producers' organisations that include women and vulnerable populations.	Component 3 Coordinator
Component 3: Environmental benefits leveraged through sustainable management of food systems								
<u>Outcome 3.1:</u>	Strengthened planning frameworks and capacities foster regenerative agricultural	Number of Instruments for sustainable landscape management, areas restored, trainings for professionals and/or	Limited information and tools for sustainable landscapes management	54 instruments designed	90 instruments implemented	- Plans for the implementation of incentives. - Conventions/contr acts or agreements	Producer s and other stakeholders are actively involved	Component 3 Coordinator

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
	production by incorporating criteria for ecosystem conservation, climate resilience and GHG emissions reduction in prioritised production landscapes.	technicians and decision makers, active technical groups				signed to benefit from incentives. - Documents with instruments for comprehensive inclusive landscape management. - Documents with contents of training, reports of training events. - Minutes of the technical groups set up - Agendas of the technical groups - Tools developed		
<u>Output.3.1</u> <u>.1</u>	Incentives for the restoration of degraded grasslands and wetlands and conservation of biological diversity, including agrobiodiversity, developed and implemented.	Number of non-financial incentives applied	Limited non-financial incentives applied Lack of knowledge of restored areas in rangelands and bofedales.	36 plans for the application of non-financial incentives of (10 ha each).	72 non-financial incentives applied (10 ha each).	Plans for the application of incentives.	Political will to promote financial and non-financial incentives for regenerative livestock farming. Favourable weather conditions.	Component 3 Coordinator
		Number of beneficiaries from organisations and communities	Limited producers/associations benefiting from incentives differentiated by gender, ethnicity and age.	180 people from organisations and communities benefited from incentives differentiated by gender, ethnicity and age	360 people from organisations and communities benefited from incentives differentiated by gender, ethnicity and age	Conventions/contracts or agreements signed to benefit from incentives. Reports documenting progress in the restoration of rangelands and bofedales, based on the guidelines of ecosystem status (MINAM).		

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
<u>Output.3.1</u> <u>.2</u>	Strategy to strengthen capacities and instruments developed and implemented at the sub- national level.	Number of tools for inclusive comprehensive landscape management developed for decision-makers.	Limited tools developed for inclusive comprehensive landscape management.	18 designs of tools for inclusive comprehensive landscape management developed at the district level	18 implemented tools for inclusive comprehensive landscape management developed at the district level	Documents with tools for inclusive comprehensive landscape management	Decision-makers with political will to develop the instruments Practitioners and decision-makers committed to participate in full training	Component 3 Coordinator
		Number of decision- makers trained in inclusive comprehensive planning and management of livestock landscapes, of which 30% are women. Number of professionals and/or technicians trained in inclusive comprehensive planning and management of livestock landscapes, of which 30% are women.	Limited number of trained decision- makers for inclusive comprehensive planning and management of livestock landscapes.	No decision- maker has been trained No professionals and/or technicians have been trained (18 training contents for comprehensive inclusive landscape management have been designed and developed)	180 decision- makers trained in inclusive comprehensive planning and management of livestock landscapes, of which 30% are women. 180 professionals and/or technicians trained in inclusive comprehensive planning and management of livestock landscapes, of which 30% are women.	Documents with training contents. Documents for training participant registration and completion.		
<u>Output.3.1</u> <u>.3</u>	Multi-sectoral institutional frameworks at the sub-	Active technical groups applying	Guidelines for the environmental sector in the event	4 active technical groups that	4 active technical groups that include the	Minutes of the operational technical groups.	Decision-makers with political will	Component 3 Coordinator

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
	national level are updated and implemented to include comprehensive and inclusive management of food systems.	multisectoral coverage tools: against damages and losses associated with climate change protection, conservation and sustainable use of wetlands	of forest fire emergencies (M.R. No. 0244-224 MINAM) Law for the protection, conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in the national territory and its regulations (Law 3299).	include the development of multisectoral and local action tools in their agenda.	development of multisectoral and local action tools in their agenda.	•Technical groups' agendas. •Tools developed	to develop the tools	
Outcome 3.2:	Sustainable and resilient approaches are applied on the ground and integrated in management systems of prioritized landscapes, livelihoods, and food systems.	Number of trained producers who apply sustainable and resilient approaches to livestock farming to manage their productive units, with information on agroclimatic early warnings and comprehensive management plans for pilots implemented in institutions and productive farmer units. GEF indicators: CI3: Restored area CI4: Area under best practices	Limited training, lack of information and comprehensive management plans on regenerative livestock practices.	5 214 producers applying sustainable and resilient approaches in livestock farming to their production unit management. CI3: 1000 ha restored CI4: 300 000 ha under best practices CI6: until end of project	10 429 producers applying sustainable and resilient approaches in livestock farming to their production unit management. CI3: 2915 ha restored CI4: 779 399 ha under best practices CI6: 3 208 752.04 tCO2eq	•Producers and key actors database • Early warning format • Dissemination of early warning reports • Comprehensive management plans • Implementation and monitoring reports.	• actively involved. • Operatio nal weather stations to generate early warnings	Component 3 Coordinator

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
		CI6: Mitigated GHG emissions						
<u>Output.3.2</u> <u>.1</u>	Technical assistance programme for producers and relevant actors for the implementation of regenerative agricultural production practices to conserve biodiversity and mitigate GHG, focused on comprehensive production unit management including regenerative practices, greenhouse gas mitigation and biodiversity conservation.	Technical training programmes for producers Technical training for the implementation of regenerative agricultural practices that conserve biodiversity and mitigate GHG. Number of people trained in regenerative practices that conserve biodiversity, differentiated by age, ethnicity and gender.	- Limited training and technical assistance in sustainable livestock production practices. - Lack of information on land with good livestock production practices. - Limited number of producers and extensionists who receive training in sustainable livestock production practices.	1 Technical training programme per landscape. 300 technical trainings for the implementation of regenerative agricultural practices that conserve biodiversity and mitigate GHGs. 5000 producers trained in regenerative practices, differentiated by age, ethnicity and gender.	2 programmes designed and implemented 648 technical trainings in sustainable livestock practices. 9720 producers trained in regenerative practices, differentiated by age, ethnicity and gender, at the end of the 3rd year of project implementation.	- Programme document. - Register of attendance. - Report on the evaluation of the implementation status of good practices with the location of the plots. - Reports of training events and producers' attendance registers.	Active participation of producers and other actors who implement regenerative farming practices to conserve biodiversity and mitigate GHGs.	Component 3 Coordinator
<u>Output.3.2</u> <u>.2</u>	Agroclimatic technical working groups are implemented and/or existing platforms are strengthened	Number of producers who receive early warning. Validated user-friendly early warning information forms.	A few producers receive local climate or agroclimatic information in technical language	350 producers and key actors, identified in the database receive early warnings.	709 producers and key actors of the agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishing branches	- Database of producers and key actors. - Early warning format differentiated by ethnicity.	Operational weather stations to generate early warnings.	Component 3 Coordinator

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
	for climate resilience			1 format (with understandable and more accessible design for placement in bulletins) of validated early warning information, differentiated by ethnicity (Spanish)	of the economic activity, who represent a 5 percent of the population of the districts (6) close to the agrometeorological stations, receive early warnings. 3 validated early warning information formats, differentiated by ethnicity (Quechua and Aymara).	Dissemination of early warning reports.		
<u>Output.3.2</u> <u>.3</u>	Pilots projects are implemented to support the restoration of degraded areas and GHG reduction in value chains.	Number of comprehensive management plans for pilots in organisations being implemented. Number of pilots in organisations being implemented.	Lack of integrated management plans with a regenerative approach. Limited information on field pilots with a regenerative livestock farming approach in public organisations. Studies carried out in southern Peru (Mitigation of	5 comprehensive management plans for pilots, implemented. 5 pilots (up to 10 ha each), with sustainable livestock practices and equipment for monitoring indicators of	9 comprehensive management plans for pilots, being implemented. 9 pilots (up to 10 ha each), with sustainable livestock production practices and equipment for monitoring	- Documents of the comprehensive management plans. - Implementation reports. - Monitoring of Pilots installed in fields in public organisations.	Active participation of producers and other stakeholders.	Component 3 Coordinator

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
			emissions from livestock farming in the Andean region)¹⁰ estimate a reduction of 11.6 percent due to improvements in animal feed. In the baseline survey, CO2 emissions from cattle will be measured.	ecological restoration and GHG emissions and/or sequestration in vegetation and livestock.	indicators of ecological restoration and GHG emissions and/or sequestration in vegetation and livestock. - 10 percent less emissions from livestock in the field with regenerative practices, compared to the project baseline.			
		Number of comprehensive management plans for producers' pilot replications are being implemented. Number of producers' pilot replications are being implemented.	No comprehensive management plans with a regenerative approach. No pilot in farmers' fields with a regenerative livestock approach.	25 comprehensive management plans for pilots implemented. 25 pilot replications (up to 10 ha each), with sustainable livestock production practices, with monitoring of ecological restoration	60 comprehensive management plans for pilots, implemented. 60 pilots (up to 10 ha each), with sustainable livestock practices, with monitoring of ecological restoration indicators and good livestock			

¹⁰ <https://repositorio.iica.int/handle/11324/7209>

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
				indicators and good livestock production practices.	production practices. -10% less emissions from livestock in each field with regenerative practices, compared to the initial project status.			
<u>Outcome 3.3:</u>	Strengthened value chains and innovative business models with a gender and circular economy approach that support the transformation of food systems.	Number of livestock producers applying a regenerative approach who participate in formal markets and implement innovative models, with at least 50 percent participation of women, 30 percent of youth and 20 percent of Indigenous Peoples.	Only a small number of producers offer sustainable products in formal markets	-180 Business plans - 135 Value-added plans -300 organisations comply with regulations -300 organisations have access to funding	-180 trade agreements signed -360 business plans developed -270 value-added plans implemented. -1440 Producer organisations engaged in regenerative livestock farming participate in formal markets and implement innovative models, with at least 50 percent participation of women, 30 percent youth and 20 percent	• Business plans • Trade agreements signed • Operating licences obtained • Sanitary registrations approved • Financing agreements granted • Training events reports	There is demand for sustainable livestock farming products and by-products	

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
					Indigenous Peoples.			
<u>Output.3.3</u> <u>.1</u>	Commercial strategies and linkages with domestic markets are established and/or strengthened to include sustainable production criteria.	Number of trade agreements signed between producers and industry: • Agreements with women. • Agreements with youth. Agreements with peasant communities (50 percent women, 30 percent youth and 20 percent Indigenous Peoples).	Limited commercial linkages for products and by-products of sustainable livestock farming.	180 business plans.	180 trade agreements signed between producers with some sustainable production criteria and industry, to promote the regenerative livestock farming approach (distributed): • 90 Agreements with women. • 54 Agreements with youth. • 36 Agreements with farming communities (50 percent women, 30 percent young people and 20 percent Indigenous Peoples). 360 business plans developed.	• Business plans. • Signed business agreements	There is demand for sustainable livestock farming products and by-products.	Component 3 Coordinator

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
<u>Output.3.3 .2</u>	Alternatives to add value and develop sustainable products within food systems, developed and/or strengthened.	Number of value-added plans implemented - Plans for women - Plans for youth. - Plans for Indigenous Peoples (50 percent women, 30 percent youth and 20 percent Indigenous Peoples).	- Limited value-added plans (there are products with no added value, no sustainable approach and no plan, offered on the market). - Limited initiatives to add value to sustainable livestock farming products and by-products.	135 value-added plans under development. 135 opportunities for adding value and innovative models identified.	270 value-added plans implemented (distributed): 135 Women's plans. 71 Plans for youth. 44 Plans for Indigenous Peoples (50 percent women, 30 percent youth and 20 percent Indigenous Peoples)	- Document with opportunities for adding value and innovative models identified. - Value addition plans. - Plans implementation reports.	There is demand for sustainable livestock farming products and by-products.	Component 3 Coordinator
<u>Output.3.3 .3</u>	Producers' organisations are strengthened with enhanced access to finance and technical assistance, and capacities to participate in formal markets and value chains on fair and profitable terms for environmentally sustainable products.	Number of producer organisations with access formal markets: - Number of organisations complying with regulations (Organisations: 50 percent women, 30 percent youth and 20 percent Indigenous Peoples). - Number of organisations with access to financing: (Organisations: 50 percent women, 30 percent youth and 20	Small number of livestock and by-product producers' organisations with funding access and participation in formal markets.	300 organisations comply with regulations (50 ha under regenerative management per organisation). 300 organisations that comply with regulations gain access to funding.	720 organisations comply with regulations (50 ha under regenerative management per organisation). 720 organisations that comply with regulations gain access to funding.	- Operating licences obtained - Sanitary permits approved - Funding agreements granted - Reports of training events	Producers interested in becoming formalized. Stakeholders commitment and cooperation to engage in value chains with environmentally sustainable practices	Component 3 Coordinator

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
		percent Indigenous Peoples).						
Component 4: Knowledge, innovation, and coordination promoted.								
Outcome 4.1:	Knowledge (including traditional know-how) and innovations in food system transformation are effectively generated and managed.	Number of technology packages of sustainable innovations built on lessons learnt.	0	Design of the Dissemination Plan for 3 technology packages of innovations in regenerative livestock farming.	Dissemination of 3 technology packages of innovations in regenerative livestock farming.	Report on the implementation of technology packages.	Technological innovations developed.	Component 4 Knowledge Management Coordinator
Output.4.1 .1	Awareness campaigns (using communication tools/platforms) to encourage behavioural change in relation to the environmental and carbon footprint of food, food loss and waste, nutrition and biodiversity value.	Number of awareness campaigns on the environmental and carbon footprint of food, food loss and waste, nutrition and the value of biodiversity, with a gender, intercultural and intergenerational approach.	No related campaigns currently being implemented at the national level.	Design of 1 awareness campaign that can be reedited annually. 1 awareness campaign implemented starting in year 3.	3 awareness campaigns implemented	- Campaign design documents. - Progress reports on ongoing campaigns. - Reports on the population who received content.	Public and private sector involvement in the implementation of the campaigns.	Component 4 Knowledge Management Coordinator
Output.4.1 .2	Regional/national multi-stakeholder platforms for environmental and agricultural management	Number of lessons learned systematised in regenerative livestock farming (by men, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples).	1 lesson learned systematised in regenerative livestock farming. There is one lesson learned systematised in	6 lessons learned identified at sub-national level (land reclamation, sustainable grassland crops	6 systematised lessons learned (Drought management, soil reclamation, water, cultural practices for landscape	Annual reports on the identification of lessons learned. Document of lessons learned systematisation in	Actors identified, participate with initiatives and are interested in the project's actions.	Component 4 Knowledge Management Coordinator

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
	are strengthened and articulated with the IP Global Platform, linking users and including the systematization of the project's lessons learned and good practices.		regenerative livestock farming in the forest developed by WWF.	and animal breeding). 1 biannual and 3 annual participation in FSIP global community of practice events.	management sustainability). 2 biannual and 5 annual participation in FSIP global community of practice events.	IP related platforms.		
<u>Output.4.1.3</u>	Evidence-based mechanisms to reach out consumers are developed and/or improved by fostering collaboration between public and private actors in the value chain and focusing on the environmental implications of purchase/ consumption choices.	Number of events promoting environmentally responsible purchasing and consumption, developed with national and sub-national strategic partners (disaggregated by gender and age).	No responsible purchasing and/or consumption promotion events in the territory	9 purchase and/or consumption promotion events are designed and implemented, which can be repeated annually (one in each local government).	27 purchase and/or consumption promotion events implemented (3 in each local government in years 3, 4 and 5).	- Minutes of meetings with strategic partners. - Minutes of events - Documents of public-private strategic alliances.	Public and private actors committed to promoting responsible procurement options.	Component 4 Knowledge Management Coordinator
Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation								
<u>Outcome 5.1:</u>	Monitoring, evaluation and coordination for enhanced project impact.	Progress reports on the achievement of goals	No documents on systematisation of sustainable experiences in	72 consolidated annual reports reedited in the 6 regions of	5 compliance reports on systematised, monitored and	Final consolidated report on the scope and experiences in highland	Unforeseen climate events do not affect the progress of	Project Coordinator

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
			regenerative livestock farming.	the project area of systematised, monitored and evaluated goals, one each year.	evaluated targets.	regenerative livestock farming.	project implementation.	
<u>Output. 5.1.1</u>	Effective knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation processes are in place, including stakeholder engagement mechanisms that support inclusive and adaptive management, coordination with relevant initiatives, leveraging co-financing and transformational impacts at scale..	Monitoring report	0	72 quarterly reports from regional governments at the end of the third year (4 quarterly reports for each regional government during 3 years). 6 bi-annual monitoring and evaluation reports of the project. 3 annual project monitoring and evaluation reports.	120 quarterly reports from the regional governments at the end of the fifth year. 10 biannual project monitoring and evaluation reports. 5 annual project monitoring and evaluation reports.	Reports from regional governments. Reports from the Operational Partner Reports from FAO.	Active collaboration of partners on the ground and supporting institutions.	Project Coordinator
<u>Output. 5.1.2</u>	Baseline information, project monitoring and impact evaluation, including the target	Project implementation status and achievement of outcomes	0	1 mid-term evaluation of the project life cycle, consolidated at the end of the third year of the project.	1 evaluation of the entire project life cycle, at the end of the fifth year of the project life cycle.	- Annual Monitoring Reports, - Audit reports, - Minutes of meetings	Project partners have the political will to promote sustainable landscapes through regenerative livestock farming,	Project Coordinator with the support of the M&E Assistant and the technical

Result s chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumption s	Responsib le for data collection
	population's food and nutritional security status at the beginning and end of the project.						take ownership of the project and ensure sustainability of results.	specialists for each outcome.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

ANNEX E: Project Map and Coordinates

The scope of intervention indicates 9 provinces approved in the project's concept note, which are grouped into the northern and southern zones, which have been characterized in a differentiated way, in order to identify the large natural landscapes that connect the provinces, forming large important corridors where livestock activity is developed; The base information used was the Andean ecological systems, the Andean natural ecosystems, the types of climates, the capacity to use the soils and the hydrographic watersheds with their respective basins. It is important to note that natural protected areas (NPAs), with their respective buffer zones, as well as regional conservation areas (RCAs) and private areas of conservation (PCAs), have been excluded, so they are not considered in the areas of the prioritized northern and southern landscapes.

N°	Base information	Fountain	Link
1	Andean ecological systems	Andean Community - CAN	https://sinia.minam.gob.pe/mapas/mapa-ecosistemas-andes-norte-centro
2	Andean natural ecosystems	Ministry of the Environment - MINAM	https://sinia.minam.gob.pe/mapas/mapa-nacional-ecosistemas-peru
3	Climate classification	National Meteorology and Hydrology Service - SENAMHI	https://www.gob.pe/institucion/senamhi/informes-publicaciones/2158106-climas-del-peru-mapa-de-clasificacion-climatica
4	Greater capacity for land use	National Office of Natural Resources Assessment - ONERN	https://sinia.minam.gob.pe/sites/default/files/siar-puno/archivos/public/docs/227.pdf
5	Watersheds	National Water Authority - ANA	https://sigrid.cenepred.gob.pe/sigridv3/documento/967
6	Watersheds		https://www.ana.gob.pe/normatividad/7-mapa-hidrografico-del-peru-0

The area of the 9 provinces amounts to 3,801,522.1 ha, distributed in 37% in the north and 63% in the south. With the characterization carried out, two large landscapes were identified, which prioritize approximately only 56% of the total area of the 9 provinces (29% for the north and 71% for the south).

The two prioritized landscapes will be used in their entirety for the execution of the activities of "Components 2 and 3" of the project, as well as for the indicators in "ha" of the project: No.3 Land area and ecosystems under restoration and No.4 Area of landscapes under improved practices. For "Components 1 and 4" of the project, the largest areas indicated at the provincial level will be used, as well as the project indicators: No.6 Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated and No.11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments.

According to the climate risk assessment carried out by the OCB, at the provincial level for the north and south zones as of June 14, 2023, the climate risk was classified without modulation of the project from "Moderate" level (0.2 to <1) and with modulation of the project from "Low" level (<-0.8 to <0.2). Taking into account the recommendations of the list of climate-resilient practices in biodiversity, based on potential hazards, for indicator No.3 Land area and ecosystems under restoration, initially calculated based on the map of degraded areas (MINAM, 2022), with the types of degradation of "Vegetation Cover Change" (CCV) and "Land Productivity Loss" (PPN), It is supported by the limit zones of agricultural activities with pressure on the Andean natural ecosystems, directly addressed with 2 types of basic information of the prioritized landscapes "Andean natural ecosystems and capacity for greater use of the soils". The initial estimate for indicator No. 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices, calculated 20% of the total provincial area of the project area, which is now represented at the level of large landscapes with the 6 types of base information and with information collected in the field for each of the 9 provinces visited.

The estimated information for indicator No. 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments, which initially used information at the district level in the last National Agricultural Census (IV CENAGRO, 2012), has been updated with information from the Economic Activity Branch of the type "Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries", differentiated by gender. (INEI, 2017)

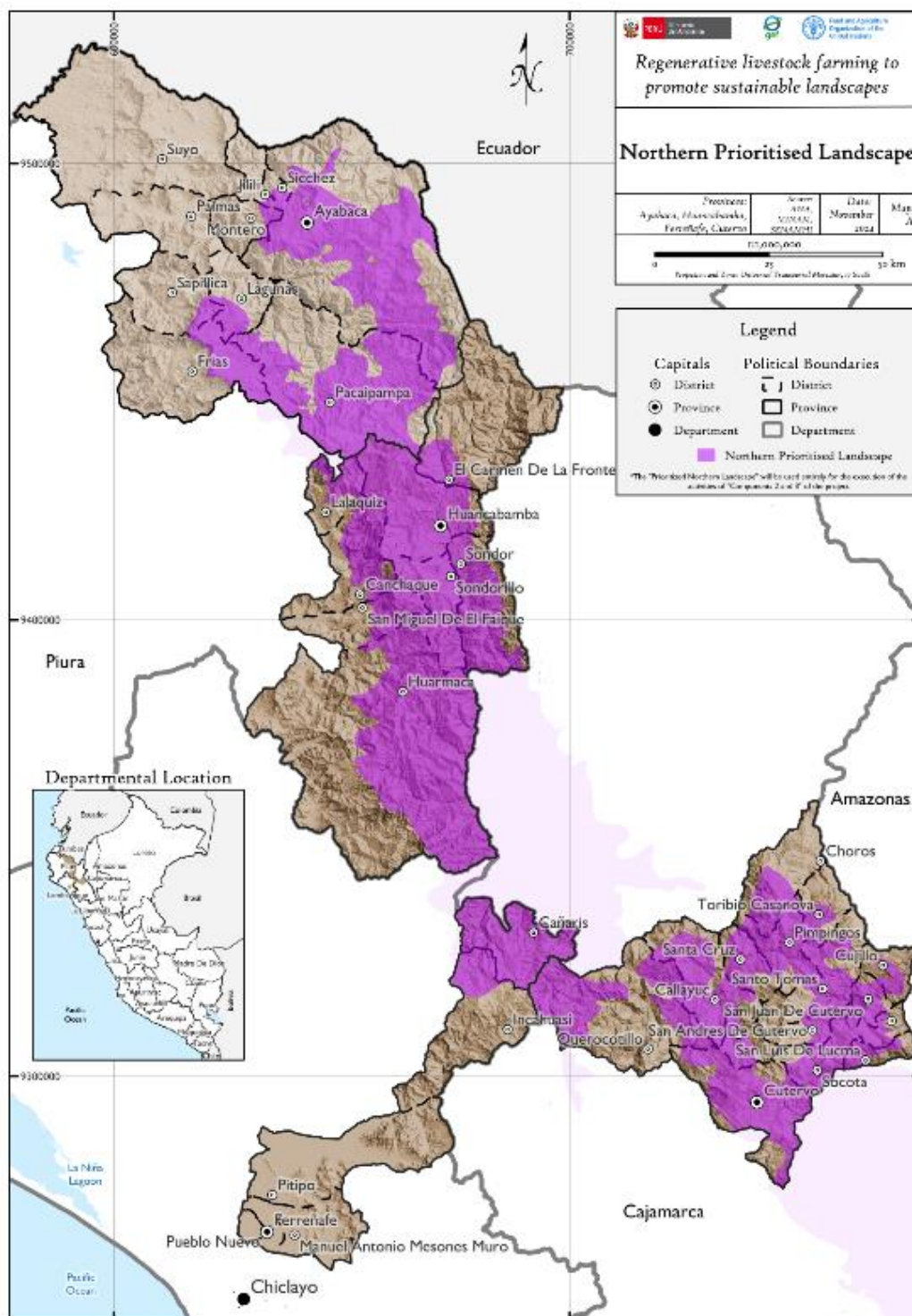
ID Geographical name <i>Required field if the location is not an exact location</i>	Location Name <i>Required field</i>	Latitude <i>Required field</i>	Longitude <i>Required field</i>	Description of the location <i>Altitude (masl) Min-Max</i>		Description of the activity <i>Optional text field</i>
3699501	Ayabaca Province	-4.71384	-79.80356	145	3979	
3696466	Huancabamba Province	-5.23861	-79.45056	183	3938	
3697033	Province of Ferreñafe	-6.62052	-79.79112	29	4065	
8350559	Province of Cutervo	-6.38003	-78.83296	426	4074	
8349919	Province of Abancay	-13.63584	-72.87161	1062	5210	
3946176	Calca Province	-12.97288	-72.04383	940	5750	
3945823	Province of Canchis	-14.08035	-71.12653	3403	6303	
3931274	Province of Puno	-16.13092	-70.08682	3913	5569	
3935054	Province of Melgar	-14.67558	-70.70322	3835	5467	

The following maps are detailed below:

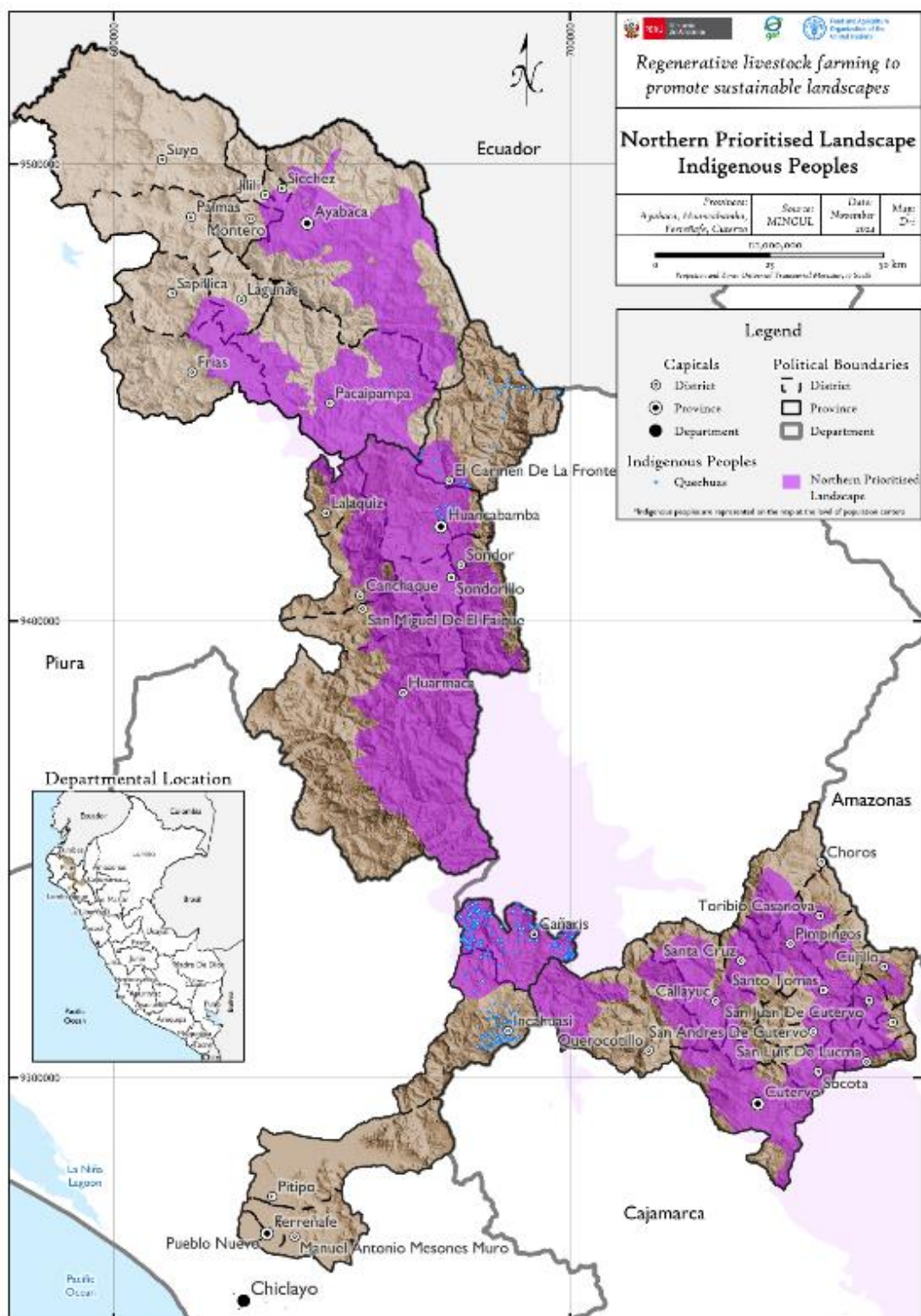
North Landscape Maps:

- Map 1 Prioritized Northern Landscape.
- Map 2 Indigenous peoples.
- Map 3 Sector Economic Activity Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing
- Map 4 Natural ecosystems.
- Map 5 Water network, basins, watersheds.
- Map 6 Mining cadastre, mining liabilities, informal mining.

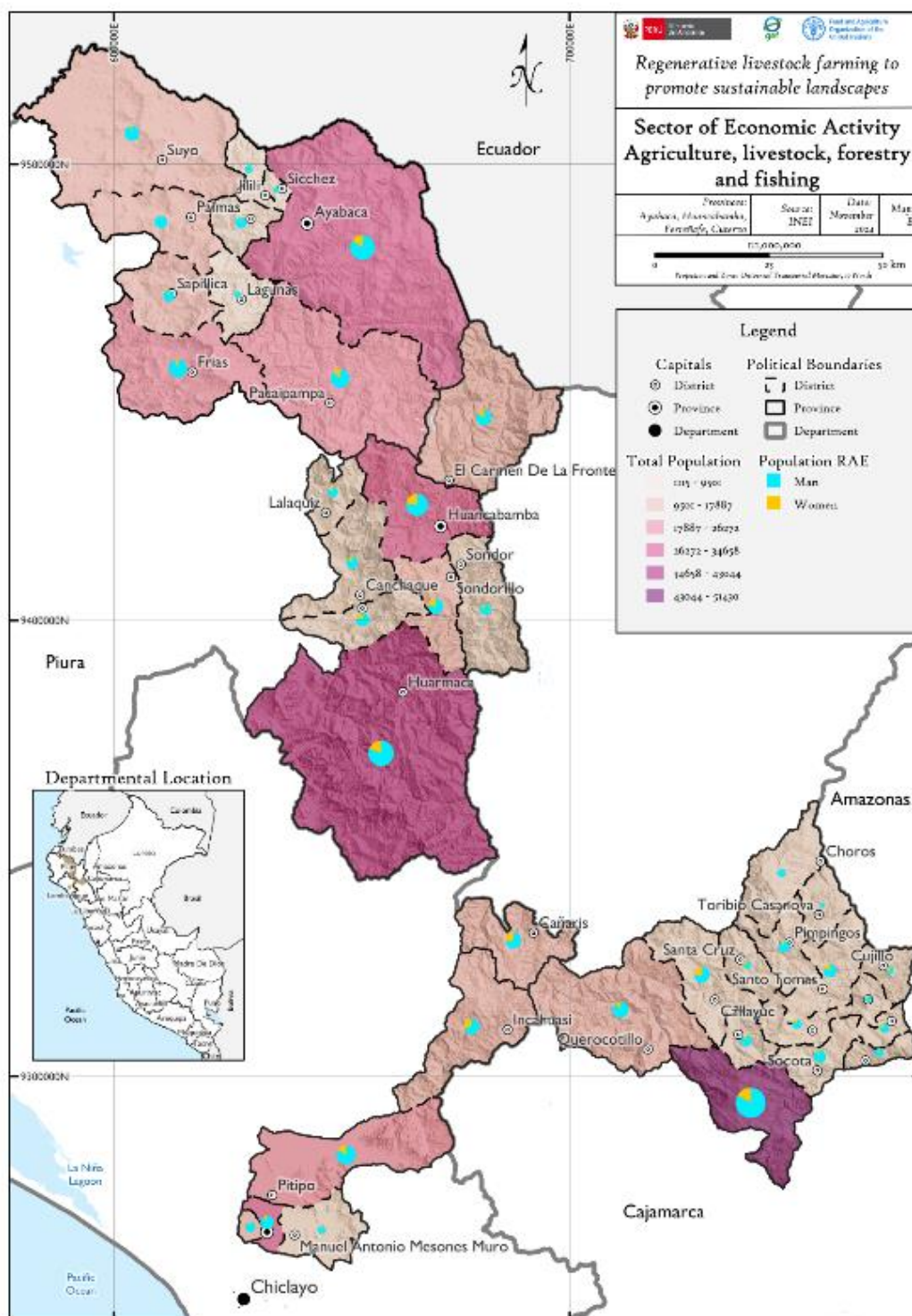
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries



Source: Own elaboration not published. 2024. Prioritized Landscape. [Shapefile]. Lima, Peru. The boundaries shown and the names and designations used on the maps in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its territories borders or limits.

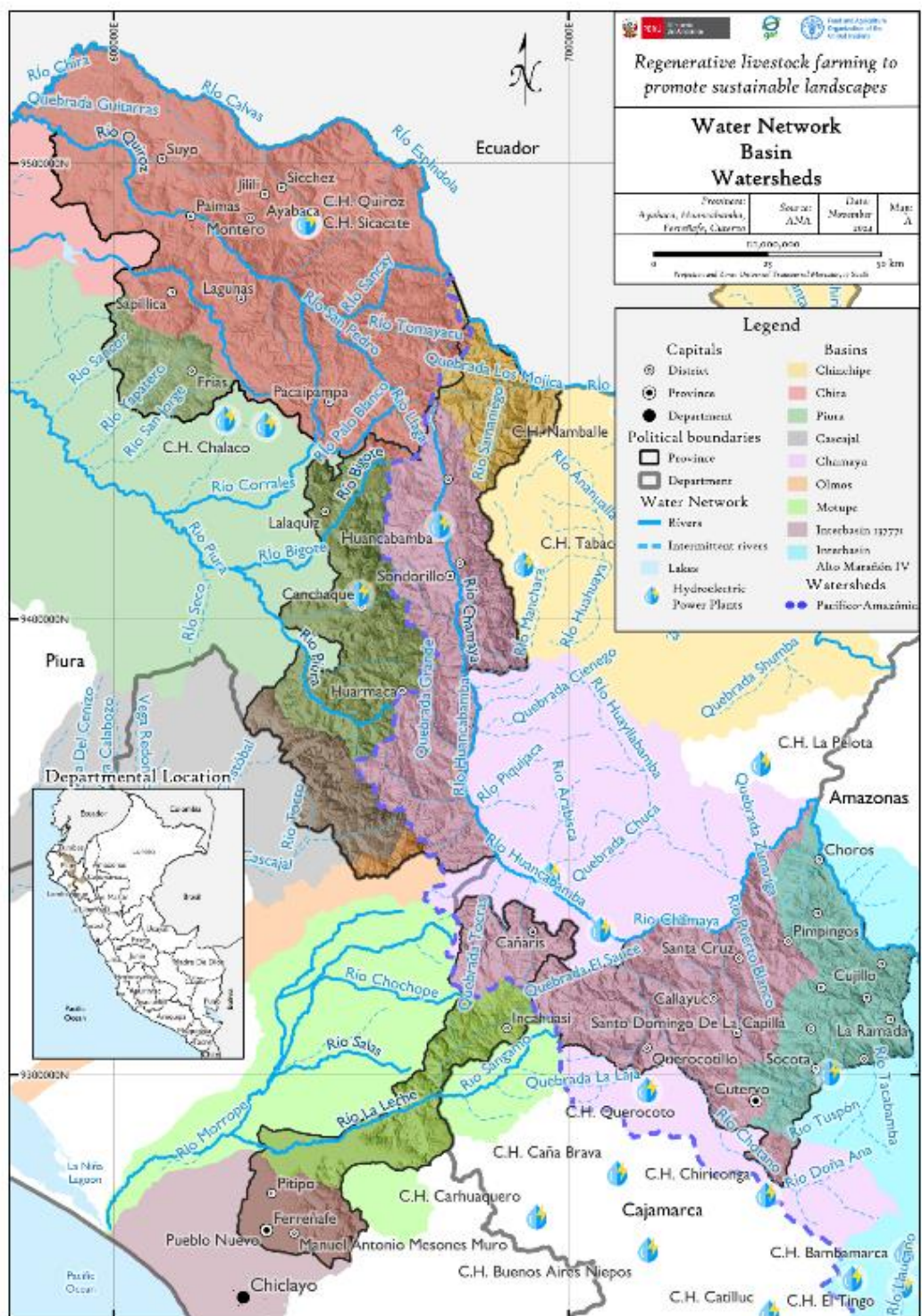


Source: Ministry of Culture-MINCUL. 2020. IN: General Map of Indigenous or Native Peoples, online. [Cited in August 2020]. Lima, Peru. The boundaries shown and the names and designations used on the maps in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its territories borders or limits.



Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics -INEI. 2018. IN: Final Results of the Economically Active Population 2017, online. [Cited in December 2018]. Lima, Peru. <https://censo2017.inei.gob.pe/resultados-definitivos-de-la-poblacion-economicamente-activa-2017/>

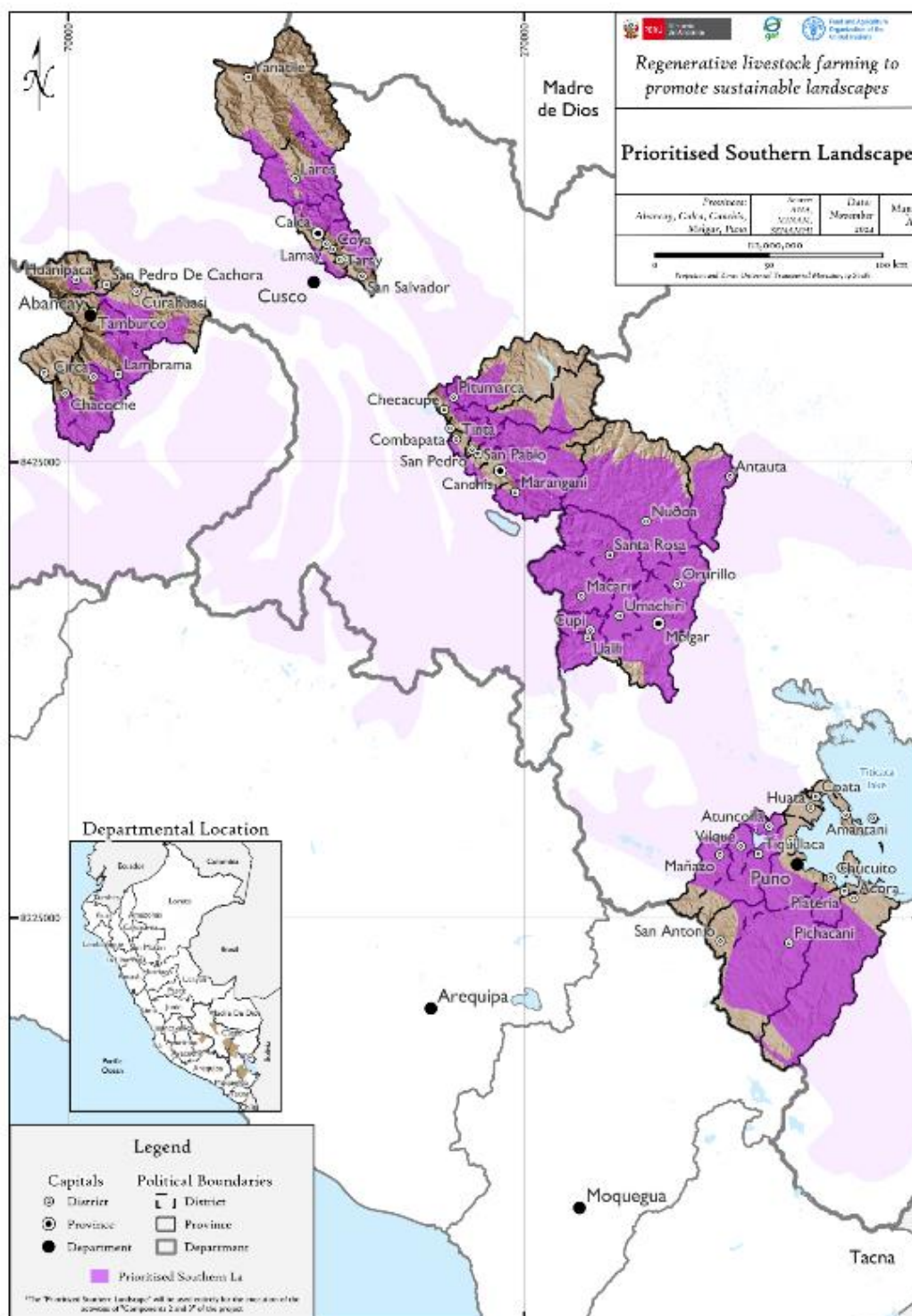
The boundaries shown and the names and designations used on the maps in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its territories borders or limits.



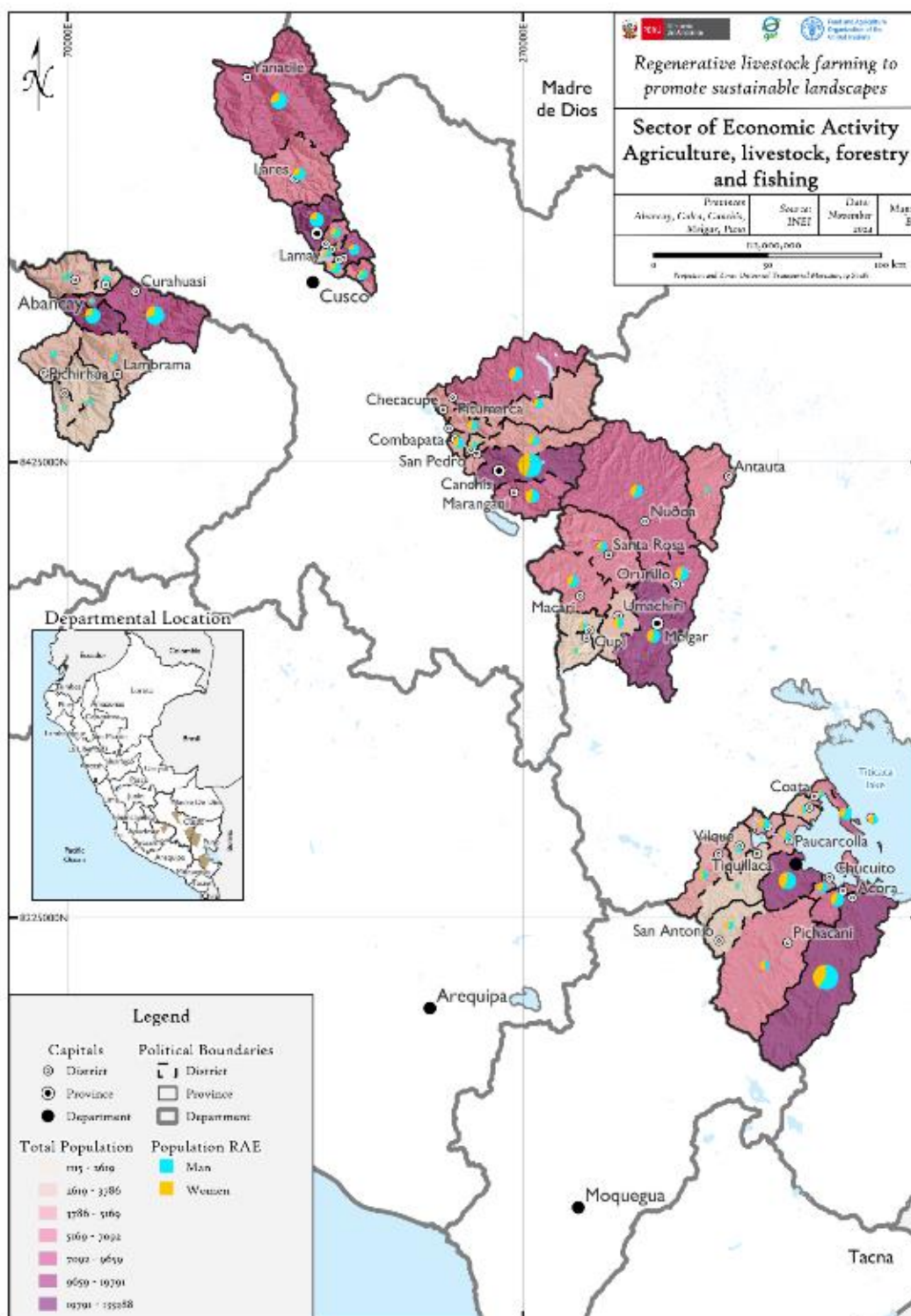
The boundaries shown and the names and designations used on the maps in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its territories borders or limits.

South landscape maps:

- Map 1 Prioritized South Landscape.
- Map 2 Indigenous peoples.
- Map 3 Sector of Economic Activity Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing
- Map 4 Natural ecosystems.
- Map 5 Water network, basins, watersheds.
- Map 6 Mining cadastre, mining liabilities, informal mining.

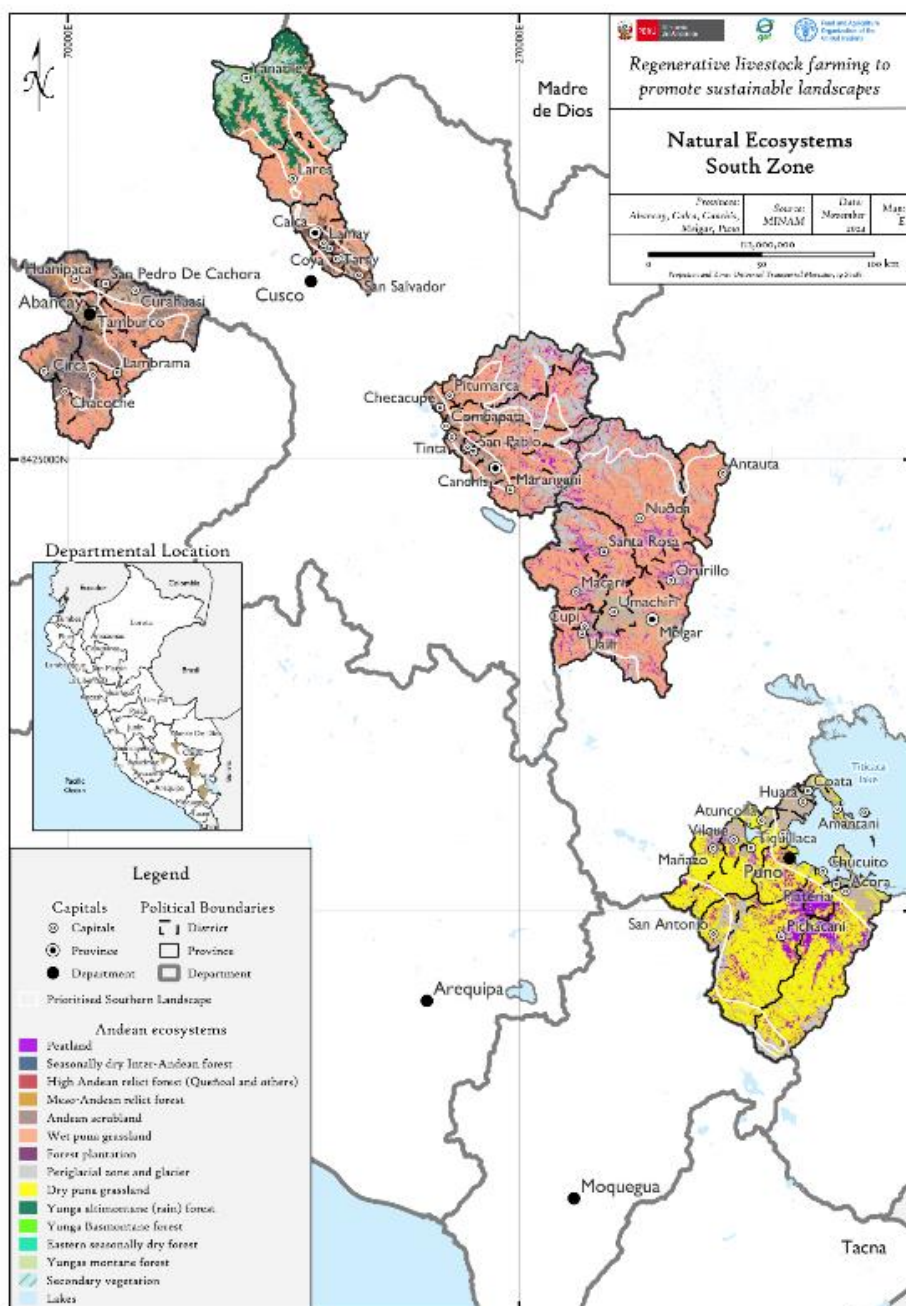


Source: Own elaboration not published. 2024. Prioritized Landscape. [Shapefile]. Lima, Peru. The boundaries shown and the names and designations used on the maps in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its territories borders or limits.



Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics -INEI. 2018. IN: Final Results of the Economically Active Population 2017, online. [Cited in December 2018]. Lima, Peru. <https://censo2017.inei.gob.pe/resultados-definitivos-de-la-poblacion-economicamente-activa-2017/>

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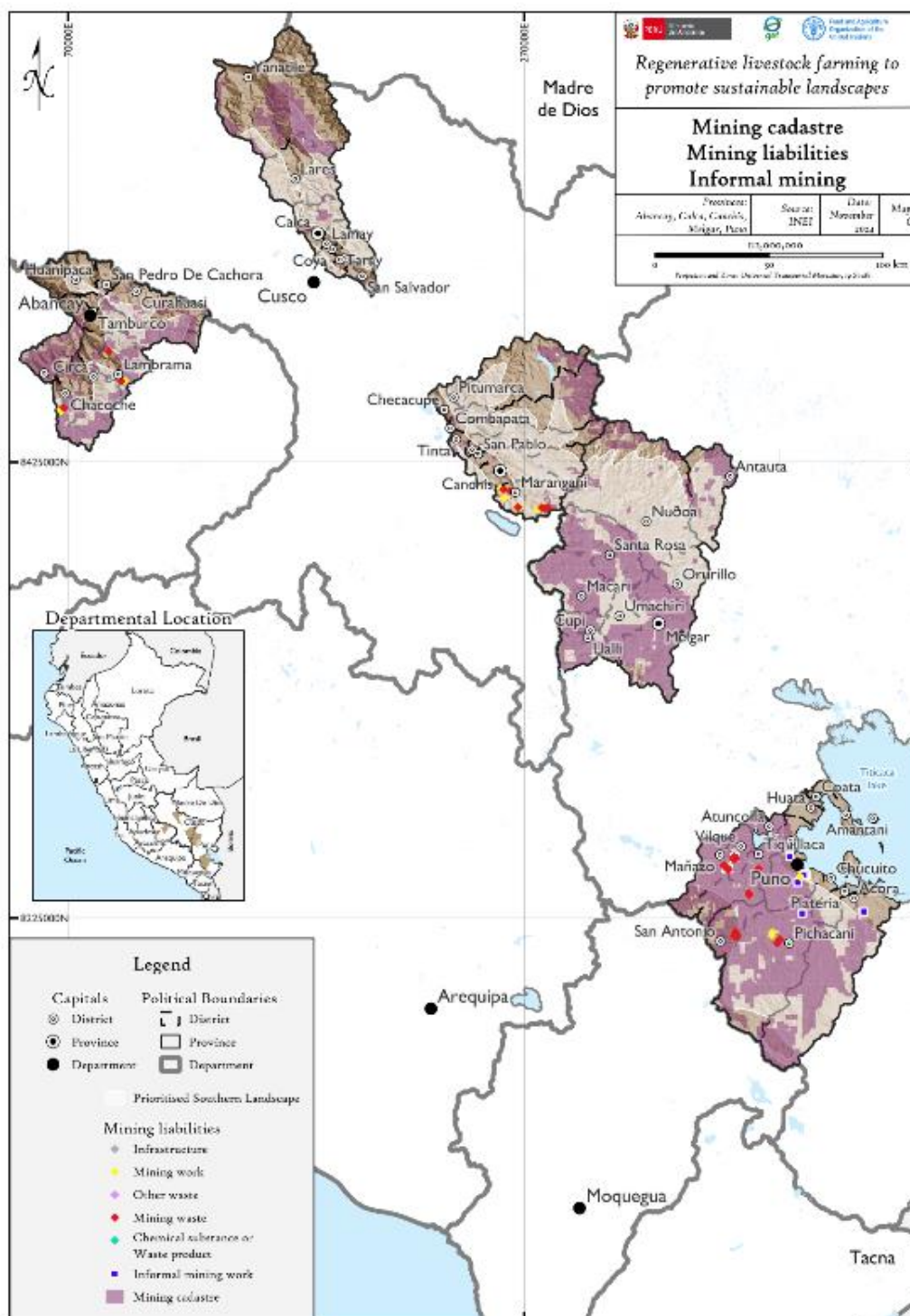
Source: Ministry of Environment - MINAM. 2019. National Map of Ecosystems of Peru. In: Descriptive memory. [Cited on May 24, 2019]. Lima, Peru.

https://sinia.minam.gob.pe/sites/default/files/sinia/archivos/public/docs/mapa_nacional_de_ecosistemas.pdf

Source: National Institute for Research in Glaciers and Mountain Ecosystems- INAIGEM. 2023. National Inventory of Bofedales. In: Descriptive memory. [Cited on May 22, 2023]. Lima, Perú.

https://sinia.minam.gob.pe/sites/default/files/archivos/public/docs/Inventario%20Nacional%20de%20Bofedales%20del%20Per%C3%BA_0.pdf

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Source: Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Institute-INGEMMET. 2013. IN: GEOCATMIN, online. [Cited on September 27, 2022]. Lima, Peru. <https://hub.arcgis.com/maps/ingemmet-peru::geocatmin-mapa-catastro-minero/explore?location=-12.998606%2C-71.447923%2C6.69&path=>

The boundaries shown and the names and designations used on the maps in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its territories borders or limits.

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

FAO [Framework for Environmental and Social Management](#) (FESM) establishes environmental and social performance requirements for FAO programming and implementation.

Overall Project/Programme Environmental and Social Risk Category (as per FPMIS):

 **Select Risk Classification**

Moderate

Environmental and Social Management Plan of the Project Regenerative Livestock Farming to Promote Sustainable Landscapes

I. Political, legal and regulatory framework

National regulatory framework:

The existing transversal environmental standards applicable to the 9 provinces in the area of intervention are of 03 types, laws, supreme decrees and chief, legislative, ministerial and vice-ministerial resolutions. A total of 30 environmental regulations on 07 relevant topics, protected natural areas (3), forest resources (5), water resources (9), soils (4), solid waste (2), agrarian sector (2), mining (1) and standards applicable to indigenous peoples (4).

Cross-cutting environmental standards		
Natural Protected Areas (3)	Law No. 26834	Law of Natural Protected Areas
	Supreme Decree No. 038-2001-AG	Regulations of the Law on Natural Protected Areas
	Supreme Decree No. 004-2010-MINAM	Request binding prior technical opinion in defense of the natural heritage of the Protected Natural Areas
Forest resources (5)	Law No. 29763	Forestry and Wildlife Law
	Supreme Decree No. 018-2015-MINAGRI	Forest Management Regulations
	Supreme Decree No. 019-2015-MINAGRI	Wildlife Management Regulations
	Supreme Decree No. 021-2015-MINAGRI	Regulations for Forest and Wildlife Management in Native and Peasant Communities
Water resources (9)	Law No. 29338	Water Resources Law and Regulations for the Delimitation of Marginal Strips
	Supreme Decree No. 001-2010-AG	Water Resources Law Regulations
	Law No. 32099	Protection, conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in the national territory
	Supreme Decree No. 004-2017-MINAM	Environmental Quality Standards (ECA) for Water and Establish Complementary Provisions
	Chief Resolution No. 106-2011-ANA	Issuance of the technical opinion to be issued by the National Water Authority in the evaluation procedures of environmental impact studies related to water resources
	Chief Resolution No. 224-2013-ANA	Regulations for the Granting of Authorizations for the Discharge and Reuse of Treated Wastewater

	Chief Resolution No. 090-2016-ANA	Common Terms of Reference for the water content to be complied with in the preparation of environmental studies
	Chief Resolution No. 068-2018-ANA	Methodology for the determination of the ICA-PE water quality index, applied to surface continental water bodies
	Legislative Resolution No. 26181	Convention on Biological Diversity adopted in Rio de Janeiro
Soils (4)	Supreme Decree No. 011-2017-MINAM	Environmental Quality Standards (ECA) for Soil
	Supreme Decree No. 012-2017-MINAM	Site Management Criteria Contaminated
	Ministerial Resolution No. 085-2014-MINAM	Guide for Soil Sampling and Guide for the Development of Soil Decontamination Plans
	Ministerial Resolution No. 034-2015-MINAM	Guide for the Preparation of Health and Environmental Risk Assessment Studies
Solid Waste (2)	Legislative Decree No. 1278	Law on Integrated Solid Waste Management
	Supreme Decree No. 014-2017-MINAM	Regulations of the Solid Waste Management Law
Agricultural Sector (2)	Supreme Decree No. 019-2012-AG	Regulations on Environmental Management of the Agricultural Sector
	Ministerial Resolution No. 0265-2012-AG	National Plan for Risk Management and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Agricultural Sector 2012-2021
Miner (1)	Supreme Decree No. 040-2014-EM	Environmental Protection and Management Regulations for Mining Exploitation, Beneficiation, General Work, Transport and Storage Activities
Standards applicable to Indigenous Peoples (4)	Law No. 29785	Law on the Right to Prior Consultation of Indigenous or Native Peoples
	Supreme Decree No. 001-2012-MC	Regulations of the Law on the Right to Prior Consultation of Indigenous or Native Peoples recognized in Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO)
	Ministerial Resolution No. 209-2015-MEM/DM	Administrative procedures in which the prior consultation process must be carried out
	Vice-Ministerial Resolution No. 013-2016-VMI-MC	Procedures for application of the provisions of the Fifteenth Supplementary Provision of the Regulations of Law 29785

Table 1: Cross-cutting environmental regulations applicable to the project area

International normative framework:

Peru has signed and ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (1993), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1994), the Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought (1996), the Sendai Framework for Action for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015), the Paris Agreement (2016), the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

and Convention 169 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

II. Site-specific baseline data

1. Physical environment:

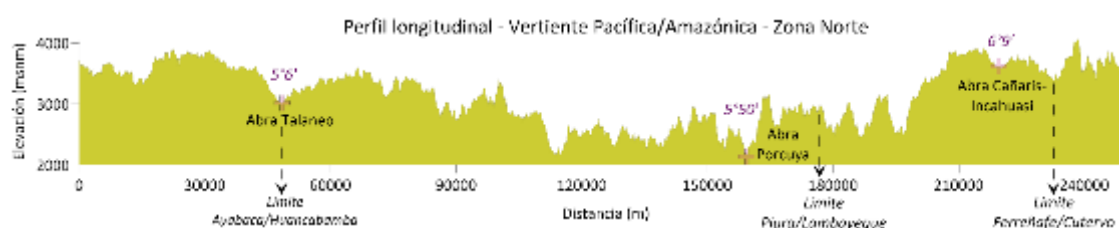
Topography and Andean Natural Ecosystems

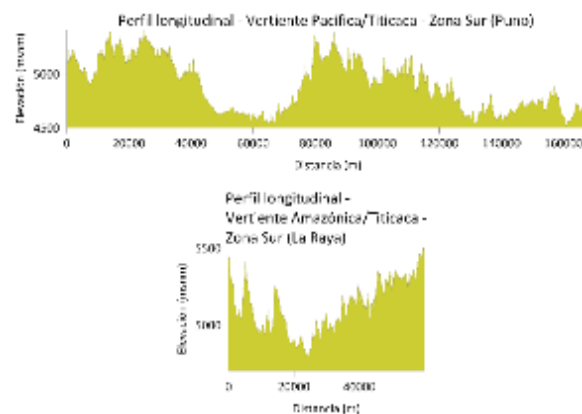
Ref: Descriptive Report and National Map of Ecosystems of Peru. MINAM 2019.

<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/informes-publicaciones/277146-mapa-nacional-de-ecosistemas-del-peru>

There are two differentiated territorial zones, developed in the northern and southern Peruvian Andes Mountain range, at altitudes that generate quite heterogeneous environmental conditions. The latitudinal difference close to the equatorial line of the 4 provinces of the northern zone (4°17'S to 6° 40'S) of intervention of the project is characterized by having very rainy and/or rainy effective precipitation, as well as semi-dry and temperate thermal efficiency of the climate, at altitudes ranging from 29 to 4074 meters above sea level. Therefore, it has greater climatic variability and greater diversity of natural ecosystems, 13 in total (wetlands; highland (pluvial) yunga forest, basimontane yunga forest; montane yunga forest; seasonally dry hill and mountain forests, plains, inter-Andean, riparian (algarrobal); western slope montane relict forest; jalca; Andean scrub and páramo)

The 5 provinces of the southern zone (latitudes from 12°30'S to 16°40'S) of intervention of the project are characterized by having effective rainy and semi-dry precipitation, as well as semi-frigid and cold thermal efficiency, at altitudes ranging from 940 to 6303 meters above sea level. It has 11 types of natural ecosystems (wetlands; highland (pluvial) yunga forest; seasonally dry inter-Andean and eastern forests; high Andean relict forest (Queñoal); meso-Andean relict forest; Andean scrub; humid, dry puna grassland; periglacial and glacial zone)





Climate

Ref: National Climate Classification Map, 2021 (National Meteorology and Hydrology Service- SENAMHI)

<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/senamhi/informes-publicaciones/2158106-climas-del-peru-mapa-de-clasificacion-climatica>

Peru's climate classification for the northern landscape identifies IPE: Very rainy, rainy and semi-dry, for the ICEH: Abundant humidity in all seasons of the year, with dry winter, for the IET: Temperate. For the southern landscape, the IPE: Rainy and Semi-dry, for the ICEH: autumn and dry winter, for the IET: Cold and Semi-frigid.

Landscape	Symbology	Effective precipitation (EPI)	Seasonal Moisture Concentration (ICEH)	Thermal Efficiency (IET)
North	A(r)B'	Very rainy	Abundant humidity in all seasons of the year	Temperate
	A(i)B'		With dry winter	
	B(i)B'	Rainy	Abundant humidity in all seasons of the year	
	B(r)B'		With dry winter	
	C(i)B'	Semidry	Abundant humidity in all seasons of the year	
	C(r)B'		With dry winter	
South	B(o,i)D'	Rainy	With dry autumn and dry winter	Semi-frigid
	B(o,i)C'		With dry winter	Cold
	C(i)C'	Semidry	With dry winter	

Table 1: Climate classification at the level of the prioritized landscape north and south

Soils

Ref: Edaphic regions Peru- ONERN

<https://www.midagri.gob.pe/portal/43-sector-agrario/suelo/330-clasificacion>

The soil information in Peru uses the edaphic regions, identifying for the northern zone 42.4% of soils "Cambisol eutrico - Vertisol eutrico" distributed in almost all of Ayabaca and the western part of Huancabamba. 24% of the northern zone has "Regosol eutrico - Cambisol eutrico" soil distributed in Ayabaca, Huancabamba and the central part of Cutervo. 18.2% have soil "Regosol eutrico - Calcisol haplico" located in the north-east of Cutervo. Other types of soils with less distribution in the northern zone are: "Eutric Leptosol - Lithic Outcrop" (12.2%) and "Haplic Arenosol - Haplic Solonchak" (3.2%).

The northern zone presents soils with a greater distribution of the type "Eutric Leptosol-Eutric Regosol-Lithic Outcrop" with 52.1%, present in the provinces of Abancay, Calca, Canchis and Melgar. The soils of the type "Leptosol districo-Andosol umbrico-Afloramiento litico" and "Regosol eutrico - Andosol molico" represent 19.3% present only in the province of Puno. Other

soils present in specific parts of the entire southern zone are: "Eutric Cambisol - Phaeozem haplico", "Eutric Leptosol-Kastanozem haplico-Lithic Outcrop", "Eutric Regosol - Eutric Cambisol" and "Distric Leptosol - Vitric Andosol", making up the remaining 28.6%.

Hydrography

Ref: Hydrographic Map of Peru 1970. National Water Authority (ANA)

<https://www.ana.gob.pe/normatividad/7-mapa-hidrografico-del-peru-0>

The northern landscape has a larger surface area on the Amazon watershed with 62%, with 2 hydrographic basins and the remaining area on the Pacific slope, with 2 hydrographic watersheds, with a total of 9 watersheds; the southern landscape has a larger area on the Titicaca watershed with 69%, with 2 hydrographic watersheds and the remaining area on the Amazonian watershed, with 4 watersheds.

Climate change

The climate risk assessment for the two areas of the project scope, carried out by the Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment (OCB), as of June 14, 2023, presents the classification of climate risk without project modulation as "Moderate", as well as the climate risk classification with project modulation as "Low".

Hazards, exposure, vulnerability and adaptive capacity, being identified for agricultural systems and the population within the scope of intervention, with precipitation and temperature trends, such as extreme events of storms, fires or floods, as well as drought.

2. Biological environment:

Andean ecological systems

Ref: Map of Andean Ecological Systems - CAN 2009

<https://sinia.minam.gob.pe/mapas/mapa-ecosistemas-andes-norte-centro>

The characterization of the Andean ecological systems for the two landscapes shows shrubs, forests, shrubby grasslands, only for the northern landscape the humid páramos and only for the southern landscape the puna, wetland/wetland and snow.

The Andean natural ecosystems identified that make up only the northern landscape are the western slope montane relict forest, páramo and jalca. The Andean natural ecosystems that make up only the southern landscape are the bofedal, periglacial zone, humid puna grasslands and dry puna. The Andean natural ecosystems that are present in the two landscapes are the seasonally dry inter-Andean forest and the Andean scrub.

Fauna

Ref: Supreme Decree No. 004-2014-MINAGRI-Update of the list of classification and categorization of legally protected threatened species of wildlife.

<https://www.midagri.gob.pe/portal/download/pdf/marcolegal/normaslegales/decretosupremos/2014/ds04-2014-minagri.pdf>

There are a total of 7 types of Andean fauna species, in the scope of the project's intervention, endemic and/or in danger of extinction that run through the prioritized landscapes of the project, of which only 3 species are present in the prioritized northern landscape, the yellow-tailed woolly, the white-winged guan and the Andean tapir; and only 2 species are typical of the prioritized southern landscape, the deer and the Andean ostrich. The northern and southern landscapes share 2 important species, the peregrine falcon and the Andean bear.

The Andean natural ecosystems that are part of the corridors for the prioritized northern landscape, for endemic and/or endangered species are montane forests, dry forests and the páramo zone (characteristic for the presence of fog). For the southern landscape, the

ecosystems presented by the corridors for these species of fauna are the Andean forests of the relict type with the presence of *Polylepis* sp., the Andean shrublands and the dry puna grasslands.

It was identified that there are threatened species in danger of extinction, which have recent research in specific areas, within the scope of intervention of the project, being the Pudu "*Pudella mephistophiles*" (<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/noticias/917024-la-primer-especie-viviente-de-pudu-del-siglo-xxi-habita-en-las-areas-naturales-protegidas-del-peru>), the Andean cat "*Leopardus jacobita*" (<https://repositorio.unap.edu.pe/handle/20.500.14082/5098>), the Andean puma "*Puma concolor*" and the Andean skunk "*Lycalopex culpaeus*" (<http://repositorio.unap.edu.pe/handle/20.500.14082/9609>), among the most outstanding species.

Ecosystems/ Species of fauna	Forests			Moor	Andean scrub	Bofedal	Dry Puna Grassland
	Montane	Dry	Andean				
<i>Lagothrix flavicauda</i> Yellow-tailed choro	T						
<i>Penelope albipennis</i> White-winged guan		T					
<i>Tapirus pinchaque</i> Andean tapir				T			
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> Peregrine falcon	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i> Andean bear			T	T			
<i>Hippocamelus antisensis</i> Andean deer/taruca			T		T		
<i>Rhea pennata</i> Andean ostrich/ Suri						T	T

Table 3: Fauna species present in Andean natural ecosystems of the prioritized northern and southern landscapes

Natural Protected Areas

Ref: Law of Natural Protected Areas No. 26834 MINAM.

Regulations of the Law on Natural Protected Areas. Supreme Decree No. 038-2001-AG

<https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/502481/110506428988342893520200131-11250-1paqasw.pdf?v=1580485650>

The entire area of intervention has 05 Natural Protected Areas (ANP), 07 buffer zones (ZA), 03 Regional Conservation Areas (ACR) and 13 Private Conservation Areas (ACP). Of the 9 provinces in the area of intervention, only Melgar does not have any type of ANP, ZA, ACR or ACP. In comparison, the northern zone has a greater number of protected areas, reaching 19, between ANP (03), ZA (4), ACR (2) and ACP (10), than the southern zone with a total of 09 protected areas between ANP (02), ZA (03), ACR (01) and ACP (03).

It is worth mentioning that Law No. 32099 on "Protection, conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in the national territory", in its final complementary provision, declares a list of 11 wetlands for their protection, conservation and management to be of national interest and

public necessity. Only 03 of them are within the scope of the project's intervention, 01 in the northern zone, the páramos of the department of Piura and 02 in the southern zone, in the province of Puno, Lake Titicaca and the Umayo Lagoon, located in the district of Atuncolla.

Areas	Department	Province	ANP	ZA	ACR	ACP
North	Piura	Ayabaca				Cuyo Cuchayo Forest
						Walnut Forest and Puente Forest
						Aypate Cloud Forest - Olleros
						Cloud Forests and Samanga Moors
		Huancabamba		National Shrine - Tabaconas Namballe	Salitral dry forests - Huarmaca North and South	Andean Lagoons and Moors of San José de Tapal
						Montane Forests and Chicuate Moors – Chinguelas
						The Forests of Dotor, Hualtaca, Pueblo Libre, La Jardina and Chorro Blanco
						Montane Forests and Huaricancha Moors
						The Overal and Palo Blanco Forests
	Lambayeque	Ferreñafe	Historic Sanctuary - Pomac Forest	X		
			Wildlife Refuge - Laquipampa	X		
	Cajamarca	Cutervo	North and South Cutervo National Park	X	Inter-Andean dry forests of Cutervo	Cujillo Communal
South	Apurimac	Abancay	National Sanctuary of Ampay	X		
	Cusco	Decal		Manu National Park		Hatun Queuña-Quishuarani Ccollana
						Seven Falls - Qanchis Paccha
		Canchis			Ausangate	
	Puno	Melgar				
		Puno	Titicaca National Reserve	X		

Table 1: Protected areas in the 9 provinces of the study area

Greater land use capacity

Ref: Supreme Decree No. 005-2022 MIDAGRI- Land classification regulations for their capacity for greater use.

<https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/3094866/DECRETO%20SUPREMO%20N%C2%B0%200005-2022-MIDAGRI.pdf.pdf>

The northern landscape presents 53.7% of its territory for forest production in the mountains with low agrological quality, 46.3% for natural and/or temporary pastures, as well as clean crops with low agrological quality.

The southern landscape presents in 81.5% of its territory pastures with low (58.2%), medium (17.4%) and erosion risk (5.9%). 7.7% for clean crops with low to medium agrological quality. It is characterized by areas marked by denuded glacial mountain slopes, with very poor vegetation cover limited by the soil and with a risk of erosion in 5.6% of its territory. Finally, only 5.2% of the southern landscape has forest production in the mountains.

N°	Land Use Capacity - Protection	Landscape	
		N	S
1	Pastures - cultivation in Limpio, both of low agrological quality	T	
2	Temporary Pastures - Clean crops, both of Low agrological quality, crops require supplementary irrigation	T	
3	Pastures, of Medium agrological quality - clean cultivation, of Low agrological quality	T	
4	Forest Production in Sierra - Pastures, both of Low Agrological Quality	T	
5	Forest production in the Sierra - cultivation in Limpio, both of low agrological quality	T	T
6	Clean Cultivation - Pastures, both of Low and Medium agrological quality		T
7	Pastures of low agrological quality		T
9	Pastures of Medium Agrological Quality and at Risk of Erosion		T
10	Forest Production in the Sierra, of Low Agrological Quality		T
11	On glacial mountain slopes		T
12	In areas with soil limitations and risk of erosion		T
13	In denuded areas or with very poor vegetation cover		T

Table 2: Capacity for greater land use at the level of the prioritized landscape north and south

Degradation

Ref: Degradation Map Peru- 2022

<https://repositoriodigital.minam.gob.pe/bitstream/handle/123456789/653/Mapa-Nacional-de-%c3%81reas-Degradadas-Terrestres.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

MINAM's 2022 degradation map indicates that 55.1% of degradation is due to "Fragmentation", 29.6% due to "Loss of Land Productivity" (PPN) and 10.9% due to "Vegetation Cover Change" (CCV).

Differentiating between northern and southern zones, the northern zone presents as the second type of greatest degradation by CCV and the southern zone presents as the second type of greater degradation by "Loss". Other types of degradation present in minimal percentages are "PPN and CCV", "PPN and fragmentation" and "PPN and Loss".

Environmental management:

The information reviewed reveals that several beds face serious deficiencies. In Puno, the Comptroller General's office detected unsanitary conditions in the municipal farm of Ayaviri, located in the province of Melgar, which generates significant risks to the health of workers, users and consumers due to the possible contamination of meat products and viscera offered in the place¹¹.

On the other hand, in Lake Titicaca, discharges of effluents from municipal beds have been reported¹², as well as discharges from mining activities and urban wastewater into the Ramis, Ilave, Huancané and Coata rivers.¹³ These sources of pollution endanger the livelihoods of local communities. There is a high probability that crops and livestock in these areas will be exposed to heavy metals, affecting food security.

3. Socioeconomic and cultural environment:

Demographic dynamics

Ref.: Final Results - National Census 2017

<https://censo2017.inei.gob.pe/resultados-definitivos-de-los-censos-nacionales-2017/>

The demographic dynamics by five-year groups at the provincial level show higher percentages for both areas from the groups "From 5 to 9 years old" to "From 20 to 24 years old", being for the north 38.4% and for the south 35.7%

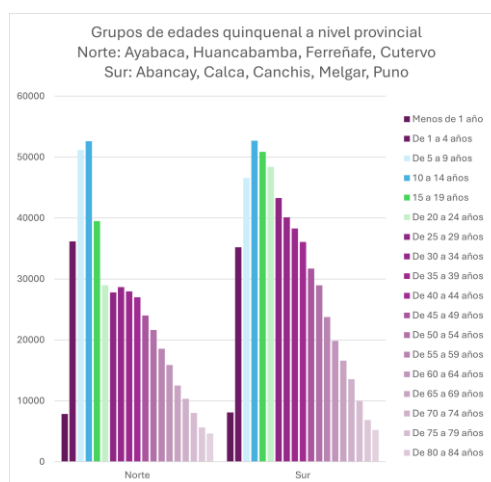


Figure 1: Five-Year Age Group Bars at the Provincial Level (left) North, (right) South
The rural demographic pyramid at the departmental level of the northern zone shows a stable structure

¹¹ Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic, Report 026-2019-CG-GCOC. Available in <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/contraloria/noticias/497569-026-2019-cg-gcoc-puno-contraloria-evidencia-condiciones-insalubres-en-camal-municipal-en-ayaviri>

¹² <https://www.defensoria.gob.pe/actividades/pediremos-informacion-tras-constatar-contaminacion-de-rio-ilave-en-puno/>

¹³ Multisectoral Commission for the Prevention and Environmental Recovery of Lake Titicaca and its Tributaries. Study on the Environmental Quality of the Titicaca Basin. <https://www.minam.gob.pe/puno/wp-content/uploads/sites/55/2014/02/ESTUDIO-DEL-ESTADO-DE-LA-CALIDAD-AMBIENTAL-CUENCA-DEL-TITICACA..pdf>
SPDA Environmental News. Puno: 34 people have arsenic and mercury from consuming water contaminated <https://www.actualidadambiental.pe/puno-34-personas-presentan-arsenico-y-mercurio-por-consumir-agua-contaminada/#:~:text=Puno%3A%2034%20personas%20presentan%20ars%C3%A9nico,agua%20contaminada%20%7C%20SPDA%20Actualidad%20Ambiental&text=Un%20estudio%20ambiental%20revela%20que,de%20agua%20del%20r%C3%ADo%20Coata.>

The rural demographic pyramid at the departmental level of the southern zone shows a regressive structure, which refers to a decrease in birth rates and a high percentage of elderly people. While the progressive northern demographic pyramid, which refers to a high birth rate and a short life expectancy

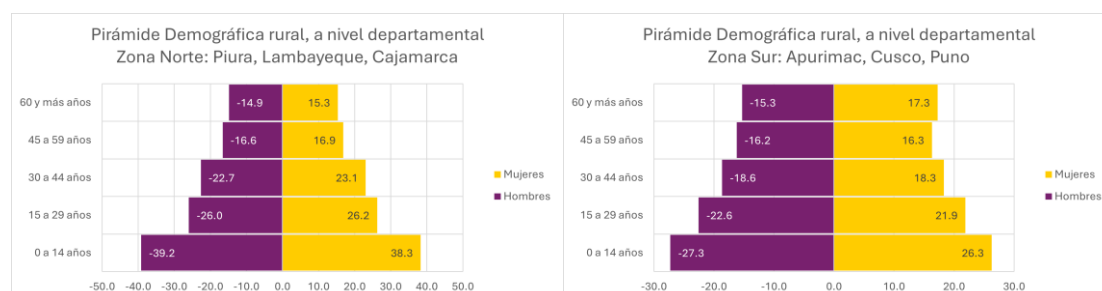


Figure 2: Rural demographic pyramids at the departmental level: Zone (left) North, (right) South

Human Development Index

Ref: UNDP Human Development Index

<https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/Country-Profiles/es/PER.pdf>

According to the 2019 human development index carried out by the UNDP, the minimum life expectancy at birth for both areas within the scope of the project is 64 years and the maximum is 81 years for the north and 78 years for the south. As for the minimum per capita family income for the northern zone is S./ 51.8, for the southern zone it is S./ 97.6, compared to the maximum which is S./ 787.4 for the northern zone and S./ 1230.3 for the southern zone. On average, the human development index for the northern zone is 0.30 and for the southern zone 0.36.

Branch of Economic Activity

Ref: 2019 INEI Census- Peru

<https://m.inei.gob.pe/estadisticas/indice-tematico/economia/>

According to the 2019 Census, carried out by the INEI, it is identified that 59.3% of the population is dedicated to the Branch of Economic Activity of "Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing" in the northern zone, and 28.4% respectively for the southern zone. It should be noted that the representation of women for the aforementioned RAE in the northern zone is 15.8% and for the southern zone it is 37.3%

Other activities to which both areas are dedicated are "Commerce, repair of automotive vehicles and motorcycles", "Retail trade" and "Education".

Mining

Ref: GEOCATMIN Geoserver Database

<https://geocatmin.ingemmet.gob.pe/geocatmin/index.html>

The informal mining work in the northern zone identifies 422 points for metallic substances such as gold, copper and silver. Likewise, for non-metallic substances, clays and salt. The types of deposits are alluvial, quarrying, disseminated, salt and vein. The methods of exploitation are by quarries, dredgers, underground mines/sinkholes and salt flats. For the southern zone, the presence of informal mining work was identified, only in the province of Puno 80 points for types of metallic substances, such as gold, and for non-metallic substances, gypsum, calcite, sand, clays and stone (construction).

The mining liabilities for the northern zone identify 16 points and for the southern zone 169, for both of the mining infrastructure, labor and waste type, likewise, in both they are usually mine entrances, mine clearance, tailings and pits.

Gender gaps and violence against women

Inequity in gender participation in food systems: In recent decades, women's participation in agricultural activity has increased at the national level, and by 2022 they represent 33.4% of producers (INEI, 2022); ¹⁴with Puno being the region with the highest percentage of women agricultural producers (39.8%), followed by Cajamarca (35.6%). Apurímac (31.5%), Cusco (30.6%), Lambayeque (30.5%) and Piura (23.3%) (INEI, 2014).¹⁵ Based on the Registry of Agricultural Producers, it is estimated that 54% of Puno are women, followed by Apurímac (47.5%) (MINAGRI, 2024).¹⁶

Access to land and natural resources: On average, women agricultural producers own 1.8 hectares of agricultural land and 2.8 hectares of non-agricultural land, while men own 3 and 4 hectares respectively (INEI, 2023), with the largest gaps in Apurímac and Puno. Puno is one of the regions nationwide with the highest percentage of agricultural area led by women, which reaches 34.4%, followed by Lambayeque (26.2%), Cajamarca (23.9%), Apurímac (23.4%), Cusco (23.4%) and Piura (21.1%), the latter below the national average of 22.6% (INEI, 2014).

Membership in productive organizations: In 2022, according to the National Agricultural Survey, only 6.7% of agricultural producers reported belonging to an organization, cooperative or association, of which 23.8% are women and 76.2% men.

Illiteracy: Gender gaps in the illiteracy rate increase from the age of 30 and reach the highest value in the age group of 60 years and over, where the illiteracy rate for women (23.4%) is four times higher than that of men (6.4%), with the highest illiteracy rate observed in native women living in rural areas (28%).

Indigenous mother tongue as a factor of exclusion: The percentage of women agricultural producers with an original mother tongue in the southern landscape of intervention far exceeds the national average of 41.9%, in Puno (93.4%), Apurímac (90.4%) and Cusco (83.8%). Likewise, the indigenous mother tongue (Quechua, Aymara) plays an important role as a factor of social exclusion to the detriment of women engaged in agriculture (CIES, 2017).¹⁷

Coverage, acceptance, and limited access to financing mechanisms: Over the past few decades, men's and women's access to the formal financial system has increased, and by 2022, 50.4% of women nationwide had access, with a gap of 2.7 percentage points in favor of men.

Workload: The INEI (2023) as of 2010 estimates that women work a little more than 9 hours per week more than men, which places them in a situation of permanent "time poverty", and their time available for rest, leisure or other activities is reduced. Women in rural areas have

¹⁴ Situation of Rural Women, 2022. INEI, 2023. Available in https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1932/libro.pdf

¹⁵ Gender inequities in agricultural activity. INEI. Lima, 2014. Available in https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1185/libro.pdf

¹⁶ MIDAGRI: Peru has almost one million women who are agricultural producers. Press release. Available in <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/midagri/noticias/917227-midagri-peru-cuenta-con-casi-un-millon-de-mujeres-que-son-productoras-agrarias>

¹⁷ Gender Gaps in Peruvian Agriculture César del Pozo - UNLP-CBC

a higher workload and spend 29 hours on paid work and 47 hours on unpaid work, compared to men, who spend 44 and 20 hours, respectively.

Violence against women: Between 2014 and 2023, the prevalence rate of physical violence against women at the national level decreased by 5.4 percentage points in urban areas and 4.3 in rural areas, maintaining a similar trend in the area of intervention. However, in the same period, the rate of sexual violence increased in Cusco and Lambayeque, registering increases of 5 and 1 percentage point, respectively. In the prioritized area, as of 2023 Apurímac (40.6%) is the region with the highest percentage of women who have suffered physical violence at some point by their husband or partner, followed by Cusco (34.8%) and Puno (33.5%). In the field, these regions also lead the figures for psychological and sexual violence. As of 2023, the age groups with the highest percentage of women physically abused are adolescents and young people between 15 and 29 years old, and women in the low and very low quintile; while women aged 40 and over and without a spouse (divorced, separated or widowed), lead the figures for psychological or verbal violence and sexual violence (INEI, 2023 Demographic and Family Health Survey).

Indigenous peoples

Ref: Database of indigenous or native peoples

<https://bdpi.cultura.gob.pe/mapa-interactivo>

According to information from the Ministry of Culture, the area of intervention is inhabited by the Quechua peoples in the provinces of Ferreñafe, Abancay, Canchis, Calca, Melgar and Puno; Aymara and Uro in the province of Puno; and the Amazonian indigenous Matsigenka people in the province of Calca.

The population with an indigenous mother tongue in the area of intervention amounts to 34% of the total, with a marked concentration in the southern landscape, especially in the provinces of Puno and Melgar in the Puno region, where it reaches 77.8% and 69% of the total of each province respectively. It should be noted that, in the northern landscape, the province of Ferreñafe in the Lambayeque region is home to 73% of the population of indigenous speakers.

The most widely spoken native language in the prioritized area is Quechua in both landscapes and a minority percentage of Aymara, Uro and Matsigenka in the southern landscape.

The percentage of women agricultural producers with an indigenous mother tongue in the southern landscape of intervention far exceeds the national average of 41.9%, in Puno (93.4%), Apurímac (90.4%) and Cusco (83.8%); while in the northern landscape in Lambayeque it reaches 6.5% and in Piura and Cajamarca it does not exceed 1%. In the case of men, the percentages are slightly lower than those observed in women (INEI, 2014).

The percentage of young people who learned to speak a native language in their childhood has a downward trend, and between 2010 and 2022 it decreased by 1.8 and 1.5 percentage points for women and men, respectively.

Cultural heritage

Ref: Cultural Heritage

<https://geoportal.cultura.gob.pe/mapa/portal>

<https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Primer-Reporte-del-Inventario-Nacional-del-Patrimonio-Natural.pdf>

Information from the Ministry of Culture locates 640 archaeological sites within the two areas of the project, with the southern zone having the largest number with 70.8%, mainly located in the provinces of Canchis and Abancay. In the northern zone, the province with the largest number of archaeological sites is Ferreñafe.

Zone	Province	Archaeological sites (quantity)	
		provincial	zone
North	Ayabaca	4	187
	Huancabamba	28	
	Ferreñafe	117	
	Cutervo	38	
South	Abancay	119	453
	Decal	74	
	Canchis	147	
	Melgar	72	
	Puno	41	

Table 4: Archaeological sites at the provincial level by northern and southern zone

Basic services

Ref.: Final Results - National Census 2017

<https://censo2017.inei.gob.pe/resultados-definitivos-de-los-censos-nacionales-2017/>

The analysis of the origin of the water used in the home at the level of prioritized landscapes with information from the INEI 2019 CENSUS, for the northern prioritized landscape, 31% comes from "Public network inside the house", 20.5% comes from "Public network outside the house", 47.6% comes from "pylon or pool for public use", "well (groundwater)", "river, ditch, lake, lagoon", or "spring". For the southern prioritized landscape, 84.3% comes from "pylon or pool for public use", 8.2% from "public network inside the house", 7.1% from "spring or puquio".

Origin of the water used in the home	North	South
Public network inside the home	31.0	8.2
Public network outside the house, but inside the building	20.5	0.2
Pylon or pool for public use	12.6	84.3
Tanker truck or other similar	0.1	0.0
Well (groundwater)	13.4	0.0
Spring or puquio	8.1	7.1
River, ditch, lake, lagoon	13.4	0.1
Other	0.4	0.1
Neighbor	0.4	0.0

Table 5: Basic services, access to water at the landscape level prioritized north and south

The information of the hygienic service of the house for the north (32.9%) and south (35.1%) landscape is connected to a "River, ditch, canal or similar". Only for the northern landscape, 19.9% have "public drainage network inside the house" and 18% "outside the house". Only for the southern landscape, 19.4% are presented with "Latrine (with treatment)" and 18.4% with "Public drainage network inside the house".

Connecting the toilet in the house	North	South
Public drainage network inside the house	19.9	18.4
Public drainage network outside the house, but inside the building	18.0	7.4
Septic tank, septic tank or biodigester	1.2	3.3
Latrine (with treatment)	12.4	19.4
Cesspool or black well	0.6	3.5
River, ditch, canal or similar	32.9	35.1
Open or outdoor field	11.8	8.0
Other	3.1	4.9

Table 6: Basic service, sanitation at the landscape level prioritized north and south

Environmental and social risk matrix

Site-specific activities	Potential risk (briefly describe the risks identified in line with the environmental and social safeguards activated in the checklist)	Mitigation measures (briefly describe the mitigation measures for the given risk).	Implementation mechanisms (parties responsible for the implementation of these mitigation measures)	Follow-up mechanisms (parties responsible for follow-up activities and the timing of activities or the frequency with which they should be carried out)	Calendar/frequency of activities	Implementation and monitoring costs linked to results-based budgeting
ESS1 Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural resources						
1.1 Could the project lead to a change in land use, fragmentation, conversion or degradation of habitats (water and/or land)?	Particularly in the northern intervention landscape, the promotion of financial and non-financial incentives to encourage regenerative livestock farming could inadvertently incentivize the expansion of the agricultural frontier if clear intervention criteria are not established and communicated adequately.	Exclusion list: The project will not finance the purchase of livestock, nor the intervention in areas with a recent change of use (less than 10 years), nor the change of forest cover or natural grasslands Demonstration pilots and comprehensive management plans: • They will be carried out in livestock areas that have undergone a change of use at least 10 years before the intervention of the project. • They will promote a sustainable approach, optimizing the	Coordinators of Comps. 1, 2, 3 and 4 North and South Landscape Facilitators	Specialist in Climate Change and Environmental Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Means of verification: Pilots and comprehensive management plans Reports on strengthening governance platforms and natural resource control and	Year 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 According to the implementation schedule of demonstration pilots and comprehensive management plans (Comp. 3) According to the schedule of processes to strengthen governance platforms, committees for the control and surveillance of natural resources, promotion of financial and non-	Budget foreseen in Comp. 3 (demonstration pilots and integrated management plans, environmental and social management plans) Budget foreseen in Comp. 1, 2, 3 and 4 (processes to strengthen governance platforms and committees for the control and surveillance of natural resources,

		management of existing livestock, preventing the overexploitation of ecosystems. • They will incorporate measures for the management of conflicts between livestock farmers and threatened wildlife (especially threatened fauna) The project will promote control and surveillance of deforestation, with constant monitoring and application of regulations preserving ecosystems (Comp. 1) Local people will be sensitized to the environmental and carbon footprint of food, and the relationship between ecosystem health, food security and sustainable livelihoods, threatened wildlife (Comp. 4)		surveillance committees Environmental and carbon footprint campaign reports Reports on the promotion/implementation of financial and financial incentives Tracking: Year 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Periodicity: biannual	financial incentives, campaigns on environmental and carbon footprint, relationship between ecosystem health and food security, threatened wildlife (Comp. 1, 2, 3, 4)	promotion of financial and non-financial incentives, campaigns on environmental footprint)
1.2 Could the project include activities in marine or terrestrial areas that are or may become legally protected?	The development of livestock in natural protected areas (NPAs) could increase the risk of biodiversity loss due to the expansion of the agricultural	Exclusion list: the project will not intervene in national or regional protected natural areas. As part of the demonstration pilots and comprehensive management plans	Coordinators of Comps. 1, 2, 3 and 4 North and South Landscape Facilitators	Specialist in Climate Change and Environmental Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	Year 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 According to the implementation schedule of demonstration pilots and comprehensive	Budget foreseen in Comp. 3 (demonstration pilots and integrated management plans, environmental and

	frontier, affecting forests or ecosystems of high conservation value and the values of flora and fauna they contain; as well as increase the transmission of diseases from cattle to wild species.	located in buffer zones, it will coordinate with SERNANP and the Headquarters of the ANPs to ensure compliance with the necessary procedures. The participation of SERNANP and the ANP Headquarters will be convened, in the governance platforms and processes supported by the project for updating policies, territorial planning instruments, promotion of financial and non-financial incentives, awareness campaigns on environmental and carbon footprint, involving the districts with the presence of ANPs and their ZAs		Means of verification: Technical Assistance Programme Implementation Agenda Agenda and Reports Pilots and comprehensive management plans List of forest and pasture species adapted to the conditions of the intervention landscapes Tracking: Year 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Periodicity: biannual	management plans (Comp. 3) According to the schedule of processes to strengthen governance platforms, update policies, territorial planning instruments, promotion of financial and non-financial incentives, campaigns on environmental and carbon footprint (Comp. 1, 2, 3, 4)	social management plans) Budget foreseen in Comp. 1, 2, 3 and 4 (processes to strengthen governance platforms, update policies, territorial planning instruments, promotion of financial and non-financial incentives, campaigns on environmental footprint)
1.3 Could the project include any field activities related to agroforestry, forest plantations, harvesting or management of forest resources (native or planted) for timber and	As part of the Technical Assistance Program, Demonstration Pilots, Integrated Management Plans, the use of exotic forest species (e.g., eucalyptus and	As part of the Technical Assistance Program, Demonstration Pilots, Comprehensive Management Plans, the following will be considered: •Promote the use of species from the area with good adaptation (for example in	Comp. 3 Coordinator North and South Landscape Facilitators	Specialist in Climate Change and Environmental Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	Year 2, 3 and 4 According to the implementation schedule of demonstration pilots and comprehensive management plans According to the project's	Budget foreseen in Comp. 3 (technical assistance program, demonstration pilots and integrated management plans, environmental and social management plans)

non-timber uses (e.g. collection of seeds, spices, honey, mushrooms, bushmeat)?	pine that already exist in the areas) that are not adapted to drought conditions or that may have allelopathic effects could be promoted. The installation of exotic pastures of higher productivity or rapid growth but that do not comply with INIA and SENASA guidelines could also be promoted (for example, the kikuyo <i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> that had an invasive behavior when introduced into the Andean area)	the north: alder, queñua, willow, fig, llullo, walnut) •Participatory identification of forest and pasture species appropriate to the conditions in the intervention landscapes •Promotion and training in wildlife conflict management measures and strategies (especially endangered wildlife) Exclusion list: the project will not promote the use or finance the installation of exotic forest species, or pastures that do not comply with INIA and SENASA guidelines; or the introduction of new livestock breeds for the area of intervention. Procurement processes will comply with the project exclusion list		Means of verification: Technical Assistance Programme Implementation Agenda and Reports Pilots and comprehensive management plans List of forest and pasture species adapted to the conditions of the intervention landscapes Tracking: Year 2, 3 and 4 Periodicity: biannual	procurement process schedule	Planned administrative budget for the project's procurement processes
1.5 Could the project provide or lead to the use of non-native species, varieties or breeds (terrestrial or aquatic)? Or Is there a risk that (agro) biodiversity will be lost due to monoculture?						
1.8 Could the project use genetic resources for (commercial) research or development, including those of indigenous peoples or local communities, and/or associated	As part of the improvements planned for the sustainable and inclusive management of livestock landscapes, in favor of local populations including	As part of the Technical Assistance Programme, the conservation and good use of traditional resources and knowledge will be promoted through training in sustainable agricultural and forestry practices, sustainable use of natural resources, restoration of ecosystem	Coordinators of Comp. 3 and 4 Social Safeguards Specialist North and South Landscape Facilitators	Specialist in Climate Change and Environmental Safeguards Specialist in Gender and Social Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	Year 2, 3, 4 and 5 Training according to the Technical Assistance Program schedule Environmental and social management plans in accordance with the implementation schedule of	Budget foreseen in Comp. 3 and 4 (Program of technical assistance and systematization of experiences, compliance with procedures for the protection of traditional knowledge)

traditional knowledge, for which prior informed consent or mutually agreed terms are required?	indigenous peoples, the project will promote the rescue, use and dissemination of traditional knowledge related to climate change adaptation, sustainable livestock management and climate prediction, which will be integrated into demonstration pilots, integrated management plans, plans to give added value, and will be disseminated through the Technical Assistance Program and Agroclimatic Roundtables (Comp.3); as well as in the processes of systematization of experiences and their dissemination in regional and PISA platforms (Comp. 4).	services, access to appropriate technologies and the creation of responsible market networks. (Comp. 3) As part of the Technical Assistance Program and the systematization processes, participants will be informed about national and international regulations for the protection of traditional knowledge and their property rights of such knowledge, the mechanisms for the protection of collective knowledge provided for in Law 27811, the scope and nature of the proposed use for knowledge, ancestral practices and knowledge and the possible consequences of their use (Comp. 3 and 4) The procedure for FPIC to consult indigenous peoples on the use of their traditional knowledge will be applied (Comp. 3 and 4) The project will apply this regulation in the formulation of demonstration pilots,	Means of verification: FPIC Proceedings Other tools for the protection of traditional knowledge, if applicable Agenda and Implementation Reports of the Technical Assistance Programme Environmental and social management plans Systematization reports Tracking: Year 2, 3, 4 and 5 Periodicity: biannual	demonstration pilots and different plans planned FPIC when the pilots, plans, systematization of experiences involve resources or knowledge of indigenous peoples (involves informative meetings, consultation, follow-up meetings of agreements during the execution of the project)	FPIC (for 6 pilots + 35 comprehensive management plans + 44 plans to give added value. Reference cost for 1 FPIC \$5,600 dollars) \$476,000 dollars. The amount covers the cost of FPIC listed in questions 1.8, 8.1, 8.2, and 9.2. Detail of the reference cost for 1 FPIC: \$ 5,600 dollars Informational meetings and workshops (1 per year x 4 years x 1 group/community): - Materials (4 workshops): \$160 dollars - Local Quechua/Aymara Community Translator (5 days x \$30/day): \$150 dollars - Community-prepared snacks (50 people x 5 days x \$8/person): \$2,000 - Project Staff Travel (\$300 ticket - transportation x 1 initial workshop + 5 days x \$150/day x 2 people): \$1,800
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	This knowledge could be used by its owners and by other groups of local population for production for self-consumption and sale of surpluses, or for primary processing processes (e.g. alpaca fibre, handicrafts)	integrated management plans and plans to give added value (Comp. 3), in the processes of systematization and dissemination of lessons learned, and will ensure that its allies to improve access to markets also comply with this regulation (Comp. 4)				Consultation workshop: - Materials (1 consultation): \$40 dollars - Local translator from the Quechua/Aymara community (2 days x \$30/day): \$60 dollars - Community-prepared snacks (50 people x 2 days x \$8/person): \$800 Travel (2 days x \$150/day x 2 people): \$600 dollars
1.9 Could (processed) natural resource commodities be procured in the context of the project? For example, primary suppliers/retailers who buy harvested timber, gravel, or sand?	As part of the demonstration pilots and integrated management plans that are supported by the project from Comp. 3, wood and other local materials may be required for the installation of animal sheds, pastures, seeds for seedlings and guano as fertilizer for pastures.	For the implementation of the demonstration pilots and comprehensive management plans: • Promote sustainable resource management systems, as well as the promotion of agroecological practices that optimize productivity without degrading natural resources. • In the procurement processes, measures will be considered to verify the legal origin of products from natural resources, including their production under sustainable practices (rules of handling, use,	Comp. 3 Coordinator North and South Landscape Facilitators	Specialist in Climate Change and Environmental Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Means of verification: ToR and procurement documents Permits, authorizations or other documents that ensure the legal origin of products from natural resources	Year 2, 3 and 4 According to the procurement process schedule According to the implementation schedule of demonstration pilots and comprehensive management plans	Budget foreseen in Comp. 3 (demonstration pilots and integrated management plans, environmental and social management plans) Planned administrative budget for the project's procurement processes

		permits or authorizations, adequate documentation, compliance with environmental/health standards).		Tracking: Year 2, 3 and 4 Periodicity: biannual		
ESS2 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management						
2.2 Could the project implement irrigation activities (including rehabilitation of irrigation systems) and/or restrict or alter river systems (e.g., dams, reservoirs, river basin development, water diversion)?	As part of the demonstration pilots and comprehensive management plans, water collection, storage, transport and distribution systems may be implemented on a family or communal scale, for irrigation and animal consumption of agricultural producing families.	During the implementation of demonstration pilots and comprehensive management plans that include water collection, storage, transport and distribution systems at the family or communal level, the following will be taken into account: • That the capacity of the installed system does not compromise the sustainability of ecosystems linked to water sources or aquifers (consider variations in water availability during the year and in times of drought) • That the installed system does not affect other uses of water resources made by the population involved in the plan or nearby population (consider variations in water availability during the year and in times of drought)	Comp. 3 Coordinator North and South Landscape Facilitators	Specialist in Climate Change and Environmental Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Means of verification: Environmental and social management plans Technical Assistance Programme Implementation Agenda Agenda and Reports Tracking: Year 2, 3 and 4 Periodicity: biannual	Year 2, 3 and 4 Training according to the Technical Assistance Program schedule Environmental and social management plans in accordance with the implementation schedule of demonstration pilots and different plans planned	Budget foreseen in Comp. 3 (Technical assistance program, demonstration pilots, integrated management plans, environmental and social management plans)

		• That the installed system maximizes efficiency in the use of water resources (eliminate leaks, use technified irrigation, others) • That structures are resilient to weather and extreme events Exclusion list: the project will not intervene in territories in conflict over the use of natural resources				
2.4 Could the project lead directly or indirectly to the use and/or management of pesticides? * This also includes activities related to the handling or disposal of waste pesticides, obsolete pesticides, or pesticide-contaminated waste materials.	As part of the demonstration pilots and comprehensive management plans in Comp. 3, the use of green label pesticides could be considered.	As part of the Environmental and Social Management Plans of the demonstration pilots and integrated management plans, the following will be considered: • Promote integrated pest management and the use of biopesticides. In the case of green-label pesticides for cultivated pastures such as oats • The use of personal protective equipment for pesticide application • Train in the proper use and storage of pesticides and their packaging • Measures for the proper disposal of pesticide containers (triple	Comp. 3 Coordinator North and South Landscape Facilitators	Specialist in Climate Change and Environmental Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Means of verification: Environmental and social management plans Technical Assistance Programme Implementation Agenda Agenda and Reports	Year 2, 3 and 4 Training according to the Technical Assistance Program schedule Environmental and social management plans in accordance with the implementation schedule of demonstration pilots and different plans planned	Budget foreseen in Comp. 3 (demonstration pilots, integrated management plans, environmental and social management plans)

		washing, alliances with companies that collect these containers or with companies that supply pesticides) Exclusion List: The project will not promote or fund the use of pesticides from PAN's List of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (Project Exclusion List) and pesticides prohibited by SENASA		Tracking: Year 2, 3 and 4 Periodicity: biannual		
2.5 Could the project lead to the use and/or management of fertilizers?	As part of the demonstration pilots and integrated management plans in Comp. 3, the use of organic fertilizers such as island guano and phosphate rock could be considered.	As part of the Environmental and Social Management Plans of the demonstration pilots and integrated management plans, the following will be considered: The use of fertilizers will be carried out after soil analysis, depending on the crop doses recommended by a specialist will be used. The use of organic fertilizers, such as biol and compost, will be encouraged. Exclusion List: The project will not promote or fund the use of synthetic fertilizers	Comp. 3 Coordinator North and South Landscape Facilitators	Specialist in Climate Change and Environmental Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Means of verification: Environmental and social management plans Technical Assistance Programme Implementation Agenda Agenda and Reports	Year 2, 3 and 4 Training according to the Technical Assistance Program schedule Environmental and social management plans in accordance with the implementation schedule of demonstration pilots and different plans planned	Budget foreseen in Comp. 3 (demonstration pilots, integrated management plans, environmental and social management plans)

				Tracking: Year 2, 3 and 4 Periodicity: biannual		
2.7 Could project activities lead to a one-off or continued increase in the release of pollutants (e.g. nitrates from fertilisers, methane from livestock)?	The boost that the project will give to the process to give added value to dairy products could generate the punctual release of pollutants into the environment, in minimal quantities as it is production at the family level.	The Plans to give added value will consider a budget for the management of solid and liquid waste, derived from dairy production, associated with the production of cheese, as part of the Environmental and Social Management Plans. The technical assistance programme will consider content that facilitates the management of the risk of contamination by wastewater during dairy production. Exclusion list: The project will not finance the processing of animals or processing of meat products.	Comp. 3 Coordinator North and South Landscape Facilitators	Specialist in Climate Change and Environmental Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Means of verification: Environmental and social management plans Technical Assistance Programme Implementation Agenda Agenda and Reports Exclusion List Tracking: Year 2, 3 and 4 Periodicity: biannual	Year 2, 3 and 4 Training according to the Technical Assistance Program schedule Environmental and social management plans in accordance with the implementation schedule of demonstration pilots and different plans planned	Budget foreseen in Comp. 3 (Technical assistance program, demonstration pilots, integrated management plans, plans to give added value, environmental and social management plans)
ESS3 Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction						
3.2 Could beneficiaries develop	The early warnings that are disseminated as part of the	As part of the strengthening of the Agroclimatic Tables:	Coordinator of Comp. 3	Specialist in Climate Change and	Year 2, 3 and 4 According to the schedule for	Budget foreseen in Comp. 3 (Agroclimatic tables)

dependencies on project-promoted climate adaptation resources or services that may be difficult to maintain after project completion (due to factors such as cost, experience, etc.)?	strengthening of Agroclimatic Tables may not be continued once the project ends, if this alert mechanism is not institutionalized by SENAMHI and/or regional and local governments	- The capacities of regional and local government professionals for the interpretation of climate information will be strengthened - Alliances will be managed with regional and local governments to give continuity to the dissemination of early warnings	North and South Landscape Facilitators	Environmental Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Means of verification: Early warning reports in native languages and accessible language Tracking: Year 2, 3 and 4 Periodicity: biannual	strengthening agroclimatic tables and disseminating early warnings	
ESS4 Decent work						
4.4 Could the project: a) operate in a sector, area or value chain where workers are typically exposed to occupational safety and health (OSH) risks, and/or (b) implement activities, promote or use technologies or practices that pose OSH risks to workers such as farmers, fishers,	As part of the technical assistance program, demonstration pilots and comprehensive management plans, inputs and equipment for animal health may be used, including needles, chemical products; as well as green label pesticides). The use of electric fences	As part of the Technical Assistance Programme and the Environmental and Social Management Plans, the following will be considered: - Train in the proper use and storage of inputs and equipment for animal health. - Promote the use of mobile electric fences, protection against ground faults, ground wells to reduce the incidence of electric shocks, periodic preventive maintenance	Comp. 3 Coordinator North and South Landscape Facilitators	Specialist in Gender and Social Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Means of verification: Environmental and social management plans Technical Assistance Programme Implementation	Year 2, 3 and 4 Training according to the Technical Assistance Program schedule Environmental and social management plans in accordance with the implementation schedule of demonstration pilots and different plans planned	Budget foreseen in Comp. 3 (Technical assistance program, demonstration pilots, integrated management plans, plans to give added value, environmental and social management plans)

laboratory personnel, animal health professionals, other workers or rural populations?	will also be promoted as part of the management of meadows.	of fences, training of the community, appropriate signage Exclusion List: The project will not promote or finance the use of highly polluting pesticides according to the PAN List or prohibited by SENASA.		Agenda Agenda and Reports Tracking: Year 2, 3 and 4 Periodicity: biannual		
ESS5 Community Health, Safety and Security						
5.1 Could the project expose communities to health risks such as: contamination and contamination of land, resources or food; biological hazards, including transboundary animal diseases; incidents of soil-borne, water-borne diseases, vectors, zoonotic diseases and food-borne diseases; the availability of drinking water; Lesions; What about the detrimental effects on mental health and well-being?	The project will apply measures to reduce the incidence and transmission of zoonotic diseases present in the livestock chains in the area of intervention: tuberculosis and brucellosis; and parasitic diseases transmitted by contact with camelids (scabies) or consumption of sick animals (sarcocystis). It will also seek to reduce the risks of handling livestock and heavy loads, exposure to extreme temperatures during grazing or exposure to poisonous animals	As part of the Technical Assistance Program, training will be provided in the use of personal protective equipment and training and first aid kit to provide first aid in cases of stings or bites from poisonous animals; awareness and training for sanitary management and the importance of eradicating zoonotic and parasitic diseases or diseases associated with the consumption of sick animals The demonstration pilots, comprehensive management plans, business plans and plans to give added value will have environmental and social management plans that include measures to manage these risks:	Comp. 3 Coordinator North and South Landscape Facilitators	Specialist in Gender and Social Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Means of verification: Environmental and social management plans Technical Assistance Programme Implementation Agenda Agenda and Reports Tracking: Year 2, 3 and 4 Periodicity: biannual	Year 2, 3 and 4 Training according to the Technical Assistance Program schedule Environmental and social management plans in accordance with the implementation schedule of demonstration pilots and different plans planned	Budget foreseen in Comp. 3 (Technical assistance program, demonstration pilots, integrated management plans, business plans and plans to give added value, environmental and social management plans)

		measures to optimize grazing and reduce exposure time to low temperatures, safety measures on electric fences (preventive training, signage, periodic maintenance), training and equipment for the prevention of injuries in heavy load activities (in the transfer of seedlings to the final fields, handling of heavy animals), use of personal protective equipment and training for the proper handling of animals, among others.				
5.2 Could the project jeopardize the availability, accessibility and/or affordability of safe and nutritious foods that contribute to healthy and balanced diets? For example, sourcing food from contaminated sources.	In the northern landscape, sources of pollution by mining (mining waste) were identified in the districts of Canchaque (Ayabaca) and Manuel Mesones Muro (Ferreñafe); and informal mining work, mostly concentrated in the district of Suyo (Ayabaca) and with a lesser presence in	During the execution, the presence of water sources unsuitable for human and animal consumption will be confirmed in coordination with competent entities, and if necessary, alternative water sources will be identified that can be used for human consumption and in the livestock value chains promoted by the project. If demonstration pilots, integrated management plans or plans to provide added value are	Comp. 3 Coordinator North and South Landscape Facilitators	Specialist in Climate Change and Environmental Safeguards Specialist in Gender and Social Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Means of verification: Reports from competent entities in water quality for human	Year 2, 3 and 4 Identification of alternative water sources, where necessary, according to the schedule for the development of demonstration pilots, comprehensive management plans and plans to provide added value Environmental and social management plans in accordance	Budget foreseen in Comp. 3 (demonstration pilots, integrated management plans, environmental and social management plans) Water Quality Analysis – Heavy Metals (2x 2 Prioritized Districts) Identification of risk mitigation measures (for use of

	Carmen de la Frontera and Huancabamba (Huancabamba). In the southern landscape, mining waste is identified in the districts of Mañazo, Puno and Platería (Puno), Marangani (Canchis), Chacoche and Lambrama (Abancay); as well as informal mining in the districts of Puno and Platería (Puno). During the workshops in both landscapes, the participating population pointed out the presence of water sources contaminated by mining liabilities, which are used for both human and animal consumption.	implemented in these areas, the Environmental and Social Management Plan must contain measures to mitigate the risk of health effects due to the use of contaminated water sources (including the identification of uncontaminated water sources). Exclusion List: The project will not promote or finance the production or marketing of food (e.g., dairy products, meat) produced from contaminated water sources		and animal consumption Environmental and social management plans Tracking: Year 2, 3 and 4 Periodicity: biannual	with the implementation schedule of demonstration pilots and different plans planned	contaminated water sources) \$10,000
5.3 Could the project expose communities to hazardous	Through Comp. 3, the project will train and facilitate the use of vaccines,	Through the Technical Assistance Program, training will be provided in the use of personal	Comp. 3 Coordinator	Specialist in Gender and Social Safeguards	Year 2, 3 and 4 Training according to the Technical	Budget foreseen in Comp. 3 (Technical assistance program, demonstration

materials (including biological materials, e.g. vaccines) or equipment (e.g. agricultural machinery accessible to the community), or will the project involve the design or construction of new infrastructure, changes (including renovation and rehabilitation) to existing infrastructure, transportation or storage?	antibiotics, animal health equipment (including syringes, scalpel); or machinery for the installation of reservoirs, filtration trenches, machines for silage and processing of feed for livestock, or to provide added value. Without proper management, these supplies, equipment or machinery can be a risk to the health of the people who operate them or to the nearby community.	protective equipment, as well as the proper use of agricultural machinery and equipment. The demonstration pilots, comprehensive management plans, business plans and value-added plans will have environmental and social management plans that include measures to manage risks due to the use of machinery, equipment and sanitary supplies: training for the proper use and storage of health care equipment (sharp tools, chemical substances), machinery operation manuals, use of personal protective equipment, among others.	North and South Landscape Facilitators	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Means of verification: Environmental and social management plans Technical Assistance Programme Implementation Agenda Agenda and Reports Tracking: Year 2, 3 and 4 Periodicity: biannual	Assistance Program schedule Environmental and social management plans in accordance with the implementation schedule of demonstration pilots and different plans planned	pilots, integrated management plans, business plans, plans to give added value, environmental and social management plans)
ESS6 Gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence						
6.1 Could the project lead to an increase in gender-based discrimination or inequalities?	If transformative gender approaches are not incorporated, the project could increase gender inequalities, for example in terms of women's workload; or without adequate training	Actions/criteria will be implemented to ensure women's participation, governance platforms, access to financing and technical assistance; and support for women's economic empowerment, including a Plan for the Training/Strengthening of	Specialist in Gender and Social Safeguards Coordinators of Comps. 1, 2, 3 and 4 North and South Landscape Facilitators	Specialist in Gender and Social Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Means of verification: Project-driven process/platform	Year 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Training of staff and implementing partners according to the hiring schedule Other measures according to the schedule of Comp. 1, 2, 3 and 4	Budget foreseen in Comp. 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Inclusive curriculum, technical assistance program, comprehensive management plans and to give added value, facilitation of the participation of women in the

	for project partners, they could overlook barriers to women's participation in the benefits promoted by the project.	Women Leaders and Men for Change. Technologies and practices will be promoted to reduce the workload in agricultural activities and increase access to water, especially for women. The project team and implementing partners will be trained on the gender approach and the implementation of the Gender Plan in the project. Staff, implementing partners and supplier contracts will include clauses on zero tolerance for SEA, SH and GBV^[1]. They will be trained and sign codes of conduct as part of their contracts.		participation lists (Comp. 1, 2 and 3) List of beneficiaries who have access to financial incentives (Comp. 2), training, technical assistance (Comp. 3) provided by the project Project Staff Training Reports List of measures to reduce the workload of women, incorporated in demonstration pilots, comprehensive management plans, business plans, plans to give added value (Comp. 3) Tracking: Year 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Periodicity: biannual		processes promoted by the project) Administrative budget planned to manage hiring and training of personnel, partners and suppliers on gender and project safeguards Budget foreseen in the Gender Plan
6.2 Could this project operate in a context with high	The project will be implemented in regions with high	In partnership with public institutions, work will be done with men and women	Specialist in Gender and	Specialist in Gender and Social Safeguards	Year 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Budget foreseen in Comp. 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Inclusive

risks of gender-based violence and discrimination against women and girls, such as in conflict situations, camps or shelters, areas where women's mobility is restricted, or with a high number of poor households headed by women or unaccompanied minors?	rates of gender-based violence and discrimination against women and girls. Women, by receiving supplies and services without involving their partners, could increase tensions within the home. In addition, greater access to water could intensify conflicts with nearby communities, aggravating violence	to prevent gender-based violence, disseminate care routes and raise awareness among men about their role in gender equality and positive masculinities (Training Program for Women Leaders and Men for Change, Inclusive Curriculum, Technical Assistance Program). Contracts for staff, implementing partners and suppliers will include clauses on zero tolerance for SEA, SH and GBV. They will be trained and sign codes of conduct as part of their contracts. The MQR will be implemented, with a clear pathway to address cases of SAE, SH and GBV, and disseminated through culturally appropriate means and channels (local language, accessible schedules), along with State mechanisms and support networks that they can turn to in serious cases of gender-based violence	Social Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Administrative Assistant Coordinators of Comps. 1, 2, 3 and 4 North and South Landscape Facilitators	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Means of verification: Implementation Reports of the Training of Women Leaders and Men for Change Plan, Inclusive Curriculum and Technical Assistance Programme ToR, Project Staff Contracts, Implementing Partners and Suppliers, and Training Reports on SEA, SH and GBV MQR dissemination materials, follow-up records Tracking: Year 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Periodicity: biannual	Training of personnel, partners and suppliers according to the contracting and procurement schedule Training of men and women agricultural producers, local professionals, decision-makers, according to the schedule of the Training Plan for Women Leaders and Men for Change, inclusive curriculum, technical assistance program. Dissemination of the MQR in the activities foreseen in Comps. 1, 2, 3 and 4	curriculum, Technical assistance programme, dissemination of the MQR during activities) Planned administrative budget to manage procurement and train staff, implementing partners and suppliers on gender and project safeguards Budget foreseen in the Gender Plan MQR: \$23,400 Referential detail of MQR costs throughout the execution: Dissemination material (graphic/audiovisual in Quechua, Aymara, Matsigenka, Spanish): \$4,000 dollars Impressions: \$2,000 Dissemination: cost foreseen in components 1, 2, 3, and 4, use of networks/information
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						mechanisms foreseen in the project. Trips for complaint or claim resolution (50 days x \$150/day x 2 landscapes): 15,000 Local Quechua/Aymara/Matigenka translator for complaint or claim (80 days x \$30/day): \$2,400 dollars
ESS7 Land tenure, displacement and resettlement						
7.1 Could the project implement activities related to the construction of infrastructure (i.e., warehouses, buildings, ponds), the creation of protected areas or the restoration of degraded areas, or any other activity that may involve or result in the temporary or permanent displacement of people? That is, people may be living on the project sites and may be asked to move.	Policies or regulations supported by the project related to the restoration of degraded areas could lead to temporarily restricting access to natural resources or livelihoods.	Policies or regulations supporting the project related to the restoration of degraded areas will be encouraged to consider measures to reduce or compensate for possible impacts on resource use or access to livelihoods for the local population, where appropriate.	Comp. 1 and 3 coordinators North and South Landscape Facilitators	Specialist in Gender and Social Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Means of verification: Reports on strengthening governance platforms, updating policies and planning instruments Report on the identification of potential impacts on livelihoods Tracking: Year 2, 3 and 4	Year 2, 3 and 4 According to the implementation schedule for strengthening governance platforms, updating policies and planning instruments	Budget foreseen in Comp. 1 and 3 (processes to strengthen governance platforms, update policies, territorial planning instruments)

				Periodicity: biannual		
7.3 Could any of the project activities lead, directly or indirectly, to the restriction of land use and/or access to natural resources (crop, livestock or fisheries production, forest products, soils, land and water resources, grazing areas, etc.)? * That is, land users are no longer allowed to use the area for subsistence activities or to access natural resources. *In case this affects Indigenous Peoples, see also ESS 8.	Demonstration pilots, integrated management plans or mechanisms for restoration of degraded areas promoted by the project, could temporarily restrict access to natural resources or livelihoods.	Where necessary, restoration plans for degraded areas will include alternatives to compensate for possible temporary restrictions on access to natural resources or livelihood development. These alternatives will be identified by affected households, communities or organisations, including youth, women and other minorities. Prior to the intervention in indigenous peoples' territories, FPIC will be applied	Comp. 2 and 3 coordinators North and South Landscape Facilitators	Specialist in Gender and Social Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Means of verification: FPIC Proceedings Restoration plans (Demonstration pilots, integrated management plans) Tracking: Year 1, 2, 3 and 4 Periodicity: biannual	Year 1, 2, 3 and 4 According to the implementation schedule of demonstration pilots, integrated management plans and identifying/developing financing mechanisms	Budget foreseen in Comp. 2 and 3 (demonstration pilots, integrated management plans, identifying/developing financing mechanisms)
ESS8 Indigenous Peoples						
8.1 Could the project be located on or near lands and territories owned or claimed by Indigenous Peoples, ethnic groups or minorities?	In the southern landscape, 50.4% of localities are inhabited by Quechua, Aymara, Uros and Matsigenka indigenous peoples; and in the northern landscape, 8.3%.	The execution in the field will be based on self-focus (after an informative process, the community/organization or group decides if they want to participate in the proposed activities).	Comp. 1, 2 and 3 coordinators North and South Landscape Facilitators	Specialist in Gender and Social Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	Year 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 FPIC according to the implementation schedule of demonstration pilots, comprehensive	Budget foreseen in Comp. 1 (studies on environmental and climate problems in indigenous territories), Comp. 1, 2 and 3 (facilitation of participation of

	These towns are widely distributed mainly in the southern landscape, and in the northern landscape in the districts of Incahuasi and Kañaris (Ferrefa), Carmen de la Frontera and Huancabamba (Huancabamba) and Paicaipampa (Ayabaca) (Map D – i Annex E). Afro-Peruvian peoples are also located in the area, although there is not enough information about the territory they inhabit.	Prior to the intervention in indigenous peoples' territories, FPIC will be applied (Comp. 3) *The Indigenous Peoples Plan (Annex 2) presents the list of localities with indigenous peoples by district prioritized for intervention. The executing team will have at least one professional with experience in the application of FPIC, and the PMU will be trained in this matter. As part of the activities of Comps. 1, 2 and 3, the project will provide facilities to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in their native languages, in the processes that are driven by the project (updating of policies, territorial planning instruments, identification/development of financing mechanisms, others), and technical inputs will be provided on environmental and climate problems. specifically in indigenous territories	Means of verification: FPIC Proceedings Process/Platform Participation Lists Driven by Comps. 1 and 2 Technical reports on environmental/climate problems in indigenous territories Tracking: Year 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Periodicity: biannual	management plans, business plans and value-added plans (involves informative meetings, consultation, follow-up meetings of agreements during the execution of the project). Facilitate the participation of indigenous peoples, in accordance with the schedule for strengthening governance platforms, updating policies and planning instruments, and identifying/developing financing mechanisms	indigenous peoples in the processes promoted by the project) FPIC: Budget provided for in question 1.8 and 9.2
8.2 Could the project adversely affect indigenous peoples, ethnic groups or minorities through its activities or policy advice, for example, affecting their human rights, land use and ownership, access to natural resources,	It is expected that through the project indigenous participation in governance platforms, policy updating processes and planning instruments will be increased (Comp. 1); to improve their capacities to access financing mechanisms				

territories and traditional livelihoods?	(Comp. 2), access training and technical assistance to improve their livelihoods and participation in value chains (Comp. 3) and access innovations (Comp. 4). Negative impacts on their human rights, land use and ownership, access to natural resources, territories and traditional livelihoods are not expected.	Exclusion list: the project will not intervene in territories in conflicts over tenure, use or ownership.				
ESS9 Cultural heritage						
9.2 Could the project lead to excavations, floods, demolitions, earthworks, landscape transformation or alteration of socio-cultural uses or heritage?	As part of the implementation of demonstration pilots and integrated management plans financed by the project, excavations or earthworks for reservoirs, infiltration ditches may be required.	Excavations and earthworks as part of demonstration pilots and integrated management plans financed by the project (Comp. 2 and 3), must have the CIRA and PMA ^[2] if necessary. When pilots and/or integrated management plans involve territories owned, used or claimed by indigenous peoples, FPIC will be applied to identify	Comp. 2 and 3 Coordinators North and South Landscape Facilitators	Specialist in Gender and Social Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Means of verification: CIRA, WFP Reports FPIC Proceedings Tracking: Year 2, 3 and 4	Year 2, 3 and 4 Obtaining CIRA and PMA according to pilot implementation schedule and comprehensive management plans FPIC when the pilots and/or integrated management plans involve indigenous peoples' territories	Budget foreseen in Comp. 3 (pilots and/or comprehensive management plans) FPIC: budget considered in question 1.8, 8.1 and 8.2

		sites of cultural heritage, ancestral use or others of importance to the community/group (Comp.3) Exclusion list: the project will not intervene in territories in conflicts over tenure, use or ownership, or in sites with the presence of archaeological heritage.		Periodicity: biannual	(it involves informative meetings, consultation, follow-up meetings of agreements during the execution of the project).	
9.3 Could the project directly or indirectly make use of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. collections, areas, practices, traditional knowledge) of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes, without the prior consent and broad participation of the community?	The project could promote the rescue, use and dissemination of traditional knowledge on climate change adaptation, livestock management and climate prediction, as part of the improvements that the project will promote for the sustainable and inclusive management of livestock landscapes, in favor of indigenous peoples, and through the technical assistance program,	As part of the Technical Assistance Program and the systematization processes, participants will be informed about national and international regulations for the protection of traditional knowledge and their property rights of such knowledge, the mechanisms for the protection of collective knowledge provided for in Law 27811, the scope and nature of the proposed use for knowledge, ancestral practices and knowledge and the possible consequences of their use (Comp. 3 and 4) The procedure for FPIC to consult indigenous peoples on the use of their	Coordinators of Comp. 3 and 4 North and South landscape facilitators Specialist in Gender and Social Safeguards North and South Landscape Facilitators	Specialist in Gender and Social Safeguards Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Means of verification: FPIC Proceedings Syllabus and training reports Other tools for the protection of traditional knowledge, if applicable Tracking: Year 2, 3, 4 and 5 Periodicity: biannual	Year 2, 3, 4 and 5 Trainings/information according to the technical assistance program schedule FPIC when the systematization of lessons learned involves traditional knowledge (involves briefings, consultation, follow-up meetings on agreements during project implementation)	Budget under Comp. 3 (Technical Assistance Program) and Comp. 4 (Systematization of Experiences, Application of Regulations on the Protection of Traditional Knowledge) FPIC (6 systematizations. Reference cost for FPIC \$5,600): \$33,600

	participatory formulation of integrated management plans, plans to give added value and strengthening of early warnings, (Comp. 3), systematization of experiences and their dissemination in regional and PISA platforms (Comp. 4).	traditional knowledge will be applied (Comp. 3 and 4) The project will apply these regulations in the formulation of integrated management plans and plans to give added value, in the processes of systematization and dissemination of lessons learned, and will ensure that its allies to improve access to markets also comply with this regulation (Comp. 4)				
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^[1] SEA: Sexual Exploitation and Abuse; SH: Sexual Harassment; GBV: Gender-based violence.

^[2] CIRA: Certificate of Non-Existence of Archaeological Remains; PMA: Archaeological Monitoring Plan

Annex 1: List of activities excluded from FAO and the Regenerative Livestock Project to Promote Sustainable Landscapes

FAO will not knowingly support, directly or indirectly, projects that include the following activities, nor the production, trade or use of the following products and substances. Exceptions may apply in the context of a specific project.

- Harmful or exploitative forms of child labour.
- Harmful or exploitative forms of forced labour.
- Forced evictions without providing appropriate forms of legal and other protection and access to them.
- Activities that result in the exploitation of the lands and territories of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and with whom only initial contact has been maintained by persons outside them, or that facilitate access to such persons.
- Destruction of protected areas or other areas of abundant biodiversity and high value of conservation.
- Construction or financing of reservoirs over 15 metres high.
- Illegal activities according to the laws and regulations of the host country or ratified international conventions and agreements related to the protection of biodiversity or cultural heritage.
- Activities or materials considered illegal under the laws or regulations of the host country or international conventions and agreements, for example:
 - or products containing substances whose use or trade is prohibited by applicable international treaties and agreements, or which meet the criteria of reproductive carcinogenicity, mutagenicity or toxicity established by relevant international bodies;
 - or wild fauna and flora or products regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
- Cross-border trade in waste and residual products, unless they comply with the Basel Convention and its corresponding regulations.
- Trade related to pornography or prostitution.
- Production and distribution of racist and discriminatory media.
- Project activities for which one of the following outputs has an essential function:
 - or the production, use, or trade of radioactive materials and loose asbestos fibers or asbestos-containing products;
 - or blast fishing and large-scale fishing of pelagic species with driftnets more than 2.5 kilometers in length;
 - or production or trade of alcoholic beverages (except beer and wine) and tobacco;
 - or production, use, trade or distribution of arms and ammunition;
 - or bookmakers, casinos or equivalent companies.

Additionally, the project will not promote or finance activities that are not aligned with the project's regenerative approach:

- The installation of a) exotic forest species, b) pastures that do not comply with INIA and SENASA guidelines, or c) the introduction of new breeds of livestock for the area of intervention.
- Intervention in territories in conflict over the use of natural resources; or by possession, use or ownership.
- The use of pesticides from the PAN List of Highly Hazardous Pesticides and pesticides banned by SENASA
- The use of synthetic fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, high residue antiparasitic

It will not finance:

- Buying Cattle
- Intervention in areas with a change of use of less than 10 years, nor the change of forest cover, nor natural grasslands
- Intervention in protected natural areas of national or regional administration.
- The processing of animals or processing of meat products.
- The production, promotion or marketing of food (e.g. dairy products, meat) produced from contaminated water sources

¹ This does not apply to the purchase of equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment, or similar equipment whose radioactive source is trivial or properly sealed.

Disclosure

The project will ensure transparency in the preparation, conduct, reporting and evaluation of its activities. This includes full disclosure of all non-confidential information, and consultation with major groups and representatives of local communities. The disclosure of information shall be ensured through posting on websites and dissemination of findings through knowledge products and events. Project reports will be broadly and freely shared, and findings and lessons learned made available.

Disclosure of programme and project information helps stakeholders to participate effectively in project consultations. This information should be relevant, understandable, and accessible and considered culturally appropriate by the stakeholders. Due attention will be dedicated to the specific needs (e.g. literacy, gender, disabilities, differences in language, accessibility of technical information or connectivity) of every person, irrespective of gender in the community groups affected by project implementation.

FAO projects must disclose information related to environmental and social risks and impacts through FAO disclosure portal. In any case, national or local legislation may specify disclosure requirements that should be complied with.

ANNEX F-1: Full Environmental and Social risk screening checklist from FPMIS

ANNEX F-2: Indigenous people plan

ANNEX G - 1: BUDGET TABLE AND WORK PLAN

WORK PLAN

Output	Main Activities	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Component 1: Enhanced enabling environment to catalyse food systems transformation in Andean and Amazon transition landscapes																						
1.1.1: Strengthened multisectoral, multilevel and multistakeholder coordination platforms to promote regenerative agricultural production, including criteria for the conservation of ecosystems and their resources, resilience to climate impacts, reduction of GHG emissions and a gender approach	1.1.1.1. Development of data and information so that national and subnational platforms can incorporate or reinforce attention to environmental problems arising in the livestock production value chain and related activities in the prioritised areas.	Component 1 Coordinator																				
	1.1.1.2 Strengthening management tools to promote multisectoral, multilevel and multi-actor articulation to mainstream climate change resilience and mitigation in livestock farming.																					
1.1.2. Territorial planning tools developed or updated under an integrated approach of productive landscapes and aligned to the NBS, NCCS and NDC commitments.	1.1.2.1 Action Plan for the effects of climate change and proposal for adaptation measures in the cattle and camelid value chains (mainly alpacas and llamas)	Component 1 Coordinator																				
	1.1.2.2. Identification of climate change mitigation and resilience measures for the conservation and sustainable use of prioritized ecosystems and forest lands in at least one region of each landscape.																					
	1.1.2.3 Development or update of territorial planning tools, including criteria for the conservation of ecosystems and their resources, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions and gender approach, formulated with the effective participation of women, youth and Quechua and Aymara Indigenous Peoples.																					

Output	Main Activities	Responsibl e	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1.3. Public policy instruments (including the PNDG) related to productive systems strengthened and articulated under regenerative production approaches, conservation of ecosystems and their resources, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions and gender.	1.1.3.1. Initial diagnosis of the agricultural public policies that will promote the development of regenerative livestock farming.	Component 1 Coordinator			x	x	x															
	1.1.3.2. Initial diagnosis of other national policy instruments for livestock farming-related activities.				x	x	x															
	1.1.3.3 Concerted design and implementation of public agricultural policies that will promote the development of regenerative livestock farming.							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x				
1.2.1. Capacities developed at the State level to plan and implement the transformation of public financial services, including contributions from other actors, and providing favourable conditions for sustainable production, consumption and value chains.	1.2.1.1. Elaboration/updating of national normative proposals for public investment related to the formulation of sustainable livestock production projects, with a gender, intercultural and intergenerational approach.	Component 1 Coordinator																				
	1.2.1.2. Capacity strengthening for the formulation of public investment projects on environmental and productive issues with focus on sustainable landscapes, gender, intercultural and intergenerational approach, aimed at all formulating and implementing units of national environmental, agricultural and productive projects.																					
	1.2.1.3. Strengthening capacities in soft skills to improve communication between the various actors in the coordination platforms.																					
Component 2: Increased funding to support food systems transformation																						
2.1.1. Interinstitutional and multi-actor working group to support conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources, comprehensive climate change management, gender equity and intercultural approaches in green	2.1.1.1 Establish a multi-actor dialogue system to promote alignment and access to financial and non-financial resources for ecosystem conservation and climate change management in food systems based on regenerative agricultural schemes, and the promotion of rural competitiveness and productivity in the highlands and Amazonian transition territories. Participants: Ministries (MINAM, MIDAGRI, etc.), Agrorural Development Programmes, Agroideas, PROCOMPITE, Agrobanco, Regional Governments, Local Governments.	Component 2 Coordinator	x	x	x																	

Output	Main Activities	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
finance mechanisms and programmes.	international cooperation; women, youth and indigenous representatives.																					
2.1.2. Investment programmes, financial and non-financial resources adjusted for regenerative livestock farming value chains.	2.1.2.1 Assess available instruments and programmes aligned with the regenerative livestock value chain, including Agro rural, Agro ideas, Agrobanco, PROCOMPITE, among others, to identify bottlenecks in existing mechanisms and opportunities to adapt them.	Component 2 Coordinator	x	x	x	x																
	2.1.2.2 Develop mechanisms to overcome bottlenecks and barriers to access to financial and non-financial resources to support regenerative practices, within the framework of the Climate Change Act and the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV).				x	x	x	x	x													
	2.1.2.3 Develop proposals for improving existing financial and non-financial products, as well as design and proposals for blended finance mechanisms and results-based payments and climate risk management, appropriate for the intervention areas.				x	x	x	x	x													
2.1.3. Information system on opportunities, instruments and conditions of financial and non-financial mechanisms within the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV) framework.	2.1.3.1 Design and implementation of an information system on opportunities, instruments and conditions of financial and non-financial mechanisms between suppliers and demanders, for sustainable landscape initiatives regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, for the exchange of information on financial market conditions, investment opportunities and available financial and non-financial resources.	Component 2 Coordinator		x	x	x	x	x														
2.2.1. Tools developed to facilitate equitable access to financial and non-financial resources and support the implementation of regenerative livestock farming and value chains for Food Systems transformation.	2.2.1.1 Develop a catalogue of services - identification of relevant investment/resources, technical support, elaboration of proposals, etc. with emphasis on gender equity and interculturality, to be implemented in the 2.2.2. based on Field School methodologies.			x	x	x	x	x	x	x												

Output	Main Activities	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.2.2 Capacity strengthening of producers and officials for the provision of financial and non-financial resources to value chains associated with regenerative agriculture under the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV) framework.	2.2.2.1 Strengthen the capacities of officials to evaluate and approve proposals and business plans associated with regenerative livestock farming and its value chains.	Component 2 Coordinator																				
	2.2.2.2 Implement the Training Programme on the Preparation of Business Plans and mechanisms for access to financial and non-financial resources through 'Field Schools'.																					
2.2.3 Increase in investment and financial and non-financial resources in value chains associated with regenerative livestock farming.	2.2.3.1 Accompany the formulation of public investment projects that incorporate risk management in a context of climate change aimed at livestock production systems, regenerative agricultural initiatives, recovery and conservation of ecosystems of productive landscapes																					
	2.2.3.2 Accompany actors in the formulation of financial proposals with private resources for value chains associated with regenerative livestock farming.																					
Component 3: Environmental benefits harnessed through sustainable food management systems																						
3.1.1 Incentives for the restoration of degraded rangelands and bofedales and conservation of biodiversity including agrobiodiversity, developed and implemented.	3.1.1.1 Preparation of farm management plans and execution of non-financial incentives and technology development prioritized in the territory for sustainable management of livestock production landscapes under a regenerative approach with the participation of women, youth and Indigenous Peoples.	Component 3 Coordinator																				
3.1.2: Strengthened actors' capacities and tools at sub-national and landscape level for a comprehensive and sustainable management of selected landscapes.	3.1.2.1 Capacity strengthening of public and private local actors (GORE, GOLO, CTRIA, CGRA, CAR, CAM, among others) for livestock landscape planning and sustainable management	Component 3 Coordinator																				
	3.1.2.2. Development of tools for the comprehensive and inclusive management of the territory in sustainable landscapes (manual, curriculum for participation with gender approach, intercultural, intergenerational).																					

Output	Main Activities	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.1.3 Strengthening multisectoral institutional frameworks at sub-national and landscape levels for a comprehensive and inclusive food systems management.	3.1.3.1 Accompanying and technical assistance to decision-makers for the development of a multisectoral protocol focused on the prevention of damages and losses as a consequence of climate change in the Andean and Amazon transition zone.	Component 3 Coordinator																				
	3.1.3.2 Technical and financial support for the implementation and enforcement of the Law for the Protection, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in the project intervention areas.																					
3.2.1. Technical assistance programme for producers and relevant actors in the implementation of regenerative agricultural production practices to conserve biodiversity and mitigate GHG.	3.2.1.1. Design and implementation of technical assistance programmes, in coordination with INIA and SENASA, for local producers and other actors, for comprehensive production units management accessible to women, youth, Indigenous Peoples (regenerative practices, mitigation of greenhouse gases, biodiversity conservation and agrobiodiversity focused on food security).	Component 3 Coordinator																				
	3.2.1.2. Exchange of experiences from the technical assistance programme for producers and other actors in priority areas (internships and others).																					
3.2.2. Implementation of agroclimatic technical committees or strengthening existing platforms for climate resilience.	3.2.2.1. Strengthening Agroclimatic Technical Committees for the activation of early warnings at the local level with the participation of key actors.	Component 3 Coordinator																				
3.2.3. Pilots for restoration of degraded areas and GHG reduction in value chains are implemented	3.2.3.1. Design and implementation of demonstrative pilots for the comprehensive management of productive units, mainstreaming gender, intercultural and intergenerational approaches, in collaboration with research and academic institutions such as the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INIA), regional universities and technical institutes for agricultural training.	Component 3 Coordinator																				
	3.2.3.2. Design and implementation of comprehensive management plans of the productive unit with the participation of families (men, women, youth and older adults),																					

Output	Main Activities	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.3.1. Business strategies and relations with national markets established and/or strengthened including sustainable production criteria.	3.3.1.1 Business plans for sustainable livestock farming products and by-products, prioritising women and youth participation, to establish hand-in-hand business relations, focused on the circular economy.	Component 3 Coordinator							>	>	>	>	>	>	>		>	>				
	3.3.1.2 Strengthen existing business relations for sustainable livestock farming products and by-products (hand-in-hand), prioritising women and youth participation.								>	>	>	>	>	>	>		>	>				
	3.3.1.3. Promotion of business partnerships for sustainable livestock farming products and by-products, prioritising women and youth participation (business meetings, trade fairs and others).								>	>	>	>	>	>	>		>	>				
3.3.2. Alternatives for value generation and product development along food systems, developed and/or strengthened.	3.3.2.1. Identification of opportunities for the generation of value in meat products, dairy products, camelid fibre and services in demand, with an emphasis on the participation of women and youth	Component 3 Coordinator							>	>	>	>	>	>	>		>	>				
	3.3.2.2. Design and implementation of plans to add value to meat products, dairy products, camelid fibre and related services in demand, with emphasis on the participation of women and youth, focused on circular economy and innovation.								>	>	>	>	>	>	>		>	>				
3.3.3. Producers' organisations with greater access to finance and technical assistance, and capacities to participate in formal markets and value chains on fair and	3.3.3.1. Strengthen Producers' Organisations by promoting partnerships and increasing capacities for market participation with an emphasis on women, youth and Indigenous Peoples (financial literacy, digital literacy, access to funding sources, market information sources).	Component 3 Coordinator							>	>	>	>	>	>	>		>	>				

Output	Main Activities	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
profitable terms for environmentally sustainable products.	3.3.3.2. Promote the participation of women, youth and Indigenous Peoples in formal markets and sustainable value chains (compliance with regulations for setting up and formalising businesses, sanitary permits, food quality and safety, municipal requirements, operating licence).	Component 3 Coordinator																				
Component 4: Promoting knowledge management, innovation, monitoring and evaluation																						
4.1.1: Awareness campaigns (using communication tools/platforms) to encourage behavioural change in relation to the environmental and carbon footprint of food, food loss and waste, nutrition and biodiversity value.	4.1.1.1. Design and formulation of awareness campaigns on environmental footprint, carbon footprint, nutrition, food loss and waste, aligned with state, private sector and FAO initiatives; mainstreaming gender, intercultural and intergenerational equity	Component 4 Coordinator																				
	4.1.1.2. Implementation of an awareness campaign together with public and private sectors and international agencies.																					
4.1.2: Strengthening and articulation of multi-actor platforms at regional/national level for environmental and agricultural management with the IP Global Platform that connect users and include the systematisation of learning and good practices implemented by the project.	4.1.2.1 Compilation and systematisation of Lessons Learned by men, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, in sustainability and regeneration of agro-food systems based on highland livestock farming.	Component 4 Coordinator																				
	4.1.2.2. Development of regional platforms (hosting and maintenance of the platform by an institution to be determined) linked to the FSIP Global platform for the dissemination of lessons learned.																					
	4.1.2.3 Exchanging experiences of regenerative livestock farming with FSIP countries.																					
4.1.3: Mechanisms to promote responsible purchasing and consumption focused on the environmental implications of the Andean regenerative	4.1.3.1. Identification and articulation strategy of strategic partners to approach consumers, promoting purchasing options for environmentally sustainable products.	Component 4 Coordinator																				
	4.1.3.2. Implementing a strategy to promote environmentally responsible purchasing choices for consumers.																					

Output	Main Activities	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
livestock farming value chain.	4.1.3.3. Capacities developed in institutional staff for the monitoring of climate change adaptation indicators under the FSIP approach in Andean regenerative livestock farming.						>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>								
Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation																						
5.1.1. Effective monitoring and evaluation, including stakeholders' participation mechanisms that support inclusive and adaptive management, coordination with relevant initiatives.	5.1.1.1. Design of the project monitoring system	National Coordinator	>	>	>	>																
	Execution and monitoring of the Environmental and Social Management Plan	National Coordinator	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
	Implementation and monitoring of the Indigenous Peoples Plan - Procedure for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (informative and consultation workshops)	National Coordinator	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
	Implementation and monitoring of the Gender Action Plan	National Coordinator	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
	Application and monitoring of the Complaints and Claims Mechanism	National Coordinator	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
5.1.2: Baseline, monitoring and evaluation of project impact including the food and nutrition security status of the target population at the beginning and end of the project.	5.1.2.1. Complete the baseline for the project's Monitoring System.	National Coordinator	>																			
	5.1.2.2. Evaluation of the progress in project implementation and achievement of outcomes (percentage of budget implementation).	National Coordinator	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
	5.1.2.3 Mid-term review (MTR) of the project.	National Coordinator										>										
	5.1.2.4. Terminal evaluation (TE) of the project	National Coordinator																				>

ANNEX H: SUSTAINABILITY AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Part A - Project's overall capacity development strategy

- **Describe what capacities are likely to exist (within project, project partners and project context) to implement the project and contribute to effective management for results and mitigation of risks**

The project's capacity development is aligned with the theory of change (ToC), so each of the components includes training actions.

- Component 1: This component involves promoters of improved governance, including decision-makers and operational staff of national and subnational public and private entities. This component is aimed at developing and improving public investment policies, plans and regulations for projects.

Within the framework of Output 1.1.1, multisectoral, multilevel and multi-actor coordination platforms are strengthened through the development of data and information to facilitate evidence-based decision-making; as well as the strengthening of multisectoral, multilevel and multi-actor articulation to promote sustainable and regenerative approaches in decision-making through the development of soft communication skills.

Within the framework of Output 1.2.1, the technical capacities of public actors are strengthened in the formulation of public investment projects.

At the national and subnational level, it was possible to identify that there are universities that can provide technical support for both the collection and systematization of information, as well as for academic support in the formulation of projects.

- Component 2: the attached government agencies and private initiatives participate, with the capacity to invest, produce, and link with development entities and markets.

At this level, a specialized course is proposed that concludes with a workshop facilitated by internationally prestigious institutions, which contribute to guiding, evaluating and systematizing the proposals for improvements in management instruments.

- Component 3: in this component, through the methodology of modular courses, the selection of the first training promoters will be obtained, for the improvement of skills in farms, estates, in the territory to be transformed into sustainable landscapes.

This component includes the installation of the pilot demonstration modules. Here, the trainers will be the selected extensionists, technical assistants and promoters who, through the “Field Schools” methodology, will achieve the transfer of knowledge to the farms of individual producers in the 09 provinces, developing skills in the management of tools, equipment and specific knowledge, within differentiated processes, such as: nutrition management, health management, pasture and forage management, seeds, varieties, breeds, insemination, and others, with the virtue of resorting to balance and opportunity in the use of inputs, provisions and specifications that positively impact environmental footprint indicators, carbon footprint, etc.

Institutional capacities, in appropriate teaching and learning methodologies, processing facilities, transformation according to commercial requirements; capacities to co-participate in processes in the field, such as demonstration plots and demonstration modules in general, are the most relevant capacities to take into account in the expansion and transfer of the project and thereby improve the scalability of the good experiences of regenerative livestock farming.

- **Describe the project’s exit strategy and related handover mechanism as appropriate.**

During project implementation, a relationship of trust must be established with the governmental and non-governmental actors involved at the national and subnational levels, through transparency in actions and clarity in roles and responsibilities.

From the beginning of the project, the executing agency and the representative actors at the national and subnational levels must determine:

- 1) What activities will continue after the project ends,
- 2) the preventive measures to follow in case of problems,
- 3) the roles of each of the parties and
- 4) the indicators to follow up and the deadlines to meet.

Considering the theory of change, it is important that at the subnational level the actors identified in each landscape dedicate time to identifying problems and the necessary resources. The evaluation and monitoring reports on the progress of the project, as well as the collection, analysis and classification of lessons learned will be carried out in a participatory manner with the different actors of the project, and will have control mechanisms

that allow the collection of information to make decisions regarding the strategy to follow, which may affect the way in which the project will be implemented in each landscape.

The identified actors must be involved in the project, promoting the creation of a space of trust to achieve an effective transfer, ensuring that the completion of the project does not have any negative effect on the regional governments of the landscapes where it is implemented.

To achieve an adequate transfer of the project, the following will be sought:

- The agreements signed between the project and governmental and non-governmental institutions at the national and sub-national level provide institutional sustainability; seeking that the governance instruments improved in the territory, the access mechanisms for financing, the new regenerative livestock practices developed in the territory, as well as the systematization of information generated during the project, are incorporated into the institutional plans and disseminated by the identified coordination platforms.
- The Project will promote the interaction and articulated participation of institutions in the territory under alliances and multi-stakeholder platforms, which, once the project is concluded, will disseminate the lessons learned to producers, in order to guarantee a continuous improvement of the expected impacts in soil conservation, pasture production and breeding with a lower environmental and carbon footprint.
- Governmental and non-governmental institutions that are integrated into the territory as providers of financial mechanisms, have a crucial role in providing financial access to quality seed, technological irrigation, appropriate breeds, forage conservation, fences for grazing control and soil-pasture rehabilitation. These institutions must evaluate the best financial mechanisms implemented during the life of the project in order to participate, when the project concludes, until the changes in the landscape can be appreciated due to the scaling of knowledge.
- The extension services and the pilot demonstration modules have adequate accessibility to the beneficiaries of the project, taking into account for these purposes the cultural idiosyncrasy in terms of language barriers (necessary translations into the language of the populations involved) and native knowledge, counting on producer organizations and individual producers interested in breeding with regenerative principles, promoting the fair participation of women and young people.

- The project will promote products and derivatives under registered trademarks of regenerative livestock farming, as well as responsible consumption during its 05 years of execution, thus promoting differentiated windows of access to better trade opportunities.
- Through the involvement of the project in public policies and their instruments, the thematic insertion of regenerative livestock farming will be achieved at a national level, allowing the search for public and private funds for replication actions.

Part B - Executing Agency (ies)” Capacity development desired outcomes

- **How will the project support targeted capacity building of Executing Agencies?**
 - Improvement in territorial planning, achieved through the generation or updating of planning instruments in the territory that include criteria for ecosystem conservation, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions.
 - Improvement in public policy instruments, achieved through the concerted preparation or updating of the Livestock Development Plan, or other agricultural public policies or their instruments related to food security, which promote soil improvement, biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, resilience to climate change and GHG mitigation.
 - Improvement of coordination capacities. Through the strengthening of soft communication skills and the use of coordination and dialogue platforms, with which it is expected that at the national and subnational governmental inter-institutional level the interrelation, coordination and continuous articulation will be improved. Also, better communication, coordination and articulation between governmental institutions and producers is expected.
 - The practices promoted by the project will generate an improvement in technical capacities for the sustainable management of soils, water and ecosystems, specifically in soil fertility, restoration of degraded ecosystems, sowing and harvesting of water, restoration of natural pastures, management in production and conservation of fodder, preparation of biofertilizers, and in the nutrition of livestock for productivity in fiber, meat and derivatives, fertilization techniques, optimal cutting time, controlled grazing, sanitary management, management of production waste, management of plant covers for the control of surface, water and wind erosion of soils.

- Improvement in project management: it is expected that, as a consequence of the execution of the project activities and the interaction with the actors, the executing agency can improve its monitoring and evaluation capacities to measure the progress of the project, as well as identify, evaluate and manage the risks associated with the execution of the project, be these environmental, social, financial and operational risks.
- **What is the best available service provider for such support in terms of proximity, mandate, and value for money?**
- The contracting of subnational services should be prioritized, prioritizing articulation with local universities.

ANNEX I: Responses to Project Reviews

STAP Comment	Agency Response
To strengthen the design of country projects in a manner they collectively contribute to the effectiveness of the IP and GCP, STAP recommends addressing the issues below. Note, however, that some issues below are specific to the GCP. • Carefully assess whether the project’s objective will be transformative, and if so, for what sector(s) or in what ways (e.g. aligning several countries to address perverse incentives, or tackle policy misalignments). If the project team confirms a transformative ambition (e.g., is the goal to trigger a significant step change in GEBs by scaling a value chain through a novel financial instrument), the project’s theory of change (or perhaps more likely the theory of change for a larger grouping like a community of practice, or value chain) will need to reflect it and metrics for transformation will need to be identified. To help assess whether the project has a transformative potential, STAP’s logic tree on transformation could be useful (See Figure 1: https://stapgef.org/sites/default/files/2022-11/STAP_Achieving%20Transformation_web.pdf Also, refer to STAP’s blended finance information note to design for transformative scaling that can achieve outcomes for pathways 2 and 3 on blended finance and value chains, respectively.: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-01/EN_GEF.STAP_.C.66.Inf_.02_Blended_Finance.pdf)	The project will promote transformative change and increase the resilience of the food systems vulnerable to the effects of climate change in the Andean region and Amazon transition zones through a systemic productive landscape approach, regenerative livestock practices and the development of sustainable value chains. It will also restore degraded soils and ecological processes that sustain the livelihoods of local populations, as well as promote climate change mitigation.
• Develop a robust theory of change for each major pathway to transformation in the GCP (as well as for individual country projects by those projects), which: - o identifies the assumptions associated with the key outcomes. During the design and implementation, revisit the assumptions, and where necessary, adapt. This step is essential to the triple learning loop mentioned briefly in component 4. More importantly, learning is essential to achieve the scaling and transformative ambition of the IP. Clause 97, for example, – progress against these assumptions needs to be tied to monitoring and learning. Also, it seems implausible that these two assumptions are the only or even the most important assumptions for pathway 1. Indeed, the issue of coalitions may be something to design for and seek to influence rather than an assumption. Comparatively, there could be issues like power dynamics and vested interest being too strong as to overwhelm change that may be more important assumptions here. A critical look at assumptions in all pathways would be helpful (noting that Component 4 has no assumptions listed at all). STAP’s theory of change primer will be helpful in developing the project logics:https://stapgef.org/resources/advisory-documents/theory-change-primer - o describes each targeted socioecological system, including the social structures (e.g., gender, values, norms, ethics) associated with each system. Understanding the social context of the targeted key stakeholders is an important part of characterizing the system, and its needs for scaling and transforming. These needs will certainly include building, or strengthening, stakeholders’ capacities to become agents of change. Additionally, for the demand-side activities of the IP to have a positive effect on sustainability, the activities will need to be designed based on consumers’ social traits – e.g.,	The project has developed a robust theory of change - based on the STAP’s theory of change primer - that takes a critical look at the assumptions associated with the project’s pathway; describes each targeted socioecological system, especially with regards to gender and intercultural aspects; and considers different drivers of change, including climate risks.

what they value. Therefore, designing activities with a thorough recognition of stakeholders' values will be important.

o describes drivers of change, including the climate and non-climate drivers and risks, relying on current information (qualitative and quantitative) to support the development of activities. For climate, STAP strongly encourages the project teams to undertake a climate risk screening to inform the project design. The World Bank's climate risk screening tool is one option that countries can use: <https://climatescreeningtools.worldbank.org/>

Describe simple narratives of plausible futures by assessing the interactions between the key drivers, and how these interactions will affect the components in positive and negative ways. The simple future narratives will need to take place during stakeholder engagement and co-designing processes. (Note: the climate entry in the Risk table, p.67, does not make it bluntly clear that all projects WILL be operating under conditions of a changed (and changing climate) so that they must plan for this, as well as other drivers of change that may be less certain.) STAP's guidance on future narratives will be useful in helping guide the development of the narratives: <https://stapgef.org/resources/advisory-documents/simple-future-narratives-brief-and-primer>

- In addition to the resources mentioned previously, the country project teams are highly encouraged to use the following resources developed by STAP and the GEF secretariat to help design robust projects: "How to build a strong project rationale and description for your PIF":

[https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-04/03_GEF8_PIF_Briefing_Six_Aspects.pdf)

[04/03_GEF8_PIF_Briefing_Six_Aspects.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-04/03_GEF8_PIF_Briefing_Six_Aspects.pdf) "Frequently asked questions" about designing robust PIFs:

[https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-04/04_GEF8_PIF_Briefing_FAQ.pdf)
[04/04_GEF8_PIF_Briefing_FAQ.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-04/04_GEF8_PIF_Briefing_FAQ.pdf)

- To support component 1 and 4 in the IP, countries are encouraged to analyze the policy context that will affect the project to identify perverse incentives that need to be addressed. The GCP is also highly encouraged to coordinate groups of countries to redirect perverse incentives toward positive GEB outcomes. This process will require understanding how the partnerships, coalitions, or communities of practice are learning, innovating, and responding to a range of changes associated with drivers of food systems. In this regard, STAP recommends identifying measures to assess how the platforms/coalitions/communities of practice are addressing change. This process will generate necessary learning, including learning that helps validate the assumptions associated with this component on how platforms/coalitions/communities of practice catalyze transformation. STAP's advice on metrics for transformation is a good start for the GCP to focus on, as well as STAP's policy coherence advice. STAP's policy coherence and transformation resources can be found here:

[https://stapgef.org/sites/default/files/2023-](https://stapgef.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/Policy%20Coherence%20in%20the%20GEF_advisory_June%202023_0.pdf)

[06/Policy%20Coherence%20in%20the%20GEF_advisory_June%202023_0.pdf](https://stapgef.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/Policy%20Coherence%20in%20the%20GEF_advisory_June%202023_0.pdf)

[https://stapgef.org/index.php/resources/advisory-documents/achieving-](https://stapgef.org/index.php/resources/advisory-documents/achieving-transformation-through-gef-investments)
[transformation-through-gef-investments](https://stapgef.org/index.php/resources/advisory-documents/achieving-transformation-through-gef-investments)

Additionally, literature on social networks can also valuably inform countries', and the GCP's, efforts on policy alignment and KM&L

platforms/coalitions/communities of practice, such as:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016723002577>

To support component 4, the country teams are highly encouraged to complement core indicators with outcome measures. These measures will facilitate assessing change, and learning. As previously stated, STAP’s advice on metrics for transformation provides a good start for identifying ways to monitor change, especially for those projects, or groupings of projects, whose ambition is sufficiently transformative. STAP encourages the GCP steering committee to identify partners, and experts, whose knowledge on outcome measures on food systems can be leveraged for the IP and country projects.	The project results framework has a outcome and output-level indicators to measure the impacts.
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ANNEX J: Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism

This annex presents elements that should be addressed in a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan. These may be adjusted as appropriate to the project scope and activities.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan identifies the likely stakeholders, past and foreseen dates of consultation and a summary of main findings and how these were incorporated into the project.

Name of Interested Party	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder profile	Stakeholder Engagement Methodology	Consultation Findings (past consultations)	How the findings were incorporated into the project	Expected timing (future consultations)
Ministry of the Environment	Executing Entity	National Government Institution body	Consultations	Review and input throughout the project document.	Comments and inputs were incorporated into the context, baseline, components, institutional arrangements, and other sections of the document.	Executing entity of the project, chairs the Steering Committee and directs the project through the National Director
Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation	Partner	National Government Institution body	Information provision	Review of components, products and activities, and contributions to establish synergies with the project.	Comments and contributions were incorporated transversally into the components.	During execution, as part of the Project Steering Committee.
Ministry of Production – Technological Institute of Peru (ITP)	Partner	National Government Institution body	Information feedback	Contributions to establish synergies between the project and CITES (ecological production of leather and ecological dyes for alpaca fibers).	The contributions were incorporated in component 3.	During implementation, as part of the project's Advisory Committee.

Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion – Cooperation Fund for Social Development (FONCODES)	Partner	Resource Partner/ Donor	Information feedback	Contributions to establish synergies with the project, especially in food security and quality of life	They were incorporated into component 3.	During implementation, as part of the project's Advisory Committee.
Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations – National Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Family Members (Aurora)	Partner	National Government Institution body	Information provision	Services deployed by the State for the prevention and attention of cases of violence against women and members of the family group. Identification of possible synergies with the project.	Information and inputs were incorporated in a cross-cutting manner into the components and the Gender Action Plan (PAG).	During implementation, through continuous feedback mechanisms (project email for interaction with institutional stakeholders)
Ministry of Education - National Youth Secretariat	Other	National Government Institution body	Information provision	Services deployed by the State to promote the participation of young people in agricultural activities. Identification of possible synergies with the project.	The information and contributions were incorporated transversally in the components and in the PAG.	During implementation, through continuous feedback mechanisms (project email for interaction with institutional stakeholders)
Ministry of Health - DIGESA	Other	National Government Institution body	Information provision	Contributions on the application of the Milk Regulation	The contributions were considered in component 3.	During execution, as part of participation in multi-actor and multi-level platforms.
Regional and local governments of	Partner	Regional Government	Consultations	Information on interventions in the	Contributions were considered in	During implementation, during participation

Apurimac, Cajamarca, Cusco, Lambayeque, Piura and Puno		Institution/body		territory linked to the project objective	components 1, 2, 3 and 4.	in the project's Steering Committee.
National Agrarian Health Service of Peru - SENASA	Partner	National Government Institution body	Information provision	Services deployed for animal health in the field of intervention (field schools, disease control). Identification of possible synergies with the project.	The information and contributions were incorporated into component 3.	During implementation, through continuous feedback mechanisms (project email for interaction with institutional stakeholders)
National Forest and Wildlife Service - SERFOR	Partner	National Government Institution body	Information provision	Services deployed by the State, control of deforestation, conservation and recovery of ecosystems, forest governance. Identification of possible synergies with the project.	The information and contributions were incorporated into components 1 and 3.	During implementation, through continuous feedback mechanisms (project email for interaction with institutional stakeholders)
Financial institutions: Agrobanco, Agrorural, Agroideas, PROCOMITE. FEPMAC Caja Los Andes	Direct benefits	Other	Information provision	Identification of financial products and bottlenecks for access to credit in high Andean areas, elimination of barriers for women and vulnerable populations to access financial and non-financial resources.	The information and inputs were incorporated into component 2.	During implementation, through continuous feedback mechanisms (project email for interaction with institutional stakeholders)

Academia, universities and research institutes: National Institute of Agrarian Innovation (INIA) Santiago Abad University of Cuzco, National University of Piura, Pedro Ruíz Gallo University of Lambayeque, Union University of Puno. Scientific University of the South (rector). University of Piura. Pasture and Grassland Research Center – CIPRA	Partner	National Government Institution body	Information feedback	Approaches to sustainable agriculture and livestock, as well as the availability to develop joint and support activities in knowledge management in information capture, development of joint proposals for certification of public and private actors or partners.	The information and contributions were incorporated in components 1, 3 and 4.	During implementation, through the functioning of the Advisory Committee and through continuous feedback mechanisms (project mail for interaction with institutional stakeholders)
National indigenous peoples' organizations: The National Agrarian Confederation - CNA, the National Central of Peasant Patrols of Peru - CUNARC-P,	Partner	Civil Society Organization	Consultations	Problems of indigenous peoples to develop agricultural and subsistence activities, emergence of women's participation, advances in the management of climate change. Contact with	The information and contributions were incorporated in a transversal way in the components and in the PAG, Indigenous Peoples' Plan (PPI) and Environment	Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is applied at the beginning and during implementation, also through the Advisory Committee and continuous feedback mechanisms for

the Peasant Confederation of Peru - CCP, the National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru - ONAMIAP, the National Federation of Peasant, Artisan, Indigenous, Native and Salaried Women of Peru - FENMUCAR INAP. Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon (AIDESEP).				regional and local actors representing indigenous peoples.	al and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Stakeholders in regions were contacted, especially for safeguards workshops.	organizations and communities that are agreed with these actors during implementation.
Regional and local indigenous peoples' organizations Apurímac: Regional Federation of Peasant Communities and Agricultural Producers of Apurímac - FERCCAPA (base of the CCP) Cusco: Tupac Amaru Revolutiona	Direct beneficiary	Civil Society Organization	Consultations	Lack of articulation between state entities and levels of government in the territory. Lack of control of illegal activities (mining, contamination of water sources and livelihoods) Insufficient capacities of producers to manage drought, along with	The information and contributions were incorporated transversally in the components and in the PAG, IIP and ESMP.	FPIC is applied at the beginning and during implementation, also through continuous feedback mechanisms for organizations and communities that are agreed with these actors during implementation.

ry Agrarian Federation of Cusco – FARTAC (CNA base) Puno: Regional Representation of the CNA				limited resources and difficulties in accessing financing to implement mitigation measures and productive innovations. Poor capacity to negotiate prices and obstacles to associativity, due to the mistrust generated by previous negative experiences. Greater participation and visibility of indigenous women in the public and productive sphere. Women's networks for dealing with cases of violence against women.		
Other Local Organizations: Ayabaca: Provincial Federation of Peasant Communities of Ayabaca – FEPROCCA	Direct Beneficiary	Civil Society Organization	Information feedback	Lack of effective coordination between state institutions and the different levels of government. Lack of awareness at the local level about the conservation of	Their needs and proposals were incorporated transversally in the 5 components and in the safeguards instruments (ESMP and PAG).	At the beginning and during implementation, through continuous feedback mechanisms and participatory monitoring; as part of its participation in agricultural and forestry governance

				headwaters and provision of water services. Local initiatives to reduce deforestation and burning, with specific results due to limitations in financial resources. Technological and financial constraints for drought management.		platforms (Comp. 1), integrated management plans (Comp. 3), financial and non-financial incentives (Comp. 2), awareness campaigns (Comp. 4), among other project activities.
Unions and productive organizations: Cooperative of Production and Special Services of Andean Camelid Producers (COOPECAN). Piura: Association of dairy farmers of Sapalache - Carmen de la Frontera (Huancabamba). Puno: Regional Dairy Board (regional), Illariy Chaska Association (Nuñoa - cattle and alpacas), Pichakani	Direct beneficiary	Civil Society Organization	Information feedback	Disarticulation between State entities, levels of government and project in the territory. Limitations in managing drought, scarce resources and little access to financing to implement mitigation measures and innovations in production. Very limited capacity to negotiate prices, barriers to associativity (distrust due to negative experiences). Growing women's	Their needs and proposals were incorporated transversally in the 5 components and in the safeguards' instruments (ESMP and PAG).	At the beginning and during implementation, through continuous feedback mechanisms and participatory monitoring; as part of its participation in agricultural and forestry governance platforms (Comp. 1), integrated management plans (Comp. 3), financial and non-financial incentives (Comp. 2), awareness campaigns (Comp. 4), among other project activities.

Association (Santa Rosa - cattle), Totorani Chico Producers Association (Ayaviri - cattle), Puno – Puno: Asociación Siervo de Dios Ticayo La Banda (Vilque – cattle) Cusco - Canchis: Apu Ausangate Association (alpaca breeders) Cutervo: Association of Fleickvieh Cattle Producers of the Province of Cutervo				livestock organizations 		
Quechua, Aymara, and Matsigenka indigenous population in communitie s or localities, linked to livestock chains in the area of interventio n	Direct benef iciary	Local communi ty	Consul tations	Limited capacities to manage climate change, with traditional knowledge in disuse, barriers to access to training and financing (especially for women), and predominanc e of native languages. Scarce resources and little access to financing to	Their needs and proposals were incorporated transversally in the 5 components and in the safeguards instruments (ESMP, PPI and PAG). Safeguards linked to the production of safe food were activated.	At the beginning and during the execution, FPIC is applied. Through continuous feedback mechanisms and participatory monitoring; as part of its participation in agricultural and forestry governance platforms (Comp. 1), integrated

				implement mitigation measures and innovations in production. Water sources affected by environmental liabilities due to mining.		management plans (Comp. 3), financial and non-financial incentives (Comp. 2), awareness campaigns (Comp. 4), among other project activities.
Family farming producers in the area of intervention, including the Afro-Peruvian population	Direct beneficiary	Local community	Information feedback	Limited capacities to manage climate change, barriers to access to training and financing (especially for women). Scarce resources and little access to financing to implement mitigation measures and innovations in production. Water sources affected by environmental liabilities due to mining.	Their needs and proposals were incorporated transversally in the 5 components and in the safeguards instruments (ESMP and PAG). Safeguards linked to the production of safe food were activated.	At the beginning and during implementation, through continuous feedback mechanisms and participatory monitoring; as part of its participation in agricultural and forestry governance platforms (Comp. 1), integrated management plans (Comp. 3), financial and non-financial incentives (Comp. 2), awareness campaigns (Comp. 4), among other project activities.
Platforms and working groups with the State: Indigenous Peoples' Platform to Address	Others	Civil Society Organization	Information feedback	--	--	At the beginning and during implementation, to inform about the project and establish channels

Climate Change - PPICC Working Group with the Afro-Peruvian Population - GTPA						with regional and local actors for FPIC.
Private sector: Chamber of Commerce and Production of Puno. Association of Dairy Industrialists (ADIL) Milk Company GLORIA SA	Others	Other	Information provision	Characteristics of livestock farming in the area of intervention, application of good manufacturing practices and Milk Regulations.	The information was considered in the design of the activities of component 3.	During the execution, as part of the promotion of commercial alliances (Comp. 3), multi-stakeholder articulation platforms (Comp. 1), awareness campaigns on carbon footprint, environmental, zero waste (Comp.4)
Regional Technical Commission for Agricultural Innovation (CTRIA)	Indirect Beneficiary	Regional Government Institution/body	Information provision	Main innovations for the sustainability of livestock farming.	Innovations that support regenerative livestock farming were mainly included in component 3.	During implementation, as part of the strengthening of intersectoral and multilevel coordination (Comp. 1), in technical assistance programs (Comp. 3)

Regional Agrarian Management Committees (CGRA)	Direct beneficiary	Regional Government Institution/body	Information feedback	Contributions on progress in zoning, socio-environmental conflicts in the area of intervention, possibilities of synergy with the project (reforestation, pasture cultivation, among others)	The inputs were incorporated into components 1, 2, 3 and 4.	During implementation, continuously during project support to the GRACs
Technical cooperation : Resilient Puna Project GIZ/ Canada.	Other	International Government Institution/body	Information provision	Information, context, description of the Resilient Puna project and potential synergies with the project.	The information was incorporated into components 1, 2, 3 and 4, and into the safeguards' documents (PGAS, PPI).	During implementation, as part of forest governance and climate change management platforms, policy update processes, (Comp. 1), support in awareness campaigns (Comp. 4)
Non-Governmental Organizations: Water Security Project - Forest Trends; Future Landscapes Project of The Nature Conservancy (TNC); Center for Development Studies of Apurimac (CEDES), Institute of	Other	Non-Governmental Organization	Information provision	Identification of potential synergies for implementation	The institutions identified with potential for synergy were included as actors in the corresponding components	During implementation as part of the CGRA, other governance platforms (Comp. 1), technical assistance programme (Comp. 3) and awareness campaigns (Comp. 4)

Development and Environment (IDMA) Apurimac, Institute of Research of Abancay (IIDA) Apurimac, Caritas Abancay. Nature and Culture International (NCI); Regenerative Livestock Project – World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF).						
National Meteorology and Hydrology Service of Peru (SENAMHI).	Partner	National Government Institution body	Information feedback	Information platforms and possible synergies with the project.	The contributions were incorporated into components 1 and 3.	During the execution, as part of the Agroclimatic Roundtables and dissemination of early warnings (Comp. 3)

Stakeholder Engagement Program

I. Purpose and Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement

Meaningful and effective stakeholder engagement is essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and delivering on the principle of "leaving no one behind". This approach is critical to combating inequality, ensuring equity and non-discrimination, and promoting inclusive development in all FAO projects.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be implemented continuously throughout the project lifecycle. Its objectives are:

- ✓ Ensure that stakeholders, especially vulnerable population groups, have access to understandable and timely information on project activities and expected outcomes, risks and potential positive and negative impacts, proposed measures to prevent or mitigate them, the Grievance Mechanism; and that they have the right to understand and mitigate them, as well as the opportunity to propose adjustments to better adapt the activities and mechanisms to their needs.

- ✓ Have specific spaces to provide accessible and timely information to vulnerable population groups such as women, youth, indigenous peoples, and the Afro-Peruvian population; so that they have the opportunity to access the benefits that the project can generate, under equal conditions.
- ✓ Strengthen accountability mechanisms, ensuring the active and inclusive collaboration of stakeholders in the monitoring of the project, reporting on progress in implementation, applying mechanisms for them to participate in decision-making aimed at meeting objectives and expected results, including the possibility of corrective adjustments to safeguards instruments (ESMPs, PAG, PPI – FPIC) to minimize risks, especially for vulnerable populations, and maximize profit opportunities.
- ✓ Facilitate adequate channels for interested parties to express their grievances, enabling the adoption of traditional forms of conflict resolution or those practiced by indigenous peoples and local populations; and that they have access to mechanisms for fair, transparent and timely redress of complaints.

II. Stakeholder engagement

1. Stakeholders identified at the formulation stage

The parties identified in the formulation stage, as well as their participation during the design stage and their planned role during execution, are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Stakeholders identified during the formulation stage, their linkage to the project and expected role in implementation

Stakeholder	Roles/interests linked to the project	Participation in the design and role in the execution of the project
Ministry of the Environment	It leads the mainstreaming of the aspects of mitigation and resilience to climate change, conservation of ecosystems and sustainable use of biodiversity in the management of food systems, in coordination with the sectors It facilitates the identification of mechanisms to access and increase national and international financing for the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures, including those aimed at the agricultural sector.	Design: Leadership of the design process; convening institutions, private actors and local actors for informational, consultation and validation workshops; call for and coordination with the project's Advisory Committee; Leadership of component design and other technical aspects of the project. Accompaniment in the workshops carried out (launch-Lima, Cusco, Piura), Socialization workshops (Piura, Cajamarca, Lambayeque, Puno), Safeguards workshops (Piura, Cajamarca, Lambayeque, Cusco) Execution: Executing entity of the Project, Chairs the Steering Committee and directs the Project through the Project Director.
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	It formulates and conducts national policies, standards and other technical normative instruments in agrarian matters with a focus on sustainable use, family farming, food and nutritional security.	Design: Accompaniment of informative workshops, for information collection and validation with actors in regions. Feedback on the Project Document. Participation in co-financing meetings.

	It promotes the sustainable productive and commercial development of livestock products, promotes the supply of national livestock products with added value, competitive and sustainable. It leads the articulation and coordinates interventions for agrarian and irrigation development with a territorial, multisectoral and intergovernmental approach, promoting the agrarian development of peasant communities, indigenous or native peoples and women agricultural producers.	Execution: Member of the Project Steering Committee.
Ministry of Production – Technological Institute of Peru (ITP)	It improves the productivity, quality and profitability of companies through research, development, innovation, adaptation, transformation and environmentally sustainable technology transfer. It guarantees compliance with technical standards, good practices and quality standards, through the Centers for Productive Innovation and Technology Transfer (CITE).	Design: Participation in the informational, feedback on the Project Document and validation workshops. Participation in co-financing meetings. Execution: Member of the Advisory Committee, through the ITP; training and dissemination of the use of technological innovations in livestock chains.
Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion – Cooperation Fund for Social Development (FONCODES)	It contributes to the generation of greater economic opportunities and social development for the population in situations of poverty, extreme poverty, vulnerability or exclusion, in rural and urban areas.	Design: Participation in informative meetings of the Project Document. Participation in co-financing meetings. Execution: Member of the Advisory Committee, through FONCODES
Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations – National Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Family Members (Aurora)	It develops interventions to prevent violence and provides care and protection services for people affected by violence against women and members of the family group and sexual violence	Design: Participation in the informative workshops and for collecting information Implementation: Prevention of violence against women, care routes in cases of violence (Aurora Program), training of decision-makers on the use of tools to increase the gender-responsive budget (MIMP)
Ministry of Education - National Youth Secretariat	It promotes and provides technical assistance in youth policies and in the implementation of the National Youth Plan to public and private institutions and to the various youth organizations. It articulates policies, plans, programs, projects and activities on youth issues with public and private institutions and the various youth organizations.	Design: Participation in the informative workshops and for collecting information Implementation: Dissemination and awareness on the promotion of youth leadership with decision-makers, local leaders

Ministry of Health - DIGESA	It carries out surveillance and supervision actions in order to identify and control physical, chemical and biological risk factors external to the person in terms of environmental health and food safety. It controls food and beverages intended for human consumption. Entity competent to grant, recognize rights, certifications, issue technical opinions, authorizations, permits and registrations within the framework of its competences.	Design: Participation in informative workshops and for information collection. Execution: Evaluate and grant sanitary registrations to the organizations supported by the project, when appropriate.
Regional and local governments of Apurímac, Cajamarca, Cusco, Lambayeque, Piura and Puno	They sustainably manage natural resources, improve environmental quality and manage climate change. Formulate and approve Regional Development Plans agreed with the municipalities and civil society of their region; and the Concerted Local Development Plans, as appropriate. They formulate and approve the regional climate change strategy and the regional biodiversity strategy. They promote the sustainable use of forest and biodiversity resources. They develop initiatives related to agriculture and livestock; and through the Regional Agrarian Management Committees, they generate spaces for coordinated and articulated participation of the different territorial actors and other sectors that intervene in the territory.	Design: Participation in informative workshops, for information collection and validation with actors in regions. Participation in co-financing meetings. Execution: Members of the Project Steering Committee. Through the DRAs, their participation in governance platforms on agricultural activities, deforestation control and burning; support in the articulation of the project with public investment projects and programs, conducting the processes of updating territorial planning instruments that are supported by the project.
National Agrarian Health Service of Peru - SENASA	It protects and improves the animal health status of Peru, through activities in animal health surveillance, risk analysis, animal quarantine, diagnosis, control and eradication of diseases. It contributes to and promotes the quality and safety of agri-food in Peru, through the implementation of good production and hygiene practices throughout the supply chain of fresh food until its primary processing. It establishes mechanisms for the control, registration and inspection of agricultural inputs for use in animals and plants.	Design: Participation in informative workshops, for information collection and validation with actors in regions. Participation in co-financing meetings. Implementation: Dissemination of good livestock practices and participation in training and technical assistance services on animal health and food safety; control of the use of agricultural inputs (pesticides) and veterinary products.
National Forest and Wildlife Service - SERFOR	It manages and promotes the sustainable use, conservation and protection of forest and wildlife resources.	Design: Participation in informative workshops, for information collection and validation with actors in regions. Participation in co-financing meetings.

	It manages and conserves wild South American camelids (Conservation of Wild South American camelids). It promotes plantations for restoration purposes and the provision of environmental services, among others. Promotes sustainable management of natural pastures and other wild plant associations. Formulates technical, economic and social guidelines for forest and wildlife management considering climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. He is directly in charge of Technical Forestry and Wildlife Administrations (ATFFS) that cover Cajamarca, Piura, Lambayeque, Apurimac, Puno and Cusco.	Implementation: Participation in regional and local platforms linked to forest governance, deforestation control and burning; and in processes of updating policy and territorial planning instruments.
Financial institutions: Agrobanco, Agrorural, Agroideas, PROCOMPITE. FEPMAC Caja Los Andes	They provide financial services and technical assistance to small and medium-sized producers in high Andean areas so that they can generate economic surpluses in the agricultural sector, preferably in associations, and promote their development and insertion into the economy.	Design: Participation in information collection workshops, bilateral meetings (for identification of financial products and bottlenecks for access to credit in high Andean areas, elimination of barriers for women and vulnerable populations to access financial and non-financial resources). Participation in co-financing meetings. Execution: Participate in project actions to improve the capacities of financial institutions for the preparation and evaluation of proposals and business plans for sustainable agricultural activities, to facilitate access to financial resources for sustainable agricultural activities.
Academia, universities and research institutes: National Institute of Agrarian Innovation (INIA) Santiago Abad University of Cuzco, National University of Piura, Pedro Ruíz Gallo University of Lambayeque, Union University of Puno. Scientific University of	They promote agricultural innovation, generate knowledge from basic-strategic, applied or adaptive research, implement activities for technology transfer, production of seeds, seedlings and breeding stock of high genetic quality of better adapted species, as well as conserve through a bank of vegetable, animal and microorganism germplasm, biodiversity in the process of cataloguing and genetic pre-improvement. They train agricultural professionals in the territories of intervention and have repositories of scientific and applied information, disseminate manuals for adapting users to knowledge and information.	Design: Participation in informative workshops, for information collection and validation with actors in regions. Participation in co-financing meetings. In bilateral meetings, the agreement on sustainable agriculture and livestock approaches was identified, as well as the availability to develop joint and support activities in knowledge management in information capture, development of joint proposals for certification of public and private actors or partners. Implementation: Participation in regional and local platforms on agricultural management, such as the Regional Agrarian Management Committees. Support the

the South (rector). University of Piura. Pasture and Grassland Research Center – CIPPR	They provide knowledge and technology generation services in Experimental Stations in the 24 regions of the country, such as agricultural extension activities, technical assistance, technology transfer, production of seeds, seedlings and breeding animals of high genetic quality, soil analysis services, water, organic fertilizers, they have knowledge management platforms, technological surveillance, for the adequate adoption of technology and knowledge.	development, dissemination and application of innovative knowledge, practices and technologies, which support the development of regenerative livestock farming. Participation in the implementation of demonstration pilots. Generation of complementary proposals in the generation of knowledge with the participation of undergraduate and postgraduate thesis students, as well as in the training of specialists for the dissemination of strategic knowledge of Andean regenerative livestock, participation in institutional and decentralized awareness during the scaling of sustainable integrated systems, purchasing practices and responsible consumption considering the valuation of agrobiodiversity, food loss and waste, systematization and dissemination of lessons learned with universal approaches to gender equity, participation of young people and indigenous populations.
National indigenous peoples' organizations: The National Agrarian Confederation - CNA, the National Central of Peasant Patrols of Peru - CUNARC-P, the Peasant Confederation of Peru - CCP, the National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru - ONAMIAP, the National Federation of Peasant, Artisan, Indigenous, Native and Salaried Women of Peru -	They represent indigenous peoples at the national level. They constitute the mechanism for expressing their collective will through their participation in spaces for dialogue, governance, formulation and monitoring of policies, among others. They represent the indigenous peoples with a presence in the area of intervention.	Design: Participation in information and information gathering meetings, and in workshops to present components and main activities to give feedback on the proposals, facilitation of contact with representative regional and local actors. * No consultation spaces were specified with FENMUCARINAP, CUNARC-P, CCP, AIDSESP during the design phase. Execution: Evaluate and grant, when appropriate, FPIC; facilitate contact with regional and local actors to implement FPIC at these levels; provide feedback during execution and participate in project monitoring.

FENMUCARINAP. Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon (AIDESEP).		
Regional and local indigenous peoples' organizations: Apurímac: Regional Federation of Peasant Communities and Agricultural Producers of Apurímac - FERCCAPA (base of the CCP) Cusco: Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Agrarian Federation of Cusco – FARTAC (CNA base) Puno: Regional Representation of the CNA	They represent indigenous peoples at the regional or local level, as appropriate at the level of the organization. They constitute the mechanism for expressing their collective will through their participation in spaces for dialogue, governance, formulation and monitoring of policies, among others. They represent the indigenous peoples with a presence in the area of intervention.	Design: Participation in information and information gathering meetings, and in workshops to present components and main activities to give feedback on the proposals, facilitation of contact with representative regional and local actors. Implementation: Participate in governance platforms on agricultural activities, deforestation control and burning; in processes of updating territorial planning instruments, in technical assistance programs and on business and financial aspects; in the Training Program for Indigenous Women Leaders and Men for Change; in awareness campaigns and processes of systematization of experiences. Where applicable, they give Consent.
Other Local Organizations: Ayabaca: Provincial Federation of Peasant Communities of Ayabaca – FEPROCCA	They represent the interests of peasant communities, producers and rural dwellers who inhabit the livestock landscapes in the area of intervention. In the northern landscape, they promote the conservation of ecosystems, especially in the headwaters of the basin, to improve the provision of water resources, and develop initiatives at the local level to reduce deforestation and burning.	Design: Participation in informative meetings and information gathering, and in workshops to present components and main activities, to give feedback on the proposals. Implementation: Participate in governance platforms on agricultural activities, deforestation control and burning; in processes of updating territorial planning instruments; in technical assistance programmes and on business and financial aspects; in participatory budgeting processes; in the Training Program for Indigenous Women Leaders and Men for Change; in awareness campaigns and processes of systematization of experiences.
Unions and productive organizations: Cooperative of Production and	Depending on the level of representativeness of the organization, they represent producers before public, private and cooperation entities, promoting policies and	Design: Participation in informative meetings and information gathering, and in workshops to present components and main activities, to give feedback on the proposals.

Special Services of Andean Camelid Producers (COOPECAN). Piura: Association of dairy farmers of Sapalache - Carmen de la Frontera (Huancabamba). Puno: Regional Dairy Board (regional), Illariy Chaska Association (Nuñoa - cattle and alpacas), Pichakani Association (Santa Rosa - cattle), Totorani Chico Producers Association (Ayaviri - cattle), Puno – Puno: Asociación Siervo de Dios Ticayo La Banda (Vilque – cattle) Cusco - Canchis: Apu Ausangate Association (alpaca breeders) Cutervo: Association of Fleickvieh Cattle Producers of the Province of Cutervo	projects that benefit the livestock sector. They are spaces for the coordination of producers at the regional or local level, to undertake joint actions to improve their productive activity linked to livestock. They promote the adoption of good agricultural practices and/or good sustainable technical manufacturing practices, to increase productivity, participate in better markets, among others. They promote associativity, as the main strategy to generate economies of scale and improve their negotiation capacity.	Implementation: Participate in governance platforms on agricultural activities, deforestation control and burning; in processes of updating territorial planning instruments; in technical assistance programmes and on business and financial aspects; in participatory budgeting processes, in the Training Program for Indigenous Women Leaders and Men for Change; in awareness campaigns and processes of systematization of experiences.
Quechua, Aymara, and Matsigenka indigenous population linked to livestock chains in the area of intervention	They develop traditional and more recent activities in their territories, including the management of high Andean grasslands, wetlands, and other key ecosystems in the field of intervention, camelid and cattle breeding. They develop cultural reproduction activities linked to natural resources. They produce fiber, meat, milk and dairy products.	Design: Participation in informative meetings and collection of inputs on the project. Execution: Direct beneficiaries. Participation in comprehensive management plans, technical assistance programs, dissemination and exchange of ancestral knowledge, training program for women leaders and men for change, in awareness campaigns and processes of systematization of experiences. They participate in participatory monitoring, project evaluation, and continuous

		feedback to the project. Where applicable, they give Consent.
Family farming producers in the area of intervention	They lead agricultural activities, including the management of high Andean grasslands, wetlands, and other key ecosystems in the area of intervention. They produce milk, meat and dairy products, important for the food security of the family and locally.	Design: Participation in informative meetings and information gathering, and in workshops to present components and main activities, to give feedback on the proposals. Execution: Direct beneficiaries. Participation in local initiatives to monitor and control deforestation and burning; in technical assistance programmes and on business and financial aspects; in participatory budgeting processes, in the Training Program for Indigenous Women Leaders and Men for Change; in awareness campaigns and processes of systematization of experiences, in the formulation and implementation of comprehensive management plans.
Platforms and working groups with the State: Indigenous Peoples' Platform to Address Climate Change - PPICC Working Group with the Afro-Peruvian Population - GTPA	Interact with the State (MINAM and MINCUL) to follow up on public policies on climate change and related to the Afro-Peruvian people, respectively. Both spaces convene the most representative national organizations for each issue.	Design: no spaces for consultation or direct interaction were specified. Implementation: Participate in informative workshops about the project, facilitate coordination with local actors for field implementation, provide feedback during implementation, participate in project monitoring.
Private sector: Chamber of Commerce and Production of Puno. Association of Dairy Industrialists (ADIL) Milk Company GLORIA SA	Puno Chamber of Commerce: Promotes access to markets by producers, encourages participation in fairs and similar events, as well as competitive business development in the region. ADIL, articulates in a transversal way the support, development, supervision and control, in entities such as MIDAGRI, MINSA, PRODUCE, regional, local or municipal governments, INACAL, MIDIS and Indecopi, throughout the entire value chain of the dairy sector Company Leche Gloria SA. The main company leads the production and collection of milk,	Design: Participation in the project kick-off workshop and in field visit consultations, no greater spaces for consultation or direct interaction were specified. Execution: Participation in the articulation with the project to establish synergies according to the scope and actions carried out in the territory, to bring the producer closer to the market. Lead processes to improve the quality of milk to be produced, in accordance with payment schemes and compliance with the Milk Regulations.

	seeks to establish new areas for the collection of fresh milk.	
Regional Technical Commission for Agricultural Innovation (CTRIA)	Its purpose is to reduce the gaps in agricultural innovation in the region, articulate strategic actions to transfer technologies that favor agricultural development, enhance the technical knowledge of producers, technical assistance, agricultural extension. Implement a regional agenda with the priorities of innovation in the main value chains, market analysis, food security, among other needs to improve the agricultural competitiveness of the region	Design: Participation in informative workshops and to collect contributions from actors in the territories, and project validation workshops. Execution: Articulation with the project to establish synergies according to the scope and actions carried out in the territory to bring the producer closer to the market. Lead processes to improve the quality of milk to be produced, in accordance with their payment schemes and compliance with milk regulations.
Regional Agrarian Management Committees (CGRA)	It recommends agrarian policy priorities for the department, leads the formulation and application of the Regional Articulated Agrarian Operational Plan, participates in the territorial articulation of the budget programs of the Agriculture and Irrigation Sector. It promotes strategic alliances for the efficient use of resources, proposes the prioritization of investment projects in agricultural, livestock and forestry products of the department. It promotes training and assistance actions for the representatives that make up the CGRA, in order to improve their activities and operation. Its decisions are binding.	Design: Participation in informative workshops and to collect contributions from actors in the territories, and project validation workshops. Execution: Space for multilevel articulation on agricultural policies, public budget for sustainable livestock. Participation in technical, business, and financial capacity building programs on the application of cross-cutting approaches in public policies.
Technical cooperation: Resilient Puna Project GIZ/ Canada.	They provide specialized technical assistance for conservation, rural development, capacity building of regional and local governments, communities, and producers in climate change adaptation projects, conservation of high Andean ecosystems and development of value chains.	Design: Participation in informative workshops and to collect contributions from actors in the territories, and project validation workshops. Execution: Participation in governance platforms in the territories on agricultural activities, control of deforestation and burning, adaptation to climate change, participation in processes of updating policies and territorial planning instruments. Articulation with the project to establish synergies according to the scope and actions carried out in the territory.

Non-Governmental Organizations: Future Landscapes Project - The Nature Conservancy (TNC); Water Security Project - Forest Trends; Center for Development Studies of Apurimac (CEDES), Institute of Development and Environment (IDMA) Apurimac, Institute of Research of Abancay (IIDA) Apurimac, Caritas Abancay. Nature and Cultural International (NCI) in the northern landscape; World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) Regenerative Livestock Project.	Capacity building, scaling up of sustainable innovations, restoration of high Andean grasslands, adoption and implementation of strategic technologies, for the sustainability of food security, generating resilience of high Andean producers to the effects of climate change.	Design: Gathering information, diagnosis and identification of distinctive conditions of high Andean livestock production, as well as coinciding spaces to establish and program joint and complementary actions. Execution: Joint participation in the CGRAS, as well as commitment to disseminate the practices of regenerative livestock and PISA in institutional spaces; and support in raising awareness for behavioural change in the face of environmental and carbon footprint, responsible purchasing and consumption, valuation of agrobiodiversity, loss and waste during food production and consumption.
National Meteorology and Hydrology Service of Peru (SENAMHI).	It operates, controls, organizes and maintains the National Network of Meteorological and Hydrological Stations, generates and provides meteorological, hydrological and climatic information and knowledge in a reliable, timely and accessible manner for the benefit of Peruvian society.	Design: Participation in workshops and meetings to collect contributions from actors in the territories, and workshops to validate the project. Execution: Participation in the formation and/or operation of agroclimatic committees and in the dissemination of early warnings in the territories about the weather, as well as dissemination of prevention measures.

2. Consultations conducted in 2024

Informative workshops for the presentation of the project at the level of Concept Note and collection of contributions:

- From August 11 to 17: Meetings and interviews were held in the field with agricultural producers and organizations in Calca (Calca), Sicuani (Canchis), Nuñoa, Santa Rosa and Tototari (Melgar), Vilque (Puno); meetings with institutions and non-governmental organizations in Abancay (Apurimac); and a multi-stakeholder workshop in Cusco with the participation of representatives from Apurimac, Cusco and Puno.
- From August 18 to 24: Meetings and interviews were held with producer organizations in the field in Súcota and San Luis de Lucma (Cutervo) and Carmen de la Frontera (Huancabamba); workshops with institutional actors in the cities of Chiclayo, Cajamarca, Cutervo; and a multi-stakeholder workshop in Piura with representations from Cajamarca, Piura and Lambayeque, for the presentation of the project and the collection of contributions.

Workshops to present key components and activities to local organizations and organizations representing indigenous peoples:

- From November 04 to 07: workshops in Cutervo, Ferreñafe, Huancabamba and Ayabaca, with local governments, producer organizations, federations of peasant communities, representatives of peasant patrols, representatives of indigenous communities of Kañaris and Incahuasi.
- On November 9: workshop in Cusco with representative organizations of the indigenous peoples of Cusco, Puno and Apurimac; and producer organizations.

Component, product and activity validation workshops:

- From November 20 to 22: workshops with actors participating in the CGRA, in Chiclayo (Lambayeque) and Piura (Piura), and with universities in both regions.
- From 24 to 25 November: workshop with actors participating in the CGRA of Cajamarca and with universities in the region
- From 27 to 29 November: workshop with actors participating in the CGRA in Puno

3. Stakeholder engagement mechanisms

Taking into account the role and participation of stakeholders during implementation (Table 1), Table 2 details the specific participation mechanisms for stakeholder groups.

Table 2: Stakeholder engagement mechanisms, by stakeholder groups

Stakeholder Group	Participation mechanism	Description	Stage
For communities, local organizations and producers	Participation in working groups, updating of public policies, financing mechanisms, integrated management plans, plans for added value and others promoted by the project	Implementation of affirmative actions to facilitate the participation of vulnerable population groups (women, youth, indigenous people, Afro-Peruvian population) in benefits of the project	Continuous during execution

	Continuous feedback	Points of contact between communities or organizations and the project will be agreed upon for ongoing communication on improvements in implementation or other topics of interest to the local community or organization. Digital tools such as WhatsApp groups can also be used, which in turn would facilitate communication between various actors with common interests.	Continuous during execution
	Participatory monitoring	Participation of men, women, youth, indigenous and Afro-Peruvian populations in the monitoring of the project, evaluation and proposals for adjustments in activities or strategies when necessary.	Periodic according to the project's monitoring system
	Advice to the project on specific topics	Participation in the Advisory Committee (indigenous organizations).	Periodical according to the dynamics of the Advisory Committee
For institutional actors (public sector entities, financial institutions, research entities and academia, international cooperation and NGOs, private companies)	Exchange of information with the Project	Flow of information on topics relevant to the project.	When necessary for processes
	Participation in knowledge platforms on regenerative livestock farming	PISA Platform	According to execution schedule
	Access to capacity building programmes (technical, business, financial, for social inclusion)	Participation in the training and technical assistance programs that will promote the project.	According to execution schedule
	Strategic decision-making for the project	Participation in the Steering Committee (MIDAGRI and regional governments).	Periodical according to the dynamics of the Steering Committee
	Advice to the project on specific topics.	Participation in the Advisory Committee (academia, public entities, others).	Periodical according to the dynamics of the Advisory Committee
	Continuous feedback	Through an email from the project, it will be possible to send contributions to improve its execution and	Periodic, according to the project's

		receive updates on the progress in its development.	monitoring system.
	Participatory monitoring	Participation in project monitoring, evaluation and proposals for adjustments in activities or strategies when necessary.	According to the design of the monitoring system

Participation of indigenous peoples

The area of intervention is inhabited by the Quechua peoples in the provinces of Ferreñafe, Abancay, Canchis, Calca, Melgar and Puno; Aymara and Uro in the province of Puno; and the Amazonian Matsigenka people in the province of Calca. The population with an indigenous mother tongue in the area of intervention amounts to 34% of the total, with a marked concentration in the southern landscape, especially in the provinces of Puno and Melgar in the Puno region, where it reaches 77.8% and 69% of the total of each province respectively. It should be noted that, in the northern landscape, the province of Ferreñafe in the Lambayeque region is home to 73% of the population of indigenous speakers. These peoples are located in the territory in the form of peasant communities, hamlets, population centers and other types of localities; They are also represented by organizations at the national, regional and local levels.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be applied, so that, in accordance with the principle of self-determination of indigenous peoples, they can decide on their participation in the project and that it incorporates their visions and conceptions of their territories.

FPIC is a mandatory process that must be undertaken before starting any activity that may have impacts, whether positive or negative, on lands, territories or resources traditionally used or occupied by indigenous peoples. These effects may originate from public policies, the development of territorial planning instruments, the promotion of financing mechanisms, the implementation of restoration and comprehensive management plans, the improvement of agricultural practices, or the use and dissemination of traditional and collective knowledge.

FPIC is not limited to an initial stage, but is developed permanently and continuously throughout the entire implementation of the project. This process is adapted to the mechanisms agreed with the indigenous organizations, groups and communities in the areas of intervention, guaranteeing a respectful, inclusive dialogue in accordance with their rights and priorities, in accordance with the steps and considerations indicated in the Indigenous Peoples Plan (Annex F-2 of PRODOC). Among other aspects, at the beginning of the implementation, the consent of the national representative organizations of the indigenous peoples must be obtained, and their facilitation must be obtained for the implementation of the process at the regional and local levels. FPIC will be developed in the native language of the organizations, groups or communities of indigenous peoples consulted.

Women's participation

In recent decades, women's participation in agricultural activity has increased at the national level, and by 2022 they represent 33.4% of producers (INEI, 2022); [11](#) with Puno being the region with the highest percentage of women agricultural producers (39.8%), and Piura with the lowest figure (23.3%) (INEI, 2014). Among women, the age group with the highest participation in agricultural activities is 45 years of age and older (77.3%), and between 2014 and 2022 the participation of women aged 60 and over increased by 7.8 percentage points. At the national level, there are significant gaps between men and women in the tenure, use and management of land and natural resources; access to knowledge and technology; illiteracy rate (in literacy, digital, financial); greater workload than men, among other aspects to be considered during their participation in the project.

For the meaningful participation of women, gender-affirmative actions must be implemented so that they are involved on an equal footing with men. Mainly a) their leadership skills will be strengthened, including communication in public spaces; b) accessible times and places will be taken into account, and when they need it, facilities will be provided for them to participate with their young children in the information spaces, monitoring processes and feedback of the project; (c) In regions where indigenous peoples are present, women's participation in their mother tongue will be facilitated, giving priority to the use of audiovisual resources to reduce the barriers associated with illiteracy, especially among women. Also, positive masculinities will be promoted, so that male leaders accompany the empowerment of women, among other aspects that are detailed in the Gender Action Plan (Annex K of PRODOC).

Participation of the Afro-Peruvian population

In the area of intervention, the Afro-Peruvian population represents 0.5% of the total, with the highest percentage representation in Lambayeque (5.3%), Ayabaca (4.6%), Cutervo (4%) and Huancabamba (3.4%). At the national level, 97% of the Afro-Peruvian population learned to speak Spanish in their childhood, 2.2% Quechua and 0.2% Aymara (INEI National Censuses, 2017). The Afro-Peruvian population has historically been excluded and discriminated against, and in relation to national averages, it has higher percentages of illiteracy, mainly among women.

To ensure the participation of the Afro-Peruvian population during the implementation of the project, information and exchange spaces will be coordinated with their representative organizations at the national, regional and local levels. Likewise, their collaboration will be requested to convene and encourage the participation of Afro-Peruvian agricultural producers who reside in the area of intervention. This will ensure their inclusion in the information spaces, in the implementation of the activities, and in the processes of monitoring and feedback on the progress of the project.

III. Disclosure of Information

According to the risk level of the project (moderate), the information must be published at least 30 days before the start of project operations. This deadline will be met once all relevant information has been collected and made available to the public through means accessible to the local population.

The information that will be disseminated will include:

- Objective of the project; geographical scope and prioritized districts; components, results and main activities;
- Execution period, executing entity and co-executors
- Environmental and social risks and planned mitigation measures
- Benefits and opportunities, and affirmative actions so that women, youth, indigenous people and the Afro-Peruvian population have equal access
- Mechanisms for participation in the project
- The project's Grievance Mechanism (MQR), in Spanish, Quechua, Aymara and Matsigenka
- Progress on the project, results of project monitoring, adjustments in activities or strategies

Inclusive strategies will be employed to ensure that all groups, especially women, men and young people, can access information appropriately, also considering age as a factor linked to the use of digital media.

For communities, local organizations and producers:

It will include the use of audiovisual resources over printed or textual content; the translation of materials into Quechua, Aymara and Matsigenka in areas with the presence of indigenous peoples (see Annex F-2 of PRODOC); and the holding of face-to-face meetings in the communities. The information may be broadcast on local radios, loudspeakers in communities or hamlets; and to reach young people further, social networks and WhatsApp groups already established by other initiatives in the areas of intervention will be used. Also, the information boards of the public entities with a presence in the territory will be used to place infographics.

Meetings will be held, at least once a year at the district level, to report on progress in implementation, results of project monitoring and adjustments in activities and strategies; and the exchange of views and approaches will be encouraged to improve implementation and maximize benefits for local actors. These actions seek to ensure that communities understand the scope of the project and that they actively participate in its implementation.

In the case of indigenous peoples, the information and exchange process should be framed within the steps and considerations for FPIC (Annex F-2 of PRODOC)

For institutional actors (public sector entities, financial institutions, research entities and academia, international cooperation and non-governmental organizations, private companies):

Virtual and face-to-face meetings will be held, and support materials such as visual presentations, executive summary of the project, digital and printed posters, short videos will be used.

At the national level, information on the progress of the project will be provided as part of the functioning of the Steering Committee and Advisory Committee. Meetings will be held with partners at the regional and local level at least once a year, virtually or in person, or information will be provided in digital format on the implementation of the project, monitoring results and adjustment approaches. These meetings may take place on the multi-stakeholder and multi-level coordination platforms that the project will promote, for example, the CGRA.

IV. Consultations

For consultations with local communities, producers or organizations, the following may be carried out:

- Community assemblies or the plenary of the organizations, ensuring the participation of women, young people, the elderly, the Afro-Peruvian population, among other vulnerable or marginalized groups. Conditions will be provided for producers to participate in their native language.
- Participatory workshops, as spaces to promote dialogue and exchange between local actors and the project, for example, on the results of monitoring, needs for adjustment in activities, identification of lessons learned, among others. The inclusive participation of all groups within a community, or organization, will be ensured.
- Focus groups, when due to the depth or sensitivity of the topic it is necessary to have specific spaces by gender, age, ethnicity, to generate a trusting and safe environment to facilitate dialogue.
- Meetings with local leaders, for example, to identify strategies for participatory monitoring, consultation protocols in each community and indigenous peoples, among other aspects.

For consultations with institutional actors, the following may be used:

Email and digital forms to collect your expressions on specific and less complex topics.

- Regular virtual meetings, to present progress, collect observations and maintain an ongoing dialogue.
- Field visits to review the progress of the project directly, and provide feedback directly to the beneficiaries.

[1] Situation of Rural Women, 2022. INEI, 2023. Available in https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1932/libro.pdf

Regenerative Livestock Project Grievance Mechanism to Promote Sustainable Landscapes

Part A (for external distribution/disclosure)

1. Main contact details

Do you have any complaints or suggestions about the Regenerative Livestock to Promote Sustainable Landscapes project?

You can use any of the following channels for free to contact us. Your complaint will be handled confidentially by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Email:	<i>During the execution of will define a contact email</i>
WhatsApp (including voice messages):	<i>During the execution, a specific line will be contracted to receive and attend to complaints and claims</i>
Project Office (Headquarters):	<i>During the execution, the location will be defined</i>
Project Office in the Northern Landscape:	<i>During the execution, the location will be defined</i>
Project Office in the Southern Landscape:	<i>During the execution, the location will be defined</i>

The presentation of complaints and claims may also be made in the information, training or other activities carried out by the project, for which the "Complaint and Claims Presentation Form" will be requested, which must be provided by the project staff.

Information about the project can be found *at this link* (FAO outreach portal).

2. Purpose of the GRM and Guiding Principles

This is the Grievance Mechanism for the Regenerative Livestock to Promote Sustainable Landscapes project, implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Ministry of Environment between the [start of implementation period] and the [end of the implementation period] at the field level to file project-related complaints. Contact information and information about the process for filing a complaint will be disclosed at all meetings, workshops, and other related events for the duration of the project. In addition, it is expected that all communication and awareness-raising materials distributed will include the necessary information on contacts and the complaints process, in the formats, languages and languages used in the field of intervention (Quechua, Aymara and Matsigenka), in addition to Spanish.

The project/FAO will also be responsible for documenting and reporting, as part of the monitoring of the performance of the safeguards, on any complaints received and how they were addressed.

FAO is committed to ensuring that its projects and programmes are implemented in accordance with the Organization's environmental and social obligations. Concerns about non-compliance should be addressed at the nearest appropriate level, i.e. at the technical or project management level and, if necessary, at the FAO country office or regional office. If a concern or complaint cannot be resolved through consultation and action at the technical or project management level, a complaint requesting a compliance review may be filed with the Office of the Inspector General of FAO in accordance with the Guidelines for Compliance Reviews of Complaints Related to the Organization's Environmental and Social Standards¹⁸. The National Project Coordinator will be responsible for addressing concerns brought to the attention of the officially designated project grievance focal point.

The principles to be followed during the grievance resolution process include confidentiality, impartiality, respect for human rights, including those relating to indigenous peoples, compliance with national standards, consistency with standards, equality, transparency, honesty and mutual respect.

3. Who can file a complaint and how?

Anyone can file a complaint or make a suggestion related to the Regenerative Livestock to Promote Sustainable Landscapes project. Your complaint will be handled confidentially, and if you feel it is necessary, you can submit it anonymously.

To make it easier for us to understand your complaint, please include as much information as possible. For example: what happened, who was involved, when it happened.

4. From grievance to resolution

The principles to be followed during the complaint resolution process include impartiality; respect for human rights, including those related to indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups such as the Afro-Peruvian population; compliance with national standards; consistency with standards; equality; transparency; honesty and mutual respect.

The mechanism includes the following stages:

a) Filing the complaint or claim:

Interested parties may file a complaint or claim at any time during the execution of the project, through the complaint and claim submission form (Annex 1) through the available channels:

- Physical channels: during information sessions, training or other project activities, in this case the complaint submission form will be requested from the project staff, who must provide it. Complaints and grievances may also be filed at the project offices at headquarters and in the north and south landscapes.
- Virtual channel: through the website that enables the project for the dissemination of information. In this case, a virtual format will be available for the submission of complaints and claims.
- WhatsApp channel: through this channel you can leave a written or voice message, with the minimum necessary information that is requested to address your complaint or claim.

¹⁸ <https://www.fao.org/3/i4439e/i4439e.pdf>

- Email: through the email that enables the project to attend to complaints and claims. In this case, the form can be downloaded from the project's website, or requested via email.

In all cases, the complaint or claim submission form will be available in Spanish, Quechua, Aymara and Matsigenka. The process of filing a complaint shall give due consideration to confidentiality, and if requested by the individual or group making the complaint, anonymity, as well as any existing traditional or indigenous dispute resolution mechanisms and shall not interfere with the system of self-governance of the indigenous community or people.

b) Receipt of the complaint or claim:

The Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will be in charge of managing the complaints and claims received. To do this, it will register the complaints or claims submitted through the channels mentioned in the previous section (filing the complaint or claim) and evaluate whether it is eligible. If it is not eligible, it will communicate the response to the complainant or claimants, through the channel in which the complaint or claim was filed. If eligible, the next stage continues.

Complaints received at the project offices in the northern and southern landscapes, or physically during project activities, will be forwarded to the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will also be responsible for keeping the record of complaints and grievances according to Annex 2 and keeping it up to date, recording at least the date of submission of the complaint, the matter, the date of response and the resolution agreed upon. You will also need to maintain a physical or virtual file as needed, documenting the attention to each complaint or claim received.

Complaints received about misconduct, including fraud, corruption, sexual harassment or abuse, gender-based violence, will be referred to the FAO Office of the Inspector General for resolution.

c) Attention to the complaint or claim:

The Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will determine whether to resolve the complaint or claim requires requesting information from PMU personnel, implementing partners, suppliers, or other entities or actors involved. If necessary, you may conduct field visits or request further information from the complaining party.

At this stage, there will be the support of local translators in Quechua, Aymara and Matsigenka, so that indigenous claimants have the possibility of interacting in their mother tongue.

Within 30 days of receipt of the complaint, a proposal for a resolution will be formulated and presented to the complaining party. If the individual or group submitting the complaint does not accept the proposed resolution, a subsequent meeting will be coordinated to present a new proposal, with the participation of the National Project Coordinator. If this proposal is not accepted, the complaint or grievance will be escalated to the next level of resolution.

d) Referral of the complaint or claim to the FAO Representation in Peru:

If the situation is too complex, or the individual or group submitting the complaint does not accept the proposed resolution, the National Project Coordinator will forward the complaint to the FAO Representation through the Grievance and Grievance Response Channel, until a solution or acceptance is reached. The person responsible for handling the complaint may interact with the

person or group submitting the complaint or may convene new interviews and meetings, to better understand the reasons.

e) Resolution

Upon acceptance of a solution by the individual or group making the complaint, a confidential record will be maintained. The resolution of the complaint will be documented by the response sent by the project or the FAO representation, if the complaint has escalated to this level.

Note: As part of FPIC, adjustment needs may be agreed upon in the MQR to make it accessible to indigenous organizations, communities, and population groups, considering traditional conflict resolution structures when deemed inclusive and equitable. The MQR shall provide for fair, transparent and timely redress of complaints at no cost to those who raise them. The project's MQR will not interfere with the community's system of self-governance.

Review Level	Contact Details
Project MQR	Regenerative Livestock Project to Promote Sustainable Landscapes <i>Email to be defined during execution</i> <i>Phone number to be defined during execution</i> <i>Number of whatsapp to be defined during execution</i>
MQR of the FAO Office in Peru	FAO Representation in Peru FAO-PE@fao.org +511-4463880
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	Contact the independent Office of the Inspector-General of FAO: - Report non-compliance with FAO environmental and social management guidelines in the event that your complaint has not been resolved through the aforementioned channels; - Report non-compliance with FAO environmental and social management guidelines in case you have a good reason for not approaching project management (e.g., fears about your safety); - Report potential fraud and other corrupt practices, as well as other misconduct such as sexual exploitation and abuse. Through a confidential hotline (online form and toll-free phone numbers worldwide with interpreters available 24 hours a day): fao.ethicspoint.com By email: Investigaciones-hotline@fao.org or inspector-general-office@fao.org By mail: Office of the Inspector General Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153 Rome, Italy

Part B (internal to FAO. It will be uploaded to the FPMIS along with Part A)

5. GRM Positioning

The project's Grievance and Resolution Mechanism (MQR) has been designed to be easily accessible to local people in the areas of intervention. Recognizing the limitations in access to the internet, the poor use of digital tools, illiteracy and the predominant use of native languages, especially in the south of the country, the GRM offers various channels for the presentation of complaints, including face-to-face options and platforms such as WhatsApp, in Quechua, Aymara and Matsigenka, in addition to Spanish; and preferably using audiovisual resources.

This MQR is positioned as a complementary channel to the GRM of the FAO Peru office, which operates exclusively virtually, which may be less accessible to the local population. This approach aims to address the specific needs of communities, ensuring that complaints are managed efficiently and accessible, while maintaining consistency with FAO's overall complaint resolution framework.

In cases where people are not satisfied with the resolution provided by the project's MQR, they may escalate their complaints to the GRM of FAO Peru. In addition, complaints related to misconduct, such as fraud, corruption, harassment, or sexual exploitation and abuse, may be filed directly with the Office of the Inspector General, which is responsible for investigating such cases.

All complaints received at the project level will be recorded and monitored until resolution, and the record will be shared periodically with the country office to facilitate the country office's annual reporting process.

6. Communications Plan

The dissemination of the MQR will be carried out throughout the period of execution of the project, as part of the activities foreseen in the four components of the project; with the support of material on the Mechanism, in formats accessible to the local population, that is, prioritizing graphic and audiovisual formats, in Quechua, Aymara, Matsigenka in addition to Spanish, and representing the ethnic and cultural diversity of the area of intervention. In turn, the materials and communications prepared by the project as part of the execution of the activities will provide information on the means enabled by the project for the submission of complaints and claims (WhatsApp, email and physical channels during face-to-face activities and project offices), as well as the FAO channel to address complaints of misconduct.

To deal with complaints or claims, including gathering complementary information, interviews or field visits, there will be the support of local translators in Quechua, Aymara and Matsigenka, so that indigenous claimants have the possibility of interacting in their mother tongue.

7. Capacity building

The Project Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will be in charge of the application and monitoring of the MQR, with the support of the Specialists in social and environmental safeguards and the territorial facilitators of the northern and southern landscapes. The project will provide training to these professionals for the proper application and monitoring of the MQR.

In addition, implementing partners, service providers and all entities linked to the project will be trained to disseminate the MQR during their interaction with project stakeholders, including the FAO channel to address complaints about sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence, fraud, corruption.

Project staff, implementing partners and service providers will be informed of the MQR as a channel to voice complaints or concerns about violations of rights and benefits as provided for in national

labour regulations, labour contracts and FAO human resources policies.

8. Monitoring and evaluation of the Mechanism

The monitoring of the Mechanism will be carried out on a semi-annual basis. It will include the monitoring of the procedures for dealing with complaints and claims from receipt to resolution; compliance with the established deadlines, the implementation of the agreements or corrective measures that have been indicated as a result of a complaint or claim from the interested parties. Trends in complaints and causes will be reviewed to identify patterns that allow correcting or improving processes within the project. The evaluation of the above aspects may lead to adjustments in the MQR procedures, aimed at better addressing the complaints and claims of the interested parties. The adjustments made to the MQR must be reflected in the media and dissemination materials.

9. Budget

For the implementation and monitoring of the MQR, a budget has been provided for the following items: (a) the preparation of dissemination material in native languages (Aymara, Quechua and Matsigenka) in addition to Spanish, using formats and language accessible to the local population, representing the ethnic and cultural diversity of the area of intervention; b) necessary impressions; c) trips to gather information, interviews, field visits as part of the attention to complaints and follow-up on them; (d) Recruitment of local Quechua, Aymara or Matsigenka translators as required. The dissemination of the MQR will be carried out as part of the activities foreseen in the project, so a specific amount has not been considered. Table 1 presents the amounts included in Annex G.1 PRODOC Budget for the application of the MQR throughout the execution of the project.

Table 1: Budget for the implementation of the MQR throughout the implementation of the project

Item	Total (dollars)	Description
5650 Contracts		
Local translator service (Quechua, Aymara, Matsigenka) - MQR	2,400	Local translators from Quechua, Aymara and Matsigenka, to assist in the resolution of complaints or claims.
Printing service for dissemination materials - MQR	2,000	Printing MQR Diffusion Materials
Translation of safeguards – MQR into Quechua (northern and southern), Aymara and Matsigenka	3,750	Translation of the MQR into Aymara, Quechua (Northern and Southern), and Matsigenka
5021 Travel		
Travel Safeguards Application & Tracking - MQR	15,000	Considering tickets and travel expenses for 100 days in the field, for information gathering, interviews or field visits necessary for the resolution of a complaint or claim, and follow-up.
5024 Expendable procurement		
Materials for the dissemination of the MQR	4,000	Prioritizing graphic and audiovisual formats; in Quechua, Aymara, Matsigenka, Spanish; representing the

		ethnic and cultural diversity of the area of intervention
Total MQR		27,150

10. Workers' GRM

Direct project workers hired through implementing partners or service providers contracted by the project may use this Mechanism to express their complaints or concerns about violations of rights and benefits as provided for in national regulations, labour contracts and FAO human resources policies, which will be managed confidentially. For complaints related to misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse, they can contact the FAO Representation in Peru directly or if they prefer the Office of the Inspector General. Complaints can be submitted anonymously if deemed necessary.

Annex 1: Complaint and Grievance Submission Form

FORMAT FOR SUBMITTING COMPLAINTS AND CLAIMS OF THE PROJECT REGENERATIVE LIVESTOCK FARMING TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

*Mandatory information

Date*: _____ day/month/year

I. GENERAL DATA

Names and surnames: _____

(from the person filing the complaint or claim)

Name of the legal entity: _____

(in case of representing a legal entity)

Identity document:

☐ ID _____ (indicate number)

☐ Alien card _____ (indicate number)

☐ Passport _____ (indicate number)

Belonging to an indigenous people:

☐ Yes _____

(indicate the name of the indigenous people)

☐ No

☐ I prefer not to answer

Gender:

☐ Man

☐ Woman

☐ Other

☐ I prefer not to answer

Program Beneficiary*:

☐ Yes

☐ No

Please provide the means to receive a response: ☐ Email _____

(provide email address)

☐ WhatsApp _____ (indicate number)

☐ Face

II. DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINT OR CLAIM

Detail of the query, complaint or claim: (indicate in detail the query, complaint or claim)

Attach Information (optional)

(photographs, videos or other documents that support the complaint or claim)

Annex 2: Complaint and Grievance Registration Form

Date of receipt	Name and surnames	Legal person	Identity document	Belonging to an indigenous people	Program Beneficiary	Means by which you will receive a response	Subject of the complaint or claim	Referral to FAO (OIG) or FAO Peru	Date of resolution	Response document

ANNEX K: Gender analysis and action plan

The objectives of gender mainstreaming in FAO (extract from FAO's Policy on Gender Equality 2020-2030):

- Promoting women and girls' participation and leadership in local institutions and rural organizations, which are an important vehicle for informed decision-making.
- Making sure that both women and men are provided with equal access to and control over key agricultural and natural resources (e.g., land, water, livestock, equipment, seeds and fertilizers). As with men, women who work as agricultural producers, entrepreneurs and value chain actors depend on these resources to increase their productivity and to reap the benefits of their work.
- Ensuring equal access to agricultural support services (i.e., advisory, financial or business development services) to overcome the existing 'gender gap' and facilitate women's equal uptake of technologies and practices.
- Providing equal access to markets and decent employment opportunities both on and off the farm to assure income opportunities for all and preserve individual rights to fair treatment.
- Avoiding or minimizing the risk that an intervention inadvertently increases women's work burden and time poverty as these affect women's freedom of choice and well-being.
- Avoiding or minimizing the risk to build on or reinforce discriminatory social norms and attitudes that undermine women's position and decision-making power from the household to the institutional level.
- Strengthening the capacities to prevent, mitigate and respond to GBV and abuse that may occur in connection with any of FAO supported activities.
- Preventing and minimizing unintended negative effects that can increase vulnerability and exposure to GBV, and heighten tension between the sexes, as well as ensure the proper and timely referral to relevant services of cases of disclosure of GBV and other abuse including sexual exploitation and abuse that may occur in connection with any of FAO supported activities.

ANNEX L: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF PROJECT CORE STAFF

ANNEX M: MONITORING & EVALUATION, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND FAO OVERSIGHT

M.1 PROVISIONS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The project results, as outlined in the project results framework (Annex C), will be monitored regularly, reported annually and assessed during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. Monitoring and evaluation activities will follow FAO and GEF's policies and guidelines for monitoring and evaluation. The M&E system will also facilitate learning, replication of the project's results and lessons which will feed the project's knowledge management strategy.

Monitoring Arrangements

Project oversight and supervision will be carried out by the PSC and the Budget Holder with the support of the PTF members (LTO and FLO, GTO and relevant technical units in FAO headquarters). Oversight will ensure that: (i) project outputs are produced in accordance with the project results framework and leading to the achievement of project outcomes; (ii) project outcomes are leading to the achievement of the project objective; (iii) identified, as well as unidentified, risks are continuously monitored and appropriate mitigation strategies are applied; and (iv) agreed project global environmental benefits / adaptation benefits (*area of land restored, area of landscapes under improved practices, and greenhouse gas emissions mitigated*) are being delivered.

The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and HQ Technical units will provide oversight of GEF financed activities, outputs and outcomes largely through the annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), periodic backstopping and supervision missions.

Day-to-day project monitoring will be carried out by the Project Management Unit. Project performance will be monitored using the project results matrix, including indicators (baseline and targets) and annual work plans and budgets. At inception phase, the results matrix will be reviewed to finalize the identification of i) outputs ii) indicators iii) targets and iv) any missing baseline information

A detailed M&E plan, which builds on the results matrix and defines specific requirements for each indicator (data collection methods, frequency, responsibilities for data collection and analysis, etc) will also be developed during project inception by the PMU M&E specialist.

M&E Activity	Responsible	Time frame / Periodicity	Indicative budget (USD)
Inception workshop and project inception report	National Project Coordinator (NPC), FAO Peru (with the support of the LTO, and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit)	In the first 3 months of the Project	--
Multilevel Project monitoring (national, regional, local)	NPC with support from PMU Specialists (Environmental, Social-Gender-PP.II.) and others.	Continuous	USD 153,600 Monitoring and evaluation specialist USD 1,240 National Technical Coordinator (person-hours NTC)
Field visits to target regions and pilot monitoring	NPC, FAO (FAO Peru, LTO). Support from PMU specialists.	Annual or as required (including MTR and TE)	FAO visits will be covered by GEF agency fees.

M&E Activity	Responsible	Time frame / Periodicity	Indicative budget (USD)
and follow-up landscapes			
Project Progress Reports (PPR)	NPC and M&E Specialist, with contributions from project partners and other institutions involved in the execution of the project.	Semiannual	USD 1,880 (person-hours NTC)
Annual Project Implementation Review Reports (PIR)	NPC and technical assistant, with inputs from project partners, with oversight from LTO. Approved and sent to GEF by FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.	Annual	USD 1,880 (person-hours NTC) FAO staff time will be financed by GEF agency fees.
Project Steering Committee (PSC), PMU and Project Partners meetings	NPC, FAO, Member Institutions	Annual	
Mid Term Review (MTR)	NPC, FAO Peru, external consultants, in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Unit and others.	Halfway through the implementation of the Project	USD 9,997 (National Consultant) USD 30,000 (International Consultant)
Terminal Evaluation (TE)	NPC, FAO Peru, external consultants, FAO Office of Evaluation in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Unit and others.	At the end of Project implementation	USD 40,000 (National Consultant) USD 50,000 (International Consultant) USD 3,983 (translation costs)
Terminal Report	NPC, FAO (FAO Peru, LTO, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit).	Two months prior to the end date of the Project.	USD 6,550
Total budget			USD 303,113

Monitoring and Reporting

In compliance with FAO and GEF M&E policies and requirements and in consultation with the PSC and PTF, the PMU will prepare the following i) Project inception report; (ii) Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); (iii) Project Progress Reports (PPRs); (iv) annual Project Implementation Review (PIR); (v) Technical Reports; (vi) co-financing reports; and (vii) Terminal Report. In addition, the Core Indicators included in *indicate annex* will be used to monitor Global Environmental benefits / adaptation benefits (*area of land restored, area of landscapes under improved practices, and greenhouse gas emissions mitigated*) and updated regularly by the PMU.

Project Inception Report. A project inception workshop will be held within three months of project start date and signature of relevant agreements with partners. During this workshop the following will be reviewed and agreed:

- the proposed implementation arrangement, the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder and project partners;
- an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation;
- the results framework, the SMART indicators and targets, the means of verification, and monitoring plan;
- the responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk matrix, the Environmental and Social safeguards and the Environmental and Social Management Plans, the gender strategy, the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- finalize the preparation of the first year AWP/B, the financial reporting and audit procedures;
- schedule the PSC meetings;
- prepare a detailed first year AWP/B,

The PMU will draft the inception report based on the agreement reached during the workshop and circulate among PSC members, BH, LTO, GTO and FLO for review within one month. The final report will be cleared by the FAO BH, LTO and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and uploaded in FAO's Field Program Management Information System (FPMIS) by the BH.

Results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B).

The PMU will submit to the BH AWP/Bs that are divided into monthly timeframes detailing the activities and progress indicators that would guide implementation during the year of the project. Each AWP/B will be drafted by the PM, will be submitted for PTF review and approval by the PSC. Necessary changes to the AWP/B - as recommended by the PSC - will be made by the PM prior to implementation of the AWP/B. The first AWP/B will be drafted during the project's Inception Phase and presented at the project Inception Workshop. As part of the AWP/B, a detailed project budget for the activities to be implemented during the year should be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. The inputs of the Inception Workshop will be incorporated and the PM will submit a final draft AWP/B within two weeks of the workshop to the BH. For subsequent AWP/B, the PM will organize PSC meetings for its review. Once comments have been incorporated, the BH will circulate the AWP/B to the LTO and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for comments/clearance prior to uploading in FPMIS by the BH. The AWP/B must be linked to the Project's Results Framework indicators so that the Project's work is contributing to the achievement of the indicators.

Project Progress Reports (PPR):

After FAO approval of the project and signature of the execution agreement, PPRs will be prepared based on the systematic monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the Project Results Framework *indicate annex number*, AWP/B, M&E Plan and safeguards. Each semester the Project Coordinator (PC) will prepare a draft PPR, will collect and consolidate any comments from the FAO PTF. The PC / PM will submit the final PPRs to the FAO Representation in Peru every six months, prior to 31 July (covering the period between January and June) and before 31 January (covering the period between July and December). The July-December report should be accompanied by the updated AWP/B for the following Project Year (PY) for review and no-objection by the FAO PTF. The Budget Holder has the responsibility to coordinate the preparation and finalization of the PPR, in consultation with the PMU,

LTO, GTO and the FLO. After LTO, BH and GTO clearance, the FLO will ensure that project progress reports are uploaded in FPMIS in a timely manner.

Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual PIR, required by the GEF, will be used to assess progress toward achieving the project objective and implementation progress and challenges, risks and mitigation measures. The Project Coordinator / Project Manager will prepare a consolidated annual PIR report covering the period July (the previous year) through June (current year) for each year of implementation, in collaboration with national project partners (including the GEF OFP), the Lead Technical Officer, and the GTO/FLO. The Budget Holder will ensure that the PC/PM will monitor and report on the progress of project results framework, the status of the implementation of safeguards. the FAO-GEF Coordination unit will submit the final and cleared version of the report to the GEF Secretariat and Upload it under the relevant section in FPMIS.

Technical Reports:

Technical reports will be prepared as part of project outputs, including safeguards, and to document and share project outcomes and lessons learned. The LTO will be responsible for ensuring appropriate technical review and clearance of technical reports. Copies of the technical reports will be distributed to project partners and the Project Steering Committee as appropriate.

Co-financing Reports:

The PMU will be responsible for tracking co-financing materialized against the confirmed amounts at project approval and reporting. The co-financing report, which covers the GEF fiscal year 1 July through 30 June, is to be submitted on or before 31 July and will be incorporated into the annual PIR. The co-financing report needs to include the activities that were financed by the contribution of the partners.

Tracking and reporting on results across the GEF 8 core indicators and sub-indicators:

The GEF Core Indicators provided under Section B.2 of this project document will be used to monitor global environmental benefits. Throughout the implementation period of the project, the PMU, is required to track the project's progress in achieving these results across applicable core indicators and sub-indicators. Before the project mid-term and project completion stage, the project team in consultation with the PTF and the FAO-GEF CU are required to report achieved results against the core indicators and sub-indicators used at CEO Endorsement/ Approval.

Terminal Report:

The PM will prepare the Terminal Report. Three months before the actual end date of the project (NTE) – and prior to the completion of the Final Evaluation exercise – the PMU will submit to the BH and LTO a draft Terminal Report. The main purpose of the Terminal Report is to give guidance at ministerial or senior government level on the policy decisions required for the follow-up of the project, and to provide the donor with information on how the funds were utilized. The Terminal Report is accordingly a concise account of the main products, results, conclusions and recommendations of the project. The target readership consists of persons who are not necessarily technical specialists but who need to understand the policy implications of technical findings and needs for insuring sustainability of project results.

Evaluations

Mid-Term Review

The Budget Holder is responsible for the conduct of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the project in consultation with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit halfway through implementation. He/she will contact the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit about 3 months before the project half-point (within 3 years of project CEO Endorsement) to initiate the MTR exercise.

The Mid-Term review will (i) assess the progress made towards achievement of planned results, including implementation of safeguards; (ii) identify problems and make recommendations to redress the project (iii) highlight good practices, lessons learned and areas with the potential for upscaling.

To support the planning and conduct of the MTR, the FAO GEF CU has developed a guidance document “**The Guide for planning and conducting Mid-Term Reviews of FAO-GEF projects and programmes**”. The FAO-GEF CU will appoint an MTR focal point who will provide guidance on GEF specific requirements, quality assurance on the review process and overall backstopping support for the effective management of the exercise and for timely the submission of the MTR report to the GEF Secretariat.

After the completion of the Mid-Term Review, the BH will be responsible for the distribution of the MTR report at country level (including to the GEF OFP) and for the preparation of the **Management Response** within 4 weeks and share it with national partners, GEF OFP and the FAO-GEF CU. The BH will also send the updated core indicators used during the MTR to the FAO-GEF CU for their submission to the GEF Secretariat. Upload the MTR report under the relevant section in FPMIS documents.

Terminal Evaluation

FAO will conduct the terminal evaluation of this project. An allocation of USD 90,000 has been set aside to cover evaluation costs. At a minimum, the independent Office of Evaluation will validate the evaluation report in compliance with GEF requirements

M.2 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Financial management in relation to the GEF resources directly managed by FAO will be carried out in accordance with FAO’s rules and procedures as outlined below. The OP is accountable to FAO for achieving the agreed project results and for the effective use of resources made available by FAO. Financial management and reporting for the funds transferred to the OP will be done by the OP in accordance with terms, conditions, formats and requirements of FAO and the provisions of the signed Operational Partners Agreement (OPA). The administration by the OP of the funds received from FAO shall be carried out under its own financial regulations, rules and procedures, which shall provide adequate controls to ensure that the funds received, are properly administered and expended. The Operational Partner shall maintain the account in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards.

Financial Records. FAO shall maintain a separate account in United States dollars for the project’s GEF resources showing all income and expenditures. FAO shall administer the project in accordance with its regulations, rules and directives. The OP shall maintain books and records that are accurate, complete

and up to date. The OP's books and records will clearly identify all Fund Transfers received by the OP as well as disbursements made by the OP under the OPA, including the amount of any unspent funds and interest accrued.

Financial Reports. The BH shall prepare quarterly (or at least six-months) project expenditure accounts and final accounts for the project, showing amount budgeted for the year, amount expended since the beginning of the year, and separately, the un-liquidated obligations as follows: i) Details of project expenditures on outcome-by-outcome basis, reported in line with Project Budget as at 30 June and 31 December each year; ii) Final accounts on completion of the Project on a component-by-component and outcome-by-outcome basis, reported in line with the Project Budget; iii) A final statement of account reflecting actual final expenditures under the Project, when all obligations have been liquidated.

The OP will prepare the financial reports in accordance with terms, conditions, formats and requirements of FAO and the provisions of the signed OPA. The BH will review and approve request for funds and financial reports of the OP. The subsequent instalments can be released only based on the BH confirmation that all expenditures are eligible and all OPA requirements are fulfilled to the satisfaction of FAO. The BH will withhold any payment due to the OP in case of non-compliance with the reporting obligations detailed in the OPA.

Financial reports for submission to the donor (GEF) will include both FAO- and OP-managed resources, will be prepared in accordance with the provisions in the GEF Financial Procedures Agreement and submitted by the FAO Finance Division.

Responsibility for Cost Overruns. As regards resources directly managed by FAO, the BH shall utilize the GEF project funds in strict compliance with the Project Budget (Appendix A2) and the approved AWP/Bs. The BH can make variations provided that the total allocated for each budgeted project component is not exceeded and the reallocation of funds does not impact the achievement of any project output as per the project Results Framework (Appendix A1). At least once a year, the BH will submit a budget revision for approval of the LTO and the FAO/GEF Coordination Unit. Cost overruns shall be the sole responsibility of the BH.

As regards resources managed by the OP, the OP shall utilize the funds received from FAO in strict compliance with provisions of the signed OPA and its Annexes, including approved work plan and budget. The OP can make variations not exceeding 10 percent on any budget heading. Any variations above 10 percent on any budget heading that may be necessary will be subject to prior consultations with and approval by FAO.

Under no circumstances can expenditures exceed the approved total project budget or be approved beyond the NTE date of the OPA and/or the project. Any over-expenditure is the responsibility of the BH.

Audit. The project shall be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in FAO financial regulations, rules and directives and in keeping with the Financial Procedures Agreement between the GEF Trustee and FAO.

The audit regime at FAO consists of an external audit provided by the Auditor-General (or persons exercising an equivalent function) of a member nation appointed by the Governing Bodies of the Organization and reporting directly to them, and an internal audit function headed by the FAO Inspector-General who reports directly to the Director-General. This function operates as an integral part of the

Organization under policies established by senior management, and furthermore has a reporting line to the governing bodies. Both functions are required under the Basic Texts of FAO which establish a framework for the terms of reference of each. Internal audits of accounts, records, bank reconciliation and asset verification take place at FAO field and liaison offices on a cyclical basis.

Specific provisions for auditing the OP managed funds are included in the signed Operational Partners Agreement (OPA). During implementation, assurance activities are organized by FAO to determine whether the progress has been made and whether funds transferred to Operational Partners were used for their intended purpose, in accordance with the work plan and relevant rules and regulations. This may include, but is not limited to, monitoring missions, spot checks, quarterly progress and annual implementation reviews, and audits on the resources received from FAO.

Procurement. Careful procurement planning is necessary for securing goods, services and works in a timely manner, on a “Best Value for Money” basis. It requires analysis of needs and constraints, including forecast of the reasonable timeframe required to execute the procurement process.

Procurement will follow OP rules and regulations for the procurement of supplies, equipment and services. The OP will draw up a procurement plan as part of the supporting documentation to each request for funds submitted to FAO. The plan will include a description of the goods, works, or services to be procured, estimated budget and source of funding, schedule of procurement activities and proposed method of procurement. In situations where exact information is not yet available, the procurement plan should at least contain reasonable projections that will be corrected as information becomes available.

The procurement plan shall be updated at least twice per year and submitted to FAO BH and LTO for clearance.

G3. FAO's OVERSIGHT

FAO will be the GEF Implementing Agency of the project. As such, FAO has the project assurance role and will supervise and provide technical guidance for the overall implementation of the project, including:

- a) Assess Operational Partner's technical supports needs and fiduciary standards;
- b) Monitor and oversee OP's compliance with the OPA and project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers and the rules and procedures of FAO and GEF;
- c) Commence and completing the responsibilities allocated to it in the Project Document in a timely manner, provided that all necessary reports and other documents are available;
- d) Making transfers of funds, as applicable, in accordance with the provisions of the OPA;
- e) Administrate the portion of project GEF funds that has been agreed with the OP to remain for FAO direct administration. These funds will be managed in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
- f) Organizing and completing monitoring, assessment, assurance activities and evaluation of the Project;

- g) Review, discuss with the OP, and approve the project progress and financial reports, as detailed in the OPA and its annexes, undertaking and completing monitoring, assessment, assurance activities, evaluation and oversight of the project;
- h) Liaising on an ongoing basis, as needed, with the Government (as applicable), other members of the United Nations Country Team, Resource Partner, and other stakeholders;
- i) Providing overall guidance, oversight, technical assistance and leadership, as appropriate, for the Project;
- j) Provide financial and audit services to the project including budget release, budget revisions and administration of funds from GEF in accordance with rules and procedures of FAO;
- k) Oversee financial expenditures against project budgets;
- l) Ensure that all activities, including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with FAO and GEF relevant procedures and agreements;
- m) Initiate joint review meetings with the OP to agree on the resolution of findings and to document the lessons learned;
- n) Report to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, on project progress and provide consolidated financial reports to the GEF Trustee;
- o) Conduct at least one supervision mission per year;
- p) Lead the Mid-Term Review and Final Evaluation;
- q) Monitor implementation of the plan for social and environmental safeguards, in accordance with the FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards;
- r) Trigger additional reviews, audits and/or evaluations, as necessary.

In collaboration with the Project Management Unit (PMU) and under the overall guidance of the Project Steering Committee, FAO will participate in the planning of contracting and technical selection processes. FAO will process fund transfers to the OP as per provisions, terms and conditions of the signed OPA.

The FAO Representative in Peru will be the Budget Holder (BH) and will be responsible for timely operational, and financial management of GEF resources implemented -. The budget holder will be also responsible for i) managing OPIM for results, including monitoring of risks and overall compliance with the OPA provisions; ii) review and clear financial and progress reports received from the OP and certify request for funds iii) review and clear budget revisions and annual work plan and budgets; iv) ensure implementation of the Risk Mitigation and Assurance Plan v) follow up and ensure that the OP implements all actions and recommendations agreed upon during Assurance Activities.

As a first step in the implementation of the project, the FAO Representation will establish an interdisciplinary Project Task Force (PTF) within FAO, to guide the implementation of the project. The PTF is a management and consultative body that integrate the necessary technical qualifications from the FAO relevant units to support the project. The PTF is composed of a Budget Holder, a Lead Technical Officer (LTO), the Funding Liaison Officer (FLO) and one or more technical officers based on FAO Headquarters (HQ Technical Officer).

The FAO Representative, in accordance with the PTF, will give its non-objection to the AWP/Bs submitted by the PMU as well as the Project Progress Reports (PPRs). PPRs may be commented by the PTF and should be approved by the LTO before being uploaded by the BH in FPMIS.

The Lead Technical Officer (LTO) for the project will be located in FAO Regional Office for Latin America. The role of the LTO is central to FAO's comparative advantage for projects. The LTO will oversee and carry out technical backstopping to the project implementation. The LTO will support the BH in the implementation and monitoring of the AWP/Bs, including work plan and budget revisions. The LTO is responsible and accountable for providing or obtaining technical clearance of technical inputs and services procured by the Organization.

In addition, the LTO will provide technical backstopping to the PMU to ensure the delivery of quality technical outputs. The LTO will coordinate the provision of appropriate technical support from PTF to respond to requests from the PSC. The LTO will be responsible for the following:

- a) Assess the technical expertise required for project implementation and identify the need for technical support and capacity development of the OP;
- b) Provide technical guidance to the OP on technical aspects and implementation;
- c) Review and give no-objection to TORs for consultancies and contracts to be performed under the project, and to CVs and technical proposals short-listed by the PMU for key project positions and services to be financed by GEF resources;
- d) Review and give clearance for the OP's procurement plans;
- e) Supported by the FAO Representation, review and clear final technical products delivered by consultants and contract holders financed by GEF resources;
- f) Assist with review and provision of technical comments to draft technical products/reports during project implementation;
- g) Review and approve project progress reports submitted by the National Program Director (NPD), in cooperation with the BH;
- h) Support the FAO Representative in examining, reviewing and giving no-objection to AWP/B submitted by the NPD, for their approval by the Project Steering Committee;
- i) Ensure the technical quality of the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs). The PPRs will be prepared by the NPD, with inputs from the PMU. The BH will submit the PPR to the FAO/GEF Coordination Unit for comments, and the LTO for technical clearance. The PPRs will be submitted to the PSC for approval twice a year. The FLO will upload the approved PPR to FPMIS.
- j) Supervise the preparation and ensure the technical quality of the annual PIR. The PIR will be drafted by the NPD, with inputs from the PT. The PIR will be submitted to the BH and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for approval and finalization. The FAO/GEF Coordination Unit will submit the PIRs to the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Evaluation Office, as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio. The LTO must ensure that the NPD and the PMU have provided information on the co-financing provided during the year for inclusion in the PIR;
- k) Conduct annual supervision missions;
- l) Provide comments to the TORs for the mid-term and final evaluation; provide information and share all relevant background documentation with the evaluation team; participate in the mid-term

workshop with all key project stakeholders, development of an eventual agreed adjustment plan in project execution approach, and supervise its implementation; participate in the final workshop with all key project stakeholders, as relevant. Contribute to the follow-up to recommendations on how to insure sustainability of project outputs and results after the end of the project.

- m) Monitor implementation of the Risk Mitigation Plan, in accordance with the FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards.

The **HQ Technical Officer** is a member of the PTF, as a mandatory requirement of the FAO Guide to the Project Cycle. The HQ Technical Officer has most relevant technical expertise - within FAO technical departments - related to the thematic of the project. The HQ Technical Officer will provide effective functional advice to the LTO to ensure adherence to FAO corporate technical standards during project implementation, in particular:

- b) Supports the LTO in monitoring and reporting on implementation of environmental and social commitment plans for moderate risk projects. In this project, the HQ officer will support the LTO in monitoring and reporting the identified risks and mitigation measures (Appendix H2) in close coordination with the OP.
- c) Provides technical backstopping for the project work plan.
- d) Clears technical reports, contributes to and oversees the quality of Project Progress Report(s).
- e) May be requested to support the LTO and PTF for implementation and monitoring.
- f) Contribute to the overall ToR of the Mid-term and Final Evaluation, review the composition of the evaluation team and support the evaluation function.

The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will provides Funding Liaison (FLO) functions and GEF-specific technical advisory services across the entire project cycle from A to Z. The FAO/GEF Coordination Unit will review and provide a rating in the annual PIR(s) and will undertake supervision missions as necessary in coordination with the rest of the Project Task Force. The PIRs will be included in the FAO GEF Annual Monitoring Review submitted to GEF by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit. The FAO GEF Coordination Unit may also participate or lead the mid-term evaluation, and in the development of corrective actions in the project implementation strategy if needed to mitigate eventual risks affecting the timely and effective implementation of the project. The FAO GEF Coordination Unit will in collaboration with the FAO Finance Division to request transfer of project funds from the GEF Trustee based on six-monthly projections of funds needed.

The FAO Financial Division will provide annual Financial Reports to the GEF Trustee and, in collaboration with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, request project funds on a six-monthly basis to the GEF Trustee.

ANNEX N: FAO AND GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS

(a) This Annex sets out the basic conditions under which FAO will assist the Government in the implementation of the Project described in the attached Project Document.

(b) The achievement of the objectives set by the Project shall be the joint responsibility of the Government and FAO.

FAO OBLIGATIONS

1. FAO will be responsible for the provision, with due diligence and efficiency, of assistance as provided in the Project Document. FAO and the Government will consult closely with respect to all aspects of the Project.
2. Assistance under the Project will be made available to the Government, or to such entity as provided in the Project, and will be furnished and received (i) in accordance with relevant decisions of the Governing Bodies of FAO, and with its constitutional and budgetary provisions, and (ii) subject to the receipt by FAO of the necessary contribution from the Resource Partner. FAO will disburse the funds received from the Resource Partner in accordance with its regulations, rules and policies. All financial accounts and statements will be expressed in United States Dollars and will be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules and directives of FAO.
3. FAO's responsibilities regarding financial management and execution of the Project will be as stipulated in the Project Document. FAO may, in consultation with the Government, implement Project components through partners identified in accordance with FAO procedures. Such partners will have primary responsibility for delivering specific project outputs and activities to the Project in accordance with the partner's rules and regulations, and subject to monitoring and oversight, including audit, by FAO.
4. Assistance under the Project provided directly by FAO, including technical assistance services and/or oversight and monitoring services, will be carried out in accordance with FAO regulations, rules and policies, including on recruitment, travel, salaries, and emoluments of national and international personnel recruited by FAO, procurement of services, supplies and equipment, and subcontracting. The candidacies of senior international technical staff for recruitment by FAO will be submitted to the Government for clearance following FAO procedures.
5. Equipment procured by FAO will remain the property of FAO for the duration of the Project. The Government will provide safe custody of such equipment, which is entrusted to it prior to the end of the Project. The ultimate destination of equipment procured under this Project will be decided by FAO in consultation with the Government and the Resource Partner.

GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS

6. With a view to the rapid and efficient execution of the Project, the Government shall grant to FAO, its staff, and all other persons performing services on behalf of FAO, the necessary facilities including:
 - i) the prompt issuance, free of charge, of any visas or permits required;
 - ii) any permits necessary for the importation and, where appropriate, the subsequent exportation, of equipment, materials and supplies required for use in connection with the Project and exemption from the payment of all customs duties or other levies or charges relating to such importation or exportation;

- iii) exemption from the payment of any sales or other tax on local purchases of equipment, materials and supplies for use in connection with the project;
- iv) any permits necessary for the importation of property belonging to and intended for the personal use of FAO staff or of other persons performing services on behalf of FAO, and for the subsequent exportation of such property;
- v) prompt customs clearance of the equipment, materials, supplies and property referred to in subparagraphs (ii) and (iv) above.

7. The Government will apply to FAO, its property, funds and assets, its officials and all the persons performing services on its behalf in connection with the Project: (i) the provisions of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies; and (ii) the United Nations currency exchange rate. The persons performing services on behalf of FAO will include any organization, firm or other entity, which FAO may designate to take part in the execution of the Project.

8. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against FAO, its personnel or other persons performing services on its behalf, in connection with the Project, and will hold them harmless in respect to any claim or liability arising in connection with the Project, except when it is agreed by FAO and the Government that such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct of such persons.

9. The Government will be responsible for the recruitment, salaries, emoluments and social security measures of its own national staff assigned to the project. The Government will also provide, as and when required for the Project, the facilities and supplies indicated in the Project Document. The Government will grant FAO staff, the Resource Partner and persons acting on their behalf, access to the Project offices and sites and to any material or documentation relating to the Project, and will provide any relevant information to such staff or persons.

REPORTING AND EVALUATION

10. FAO will report to the Government (and to the Resource Partner) as scheduled in the Project Document.

11. The Government will agree to the dissemination by FAO of information such as Project descriptions and objectives and results, for the purpose of informing or educating the public. Patent rights, copyright, and any other intellectual property rights over any material or discoveries resulting from FAO assistance under this Project will belong to FAO. FAO hereby grants to the Government a non-exclusive royalty-free license to use, publish, translate and distribute, privately or publicly, any such material or discoveries within the country for non-commercial purposes. In accordance with requirements of some Resource Partners, FAO reserves the right to place information and reports in the public domain.

12. The Project will be subject to independent evaluation according to the arrangements agreed between the Government, the Resource Partner and FAO. The evaluation report will be publicly accessible, in accordance with the applicable policies, along with the Management Response. FAO is authorized to prepare a brief summary of the report for the purpose of broad dissemination of its main findings, issues, lessons and recommendations as well as to make judicious use of the report as an input to evaluation synthesis studies.

FINAL PROVISIONS

13. Any dispute or controversy arising out of or in connection with the Project or this Agreement will be amicably settled through consultations, or through such other means as agreed between the Government and FAO.

14. Nothing in or related to any provision in this Agreement or document or activity of the Project shall be deemed (i) a waiver of the privileges and immunities of FAO; (ii) the acceptance by FAO of the applicability of the laws of any country to FAO, and: (iii) the acceptance by FAO of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising from assistance activities under the Project.

15. This Agreement may be amended or terminated by mutual written consent. Termination will take effect sixty days after receipt by either party of written notice from the other party. In the event of termination, the obligations assumed by the parties under this Agreement will survive its termination to the extent necessary to permit the orderly conclusion of activities, and the withdrawal of personnel, funds and property of FAO.

16. This Agreement will enter into force upon signature by the duly authorized representatives of both parties.

ANNEX O: ESTIMATION OF GHG MITIGATION

ANNEX P: REFERENCES

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