

# Summary of Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

for

*Resilient Puna*

## **Ecosystem based Adaptation for sustainable high Andean communities and ecosystems in Peru**

14.11.2023, v.02

Enquiries regarding the present document can be directed to:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH  
Dag Hammarskjöld Weg 1-5  
65760 Eschborn  
Germany

[gcf@giz.de](mailto:gcf@giz.de)

[www.giz.de](http://www.giz.de)

## Table of Content

Executive summary .....	4
1 Introduction.....	6
1.1 Generality .....	6
2 Project description .....	6
2.1 Project objective and components .....	6
3 General project description .....	8
3.1 Project implementation areas.....	8
3.2 Implementation arrangements .....	10
3.3 Key entities, including Accredited and Executing entities. ....	12
4 Stakeholder Engagement and Consultations during project development.....	13
5 Key Stakeholders for the project .....	15
5.1 National actors.....	15
5.2 Regional Governments .....	18
5.3 Local governments (province and district municipalities).....	18
5.4 Coordination platforms (territorial/sectoral) .....	19
5.5 Indigenous People and Local Communities .....	20
5.6 Civil Society Organizations .....	22
5.7 Indigenous and rural peoples' representation at national level .....	22
5.8 Academia.....	23
5.9 Private Sector .....	23
5.10 International Donors .....	24
5.11 Stakeholders Mapping .....	24
6 Summary of Consultations .....	26
7 Stakeholders' engagement Plan .....	33
(i) 7.1 Information and communication during project inception (step 1) .....	34
(ii) 7.2 Consultations for Participatory Diagnosis and Interventions Plan (Step 2) .....	35
(iii) 7.3 Call for proposal by the Puna Facility and application (Step 3).....	36
(iv) 7.4 Consent to Apply to the Puna Facility (Step 4).....	36
(v) 7.5 Local Initiative Implementation including ancestral knowledge and practices (Step 5) .....	37
8 Main actions to be considered .....	38
9 Conclusions and recommendations .....	41
Annex 1a. Stakeholder consultations – January 2022.....	42
Annex 1b. Stakeholder consultations – October 2022.....	42
Annex 1c. Stakeholder consultations – November 2022 .....	42
Annex 1d. Stakeholder consultation Plan – May 2023 .....	43
Annex 1e. Stakeholder consultations – Minutes May 2023 .....	43
Annex 1f. Validation Workshop – June 2023.....	49
Annex 1g. Hydrological Study Validation Meeting – October 2023.....	50
Annex 2. Summary of Stakeholder Consultation .....	50
Annex 3. Stakeholders' mapping .....	65

## Figures

Figure 1. Project design.....	7
Figure 2: Legal arrangements .....	11
Figure 3: Project Governance Structure .....	12
Figure 4: Stakeholders' Mapping.....	25
Figure 5: Implementation process at community level .....	34
Figure 6: Meeting Watershed Council in Cusco .....	42
Figure 7: Meeting Nuñoa, Puno.....	43
Figure 8: Meeting held in Apurimac.....	44
Figure 9: Meeting held in Apurimac.....	44
Figure 10: Meeting held in Apurimac.....	45
Figure 11: Meeting held in Cusco.....	46
Figure 12: Inter-Andean guinea pig producers' association, CC. Maranpaqui, Ocongate, Quispicanchis, Cusco .....	46
Figure 13: Salinas y Aguada Blanca National Reserve, Arequipa .....	47
Figure 14: Meeting with regional government and MIDAGRIs' programs, Arequipa .....	47
Figure 15: Meeting with women producer associations in Arequipa .....	48
Figure 16: Meeting with private sector in Arequipa .....	48
Figure 17: Validation Workshop in Lima 27.06.2023.....	49
Figure 18: Validation Workshop in Lima 27.06.2023.....	49

## Maps

Map 1: Prioritized areas for intervention & Map of Indigenous People in Peru (Quechua Indigenous People in light pink) .....	9
--	---

## Tables

Table 1: List of eligible districts for the Puna Facility.....	9
Table 2. Interest and influence ranking methodology.....	25
Table 3: Summary of Stakeholder Consultations .....	26
Table 4: Feedback collected from different Stakeholder consultations during project development .....	27
Table 5: Main actions to be considered during inception and implementation.....	38
Table 6: Stakeholders' mapping .....	65

## Acronyms

AAA	Water Management Authority
AE	Accredited Entity
ALA	Local Water Authority
AMA	Accreditation Master Agreement
ANA	National Water Authority
ANP	National Protected Area
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CCP	Peruvian Peasant Confederation
CGRA	Regional Committee for Agriculture Management
CNA	National Agrarian Confederation
CMAC	Municipal Savings and Credit Bank
COOPECAN	Small Producers Cooperative
CRAC	Rural Savings and Credit Banks
CRVC	Climate Resilient Value Chain
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EbA	Ecosystem based Adaptation
EE	Executing Entity
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
FAA	Funded Activity Agreement
FENMUCARINAP	National Federation of Peasant, Artisan, Indigenous, Native and Salaried Women of Peru
GA	Gender Analysis
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
INAIGEM	National Institute of Glacier and Mountain Ecosystem Research
INIA	National Institute of Agricultural Innovation
IPLCEP	Indigenous People and Local Communities Engagement Plan
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MERESE	Mecanismos de retribución por Servicios ecosistémicos
MIDAGRI	Ministry of Agricultural Development and Irrigation
MINAM	Ministry of Environment
MINCUL	Ministry of Culture
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDA	National Designated Authority (for the GCF)
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution (to the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC)
NPA	Natural Protected Areas
ONAMIAP	National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru
PMC	Project Management Committee
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSI	Sub sectoral Irrigation Program
REINFO	Integral Registry of Mining formalisation
SENAMHI	National Meteorological and Hydrological Service of Peru
SEP	Stakeholder engagement plan
SERFOR	National Forestry and Wildlife Service
SERNANP	National Service of Natural Protected Areas
SHAP	Southern High Andes of Peru
SINANPE	National System of Natural Areas Protected by the state
SME	Small and Micro Enterprises
SUNASS	National Superintendency of Sanitation Services
TA	Technical Assistance
TIU	Territorial Implementation Unit
GEF	Global Environment Fund
UIT	Priority Tax Unit

## Executive summary

The proposed GCF project “Resilient Puna: Ecosystem based Adaptation for sustainable High Andean communities and ecosystems in Peru” (hereafter “Resilient Puna”) aims at improving the way Puna ecosystems are being managed to ensure that they continue to provide their ecosystem services. Therefore, the project is supposed, if properly implemented, to have a positive impact on both the ecosystems and the local communities.

The project has a strong focus (through the third component) to establish, strengthen and support the operationalization of effective dialogue and consensus-building platforms to enhance social learning and scale up EbA at local and regional levels.

The Summary of Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed to describe the consultations conducted during project design and to ensure the communication and engagement with all stakeholders during project implementation.

### Objectives of the Stakeholders’ engagement Strategy

The Stakeholder Engagement aims to enhance the understanding of the various stakeholders connected to the project. This subsequently contributes to the development of an initial strategy designed to promote constructive dialogue among all pertinent parties, encouraging their active involvement in achieving the project's objectives. The Stakeholders' Engagement Plan acts as a repository, documenting the key actors involved directly or indirectly in the project. It proposes a dialogue strategy through fluid, culturally appropriate, gender sensitive and transparent communication.

The stakeholders’ engagement strategy pursues the following goals:

- To ensure there are opportunities for stakeholders to provide feedback, ask questions and raise concerns.
- To ensure easy access information sharing and disclosure.
- To establish a culturally appropriate and gender sensitive mechanism for filing complaints and grievances.
- To foster strong project-stakeholder relationships, including at the community level.
- To ensure meaningful consultation and promote social acceptability of the project.

- **Stakeholder Engagement and Consultations in project development**

During project development, consultations with national stakeholders were constantly carried out since 2019 through different meetings and workshops to engage them in the designing project process from Concept Note to Funding Proposal. Consultations in the territory to engage local stakeholders in the designing process and considerate recommendations in the funding proposal and feasibility studies were carried out by the GIZ and its partners (EEs) after COVID-19 restrictions were removed: in October 2022, November 2022, May 2023. In general terms, the project was welcomed by the stakeholders, at national, regional, district and community levels. All of them have observed climate changes and experienced drought, unpredictability of temperatures and rainfall and changes in the seasonal patterns.

### Stakeholders’ mapping

Main actors and stakeholders have been identified and their potential influence and interest in the project has been evaluated. Interest of stakeholders in the project may be understood in its direct interest in the project completion ranked positively from 1 to 5 and/or the negative impact it might have on the stakeholder ranked negatively from -1 to -3. The influence of stakeholders in the project has been assessed from -3 to 5 depending on its capacity to influence or to bias the project. Negative indices indicate the stakeholder may interfere negatively.

The mapping exercise may be synthesized in Figure 4 (detailed calculation is provided in the main text and Annex 3).

Most of the identified stakeholders have a positive influence and interest on the project.

Only informal mining may represent a challenge in certain communities and would need a specific approach to ensure the proper implementation and effect of the project.

### **Stakeholders' engagement Strategy**

Following strategy forms an essential part throughout the project's lifecycle, ensuring continuously stakeholder engagement from project development to project implementation:

- **During project development:** Communication has been kept at national level to ensure a proper coordination. The communication with the regional levels was conducted and with local level actors has been prudent not to rise expectations regarding benefits.
- Consultation and communication during **project inception:** The nature of the project and its coordination with other programs from MIDAGRI and MINAM (through SERNANP) requires an important campaign of information toward the public and specially to the districts and communities.
- Consultation and communication during **project implementation:** Indigenous People and Local Communities and its different form of organizations will be involved in the designing and monitoring of the Local initiatives granted by the Puna Facility, local radio will broadcast results of the project's component and stakeholders will receive consolidated monitoring report from the different implementing unit.
- The main actions to be considered during inception and implementation phase can be found in Chapter 7

### **Grievance redress mechanisms**

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be developed in compliance with ESS applicable for the project (please see Annex 6a ESS1). The GRM will be harmonized with all existing grievance strategies of the Executing Entities. In order to facilitate local communities in expressing complaints and requests, the system will consider to be gender sensitive as well as culturally appropriate and explore various methods and channels for receiving such feedback.

### **Conclusions and recommendations**

The consultation process that was put in place during October 2022 and later during May 2023 gave the opportunity to meet a large range of stakeholders that contributed to the elaboration of the present document and the feasibility study. In general, the stakeholders met during fieldwork approved the project and its main components. Stakeholders met during fieldwork recognized perceiving the effects of climate change in their livelihoods.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Generality

This document contributes to the Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) documents of the GCF project “Resilient Puna” proposed by the Accredited Entity (AE), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). The E&S management approach guarantees that the project will achieve overall environmental and social sustainability, taking into account Indigenous People and Local Communities, in compliance with:

- GCF’s Environmental and Social Policy,
- GIZ’s Safeguards and Gender (S+G) management system,
- National legislations in the country of intervention and
- Good international practices.

The project is considered a medium-risk project (Category B) and the appropriate E&S management approach involves presenting an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA, Annex 6a), developing an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP, Annex 6b) and an Indigenous People and Local Communities Engagement Plan (IPLCEP, Annex 6c).

A Stakeholder Consultation Summary and Engagement Plan (SEP, Annex 7), Gender Analysis (GA, Annex 8a) and Gender Action Plan (GAP, Annex 8b) were developed in parallel to the ESS documents.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) constitutes a basis for identifying key stakeholders, to understand their potential influence and interest and propose engagement process during the different stages of development and implementation of the project.

The SEP will need to evolve with the project. Final institutional set-up, strategy and operational provision are not yet totally defined. This SEP must be considered as preliminary and will need further development in the inception phase. In October 2022 a joint mission of the Gender team and the GIZ was conducted, focusing on the department of Arequipa, particularly on natural protected areas.

## 2 Project description

### 2.1 Project objective and components

Climate change and unsustainable management practices are degrading Puna ecosystems (peatlands, wetlands and grasslands) and the services they provide (provision and regulation of water; provision of fodder, food and fiber; nutrient and carbon regulation). Increased temperatures have already depleted 51% of Peru’s glaciers<sup>1</sup>. Fewer rains and longer drought periods added to glacier melting threaten the livelihoods of aprox. 560,000 people in the Southern High Andes of Peru (SHAP) and the water security of millions of people downstream. In addition, the huge stocks of carbon stored in Puna ecosystems could be released to the atmosphere as they become increasingly degraded.

Communities in the SHAP are characterized by low levels of development, focus on subsistence agriculture and husbandry practices, limited economic opportunities and overall high climate vulnerability. They lack the means and capacities to implement adaptation alternatives or adopt climate-resilient livelihoods. One of the few highly valued production chains available is alpaca fiber but besides provision of raw materials, participation by smallholders is low. The Peruvian Ministry of

---

<sup>1</sup> MIDAGRI (2020). [Perú perdió el 51% de sus glaciares debido al cambio climático - Noticias - Ministerio de Desarrollo Agrario y Riego - Plataforma del Estado Peruano \(www.gob.pe\)](https://www.gob.pe/noticias/ministerio-de-desarrollo-agrario-y-riego-plataforma-del-estado-peruano)



Agricultural Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI) has set in place a series of programs to support these vulnerable populations for improved competitiveness and management of Puna ecosystems, but access is low and available budgets are not sufficient to address identified needs. Ancestral technologies, tools and practices related to Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) have been applied in the SHAP since pre-Inca periods and they are currently being abandoned because of a decomposition of traditional structures.

The project aims to increase the resilience of Andean communities in the departments of Arequipa, Cusco, Puno, Lima (Yauyos) and Apurimac, through the management, conservation and restoration of high Andean ecosystems; to also promote an increased access to public and private financing and a stronger participatory territorial planning towards Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA). GCF funding will increase access to MIDAGRI programs through technical assistance and set the funding structure to sustain investments in the long term via payment for environmental services, private sector contributions and microfinancing. Local communities will be trained on EbA design and implementation and Climate Resilient Value Chains to cement a change in behaviour and boost the local economy for the continued protection of Puna ecosystems. Experiences from the Nor Yauyos Cochabambas reserve will be transferred to the SHAP for lessons on EbA implementation and facilitation of participatory processes. The project will support MIDAGRI in incorporating the EbA approach and gender perspective into all its programs and improve coordination with other stakeholders on the territory. Community based, local and national monitoring systems to assess progress on adaptation will be integrated to existing information management and coordination platforms. Overall, the project will directly benefit 60,715 rural population and the conservation and restoration of 23,914 hectares of high Andean ecosystems.

The "Resilient Puna" project is organised into three components: (i) Puna ecosystems are restored, conserved and better managed to support climate resilient livelihoods, through the implementation of EbAs measures; (ii) Public and private financing for EbA measures and climate resilient livelihoods are in place and accessible for vulnerable communities in the Puna Ecosystem; and, (iii) EbA and climate resilience are mainstreamed into multilevel landscape governance instruments.

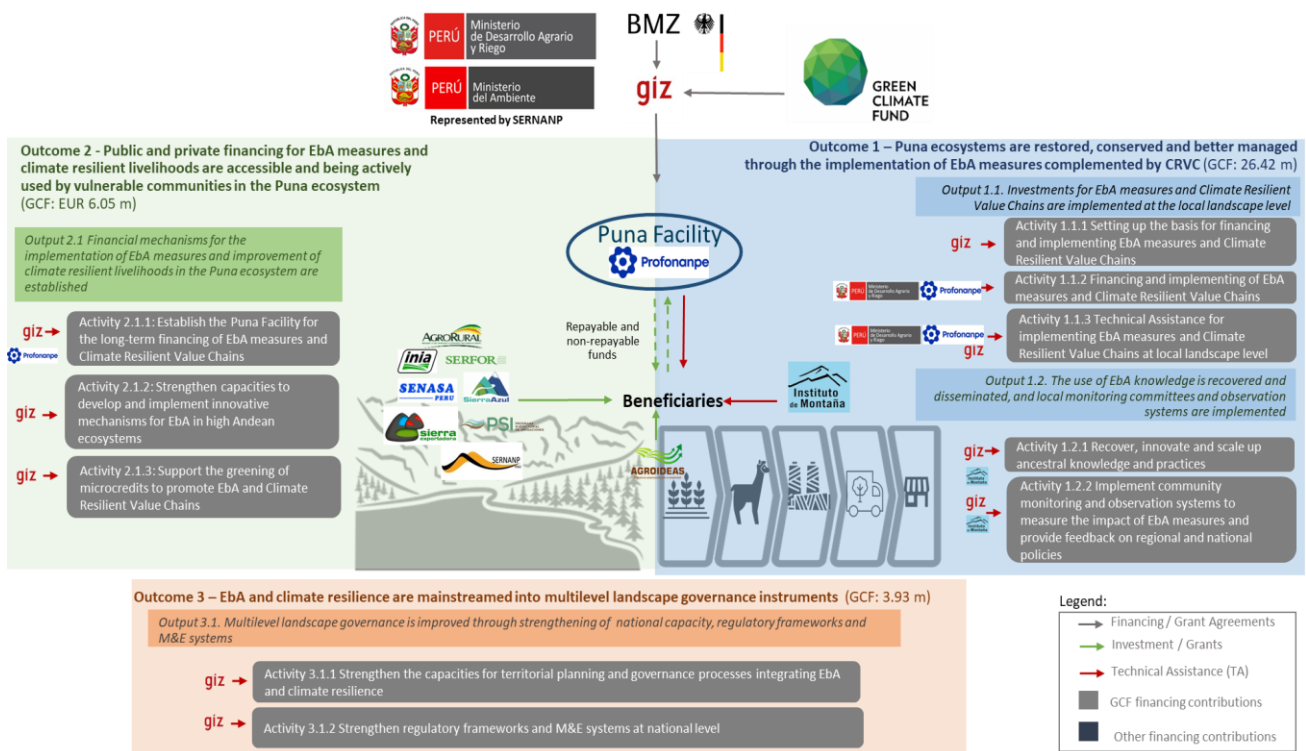


Figure 1. Project design

**Component 1** will promote resilient Puna ecosystems and value chains by financing and co-financing climate-focused investments at local landscape level. By implementing investments on the ground, the aim is (i) to maintain or improve the provision of puna ecosystem services for climate resilience of the high Andean population and (ii) to strengthening Climate Resilient Value Chains that are dependent on and impacting on those ecosystems. A series of structural interventions, technological packages, trainings, information materials and communities' exchanges to nurture dialogue will be implemented to co-produce knowledge and foster community monitoring to measure EbA impacts that then will result in investment on the ground.

**Component 2** will align and leverage public and private financing for EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains at different and coordinated levels. The focus of this component is on mobilizing finance at different scales and with different schemes, with impact beyond the specific landscape. The key feature of this component is the establishment of a Facility (Puna Facility) and its leverage potential financing and facilitate the mobilization of MIDAGRI investments, Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), private and financial institutions resources.

Within Component 2 under Activity 2.1.1 the project will establish and manage through the Executing Entity Profonanpe<sup>2</sup> a financial mechanism known as the "Puna Facility". The objective of the Facility is to channel GCF funds (through Sub-Activity 1.1.2.1) and provide technical assistance (TA) (through Sub-Activity 1.1.3.1.) to implement Local initiatives in the Southern High Andes of Peru (SHAP). Under Sub-Activity 1.1.2.1 the Facility will channel funds to final beneficiaries to enable the implementation of Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) and Climate Resilient Value Chain (CRVC) Local initiatives based on a list of eligible EbA measures and list of CRVC interventions.

**Component 3** will promote integrated participatory as well as gender sensitive landscape planning, governance platforms and policy improvement and coordination, fostering dialogue and improving coordination among stakeholders that intervene in the landscape (local, regional and national governments, rural communities, producer organizations, watershed committees, and MIDAGRI extension services, among others). The most adequate processes through effective participatory approaches or platforms for knowledge exchange, dialogue, coordination and consensus-building will be fostered according to local needs, considering the different perspective of men, women, youth and the elderly.

## 3 General project description

### 3.1 Project implementation areas

Due to the extent of the Peruvian Andes (364,716 km<sup>2</sup>)<sup>3</sup> and limited project funds, watersheds where interventions could have the greatest potential were prioritized according to climate and ecosystem criteria. The climate-related criteria included a) vulnerable communities: i) altitude higher than 3500 m.a.s.l., (including a buffer zone down to 2800 m.a.s.l.); b) ecosystems: i) presence of puna key ecosystems (peatlands, grasslands and wetlands) and ii) distance to degraded lands; c) climate: i) distance to areas that have undergone deglaciation and ii) presence high or very high risks to droughts for agricultural and livestock.

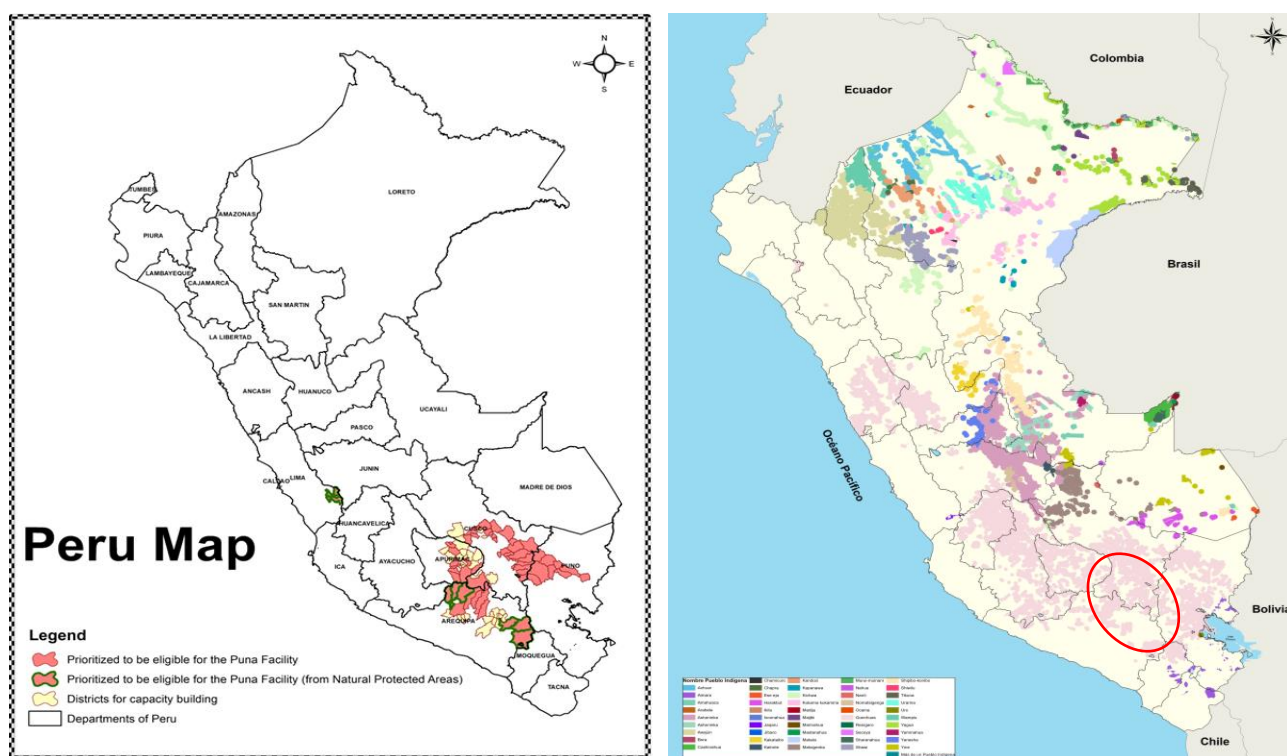
---

<sup>2</sup> PROFONANPE is a non-profit institution under private law, whose purpose is to promote the scientific and technical management of the biological diversity of the country's protected areas, and for the fulfilment of this purpose, its objective is to capture, administer and channel resources that can be transferred to it; to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, and the adaptation and mitigation of climate change.

<sup>3</sup> The Peruvian Andes cover more than 60% of the extension of the territories of the South American Andean eco-region and 28% of the Peruvian territory.

As a result of this exercise, 91 districts in 5 regions (Arequipa, Cusco, Apurimac, Lima (Yauyos) and Puno) were prioritized, with an overall population of approximately 560,000 in the SHAP. During the development of the funding proposal, a second phase has been carried out, focusing on enabling conditions to implement the project according to social, economic, and environmental factors. In this phase, 58 districts located in the departments mentioned above were prioritized and will be eligible for the Puna Facility. Other 33 districts will be only beneficiaries of capacity building activities.

Four Natural Protected Areas fall inside of some eligible districts which are: the Landscape Reserve of Nor Yauyos Cochis in Lima region, the Landscape Reserve of Cotahuasi, the National Reserve of Salinas y Aguada Blanca in Arequipa region, and the National Sanctuary of Ampay in Apurimac region. SERNANP is the governing entity of these areas. A detailed explanation of the prioritization methodology and process is included in Annex 16b “Explanatory note Area of intervention”. Indigenous People and Local Communities in this area are 69% Quechua speakers and the other 31% Spanish speakers (National Census, 2017). As can be seen in the Map of Indigenous People in Peru, there are no other Indigenous Groups in the target area of the project. Map 1 portrays the prioritized areas for intervention and a map of Indigenous Peoples in Peru (Quechua Indigenous People in light pink)



**Map 1: Prioritized areas for intervention & Map of Indigenous People in Peru (Quechua Indigenous People in light pink)**

**Table 1: List of eligible districts for the Puna Facility**

Department	Project target area (districts)	Prioritized districts (eligibles for Puna Facility)	Basins
Apurímac	23	10	Intercuenca Alto Apurimac
Arequipa	26	12	Vitor Quilca Chili, Subcuenca Cotahuasi- Ocoña
Cusco	29	23	Vilcanota-Urubamba, Inambari
Lima (Yauyos)	4	4	Cañete
Puno	9	9	Azángaro, subcuenca Coata
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>58</b>	

Ample experience in implementing EbA and liaising with local stakeholders on the ground has already been gathered in the landscape reserve Nor Yauyos Cochas<sup>4</sup>, which is located at the upper reaches of the Cañete watershed, in the Department of Lima. Knowledge, methods and experience on enhancing natural capital and maintaining ecosystem services through EbA measures will be transferred from Nor Yauyos Cochas to support replication in other protected areas: Salinas y Aguada Blanca National Reserve, and Cotahuasi Sub Watershed Landscape Reserve in the Department of Arequipa, and Ampay National Sanctuary in the Department of Apurímac.

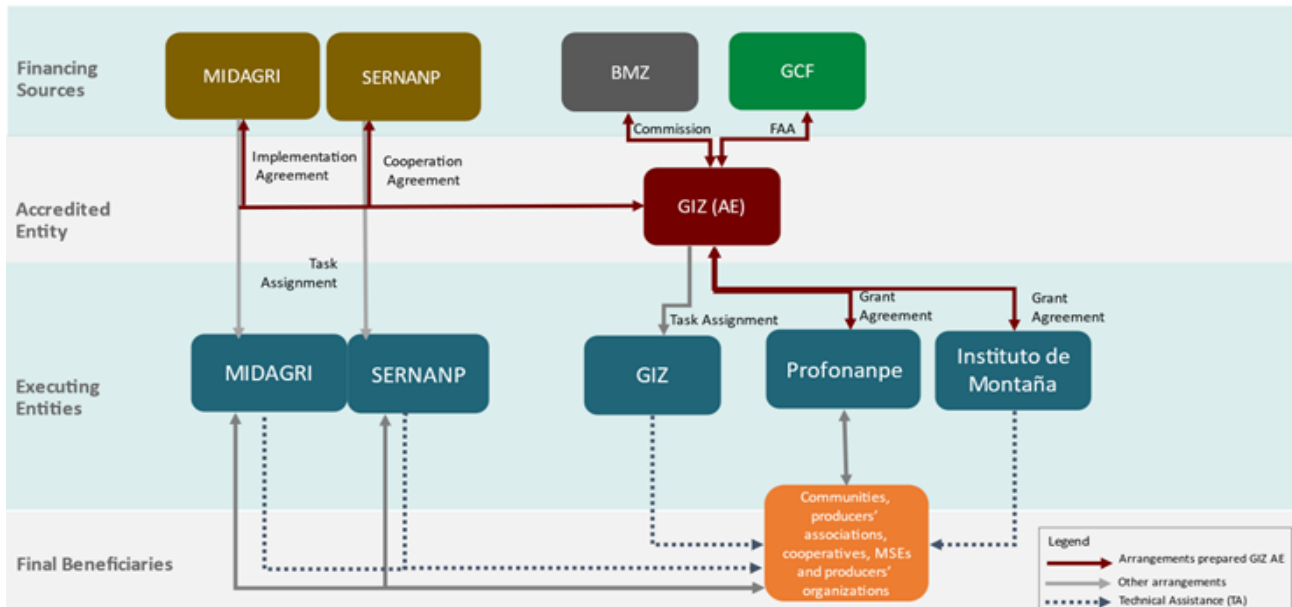
### 3.2 Implementation arrangements

In order to implement the Project, GIZ will need to establish legal arrangements with MIDAGRI, SERNANP, Profonampe and Instituto de Montaña – see Figure 2:

- The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) will commission GIZ with the implementation of the GCF project (amended commissioning agreement). The GCF will transfer funds based on the Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) to the Accredited Entity GIZ.
- GIZ (as EE) will receive an internal task assignment from the AE for the implementation of the project.
- GIZ (AE) will amend an existing implementation agreement (i.e., subsidiary agreement), based on GIZ standard operating procedures with the MIDAGRI as the political partner of the project and Executing Entity executing activities with own funds (related to the BMZ commission and signed between GIZ and MIDAGRI).
- SERNANP as an Executing Entity executing activities with own funds will sign a cooperation agreement (i.e., subsidiary agreement), based on GIZ standard operating procedures with GIZ (AE).
- Finally, GIZ (AE) will sign with Profonampe and Instituto de Montaña grant agreements (i.e., subsidiary agreements), based on GIZ standard operating procedures. These subsidiary agreements establish the legal basis on which GIZ makes the GCF Proceeds available to Instituto de Montaña to implement project activities and Profonampe to set up, manage and operate grant disbursement through the Puna Facility, in accordance with the AMA and FAA.

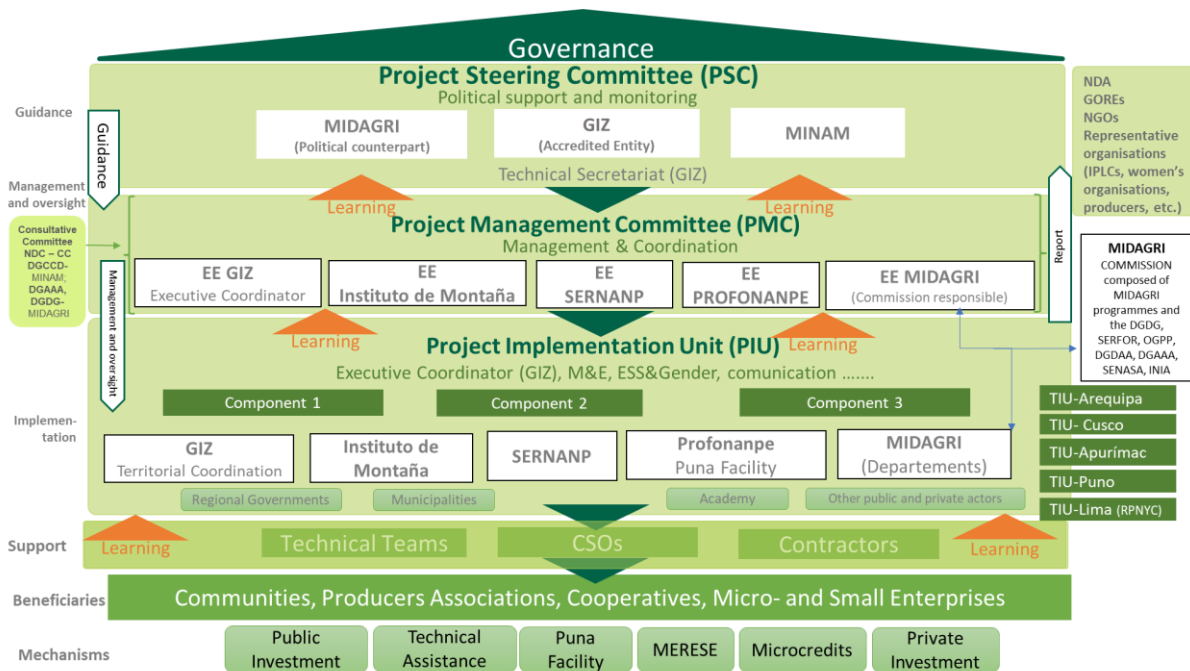
---

<sup>4</sup> See for example Global Mountain EbA project implemented by UNDP, UNEP and IUCN.



**Figure 2: Legal arrangements**

The governance of the project will be composed as shown in Figure 3 below by a Project Steering Committee (PSC) as the main governing body for the project. The PSC will provide strategic project implementation guidance to the project implementation structures whilst ensuring compliance with climate and national socio-economic development objectives. The GIZ with their oversight function as Accredited Entity along with the National Designated Authority (NDA) will ensure GCF-related compliance and guidance is provided during project implementation. In addition, the project will also have a Project Management Committee composed by the five Executing Entities of the project which will ensure the management and coordination of the project among the Executing Entities and supervises the implementation in the project implementations area. Furthermore, the project government structure will include Territorial Implementation Units (TIU), which represent the level of project implementation by components and territories. These units will consist of teams from all the Executing Entities at their respective operational levels within the territories. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will execute the recommendations of the PMC and ensure that the recommendations of the Territorial Implementation Units (TIUs) are discussed and addressed.



**Figure 3: Project Governance Structure**

### 3.3 Key entities, including Accredited and Executing entities.

The proposed project with GIZ as Accredited Entity has 5 Executing Entities including:

**GIZ Peru as Executing Entity (EE):** GIZ has been active in Peru since over 50 years and currently employs approximately 210 staff members, most of them Peruvian nationals. Specifically, GIZ Peru has been working on climate change and biodiversity issues in Peru since 2003 and current technical assistance in the sector amounts to Approx. EUR 60 million.

**The Ministry of Agricultural Development and Irrigation of Peru (MIDAGRI):** Is the Peruvian government institution in charge of the agricultural sector. Its main function is to supervise and regulate the country's agricultural sector. Within the project MIDAGRI represents the political counterpart of the project, is an Executing Entity and chairs the PSC, in addition it participates in the PMC and in the project implementation in the project implementation area through the Territorial Implementation Units.

**Profonanpe:** Is a non-profit private law institution. It is the only environmental fund in Peru and a Direct Access Entity accredited before the GCF, with extensive experience in the management of environmental funds (Regional Water Fund in Piura, MERESE for Arequipa, etc.). Its mandate is to provide stable, long-term funding and to develop and implement innovative strategies for the conservation and management of protected areas. Within the project Profonanpe will be responsible for the management of the "Puna Facility" a competitive fund, which will provide non-repayable and repayable grants, through calls for proposals aimed at promoting Local initiatives to implement Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains.

**The National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP):** Is a specialized technical public agency attached to the Ministry of the Environment, in charge of directing and establishing technical and administrative criteria for the conservation of Natural Protected Areas (NPAs) and ensuring the maintenance of biological diversity. SERNANP is the governing entity of the National System of Natural Areas Protected by the state (SINANPE), and as the technical-normative authority, it carries out its work in coordination with regional and local governments and landowners recognized as private conservation areas. SERNANP will act as an Executing Entity and coordinate with the project partners to guarantee the integral fulfilment of the expected results of the project participating in both the PMC

and TIUs. In particular, SERNANP will co-finance and participate in the execution of the activities implemented within the Natural Protected Areas that are part of the project.

Instituto de Montaña (IdM): Is a non-profit organization that works for the conservation of the natural, cultural and spiritual values of mountain peoples and ecosystems. It will act as Executing Entity, by contributing and scaling up its experience in the implementation of EbA measures in the Nor Yauyos Cochas Landscape Reserve to the other regions of the project. It will use participatory tools for participatory design, implementation and monitoring of EbA measures, which contribute to the ownership and sustainability of the Local initiatives supported by the project. IdM will participate in the Project Management Committee and in the territory as part of the Territorial Implementation Units and it will coordinate with other project partners to guarantee the integral fulfilment of the expected results of the project.

## 4 Stakeholder Engagement and Consultations during project development

Consultations are a central element to supporting the design of Resilient Puna GCF project, where stakeholders played an important role in providing inputs and feedback on project design with different topics finally validated: the climate impact chains, Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains (CRVC), project activities, safeguard and gender, hydrological model and to identify synergies with other public or private projects.

The basis of SEP has been developed from a previous document produced in Spanish in June 2021 that included a mapping of actors and where preliminary actions were proposed.

Several consultations to different stakeholders (government, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, civil society, private sector and development partners) have been carried out by GIZ together with EEs partners: MIDAGRI, SERNANP, Instituto de Montaña, and Profonanpe. Since 2019 consultations were carried out at a national level by virtual means due to COVID-19; and level since 2022 at a local when travel restrictions were over. In total 800 stakeholders have been consulted during the designing phase of the project, from which 522 (65%) belong to Indigenous People and Local communities and 35% represent public staff, ONGs, private sector, academia and international donors. From the total consulted stakeholders 61% were male and 39% female.

An extensive stakeholder consultation plan was conducted by consultants and implemented in May 2023 in the target departments of the project for the validations of EbA measures and CRVC, as well as the identification of social and environmental risks and its mitigation measures. Consultations were conducted to ensure the participation of men and women from Quechua and Spanish native speakers.

- From **mid-2020 to mid-2021** several virtual workshops and meetings were held with different national stakeholders to have brainstorming sessions about the theory of change of the project and climate impact chains.
- **In November 2021**, a virtual workshop with different national institutions were held to present and validate the Concept Note of the proposed project, as well as, to present and receive recommendations on the climate impact chains analyses and climate rationale of the project and the potential EbA measures to address the climate problem in the Andes.
- **In January 2022**, a virtual workshop with stakeholders from the different departments of the target project area was carried out to gather participants' views on the rational climate specifically in their areas and to collect suggestions for potential EbA measures that are commonly used in their territories. The minutes of the meetings are provided in Annex 1a.
- **In October 2022**, a joint mission of the Gender team and the GIZ was conducted, focusing on the department of Arequipa, particularly on natural protected areas. Consultations were held in Arequipa city and districts of the National Reserve of Salinas y Aguada Blanca (San Juan

de Tarucani and San Antonio de Chuca districts) thought meetings and workshops with Indigenous People and Local communities, authorities, NGOs, camelids private sector and small-scale producer organizations. The minutes of the meetings are provided in Annex 1b.

- **In November 2022**, a joint mission of the Gender advisory team and the GIZ covered consultations with and Indigenous and Local Communities, NGOs, small scale producer organizations, regional al local authorities, academia from the departments of Arequipa, Cusco and Puno. Since in some communities people only speak Quechua, presentations were made in Quechua language. Diverse consultation formats were applied during the elaboration of the Gender Analysis, including individual surveys and semi-structured interviews, workshops, local community meetings and focus group discussions with 6 – 16 members. A methodology to work only with women groups was needed to capture the perspectives of women without the influence of men presence. The minute of meetings are provided in Annex 1c.

The team project visited Cusco (Cusco City, Ocongate, Pitumarca and Sicuani districts) and Puno (Nuñoa and Santa Rosa districts) and representatives of communities, producer associations and local authorities were informed about the project and consulted about the gender gaps in the territory, women vulnerabilities, women participation in decision-making processes, etc.

- **In May 2023**, during three weeks a series of consultations were carried out and covered consultations with and Indigenous and Local Communities, NGOs, small scale producer organizations, regional al local authorities, academia from the departments Cusco, Apurimac and Arequipa to identify: i) the priorities of the key actors with respect to water and ecosystems and their productive activities, ii) evaluate the E&S risks regarding the implementation of the project and its mitigation measures, iii) validate EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains, iv) Consult potential beneficiaries on possibilities for participation and to identify the environmental, social and financial priorities and concerns of stakeholders consulted at the national, regional, district and community levels, including the most vulnerable people (the elderly, women, disabled etc.), v) confirm permitting and approval procedures and requirements for all project activities.

The team project visited a sample of eligible districts in each region. Un Puno (Macusani district), in Cusco (Lamay, Calca and Ollantaytambo districts), in Apurimac (Antabamba, Oropresa, Abancay and Tamburco districts), in Arequipa (Chachas, Orcopampa, Cayarani, Cotahuasi districts were visited and representatives from communities and local authorities from Puyca, Pampamarca y Huaynacotas came to the workshop in Cotahuasi). Since in some communities people only speak Quechua, presentations were made in Quechua language. Diverse consultation formats were applied during the elaboration of the funding proposal including one-on-one meetings, workshops, local community meetings and focus group discussions. A methodology to work only with women groups was needed to capture the perspectives of women without the influence of men presence. A detailed planning of the mission and consultation plan is provided in Annex 1d. Minutes of meetings and synthesis of the main discussions are provided in Annex 1e. Collect information necessary for the ESIA and ESMP.

Consultations held in the territories allowed the collection of qualitative data that was used to better understand the challenges the project may meet to properly ensure the contribution of the different stakeholders to the project. In all cases, consultations were conducted through qualitative data collection techniques, extended workshops with more than 20 individuals, and informal meetings. Guidelines and ad hoc questions, language and time extension were considered depending on the type of stakeholders.

- Personal semi-structured interviews with regional and district level public.
- Group discussion with local community representatives. These interviews provided insight into community needs and priorities in general as well as specific to water management and productive activities. No guideline will be provided for this kind of



meeting, the discussion may be redirected depending on preliminary discussion with stakeholder in the area.

- Group discussion with value chain cooperative or federation representative identified key issues and expectation but also to identify strategy to present the project to their members, initiate project application and selection strategy.

To see the list of the total stakeholders consulted at national and local level throughout the project design phase, please, see Table 3.

- **In June 2023**, a series of consultations were carried out in Lima with different staff from MIDAGRI and MINAM, SERNANP, Profonampe, and the NDA to validate information for the Feasibility Study. Bilateral meetings were held and a final workshop for validation took place on 27<sup>th</sup> of June. A detailed planning of the mission and consultation plan is provided in Annex 1d. Minutes of meetings and synthesis of the main discussions are provided in Annex 1f.
- **In October 2023**, virtual consultation workshop to present and validate the methodology used for Hydrological model were held with project partners, government staff, academia and NGOs representatives. The methodology was acknowledged by the participants in terms of its scope and its results and was validated by the attended participants. Minutes of meetings and synthesis of the main discussions are provided in Annex 1g.

## 5 Key Stakeholders for the project

The Resilient Puna project relates to a broad set of stakeholders whom it expects to benefit and involve in different ways depending on their role in the project. In the chapters below, the type of stakeholder, as well as the expected roles for them to play and their potential interest in the project are being described.

### 5.1 National actors

The entities listed below stand out significantly in terms of the project implementation as two of the main Executing Entities, they will contribute to the project implementation.

#### **Ministry of Agricultural Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI) – Executing Entity.**

Responsible for the development of the National Agrarian and Water Resources Policy and Strategy. In this project MIDAGRI will act as an Executing Entity through its existing programs: Agrorural, Sierra Azul, Agroideas, INIA, Sierra y Selva Exportadora, Serfor, PSI, Agroperu. These programs aim at promoting agricultural development, rural livelihoods, and sustainable practices by providing financial support, technical assistance, capacity building, and market access to farmers. Support the implementation of sustainable land management practices, reforestation initiatives, biodiversity conservation, and climate resilience for rural communities. All of them will represent important contributions to the communities and the project.

In addition, there is another entity related to the MIDAGRI, the National Water Authority (ANA), that has an important role, as it exercises technical-regulatory stewardship and establishes procedures for the integrated, sustainable and multisectoral management of water resources for the benefit of water users and the general population, in a timely and effective manner. Very important in the planning and management of water resources, in legal and administrative aspects of granting rights and licenses related to water usage. In the areas of intervention, they act through the AAA (Water Management Authority) and ALA (Local Water Authority).

MIDAGRI, as the leading agency in agriculture and irrigation, has put in place different platforms and dialogue mechanisms, at national and subnational level, with different degree of success. This

includes MIDAGRI's Agroclimatic Management Platform<sup>5</sup>, Committees for Agricultural Management, governance platforms for initiatives of retribution for ecosystem services mechanisms and Watershed councils. Despite these articulation efforts, there are still significant needs in terms of consolidating joint mapping, planning and coordination, especially to attend communities' needs. Most Some communities still do not have a proper land delimitation, mapping and zoning of their territories.

In 2019 MIDAGRI initiated the idea of the project and approached GIZ to request to be the accredited entity. Since then, MIDAGRI has led the development of the project from conception to completion, participating in the meetings with project partners, conceptualising the governance of the project and leading the field missions for consultations with different stakeholders in the territories. MIDAGRI staff at the national level as well as those working in the project territories have been involved and coordinating the convening of workshops and meetings. Engagement and participation during implementation will be key since the project will be supported by the different extension programs that MIDAGRI has in the territory.

### **Ministry of Environment (MINAM)**

Governing body of the National Environmental Management System, responsible for formulating, planning, directing, coordinating, executing, supervising, and evaluating the National Environmental Policy. It is Important, as it guides the implementation of the NDCs and the M&E of their progress. MINAM, through the General Directorate of Climate Change and Desertification, has accompanied the project design process very closely and from the beginning of its conception, providing technical assistance on climate change and NDCs. It has participated in the meetings of the Executing Entities, has accompanied the consultations in the territory and during the implementation of the project will play a key role in providing technical assistance to the Project Management Committee on climate change.

- The Service for National Protected Areas (SERNANP) – Executing Entity: is the responsible for directing and establishing technical and administrative criteria for protected area conservation and for the maintenance of biological diversity. Governs the National System of Protected Areas (SINANPE). In this project it will act as an Executing Entity and will represent an important contribution to the communities and the project in the natural protected areas inside the target districts. SERNANP has also played a very proactive role in the design of the project. As they were working on a parallel proposal to MIDAGRI's idea with the same focus but in natural protected areas, they soon decided to join the proposal that was being developed with MIDAGRI. SERNANP has led consultations with stakeholders in protected areas such as the National Reserve of Salinas and Aguada Blanca, the Cotahuasi Landscape Reserve, Ampay National Sanctuary and involved the head of the Nor Yauyos Cochas Landscape Reserve.
- The National Institute of Glacier and Mountain Ecosystem Research (INAIGEM) is a specialised technical body attached to the Ministry of the Environment through Law No. 30286, since there was no State entity responsible for the effects of global warming in the areas of glaciers and mountain ecosystems. They generate technology and applied scientific information on glaciers and mountain ecosystems, taking preventive measures in the context of climate change, with quality and relevance and for the benefit of the population.

---

<sup>5</sup> The Agroclimatic Management Platform (PGA) works at local and regional level, coordinating with the District Municipality, the Regional Agriculture Department (DRA), the Regional Agriculture Management Committee (CGRA), the Regional Department of the National Meteorology and Hydrology Service (SENAMHI) and the decentralized units of the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI). The platform addresses the challenges of climate change Peru is currently facing, facilitating dialogue and disseminating information on how climate affects the agricultural sector, to prevent the effects of climate variability in the altiplano.

Meetings with INAIGEM were held to identify research conducted in mountain ecosystems and to see potential synergies with the project. During implementation, coordination will be carried out with this institution to obtain information on the inventory of wetlands, as well as for the development of a methodology for carbon in wetlands.

- The National Meteorological and Hydrological Service of Peru (SENAMHI) is a public executing agency attached to the Ministry of Environment, its mission is to generate and provide meteorological, hydrological and climatic information and knowledge to Peruvian society in a timely and reliable manner, thus contributing to the reduction of the negative impacts produced by natural phenomena of hydrometeorological origin.

Meetings with SENAMHI were held to identify the climate information necessary for the justification of the project. During the implementation stage, close coordination will be key to engage them in the generation of the information that will be required for the participatory assessments with the communities.

### **Ministry of Culture (MINCUL)**

Responsible for formulating, executing, and establishing strategies to promote culture in an inclusive and accessible manner, carrying out actions for the conservation and protection of cultural heritage, encouraging all forms of artistic expression, planning, and managing activities with all levels of government that allow the development of the Amazonian, Andean, and Afro-Peruvian peoples. It also implements the strategy for the identification of indigenous or aboriginal peoples to have sufficient and updated information to achieve their incorporation into the official database of indigenous or aboriginal peoples. Finally, it oversees the issuing of the certificates for the absence of archaeological remains, which will be necessary before implementing local initiatives.

### **National Designated Authority (NDA) - Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)**

It is the governing body of the national public budget system and the national public investment system which are implemented by ministries, local and regional governments. Prepares and distributes the public funds of the annual budget to all government entities (national, regional, and local governments, ministries, universities, and other public institutions). It is also the National Designated Authority (NDA) and Evaluates GCF full proposals and gives Non-Objection Letter.

The proposed project has been developed with regular engagement from the Peruvian NDA from concept note development until funding proposal. Since 2020 regular discussions have been held with the NDA to inform about the project content and progress. A letter of no-objection was provided by the NDA, confirming the proposed projects conforms with the country's national priorities, strategies, and plans, and that it is in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

### **National Superintendence of Sanitation Services (SUNASS)**

Regulates and supervises the provision of drinking water and sewerage services, approves rates, protects the interests of users, Sanitation Service Providers, and the State. Important, as it can help improve the collection of resources by employing the hydrologic Retribution Mechanism for Ecosystem Services (MERESE).

The national authorities that are not Executing Entities, might be interested in improving multi-level coordination and promoting EbA measures and climate-resilient value chains approach as part of their relevant sectoral policies. Coordination and consultation with SUNASS and water utilities from EMUSAP Abancay, SEDAPAR Arequipa, EMAPA Cañete, EMSAPA CALCA in Cusco, SEDACusco were carried out during project development and commitment was sought to work with them during the implementation of the project for the improvement of hydrologic MERESEs.

## 5.2 Regional Governments<sup>6</sup>

According to the Organic Law of Regional Government, Law 27867. The essential purpose of regional governments is to foster sustainable integral regional development, promoting public and private investment and employment and guaranteeing the full exercise of rights and equal opportunities for their inhabitants, in accordance with national, regional, and local development plans and programmes. The Regional Governments develop specific strategies for agriculture, environment and often response to climate change in their departments. They support local governments and communities by implementing support programs.

To be a strategic part of multilevel governance in the departments of Apurímac, Arequipa, Cusco, Lima and Puno, the project should closely coordinate intervention with the Regional Government of those departments, with emphasis on the General Agrarian Directorate and the Directorate of Natural Resources. These regional governments probably would be interested in contributing to compliance with the NDCs within their regions and improve the livelihoods of the population of the regions through articulation with the national level in the implementation of climate change adaptation measures.

Newly elected regional governments were willing to welcome initiatives focused on adaptation to climate change. Therefore, the Resilient Puna project proposal was also well received. The regional governments of Arequipa, Apurímac, Cusco and Puno have planned and are implementing similar activities to the Resilient Puna project, such as small green houses, small irrigation, pasture protections, etc.), in coordination with MIDAGRI's decentralized programs. Capacity building actions will also be developed with regional governments so that they can incorporate EbA, gender, interculturality and resilience approaches into their territorial planning and thereby in their budgets and public investment projects.

## 5.3 Local governments (province and district municipalities)

According to the Organic Law of Municipalities (province and district municipalities), Law 27972, Local governments are basic entities in the territorial organization of the State and immediate channels for local participation in public affairs. The provincial and district municipalities are the organs of government that promote integral, sustainable, and harmonious local development in their territory, with legal status under public law and full capacity for the fulfilment of their objectives. They also promote the adequate provision of local public services. They are the closest entity to the communities, actively fostering local initiatives and providing support to them.

The district municipalities represent the closest public administration entity for local communities. They generally implement projects to support local communities. District municipalities operate through district Development Plans. Unfortunately, their budgets tend to be limited and depend on additional support from subnational governments to implement productive projects (e.g., green houses, small irrigation). Some municipalities have conformed District Development Committees (e.g., Lamay district in Cusco) to ensure the proper coordination between the local government and communities.

According to the field consultations, the local governments of Apurimac, Arequipa, Cusco, Puno and Lima, would be interested in supporting communities in the development and improvement of local EbA measures and CRVC initiatives, participating in dialogue spaces and including EbA and CRVC approach on their territorial management instruments, plans and projects. During fieldwork

---

<sup>6</sup> In the framework of a unitary and decentralized state, the Peruvian government is structured on three levels: •The national level: with powers of national scope, it comprises the three branches of government and the constitutionally autonomous bodies. •The regional level: whose sphere of government is the departments, under the responsibility of the regional governments. - The local level: whose sphere of government is the provinces, districts and population centers, in charge of the provincial, district and population centre municipalities. [Conoce cuál es la organización del Estado peruano - Orientación - Presidencia del Consejo de Ministros - Plataforma del Estado Peruano \(www.gob.pe\)](http://www.gob.pe)

consultations, most of municipalities' staff were recently put in place. As in the case of subnational governments, they were also willing to welcome and support the Puna Resilient project initiative. District authorities highlighted their concerns about increasing effects of climate change, mainly drought and frost.

#### **5.4 Coordination platforms (territorial/sectoral)**

Different platforms of discussion, coordination have been put in place at national and regional level including:

##### **CGRAs (Regional Committee for Agriculture Management)**

The CGRAs aim to promote territorial agricultural development, through the coordinated and articulated participation of the different territorial actors, such as regional governments, local governments, other sectors involved in the territory and civil society linked to agriculture and irrigation. During consultations in the target departments of the project, different members of the CGRA such as the Regional Agrarian Directorate from the regional governments, MIDAGRIs' programs in the territory, etc. were informed about the project and recommendations were gathered.

##### **Good governance platforms of MERESE**

The platform is made up of different public and private actors linked to the mechanism of retribution for ecosystem services, who monitor compliance with the agreements and supervise the transparency of retribution. Consultations with stakeholders form the good governance platforms of MERESE in Apurimac, Cusco, and Arequipa were carried out during the visits to the target area of the project.

##### **Regional Councils (or interregional) of Watershed**

These are institutional spaces for dialogue, where stakeholders related to water management in the basins discuss their problems to reach consensus, reaching agreements and committing to the implementation of actions in their respective basins. The purpose of the Basin Water Resources Councils is to achieve the active and permanent participation of regional governments, local governments, civil society, water user organisations, peasant communities, native communities and other members of the National Water Resources Management System involved in the basin, in order to participate in the planning, coordination and agreement for the sustainable use of water resources in their respective areas, through the Basin Water Resources Management Plan. The technical secretaries of the Quilca-Chili Basin Councils in Arequipa and Urubamba in Cusco were informed and consulted about the project, recommendations were also collected during the consultations that were carried out in the project area.

##### **Management Committee of Natural Protected Areas (ANPs)**

Is the most important space for the management of the ANP, it allows consultation process and the exchange of ideas between all the people and institutions interested in and committed to the management of the ANP. Their ideas and contributions are considered by the head of the ANP's to include them in the planning instruments for the benefit of the ANP. The Management Committee is composed of civil society organisations, public institutions, private companies, non-profit organisations.

Consultations with stakeholders from the National Reserve of Salinas and Aguada Blanca, the Cotahuasi Landscape Reserve, Ampay National Sanctuary and involved the head of the Nor Yauyos Cochas Landscape Reserve were carried out during the visits to the target area of the project.

## 5.5 Indigenous People and Local Communities

They will be the main beneficiaries of the project and are primarily Andean Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) from vulnerable rural area in the high Andean region. In the majority of cases, project's direct beneficiaries are Indigenous People and Local Communities engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry activities in the high Andean zones. Both economic activities are essentially for their subsistence and have a high dependency on climate (70% of agricultural activity depends on rainy season).

In the target area of the Resilient Puna project the Quechua is the only indigenous group. Quechua people speak a language with the same name of the group "quechua". According to the last National Demographic Census (2017) almost 69% of the population have Quechua language as their mother tongue in the target area of the project while 31% of the population has Spanish (INEI, 2018). Quechua people are the long-standing largest indigenous group living in communities in the Andes. Spanish-speaking Andean communities can also be identified as IPLCs. In accordance with the obligations established in Convention 169 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Peruvian Law, peasant or Andean communities peoples can also be identified as indigenous or original peoples, according to the criteria: a) Direct descent from the original populations of the national territory, b) Lifestyles and spiritual and historical links with the territory they traditionally use or occupy, c) Their own social institutions and customs, d) Cultural patterns and way of life different from those of other sectors of the national population. The names used to designate indigenous or aboriginal peoples do not alter their nature or their collective rights.

### Peasant or Local Communities

IPLCs in the Andes region, including the SHAP area, are mostly geopolitically organized in peasant or local communities. According to the General Law of Peasant Communities, Law N° 24656, Peasant Communities they are organizations of public interest, with legal existence and legal personality, recognized by the State and protected by Peru's Political Constitution, with rights over natural resources and the territory they occupy. Peasant communities are made up of families united by ancestral, cultural, social, and economic ties, who have communal ownership of the territories they inhabit. They are managed democratically, with a Communal Assembly with a Communal Board elected for periods of one to two years, assisted by commissions or committees that deal with specific matters, such as the distribution of plots and resources for use and exploitation by their members, the control and follow-up of the activities that compromise the conservation of communal property, as well as the behaviour of its members. Many communities have dominion over large tracts of territory, which in some cases occupy an area larger than a district. In these cases, they are divided into Annexes, which are directed by Local Administration Boards. During consultation processes, about 70 peasant communities were consulted. Various community presidents participated in the workshops and meetings.

For economic purposes, Quechua-speaking communities and Spanish-speaking communities are also organized in producer associations, cooperatives, community enterprises to promote local development, boost economic production and provide services to each other (refer to the list below). These forms of organizations will be regarded as potential recipients of funding from the Puna Facility:

### Community Enterprises

According to the General Law of Peasant Communities, Law N° 24656, communal enterprises are Peasant Communities themselves that, using their legal status, organise and administer their economic activities in a business manner, by generating productive units of communal goods and services, to ensure the well-being of their members and contribute to the development of the community as a whole. A peasant community can constitute one or more communal enterprises.

### Producer Associations

According to article 80 of the Peruvian Civil Code, an association is a stable organisation of natural or legal persons, or both, which through a common activity pursues a non-profit purpose. Once registered in a formal or legal point of view, the association acquires autonomy with respect to its members, becoming a subject of law distinct from that of its members, by virtue of such autonomy it has a defined structure and organisation and, in accordance with them, in order to form its social will it is necessary that its members have been constituted in a general assembly, with the formalities and guarantees required by its statute and the law.

For many years the MIDAGRI has promoted producer associativity, which comprises a process of voluntary grouping of individuals, organisations or enterprises working in a coordinated and concerted manner to achieve their goals. It seeks the most effective use of the factors of production and better income from associative marketing. It also allows for economies of scale, access to better markets and improved incomes. During consultation processes, about 75 producer's associations were consulted. Amongst them the most representative regarding the project target area.

### Cooperatives

According to the new Law "Improvement of the associativity of agricultural producers in agrarian cooperatives – Law N° 31335", agricultural cooperative is a society of persons who carry out agricultural and / or forestry and / or livestock activity, who have joined voluntarily through a jointly owned and democratically controlled company that complies with cooperative principles. The agricultural cooperative is constituted with the purpose of providing services related to the agricultural and / or forestry and / or livestock activity that its members carry out, practicing cooperative acts with them. Among the services that the cooperative can provide to its members are the supply of products and services, marketing, processing, transformation, productive and post-productive services in general, value-added services, financing, and technical advice, as well as any other related or complementary service that contributes to the realization of its object.

The agricultural cooperative acquires the status of legal entity from its registration in the public registers. To enjoy the benefits established in this law, the Agrarian Sector and another entity of the executive power, must prove its registration in the National Registry of Agricultural Cooperatives in charge of the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI). The agricultural cooperative uses as its name the words "agricultural cooperative" plus the distinctive name it chooses, being able to incorporate in its denomination the line of cultivation, livestock, or forestry to which it is dedicated.

With this new Law, civil associations regulated by the Civil Code may freely transform themselves into cooperatives by adopting the user cooperative and the agricultural cooperative type.

### Small and Micro Enterprises (SMEs)

The Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) is the economic unit constituted by a natural or legal person, under any form of organisation, whose purpose is to carry out activities of extraction, transformation, production, commercialisation of goods or provision of services. MSEs must be placed in one of the following business categories, established according to their annual sales levels: i) Micro Enterprise: Annual sales up to the maximum amount of 150 UIT; ii) Small Enterprise: Annual sales above 150 UIT and up to a maximum amount of 1700 UIT.

According to the field consultations, communities, producer associations and cooperatives are interested in implementing EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains in order to increase their resilience to extreme weather, promoting women's participation in the implementation of EbA measures and climate-resilient value chains, as well as improving community organization and associativity in order to have better conditions for access to finance, market and improvements in production.

Communities' representatives met during fieldwork mentioned to have suffered the consequences of climate change, such as drought, unpredictability variation of temperatures and rainfalls, and changes

in the seasonal patterns. They also mentioned confronting social challenges, including an aging population, particularly among alpaca producers (as young people tend to migrate to urban settings), conflicts over land tenure, and competition between mining activities and other agricultural endeavours. These actors also highlighted their demand for water due to water scarcity, both in the form of small and large-scale reservoirs and irrigation systems. Communities and producers acknowledged the potential value of the assistance the Puna Resilient project could provide. They recognized the need of combining larger scale actions like the construction of "qochas" (traditional Andean water reservoirs) and irrigation investments with individual support to families that work agriculture in their own plots. Members of communities mentioned that the proposed EbA measures and value chains do not generate negative impacts nor are they a danger for their customs, on the contrary these types of measures are important to increase resilience to climate change and are increasingly necessary. Of note, women are particularly interested in the transformation and commercialization of locally sourced raw materials. In addition to the consultations several workshops were held during the duration of the project development. A summary of the consultations can be found in Table 4.

## 5.6 Civil Society Organizations

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are present in different regions and will be involved during project implementation. Most communities or associations will not meet all the requirements to participate directly in the call for proposal of the Puna Facility. Therefore, CSOs will support the local organizations in applying together to the Puna Facility and thus reinforcing their structures, their capacities and ensuring some monitoring. Local CSOs from the target area of the project were informed and consulted about the project (see Annex 2 for the detailed table of stakeholder consultations), and they have expressed interest in seeking partnerships with beneficiaries to design local initiatives and business plans, applying to the Puna Facility, provide technical assistance, disseminate the project for the benefit of their target audience and participate in the selection of EbA measures to be implemented in the territory due to their own previous experiences on the field.

## 5.7 Indigenous and rural peoples' representation at national level

At the national level, indigenous people and peasant communities does not have a single national representation, however they are represented through different organizations of listed below.

- **Confederación Campesina del Perú (CCP) - (Peasant Confederation of Peru):** Peasant and indigenous organization founded on April 11, 1947, by representatives of peasant communities (ayllus), braceros, yanaconas and indigenous or native peoples.
- **Organización Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas Andinas y Amazónicas del Perú (ONAMIAP) - (National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru).** Organization that promotes the participation of indigenous women and the fulfilment of their individual and collective rights. It develops actions aimed at strengthening its grassroots organizations, making its proposals and demands visible, influencing the public agenda and gaining representative spaces at the local, regional, national and international level based on the principles of respect and recognition of diversity.
- **Federación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas, Artesanas, Indígenas, Nativas y Asalariadas del Perú (FENMUCARINAP) - (National Federation of Peasant, Artisan, Indigenous, Native and Salaried Women of Peru).** Organization that emerged as an initiative promoted by a group of women who, for the most part, belonged to different mixed social organizations of which they were leaders. Its objective is to organize, represent, empower and provide legal coverage to women in rural areas of all regions of Peru.



- **Confederación Nacional Agraria- (CNA- National Agrarian Confederation).** National agrarian union of peasants, indigenous people and small producers that promote sustainable agriculture, food security and sovereignty, local markets, security of lands and territories, in addition to the leadership of men and women for the full exercise of their collective rights and incidence in public policies.
- **[Asociación Nacional de Productores Ecológicos \(ANPE\) – National Association of Organic Farmers](#)**  
It is a national organization made up of its regional bases in Peruvian territory. ANPE's members are agroecologically based producer families that supply mainly domestic markets, but also foreign markets, with quality organic products.

All these actors are expected to be interested in promoting EbA measures to improve the regulation and provision of water for different productive activities and encouraging their members to participate in and access different financial mechanisms. Also, they might safeguard the individual and collective rights of communities and rural women.

During the process of consultation which took place in November-May 2023, the country was facing a political crisis. In response to the situation, priority was given to conducting consultations primarily at the Indigenous People and Local Communities level and through the representation of local producer organization, as at that point in time the social organisations and representatives of all sectors at the national level were highly concentrated in protests the government.

Nevertheless, in December 2023, we managed to arrange a meeting with the National Agrarian Confederation and with the National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru

## 5.8 Academia

Universities, research centers and technical training centers in the four regions could be interested specially in providing information based on the results of their scientific research, developing studies and research to measure the impact of EbA measures, and participating in monitoring the impact of interventions in the medium and long term.

Consultations with Academia were carried out in bilateral meetings to gather scientist information regarding the EbA measures effectiveness. Researchers from: the Imperial College London University, the Consorcio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecorregión Andina (CONDESAN), The Initiative of Hydrologic Monitoring for Andean Ecosystems (iMHEA), the University of Engineer and Technology (UTEC), La Molina Agrarian University and local universities from Cusco, Apurímac were also informed and consulted about the project. They are highly interested in the project and have positive future expectations because this will improve Andena people resilience. During implementation, partnerships with the academia will be sought to develop studies and analysis of the collected data from the implementation of Local Initiatives.

## 5.9 Private Sector

Private agricultural, hydroelectric, textile, extractive, beverage, and cement companies that depend on the high Andean ecosystems and their ecosystem services for their operations, in the project area are interested in conserving ecosystems important for them, establish partnerships with primary producers (project beneficiaries), and thus avoid intermediaries. Also, they might (if possible) leverage funds to finance EbA measures in the upper part of watershed to regulate and provide water downstream for their operations, participate in payment mechanisms for ecosystem services. Hydroelectric power plants such as Celepsa were consulted as they already are investing in the Nor Yauyos Cochas Landascape Reserve, as well as Camelids fibre textile companies from Arequipa and Cusco; and with Andean grains technic committee in Cusco.

Regarding microfinance institutions, in the project area, are primarily comprised of Municipal Savings and Credit Banks (CMAC), Rural Savings and Credit Banks (CRAC), and financial companies. They probably would be interested in providing microcredits to beneficiaries to co-finance their Local initiatives submitted to the Puna Facility. Also, they might be able to incorporate EbA and resilience to climate change approach into their operational plans and business portfolios, in order to improve conditions for access to credit and risk reduction. Among them, three main institutions have been identified as potential allies to collaborate with during the project's implementation. Interviews have been conducted with these institutions, namely, Caja Cusco, Caja Rural Los Andes, and Financiera Confianza.

### **Mining companies**

The mining activity is also present in the project region with both active and inactive sites. Mining companies such as Buenaventura, have influence in changing the social profile of the communities in which they operate, through the jobs, incomes and projects they participate in.

### **Artisanal and informal mining**

Artisanal mines may operate in prioritized districts. According to interviews carried out in May 2023, they employ an important number of inhabitants from local communities and contribute to family income significantly.

Informal mines operate in the project area, and they represent a source of income for communities and also a great risk in terms of contamination to watersheds. They generally extract raw material and do not process minerals on site. Even if some of them are into the process of registering, the local governments generally consider them as a risk and an issue for the local development in terms of watershed management and respect of the legal framework and the contribution to the government.

Therefore, it is important to highlight that the project will not support mining activities. The project envisages the elaboration of a conflict sensitive monitoring system to constantly map the types of problems and conflicts that will be encountered during implementation.

## **5.10 International Donors**

Involve international cooperation agencies, multilateral banks and other global institutions might be interested in adding complementarity future funds to the Puna Facility, build synergies with similar projects, incorporate lessons learned from the project and if possible.

On April 2023, MIDAGRI organized a meeting with the Donor Climate Change Committee for the Agriculture sector, where international and national donor organizations and national and international NGOs were invited to be informed and consulted about the proposed project and to provide feedback regarding the activities and identify synergies among current projects implemented in the same target area. Around 35 people from those organizations attended the meeting.

## **5.11 Stakeholders Mapping**

The exercise consists of an analysis of main stakeholders, their interests and the way they may be impacted by the project and their potential influence on the project.

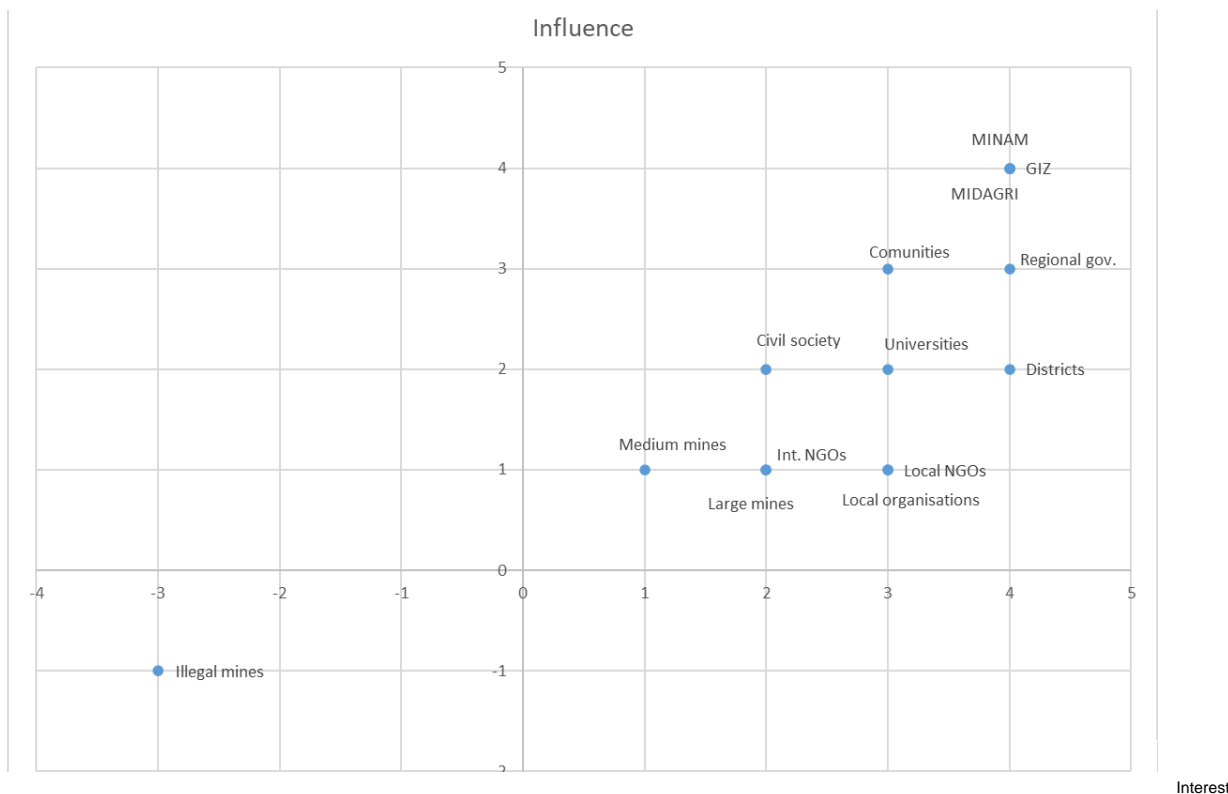
The following grid has been used to assess interests and influence of the stakeholders. Interest of stakeholders in the project may be understood in its direct interest in the project completion ranked positively from 1 to 5 and/or the negative impact it might have on the stakeholder ranked negatively from -1 to -3. The influence of the stakeholder on the project has been assessed from -3 to 5

depending on its capacity to influence or bias the project. Negative indices indicate the stakeholder may interfere negatively.

**Table 2. Interest and influence ranking methodology**

Interest		Influence	
4	Direct high interest in the project, its presence may depend upon the project	4	Determinant actor of the project, decision making
3	Definitely interested by the project and direct beneficiary	3	Key actor of the project
2	Interested in the project, would receive direct benefit from it	2	May facilitate the project design and implementation
1	Low positive interest may follow but the project suspension would not affect the stakeholder	1	Have nearly no influence on the project, may push to minor improvements
-1	Low negative impact	-1	Have nearly no influence on the project, may push for minor changes
-2	Negative impact, the stakeholder would prefer the project to stop	-2	May have strong negative influence and
-3	Negative impact, the stakeholder is against the project	-3	May be able to stop or to act to suspend the project

The exercise may be synthesized in the following figure, the table is given in Annex 3.



**Figure 4: Stakeholders' Mapping**

Most of the identified stakeholders have a positive influence and interest on the project. Only informal mining may represent a challenge in certain communities and would need a specific approach to ensure the proper implementation and effect of the project.

## 6 Summary of Consultations

During the different stages of the project development, different stakeholders were consulted to:

- Present a simple and clear explanation of the project in a language and through communication channels and media adapted to the diverse sectors/groups of public.
- Highlight the outcomes and potential risks related to the project implementation.
- Ensure that the proposed stakeholder consultations do not rise misconceptions nor false expectations within Indigenous People and Local Communities, and national and local stakeholders.
- Gather feedback and suggestions from different stakeholders to be considered during the finalization of the Funding Proposal.

In the total number of consultations carried out, 38% participants were female and 62% male. Yet, during field consultations with local communities, producer associations and cooperatives, the participation of women was slightly higher (40%). In general terms, the project was welcomed by the stakeholders, at subnational, district and community levels. All of them have observed climate changes and experienced drought, unpredictability of temperatures and rainfall and changes in the seasonal patterns.

During the last consultations which took place in May 2023 a brief description of the project and relevant activities were presented, and consulted participants were asked for their feedback on the project, as well as technical insight in their areas of expertise to identify best practices, lessons learned and key considerations for the project. A brief description of relevant work areas can be found in the Annex 1d of this SEP. Feedback provided by the different stakeholder can be found in Table 4.

The table below shows a summary of the conducted workshops and meetings where the project design was presented, and feedback was gathered. See Annex 2 for the detailed table of stakeholder consultations.

**Table 3: Summary of Stakeholder Consultations**

Meetings/ Workshops	Total Districts consulted	Total (people)	M	F	IPLCs	Other stakeholders
33	20	800	492	308	522	289

**Table 4: Feedback collected from different Stakeholder consultations during project development**

Consultations	Feedback/suggestions	How feedback/suggestions are addressed in project design
National entities	Site-specific social and environmental diagnostics should be conducted done in a participatory manner and with the communities.	In activity 1.1.1 Site-specific diagnostics will be conducted in a participatory manner. It will integrate climate, social and economic information. Communities/ associations/ cooperatives themselves will decide which EbA measures are relevant to plan and implement.
	Trainings for MIDAGRI and SERNANP representatives should be conducted to strengthen their skills to incorporate gender approach in extension services provided by both entities in local communities.	In sub-activity 3.1.1.1 personnel (women and men) from MIDAGRI and SERNANP responsible for rural extension services will be trained to strengthen EbA and CRVC at landscape and water basin levels, to promote traditional practices and integrate a gender considerations into agricultural extension programs. With these trainings, officials would be able to recognize the very different needs and roles that men and women farmers have in agriculture and perform over those differences This will gradually influence on taking more action on women roles and thus reducing gender inequalities in the agricultural sector.
	Diagnosis to be carried out at community level should be integral, including climatic, agro-ecological systems, social and economic aspects.	In sub-activity 1.1.1.2 participatory site-specific diagnostics will incorporate climate and non-climate threats to ecosystems and livelihoods, and also social and economic aspects. Collection of IPLC’s concepts and perceptions will provide an empowering and culturally appropriate way for communities to assess climate change impacts on their territories and plan adaptation solutions that build on their traditional knowledge with and scientific findings. When developing diagnosis, it will be important to identify the causes of vulnerability in the specific sites such as communal organization, gender roles and inequalities over resources uses and access to basic services, etc.
	Key points required to work in the territory are: i) to define specific the territory/landscape, ii) to identify local means and systems of leaderships and authorities, iii) to identify democratic space/platforms for decision making, iv) to establish a roadmap before implementing the project.	To enter in the field y in (sub-activity 1.1.1.1) a communication and engagement strategy will be developed as first step to identify stakeholders. Before engaging with communities, regional government and district municipality authorities will be contacted to identify specific local needs and priorities regarding climate change adaptation and avoid isolated or nonaligned actions. It will be also important to actively engage local authorities from the beginning to promote support and increase awareness for EbA funding and inclusion in planning instruments (sub-activity 3.1.1.3). In sub-activity 3.1.1.2 dialogue platforms that hold official recognition and social acceptance in each territory.

	Usage of only Spanish language can be a barrier to communicate with communities.	The project will hire local staff that speaks Quechua and Spanish, and holds intercultural skills. Moreover, in sub-activity 1.2.1.2 the project will design communication materials (printed, radio spots, videos, etc.) in Quechua and Spanish to disseminate lessons learned and success stories.
	To ensure accurate information is available for monitoring social and environmental impacts in the SHAP area.	Sub-activity 3.1.2.2 considers supporting MIDAGRI and SERNANP to improve their nationwide monitoring system with adequate protocols and measurement methodologies that allows the systematic collection and analysis of data to alert on potential impacts of EbA interventions.
	To involve public and private actors in the design of financial products in rural areas.	Activity 1.2.3 will support the greening of microcredit lines and business models and promote the design and dissemination of green financial products and services for rural actors. To increase the supply of microfinance products and services to finance integrated EbA and CRVC initiatives, the project will support either the development of specific financial products or the greening of existing financial products for EbA measures and CRVC.
Regional governments	To promote the articulation of investments in the territory for common objectives. Lessons learned from the projects could become policy instruments.	Sub-activity 1.1.1.1 interventions in EbA and CRVC by different public and private actors (e.g., MIDAGRI through its programmes, SERNANP and others) will be identified to determine early on whether a coordination/synergy with the potential Local initiatives is needed in the case the Initiative is financed by the Puna Facility. The rationale behind is to seek for complementarity and avoid duplication in the same territory.
	To incorporate the academic sector, through research and volunteering and to consider knowledge generated by ProCiencia Concytec and Descosur.	Sub-activity 1.2.2.3 will promote partnerships with research centres, scientific and university entities to produce studies based on data collected by the committee monitoring systems.
	To elaborate an inventory of successful experiences and lessons learned.	Sub-activity 1.2.1.2 will systematize successful experiences and lessons learned from communities that combine ancestral and innovative practices when implementing EbA measures and climate resilient agricultural practices. This sub-activity considers preparing documents and communication materials about lessons learned in Quechua and Spanish.
	To include working on alternative activities such as community-based tourism (), agriculture and husbandry.	Component 3 that includes technical assistance to local and regional governments will integrate EbA approach in regional planning and investment projects. In this realm, tourism agriculture and husbandry can be considered, if relevant.
Local governments	To support the formulation of climate-smart value chain projects.	Component 3 that includes technical assistance to local and regional governments will integrate EbA approach in regional planning and investment projects, promoting the alignment with the project interventions.

	To take into account territorial planning through the Economic Ecological Zoning at different levels,	The project will consider Economic and Ecological Zoning plans , if available, before planning participatory intervention plans.
	To raise awareness among producers and prior training of field technicians.	The is a specific activity 1.1.3 that will provide technical assistance to project beneficiaries for the implementation of EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains at local landscape level. Trainings will be provided through the technical assistance provider hired by Profonanpe, by the CSOs that will support beneficiaries and by MIDAGRI's programs.
	To include possibilities of local initiatives for soil improvement	Under the EbA measure related to conservation agriculture or soil Fertility Management, will be possible to work on soil improvement.
	To include revegetation with natural grasses for water infiltration.	Revegetation with natural grasses is a EbA measure considered in the Puna Facility, as part of the conservation and recovery of grasslands actions.
	To consider investments for water provision technified irrigation and resilient crops' production.	Among the EbA measures to be finance by the Puna Facility water provision and soil improvement measures have been considered and Integrated soil fertility management (ISFM), as well as Andean crops production such as Andean grains and potato
Academic Sector	For participative hydrological monitoring, to identify the micro-watershed within the communal areas and implement site-specific monitoring systems to generate information at the micro-watershed scale.	In sub-activity1.2.2.1 monitoring and observations systems will be promoted at communal level identifying the micro watershed where the community is located. Therefore, generate information at landscape or micro-watershed level.
	To double check information for quality control of data analysis in partnership with local universities.	It is considered to seek collaboration with local universities for any research purposes under sub-activity 1.2.2.3.
CSOs	To propose using talking maps tool for community planning, validation, and monitoring.	Under sub-activity 1.1.1.2 it is considered that for the development of an intervention plan per community, prioritization of EbA and CRVC will be held through a comprehensive and participatory process, where respective members of each IPLCs will be broadly consulted, ensuring active participation of women, young and elderly people during design phase. Therefore, the project will seek to use participatory and appropriate methodologies such as talking maps to work with communities their specific-site diagnostics and territorial plans.
	Many communities in the Puna are in subsistence and most of the time they cannot	Main Climate Resilient Value Chains have been prioritized: Camelids, Andean crops (grains and potato), whomever, complementary traditional value chains have also been

	develop agricultural activities, so they have to focus on other types of business such as handicrafts, tourist and gastronomy, etc.	considered, for instance, breeding of small animal (guinea pigs), community-based tourism and traditional handicrafts. Traditional crops include: (i) Kiwicha ( <i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> ), (ii) Cañihua ( <i>Chenopodium pallidicaule</i> ), (iii) Tarwi, (iv) Oca ( <i>Oxalis tuberosa</i> ), and (v) Mashua. Since Agricultural systems are highly sensitive to climate change, most farm rural people in the Peruvian Andes hold diversified, low input cropping systems and intercropping as an adaptation response to the intra-seasonal climate variability
	Itinerant fairs that emerged in the pandemic to sell local products still work until now and are good spaces to connect producers with the local markets.	A new sub-activity 1.1.3.3 was included to support the participation of beneficiaries y local itinerant markets. supporting project beneficiaries to have a better market access for their Climate Resilient Value Chains. The project will support commercial connections between producers and buyers for the more prominent businesses, including women led business (e.g., participating in local markets or fairs, connections with gastronomic routes, etc.), as well as support with the development of market studies and market strategies for specific products.
	Work should be done on water management, to anticipate and adequately address the problems of deglaciation (capture water sources, with the Sierra Azul programme).	Sierra Azull is considered to implement their projects under sub- activity 1.1.2.2 in the target area of the Resilient Puna Project in order to have a complementary action that Local Initiatives will have in the landscape/watersheds.
Local communities, associations, cooperatives	The activities promoted by the project in the communities must consider the agricultural calendar, so they do not interfere with communal economic activities.	In component 1, site-specific climate diagnostics will be developed, and participatory local initiatives intervention plans will be prepared. Also, it is planned to finance and implement EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains, together with technical assistance at local landscape level.
	Carry out internships to learn more about successful experiences at local level	Under sub-activity 1.2.1.3 it was considered to promote and facilitate exchanges between local communities who have been selected to receive funds from the Puna Facility (through sub-activity 1.1.2.1 and 1.1.3.1) or are being supported by MIDAGRI (through sub-activity 1.1.2.2. and 1.1.3.2) to foster peer to peer learning and to share innovations and practices developed between communities.
	Promote the return of young people with more training to be able to take on roles in marketing, management, etc. This requires strategies to involve young people in training.	The project is seeking to include young people in all processes of the Local Initiatives, since the planning until the monitoring stage. For the development of an intervention plan per community, a prioritization of EbA and CRVC will be held through a comprehensive and participatory process, (where respective members of each IPLCs will be broadly consulted, ensuring actively participation of women, young and elderly people during design phase. The project will encourage young people to be part of the monitoring committees and exchange among other communities. Since the project, will also seeking to improve the local economy through better economic
	Youth participation would help to improve profitability, have contacts within the value	



	chain. They would be interested in working on the processing and grading that allows the product to be valued.	opportunities for all members of the communities, and hopefully for the youth
	Promote participatory processes during the design of Local Initiatives.	In activity 1.1.1.2 Site-specific diagnostics will be made in a participatory manner and will integrate not only climate but also social and economic information. Communities/ associations/ cooperatives themselves will decide which measures to plan and implement.
	Carry out previous studies on the basin to make better use of the water	Before starting the planification of Local Initiatives it is considered in Activity 1.1.1 to do some water and soil studies to better understand the landscape or watershed dynamic and therefore, to have effective Local Initiatives.
	Technical assistance necessary to accompany the construction of qochas and pastures, and technical management of alpacas.	Under sub-activity 1.1.3.1 technical assistance for the implementation of EbA measures (construction of qochas, management of pasture, etc) were considered.
	Not to consider Amunas and Camellones in the target area since both are not EbA measures commonly used in the area.	After consultations with IPLCs, Amunas and Camellones were removed from the EbA list for Puna Facility funding.
Private sector	Developing studies to measure the impacts of EbA and how this has an economic benefit for businesses that depend on ecosystems.	The project will support the development of a Financial Strategy to mobilise funds from the private sector, evidence from studies and local data will be disseminated in public events to show the benefits and opportunities of investing in EbA for private actors.
	Studies about the impact of camelid breeding on soil, ecosystems, and water.	Under sub-activity 1.2.2.3 main topics to analyse will include impact measurement of EbA (carbon sequestration, ecosystem recovery and water regulation), cost-benefit analysis, cost risk reduction in business operations, cost effectiveness and the type of ecosystems to be investigated (e.g., peatlands, wetlands, grasslands, others).
Financial sector	In the high Andes, financial institutions go to the clients and now use digital tools to provide credit. Always try to look for and reach the most remote populations.	In activity 2.1.3 it is planned to support the greening of microcredits to promote EbA and Climate Resilient Value Chains and raise awareness campaigns for rural population to access to green microcredits.
	Repayments are scheduled on a case-by-case basis, depending on the seasonality of the products to be financed.	In the case of repayment schedules under the Puna Facility window 2 and 3, it was considered to be made case by case, according to each value chain business plan.

International Cooperation	It would be good to include in the project a space for the environmental governance involving the state, the private sector and civil society to achieve sustainability in the intervention areas.	Under sub-activity 3.1.1.2 the project will seek to strengthen the capacities for territorial planning and governance processes integrating EbA and climate resilience and also strengthen regulatory frameworks and M&E systems at national level. The first step within this sub-activity involves identifying sectoral and/or territorial platforms that hold official recognition and social acceptance in each territory. These platforms will serve as forums where diverse public, private, and civil society organizations in the project area convene to foster dialogue, address concerns, and collaborate on coordinated efforts related to EbA investment and CRVC, both at the landscape and water basin levels.
	It is suggested to involve and train regional and local governments in the EbA approach. And at the community level, it is suggested to consider a process of sensitisation and training for communities, respecting their governance and internal organisation.	Under sub-activity 3.1.1.3 regional and local governments will receive technical support to improve their planning and budgeting instruments to leverage and increase public finance in EbA measures and CRVC in the medium and long term.

## 7 Stakeholders' engagement Plan

Stakeholder engagement will be continuous throughout the implementation of the GCF project. This stakeholder engagement strategy has been designed with the following objectives:

- To ensure participation decision making processes at local level, within Indigenous People and Local Communities and its different forms of organization (peasant communities, producer associations, cooperatives, community enterprises, MSEs). Beneficiaries should decide which measures are appropriate to address their needs.
- To ensure there are opportunities for stakeholders to provide feedback, ask questions and raise concerns.
- To ensure easy access information sharing and disclosure
- To ensure a culturally appropriate and gender sensitive mechanism for filing complaints and grievances
- To foster strong project-stakeholder relationships, including at the community level
- To ensure meaningful consultation and promote social acceptability of the project.
- To communicate the benefits of the project at the different governance levels and with different stakeholders

The nature of the project and its coordination with other public institutions such as MIDAGRI and SERNANP, local and regional governments will require an important information campaign towards the stakeholders and specially to the IPLCs.

This should include:

- Clearly and transparent information regarding the eligible districts to apply to the Puna Facility and the eligible districts that will receive capacity building.
- Information for the development of specific-sites diagnosis and participatory planning should be clearly explained.
- Information regarding the call for proposal for the Puna Facility including, the application process, eligibility criteria and conditions must be clearly defined and explained to the public.
- The grievance redress mechanism (described in Annex 6a under ESS1) should be put in place that is culturally appropriate and accessible to all stakeholders.
- The Project Management Committee will mobilize specialized project capacity, project team at national and local levels that will be trained on FPIC principles and practices, and ensuring FPIC is appropriately applied for the project's consultations.
- Project team will further be trained on gender and interculturality approaches, to promote the participation of diverse stakeholders, including women and members of Quechua and Spanish groups.
- Project team include gender and social / environmental specialists, and others with specific expertise.
- A communication and information dissemination strategy will be elaborated and implemented within the projects' inception phase. Annual implementation plans will include information on planned stakeholder engagement.

All activities in component 1 will be implemented together with Indigenous People and Local Communities at the local level (e.g. site-specific diagnosis and preparation of participatory Intervention Plans, Local Initiatives and community monitoring). Participation is voluntary and based on the principle of Free, Prior, Informed Consultation (FPIC, see Figure below). FPIC agreements will be signed with participating IPLCs prior to the application to the Puna Facility and implementation of

Local Initiatives. In component 2, activities will be implemented targeting the mobilization of public-private finance, therefore with public and private stakeholders. In component 3, the focus is on the strengthening capacities of public staff at different levels: local, regional and national by mainstreaming EbA, gender and intercultural approaches. Best practices and lessons learned from IPLCs will be scaled up into the regional and national levels. In any case, the voluntary and interested participation of the parties will also be considered.

### Implementation process at community level

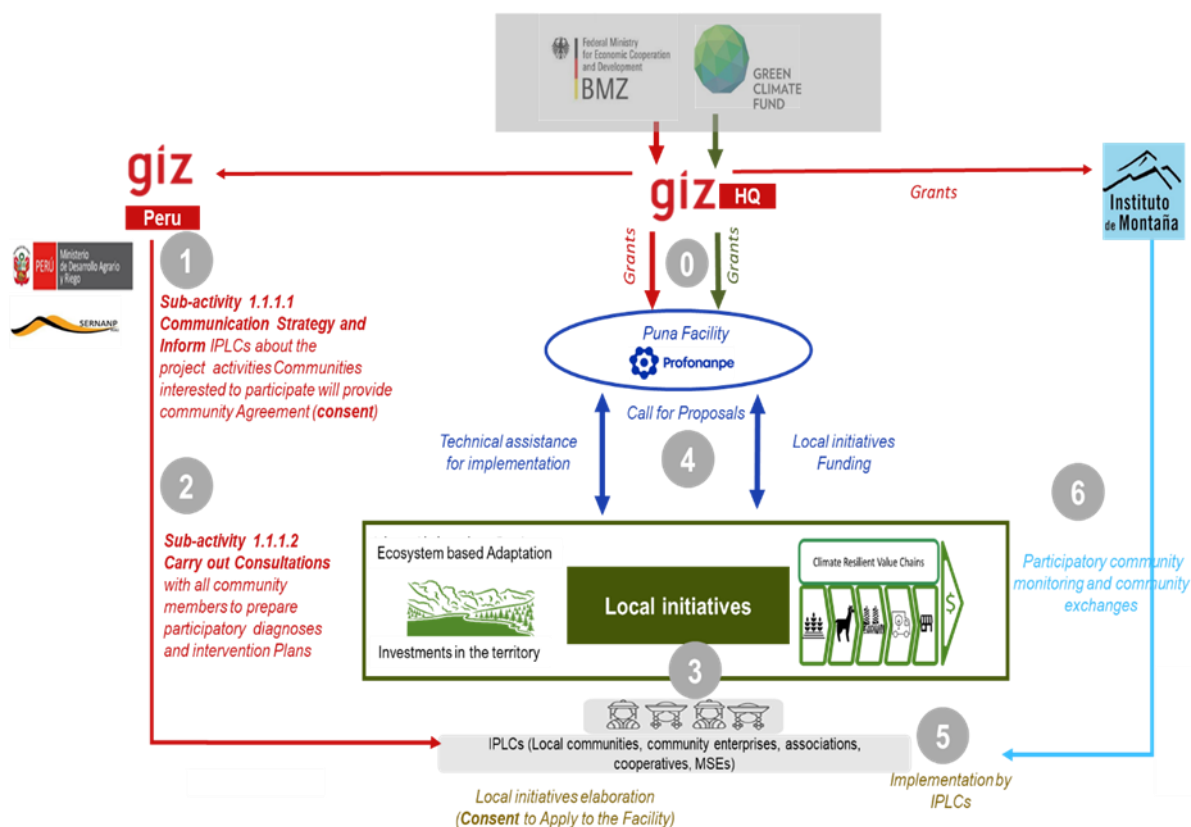


Figure 5: Implementation process at community level

#### 7.1 Information and communication during project inception (step 1)

During inception phase, a communication and engagement strategy with key stakeholders will be elaborated in sub-activity 1.1.1.1 and will be coordinated at different levels:

- At national level, the Project Steering and Management Committee will ensure comprehensive awareness about the scope of the project with I stakeholders and its alignment with national policies.
- At subnational level, the project will avoid any duplication with other interventions. Instead, the complementarity of actions should be ensured through good coordination with local governments and agencies. Communication channels should be put in place with accordingly.
- At local level, the field team in place will ensure the effective communication with the potential applicants of the Puna Facility. Local radio will be used to transmit information..At local levels, communication and engagement strategies will be adapted and detailly designed to ensure that key stakeholders are identified, including women, young and elderly groups.

During the inception phase, the communication strategy should present results and information on the ongoing activities, including

- Conducting transparent informative and consultation processes to ensure a free, prior and informed consent before engaging IPLCs in project activities.
- Reporting primary stakeholders including beneficiaries about activities implemented by different partners .
- Ensuring that project team understands the dynamics in each territory and their power relationships.
- Disseminating information in the districts, together with the project partners and local municipalities. Local radio stations will be key partners to inform communities on the project's implementation.
- Communicating activities about the project using materials in Quechua and Spanish language. Permanent communication and engagement with different relevant stakeholders (microfinance, private sector, representative organizations, international donors, and CSOs) will be constantly conducted to identify synergies with the project.

Engaging with IPLCs :

- Indigenous People and Local Communities and their forms of organization such as local communities, producers' associations, cooperatives, community enterprises and/or MSEs, that meet the eligibility criteria of the project, will be encouraged to prepare proposal and ideas to be part of the project, and send them to GIZ. To do this, IPLCs will need to agree to participate in the project by presenting their signed community agreement, expressing their informed consent, about their understanding on the scope of the project and their willingness to participate in the project. They should also attach a proposal for a local initiative, including a simplified explanation of the climate problem and how to solve the climate change problem/s based on the eligibility list of EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains.

## **7.2 Consultations for Participatory Diagnosis and Interventions Plan (Step 2)**

After presenting their consent to participate in the project, territorial diagnostics and intervention plans will be developed to continue preparing the Local initiative proposals for the Puna Facility. In sub-activity (1.1.1.2) IPLCs will identify and prioritise through a participatory process resilient measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains in their territories through comprehensive climate diagnostics and intervention plans.

IPLCs will receive support from local promoters or CSOs in the development of participatory site-specific climate diagnostics to not only better understand climate and non-climate threats to ecosystem and livelihoods but also social and economic aspects. IPLC's concepts and perceptions will be included to provide an empowering and culturally appropriate way for communities to assess climate change impacts on their territories and plan adaptation solutions that build on their traditional knowledge and may be combined with modern scientific findings. When developing diagnosis, it will be also important to identify the causes of vulnerability in the specific sites such as communal organization, gender roles and inequalities over resources uses and access to basic services, etc.. The specific areas in each locality to be intervened with EbA measures and CRVC will be defined in this sub-activity and will depend on case-by-case (local consultations, specific site diagnosis and viability).

During area selection and diagnostic of the community/watershed:

- Consultations will be conducted in an accessible and culturally appropriate manner, paying due attention to specific needs of beneficiaries (including gender, literacy, age).
- Project team should clarify the objective and the scope of the diagnosis and planning process with the different potential beneficiaries. Consultation meetings / workshops should be held in the nearest locations to the beneficiaries (districts and/or provinces).

- Communities should agree to participate in the project and provide a Communal Agreement signed by the Communal Assembly and in the case of producer associations or cooperatives a signed agreement of their respective boards.
- The specific site diagnostics of communities at landscape or watershed level must be participative and comprehensive. Community members decide which EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains would like to prioritize in their territories to tackle the climate problem. Ensure active, free, effective, meaningful, and informed participation of individuals and groups throughout this process, with due consideration to gender equality, social inclusion and safeguarding the rights of indigenous people and local communities.
- Ensure equal rights for all different indigenous people and local communities, women, men, youth and the elderly, while acknowledging differences between women and men and taking specific measures aimed at accelerating equality when necessary.
- Intervention plans should be developed by communities with the support provided by the project (from local promoters or CSOs). Prioritization of EbA and CRVC will be held through a comprehensive and participatory process, where respective members of each IPLCs will be broadly consulted, ensuring active participation of women, young and elderly people during design phase.
- Potential IPLCs beneficiaries must designate “local researchers” (composed by women and men), who will lead and facilitate the diagnosis and planification process inside its community.
- Mapping and consolidation of land rights may be considered and would need the involvement of neighbouring communities to identify potential conflicts regarding territorial boundaries.
- Neighbouring communities should also be informed about the Local Initiatives that their neighbours will implement.
- Interventions in EbA and CRVC by different public and private actors (e.g., MIDAGRI through its programmes, SERNANP and others) will be identified in order to determine early on whether a coordination/synergy with the potential Local initiatives is needed.

### **7.3 Call for proposal by the Puna Facility and application (Step 3)**

- The bases and documentation for the call must be fully designed.
- Communication and broadcasting efforts should be tailored to specific regions and districts, thereby preventing ineligible districts and communities from pursuing the facility application process.
- Conditions, requirements and selection criteria must be clearly defined and explained in a friendly manner and in both Spanish and the local language (Quechua).
- Open and transparent communication needs to be maintained with all applicants, including those whose proposals were not chosen. They should be provided with a clear explanation for the non-selection of their proposal and offered an opportunity for a dedicated meeting to discuss the reasons.
- The selected IPLCs applicants (e.g., communities, producers’ associations, cooperatives, etc.) and Local initiatives should be published.

### **7.4 Consent to Apply to the Puna Facility (Step 4)**

- Conduct meaningful consultation (e.g. decision-making body (e.g. community assembly/ association/cooperative) and
- When applying, IPLCs will be required to present the approval from the respective decision-making body (e.g., community assembly) which agrees/consent to participate in the Puna

Facility, and clearly establishes the commitments of the participating members and agree to work together.

ESS review and monitoring procedure for screening process of Local initiatives based on potential risks as identified in the ESIA and exclusion list.

### **7.5 Local Initiative Implementation including ancestral knowledge and practices (Step 5)**

- A service provider hired by Profonanpe and CSOs will provide technical assistance to IPLCs on the implementation of Local Initiatives. Trainings and materials will be developed in native languages (Quechua and Spanish) and considering intercultural, intergenerational, and gender approach.
- The TA will ensure that a baseline of financial literacy and capacity for the implementation of EbA and CRVC interventions is provided to safeguard the impact of the local initiatives.
- Exchanges and internships among communities will be promoted to share innovations, best practices and lessons learned.
- Dialogues on ancient practices and innovation within members of communities, building intergenerational memory (e.g., children, youth and adults) will be prioritized. These initiatives will also highlight discussions on gender roles as well on women knowledge at the community level.
- Communication materials (printed, digital, radio spots, videos, etc.) will be prepared in native languages to capture lessons learned and promote the replicability of successful implementation of EbA and CRVC experience.
- Information/communication and coordination with existing governmental and private projects will be promoted during Local Initiatives implementation.

7.6 Participatory Community monitoring and scaling up best practices (Step 6) A field team will need to be set up at local level to ensure the support to the project implementation and the monitoring.

- Communities will monitor the impact of the implementation of the Local Initiatives with the support of the CSOs and Instituto de Montaña.
- Local Researchers (composed by women and men) designated by their own communities will form Community Monitoring Committees (CMC) and they will lead the participatory monitoring process designed based on each community knowledge and interest.
- Local researchers will lead and facilitate the community monitoring process since the selection of indicators to assess socio-economic, ecosystem and ecosystem service impacts.
- Within this activity the capacities of local researchers and committees will be strengthened through facilitation, dialogue, training and other capacity-building measures.
- Community Monitoring Committees will participate in trainings and dialogue for selecting sites for monitoring.
- A capacity building plan will be prepared by Instituto de Montaña for local CSOs and for Community Monitoring Committees.
- Local CSOs will provide permanent support to community monitoring committees under the non-repayable grant sub-window.
- Staff supporting communities must speak the local language (e.g., Quechua and Spanish) and will be trained in gender, intercultural and intergenerational approaches. Participation of IPLCs

in decision-making processes at the local and regional platforms<sup>7</sup> to disseminate successful Local initiatives experiences for scaling up EbA and CRVC measures will be promoted.

- Territorial/sectoral platforms in each department will be used to share community lessons learned with the aim to scale up and replicate EbA and Climate Resilient Value Chains.

## 8 Main actions to be considered

The following table shows es the main actions that must be considered during project inception and implementation phase.

**Table 5: Main actions to be considered during inception and implementation.**

Activity	Action	Timing	Responsibility
<b>Consultation and communication</b>			
1.1.1. Setting up the basis for financing and implementing EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains	Develop communication and engagement strategy in coordination with partners, considering outreach mechanisms for disadvantaged/vulnerable groups (including for example radio spots, material in Quechua, Quechua speaking local promoters).	Inception	GIZ
1.1.2. Financing and Implementing of EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains	Ensure <b>transparent</b> communication with stakeholders regarding the project's coordination with other relevant governmental programs such as Agroideas, Agrorural, etc.	Implementation	GIZ in coordination with MIDAGRI
1.1.1. Setting up the basis for financing and implementing EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains	Develop communication material (posters, flyers, etc.) of the project and Puna Facility, taking into consideration outreach mechanisms for disadvantaged/vulnerable groups	Inception	GIZ and Profonanpe
1.1.2. Financing and Implementing of EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains	Identify and engagement with local radio to	Inception	GIZ and Profonanpe

<sup>7</sup> Ibid



	disseminate project and Puna Facility information		
<b>1.1.1.</b> Setting up the basis for financing and implementing EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains	Hire local promoters (who speak Quechua) and CSOs to inform local communities about the project	Inception	GIZ
<b>1.1.2.</b> Financing and Implementing of EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains	Disseminate information regarding call for proposals and Local initiatives (e.g., eligible criteria, selection criteria, etc.) in Spanish and Quechua	Implementation	Profonampe
<b>1.2.1</b> Recover, innovate and scale up ancestral knowledge and practices	Elaborate and disseminate best practices in native languages (Quechua/Spanish)	Implementation	Instituto de Montaña GIZ
	Organize knowledge sharing internships among communities	Implementation	Instituto de Montaña GIZ
<b>1.2.2</b> Implement community monitoring and observation systems to measure the impact of EbA measures and provide feedback on regional and national policies	Implement Community Monitoring and observation systems	Implementation	Instituto de Montaña
<b>3.1.1</b> Strengthen the capacities for territorial planning and governance processes integrating EbA and climate resilience	Lessons learned from the community's experiences in EbA and CRVC replicated and scaled up in territorial/sectoral platforms.	Implementation	GIZ in coordination with MIDAGRI and SERNANP
	Promote the participation of communities in decision-making processes at the local and regional platforms.	Implementation	GIZ in coordination with MIDAGRI and SERNANP

<b>Cross-cutting</b>	Maintain national, regional and local stakeholders aware	Implementation	GIZ in coordination with other EEs
<b>Cross-cutting</b>	Communicate on project results	Implementation	GIZ in coordination with other EEs
<b>GRM in accordance with ESS1 (see Annex 6a)</b>			
<b>Cross-cutting</b>	Finalize of GRM considering the GRM strategies of all EEs (specifically Profonanpe)	Inception	GIZ in coordination with the other EEs
<b>Cross-cutting</b>	Ensure coordination with other EEs (specially MIDAGRI and Profonanpe)	Implementation	GIZ in coordination with EEs
<b>Cross-cutting</b>	Ensure that all stakeholders are informed about the existing GRM <b>and how to access it</b> (considering communication in Spanish and Quechua)	Implementation	GIZ in coordination with EEs
<b>Cross-cutting</b>	Implementation of the GRM	Implementation	GIZ in coordination with EEs
<b>Cross-cutting</b>	Ensure communication of information and feedback to key stakeholders under consideration of confidentiality terms	Implementation	GIZ in coordination with EEs
<b>Implementation and Monitoring</b>			
<b>1.1.1. Setting up the basis for financing and implementing EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains</b>	Ensure participatory process on the selection of EbA measures and CRVC for Puna Facility application	Implementation	GIZ in coordination with local promoters and CSOs
<b>1.1.1. Setting up the basis for financing and implementing EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains</b>	Ensure participatory process during the development of the site-specific climate diagnostic	Implementation	GIZ in coordination with local promoters and CSOs

<p><b>1.2.2</b> Implement community monitoring and observation systems to measure the impact of EbA measures and provide feedback on regional and national policies</p>	<p>Set up monitoring process through participative approach</p>	<p>Implementation</p>	<p>Instituto de Montaña</p>
---	---	-----------------------	-----------------------------

In addition, Annex 1d gives an overview of the main actions to engage with the different stakeholders during inception and implementation phase.

## 9 Conclusions and recommendations

- The consultation process in the territories, initiated in October 2022 and later in May 2023, provided an opportunity to engage with a wide spectrum of stakeholders who contributed significantly to the development of this document and the overall project design.
- Broadly, the stakeholders endorsed the project and its key principles. They acknowledged the escalating impact of climate change on their activities and livelihoods, a trend becoming increasingly evident each year. It's crucial to highlight that while extensive workshops at the subnational level (regional government) facilitate stakeholder engagement during the project's feasibility stage, caution should be taken at the local level, as these workshops might raise expectations without a guarantee of the project's actual implementation within a community.
- The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) remains a dynamic document, requiring continuous adaptation alongside the project's implementation. This ensures the ongoing inclusion of stakeholders across project implementation.

## Annex 1a. Stakeholder consultations – January 2022



CRVA Workshop  
report Jan2022.pdf

## Annex 1b. Stakeholder consultations – October 2022



Consultas octubre  
2022.pdf

## Annex 1c. Stakeholder consultations – November 2022



Consultas noviembre  
2022



Figure 6: Meeting Watershed Council in Cusco



Figure 7: Meeting Nuñoa, Puno

## Annex 1d. Stakeholder consultation Plan – May 2023



Consultation plan.pdf

## Annex 1e. Stakeholder consultations – Minutes May 2023



Consultas mayo  
2023



**Figure 8: Meeting held in Apurimac**



**Figure 9: Meeting held in Apurimac**





Figure 11: Meeting held in Cusco



Figure 12: Inter-Andean guinea pig producers' association, CC. Maranpaqui, Ocongate, Quispicanchis, Cusco





**Figure 13: Salinas y Aguada Blanca National Reserve, Arequipa**



**Figure 14: Meeting with regional government and MIDAGRIs' programs, Arequipa**



**Figure 15: Meeting with women producer associations in Arequipa**



**Figure 16: Meeting with private sector in Arequipa**

## Annex 1f. Validation Workshop – June 2023



Consultas\_Factibilida  
d\_June2023.pdf



Figure 17: Validation Workshop in Lima 27.06.2023



Figure 18: Validation Workshop in Lima 27.06.2023

## **Annex 1g. Hydrological Study Validation Meeting – October 2023**



**Hydrological Study  
Validation Meeting Or**

## **Annex 2. Summary of Stakeholder Consultation**

Meeting/ Workshop	Date	Type of actor	Name	Total	M	F	IPLCs	Other stakeholders
1. Virtual Workshop with relevant national and regional stakeholders linked to validate climate impact chains.	01.21.21		Total	31	19	12	2	29
		Multistakeholder platform	River Basin Council Quilca-Chili		1			
		NGO	Descosur - NGO				1	
		Academy	Escuela Profesional de Biología – Facultad de Ciencias – UNSAAC		1			
		State	Regional Government Puno		3			
		NGO	Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation		1	2		
		State	IGP		1			
		Private	Illariy, Biodiversidad y Desarrollo		1			
		State	INAIGEM		1			
		State	INIA		3			
		State	Instituto de Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente		1			
		State	MIDAGRI				2	
		State	Oficina Regional de Gestión de Riesgos y Seguridad – COER		1			
		NGO	AEDES NGO		1			
		NGO	Ayuda en Acción NGO		1			
		NGO	Patronato de Nor Yauyos Cochabamba NGO		1	1		
		State	SENAMHI		1	1		
Academy	UNAP -University		2					
Academy	UNSAAC - University		2					
Independent	Independent		1	1				
2. Meeting with MIDAGRI, MINAM, SERNANP – Lima	09.27.22		Total	8	5	3	-	8
		State	Sierra y Selva exportadora		2			
		State	Agroideas,		1	1		
		State	PSI			1		
		State	Agrorural		1			
3. Meeting with ANA, NGO DESCOSUR, SEDAPAR, SERNANP – Arequipa City	09.28.22		Total	3	3	-	-	3
		State	National Water Authority (ANA) – Arequipa		1			
		NGO	Descosur NGO		1			
		State	Sernanp		1			
4. Meeting with communities and producer associations in Tambo Cañahuas, Pillones, Yanque – National Reserve of Salinas y Aguada Blanca in Arequipa	09.29.22		Total	3	2	1	3	-
		IPLC	President of community Tambo Cañahuas– Yanahuara		1			
		IPLC	President of the Association for the genetic improvement of alpacas and trout breeding Irolaca (ASMEGACRIT) – Pillones		1			
5. Meeting with communities and producer	09.30.22		Total	7	7	-	7	-
		IPLC	President of the Peasant Community . Condori		1			

Meeting/ Workshop	Date	Type of actor	Name	Total	M	F	IPLCs	Other stakeholders
associations in San Juan de Tarucani, National Reserve of Salinas y Aguada Blanca in Arequipa		IPLC	People in Estancia Huayllani y microrrepresa "Mollepunco"		1			
		IPLC	President of the Peasant Community the San Juan de Tarucani		1			
		State	Municipalidad distrital de San Juan de Tarucani,		1			
		IPLC	People in Microrrepresa "Turcamayo",		1			
		IPLC	President of the Peasant Community de Salinas Huito,		1			
		IPLC	President of comité de Manejo de Vicuñas de Salinas Huito		1			
6. Meeting with producer representative organizations	10.01.22		Total	5	5	-	2	3
		NGO	AIA. Ascalpe,		1			
		IPLC	FRALPACA		1			
		Private	Cesem,		1			
		State	GRA Alpacas Caylloma		1			
		Private	Cámara Comercio Arequipa		1			
7. Meeting with SA and CONDESAN	10.04.22		Total	3	2	1	-	3
		State	Sierra Azul (Executive Director),		1			
		NGO	CONDESAN		1	1		
8. Meeting with producer representative organizations, Cusco	11.15.22		Total	5	5	-	-	5
		IPLC	SPAR (dirigente y facilitador)		2			
		State	Proyecto Alpacas Agrorural		1			
		State	Proyecto Alpacas GORE Cusco		1			
		IPLC	SPAR Cusco		1			
9. Meeting with CSOs and producer associations, Cusco	11.16.22		Total	3	2	1	-	3
		NGO	Arariwa - NGO		2			
		IPLC	CAAP			1		
10. Meeting with communities and producer associations in Pucabamba, Ocongate, Cusco	11.17.22		Total	20	8	12	20	-
		IPLC	Peasant Community Tinke – Anexo Chiccasampa		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Tinke – Asociación artesanos / cuyes,		3			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Tinke – Asociación cuyes / papas nativas			6		
		IPLC	Peasant Community Tinke – Cuyero independiente		2	4		

Meeting/ Workshop	Date	Type of actor	Name	Total	M	F	IPLCs	Other stakeholders	
		IPLC	Peasant Community Llullucha		1	1			
		IPLC	Granja Chaskita – Ccoñamuro		1	1			
			Total	46	25	21	46	-	
11. Meeting with communities and producer associations in Pitumarca, Canchis, Cusco	11.18.22	IPLC	Asociación Cerro Colque Yupana		2				
		IPLC	Asociación Cerro Nauña		1				
		IPLC	Asociación Huayna Conde		2				
		IPLC	Peasant Community Ananiso			5			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Chillca		7	7			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Kinraya			1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Osefina		1	1			
		IPLC	Cooperación ADIANES – Perú		8	7			
		State	M. D. Pitumarca		4				
					Total	46	25	21	46
12. Meetings with communities and producer associations in Sicuani, Cusco	11.19.22	IPLC	Asociación los Andes		10	6			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Condorsenca		15	15			
13. Meeting with communities and producer associations in Sicuani, Cusco	11.20.22		Total	8	-	8	8	-	
		IPLC	Peasant Community Ccanccahua – Asociación Sumac Chaska			8			
14. Meeting with Local government, cooperatives and producer association in Sicuani, Cusco and in Nuñoa, Puno	11.21.22		Total	104	38	66	103	1	
		State	Sub-Gerencia de desarrollo agropecuario		1				
		IPLC	A.A. Cantolao		1				
		IPLC	COOPECAN PERÚ		9	3			
		IPLC	A.S. A. Sayarihuayna			1			
		IPLC	A.S. ALA CCPP. Pasanacolla		1	2			
		IPLC	A.S. ALP Amansaya Puno		1				
		IPLC	A.S. Artesanas Manuela Copacondori		1				
		IPLC	A.S. Artesanas Paracoa			1			
		IPLC	A.S. Central Alpaca Nuñoa			1			
		IPLC	A.S. Flor de Sancayo			7			
		IPLC	A.S. Huaycho		2	2			
		IPLC	A.S. Mujeres Manos Mágicas			1			
		IPLC	A.S. Productores Anansaya			1			
IPLC	A.S. Sayarihuayna			2					

Meeting/ Workshop	Date	Type of actor	Name	Total	M	F	IPLCs	Other stakeholders
		IPLC	A.S. Vicuña Andina			3		
		IPLC	Alto Quenamari		1	1		
		IPLC	Alto Quenamhui		1			
		IPLC	Anexo Huanacopampa		1			
		IPLC	APA Rio Norte		1	1		
		IPLC	APROCSAN – Combo		1			
		IPLC	Asoc. Alp. Cujani			1		
		IPLC	Asoc. Manos Mágicas		1	2		
		IPLC	Asoc. Sollocondo			1		
		IPLC	Asoc. Soyori Huayna			1		
		IPLC	Asoc. Vicuña Andina			17		
		IPLC	Asociación Combo		2			
		IPLC	Asociación de productores pecuarios artesanos Chillihua		2			
		IPLC	Asociación M. Rio Norte			1		
		IPLC	Asociación Mariano Melgar		2			
		IPLC	Asociación productores camélidos sudamericanos andinos APROSSAN -		1	1		
		IPLC	Peasant Community. Cangalli Pichakani		3	9		
		IPLC	Peasant Community Salcoconcho		1			
		IPLC	Cojochuani			1		
		IPLC	Diego Tapara			1		
		IPLC	Gucnamar			1		
		State	M. D. Nuñoa		1			
		IPLC	Mariano Melgar		4	5		
		IPLC	Rio Norte		1	1		
		IPLC	S. Combo		1			
		IPLC	Sector Antacalla		2			
			Total	28	9	19	28	-
15. Meeting with communities, producer associations and cooperatives in Santa Rosa, Puno and Phinaya, Sicuani, Cusco	11.22.22	IPLC	Apu Kunurana del centro poblado K.A			1		
		IPLC	Art. Nuevo Amanecer			2		
		IPLC	Artesanía Apu Kunurana			3		
		IPLC	Artesanía Apu Kunurana Alto			1		
		IPLC	As. Av. Imasumac			1		
		IPLC	Asc. De artesanos Sumaq Maki Santa Rosa de Lima			4		
		IPLC	Asoc. Artesanas las Vicuñitas			1		
		IPLC	Asoc. Artesanas las vicuñitas de Chachajota			1		
		IPLC	Asociación de productores Pancca Yanccaña			1		
		IPLC	Asociación productores agropecuarios alto Parina		1			



Meeting/ Workshop	Date	Type of actor	Name	Total	M	F	IPLCs	Other stakeholders
		IPLC	Cpcs. Yurac Cancha		2			
		IPLC	Nuevo Amanecer			1		
		IPLC	Nuevo Amanecer A.P.S			1		
		IPLC	P.P.A Monaypato Buenavista		1			
		IPLC	Presidenta de Artesanas			1		
		IPLC	Yurac Cancha			1		
		IPLC	COOPECAN Perú		5	1		
16. Meeting with regional government and MIDAGRIs platform and SENAMHI in Arequipa	11.22.22	Total		15	13	2	-	15
		State	DGGT – MIDAGRI			1		
		State	Agrorural U2 Cusco		1			
		State	Sierra y Selva exportadora		1			
		State	Agroideas		1			
		State	P.E.S.C.S		1			
		State	ANA – AAA		2			
		State	PSI		1			
		State	INIA		1			
		State	GERAGRI		3	1		
		State	GRRNGA		2			
17. International Cooperation Organizations and CSOs Meeting (virtual)	04.21.23	Total		40	22	18	-	40
		International Doonors	Agencia de Cooperación Internacional del Japón (JICA)		1			
		International Doonors	Agencia Suiza para el Desarrollo y la Cooperación (COSUDE)			1		
		International Doonors	Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina (CAF)		3			
		International Doonors	Banco Mundial (BM)			1		
		NGO	Bioversity International			1		
		NGO	Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP)		2			
		NGO	Conservacion Amazonica ACCA			2		
		International Doonors	Embajada de Canada		1	1		
		International Doonors	Embajada de Israel en Perú		1			
		International Doonors	Embajada del Reino Unido			1		
		International Doonors	FAO		1			
		NGO	Forest Trends		1			
		NGO	FSS-Perú		2	2		
		NGO	Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation			1		
		NGO	Instituto Global para el Crecimiento Verde (GGGI)			1		
		International Doonors	Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA)		1			
State	MIDAGRI		3	4				

Meeting/ Workshop	Date	Type of actor	Name	Total	M	F	IPLCs	Other stakeholders
		International Doonors	PNUD		1			
		NGO	Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA)			1		
		NGO	SOCODEVI		2			
		NGO	SUCO			2		
		Academy	Universidad Científica del Sur		1			
		NGO	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)		1			
		NGO	World Coffee Research (WCR)		1			
			Total	17	13	4	-	17
18. Meeting with Regional Government and MIDAGRIs programs in Arequipa	05.03.23	State	Proyecto Camélidos GORE		1			
		State	Proyecto Camélidos GRAA		1	1		
		State	Proyecto. 4 Provincias		2			
		State	GRAA		1	3		
		State	GRAG Arequipa		1			
		State	SGPA-ACS		1			
		State	Proyecto. 8 provincias		1			
		State	INIA - Arequipa		1			
		State	PSI - Arequipa		1			
		State	Agroideas - Arequipa		1			
		State	MIDAGRI-Arequipa		1			
		State	SERFOR - Arequipa		1			
					Total	27	15	12
19. Workshop with public-private stakeholders in Arequipa	05.03.23	IPLC	Sibayo		1			
		IPLC	ASOPEXU			1		
		State	SERFOR – AQP		1	1		
		NGO	ONG Labor		1	1		
		NGO	ONG Descosur			3		
		Private	Colca camel		1			
		State	SERNANP		1			
		Private	Cámara de Comercio		1			
		State	SENASA		1			
		State	MIDAGRI		1			
		State	Gerencia Regional de Agricultura				1	
		Independent	Particular				1	
		State	ARMA		2	1		
		State	SEDAPAR		4	3		
State	Sunass – ORSARE		1					
20. Meetings with local governments and producer associations in Chachas and Oropesas municipalities, Arequipa	05.04.23		Total	12	10	2	12	-
		State	Municipality of Chachas		2	2		
		State	Programa Agropecuario		3			
		IPLC	Comisión de Usuarios		1			
		IPLC	Asociación Agropecuario Nuevo Amanecer		1			
		State	Municipality of Oropesa		3			
	05.05.23		Total	38	34	4	38	-

Meeting/ Workshop	Date	Type of actor	Name	Total	M	F	IPLCs	Other stakeholders
21. Workshop with producer associations in Tambo Tolconi and Orcopampa Meeting in Arequipa		IPLC	Asociación ACRIALHUAY		1			
		IPLC	Asociación ACRICOS		1			
		IPLC	Asociación Almillá				1	
		IPLC	Asociación APROMAVIT		2			
		IPLC	Asociación Arcolris C.S.		1			
		IPLC	Asociación Artrianachua				1	
		IPLC	Asociación ASCOVI		1			
		IPLC	Asociación ASCRICOVIM		1			
		IPLC	Asociación de Alpacas Agroideas		1			
		IPLC	Asociación de Alpacas de Checotaña				1	
		IPLC	Asociación de Alpacas Nuevo Amanecer ALPACAY		1			
		IPLC	Asociación el trio		1			
		IPLC	Asociación Nuevo Amanecer Alpacas		1			
		IPLC	Asociación Sumac Recchari		1			
		State	Municipalidad de Chachas		1			
		State	Municipalidad del Centro Poblado de Tolconi		1			
		IPLC	Poblador			13	1	
		IPLC	Presidente – JAL			1		
		IPLC	Presidente Asociación APROCOVET OJUYO			1		
		IPLC	Presidente del Anexo Checotaña			1		
IPLC	Productor			1				
IPLC	Representante Sumak Recchari			1				
Private	PARA Buenaventura			3				
22. Workshop with communities, producer associations and representative organizations in Antabamba (Apurimac) and Meeting in Antabamba municipality	05.08.23		Total	42	32	10	40	2
		State	Agencia Agr. Antabamba		1			
		State	Agrorural – Antabamba		1			
		IPLC	Asociación de Alpaqueros		1			
		IPLC	Asociación de Alpaqueros Chuñohuacho – Antabamba				1	
		IPLC	Asociación de productores alpaqueros del fundo ccocone		1			
IPLC	Asociación de productores alpaqueros y agropecuarios “Apucuguro”		1					

Meeting/ Workshop	Date	Type of actor	Name	Total	M	F	IPLCs	Other stakeholders
		IPLC	Asociación de productores Alpaqueros del fundo Ccoconsa			1		
		IPLC	Peasant Community Curanco		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Antabamba		2			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Chuñohuacho		3	1		
		IPLC	Peasant Community Curanca		1	1		
		IPLC	Peasant Community Mollocco		3			
		State	Centro Salud Antabamba		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Chuñohuacho – Antabamba		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community – Curanco Presidente Comunal		1			
		IPLC	Community Enterprise Comunal Collimayo		2			
		State	Municipalidad de Huaquirca		2			
		IPLC	Productora Alpaquera Curanco			1		
		IPLC	Productor		1	1		
		IPLC	Productor Alpaquero		2			
		IPLC	Productor Alpaquero – Antabamba		2			
		IPLC	Productor Alpaquero Huaquirca		1			
		IPLC	Productora Alpaquera – Antabamba			1		
		IPLC	Productora Alpaquera Huaquirca			2		
		State	Regidor Antabamba		1			
		IPLC	SPAR – Antabamba		2			
		IPLC	SPAR -Huaquirca		1			
		State	Sub Gerente de Desarrollo Económico – Antabamba			1		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>
23. Workshop with local government, SERNANP, and communities in Landscape Reserve of Cotahuasi – Arequipa	05.08.23	State	Agrorural		1			
		State	Agrosalud Trade		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Andamarca		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Chincayllapa		1	1		
		IPLC	Peasant Community Huarhua		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Huarqui		1			

Meeting/ Workshop	Date	Type of actor	Name	Total	M	F	IPLCs	Other stakeholders
		IPLC	Peasant Community Mungui		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Pompamarca		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Taurisma		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Tenecaca		1			
		State	Municipalidad Provincial La Unión		2	2		
		State	Municipalidad de Huaynacotas		1			
		State	Municipalidad Puyca		1			
			Total	66	46	20	64	2
24. Meeting with communities and producer associations in and workshop in Oropesa, Apurímac	05.09.23	NGO	NGO Centro Bartolomé de las Casas		2			
		IPLC	Asociación Apu Alpa Kilcata		1			
		IPLC	Asociación Apu Vilcarama			1		
		IPLC	Asociación Cusco Chile Vilcarana		1			
		IPLC	Asociación Juventud Vida Esperanza		1			
		IPLC	Asociación Muñaypaccocha de Ccosccaña		1			
		IPLC	Asociación Nuevo Amanecer Ampacho		2			
		IPLC	Asociación Nuevo Amanecer de Ninacasa Ampacho		1			
		IPLC	Asociación Vilcarana		1			
		IPLC	C. Distrito Oropesa			1		
		IPLC	Peasant Community Allauca		2			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Anco		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Casccaña		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Ccasccaña		3	1		
		IPLC	Peasant Community Challamarca		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Chicllamarca		2			
		IPLC	Peasant Community de Totorá Oropesa			1		
		IPLC	Peasant Community Juntaya		1	1		
		IPLC	Peasant Community Kilcata		3	1		
		IPLC	Peasant Community Oropesa		1			

Meeting/ Workshop	Date	Type of actor	Name	Total	M	F	IPLCs	Other stakeholders
		IPLC	Peasant Community Sonccoccocha		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Soncococho		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Totora		1	1		
		IPLC	Peasant Community Totora Oropesa		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Yumire			1		
		IPLC	Peasant Community Oropesa		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community Totora		4	6		
		IPLC	Peasant Community Totora		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community CC Anco			1		
		IPLC	Peasant Community CC Oropesa		1	1		
		IPLC	Peasant Community CC. Totora Oropesa		5			
		IPLC	Peasant Community CC Killkata		1			
		IPLC	Cooperativa Corazón Andina			2		
		IPLC	Distrito Oropesa			1		
		IPLC	Oropesa		1			
		IPLC	Presidente Comunidad Juntaya		1			
		IPLC	Presidente de CC. Kilcata		1			
		IPLC	Santa Rosa Ancco CC. Oropesa			1		
		IPLC	Totora Huanca		1			
			Total	6	5	1	-	6
25. Meeting with regional government in Abancay, Apurímac	05.10.23	State	Dirección Agraria Apurímac		1			
		State	Director Pro Desarrollo		1			
		State	Equipo Técnico GRDE		1	1		
		State	Gerencia Comercial		1			
		State	Gerencia Regional de Desarrollo Económico		1			
			Total	17	11	6	-	17
26. Meetings with MIDAGRI programs, CEGRA platform, SUNASS, CSOs in Abancay, Apurímac	05.11.23	State	Sierra y Selva Exportadora			1		
		State	ATFFS – AP – SERFOR		1			
		State	INIA		1			
		State	Agroideas		1			
		State	ANA		1			
		State	Agrorural		1			
		State	Sunass		2	2		
		State	Emusap		1	1		
		State	CEDES		1	2		
		State	FONCODES		1			

Meeting/ Workshop	Date	Type of actor	Name	Total	M	F	IPLCs	Other stakeholders
27. Workshops with producer associations and CSOs in Tamburco and Abancay in Apurímac	05.12.23	State	Gobernador Regional		1			
			Total	24	16	8	11	13
		IPLC	As. APROLEK		1			
		IPLC	As. De mujeres de la agricultura familiar		1			
		IPLC	As. Ganado Lechero		1			
		IPLC	Aso. Ecoturismo				1	
		IPLC	Asociación Agropecuaria Chupapata				1	
		IPLC	Asociación Pautillay				1	
		IPLC	Asociación Umaccata				1	
		NGO	IDMA NGO				1	
		State	Municipalidad Distrital Tamburco		1			
		IPLC	S. Ccorituani		1			
		State	SERNANP - ANA		1			
		State	Agrorural		2			
		NGO	CEDES NGO				1	
		NGO	CESAL NGO		1			
		State	EPS EMUSAP		2			
IPLC	Grupo Líderes GIRH Mariño		1					
NGO	IDMA NGO		1					
Independent	Independiente		3		1			
State	Sierra y Selva exportadora				1			
			Total	29	20	9	-	29
28. Workshop with regional government, MIDAGRI's Programs and CSOs in Cusco	05.15.23	State	AAA / ANA		1			
		State	Agroideas			1		
		State	Agrorural		1			
		State	INA		1			
		State	PESCS			1		
		State	PSI		1			
		State	SENASA		1			
		State	SERFOR - Cusco		1			
		NGO	ACEMAA			1		
		NGO	ANDES			1		
		NGO	Centro Bartolomé de las Casas NGO		1	1		
		NGO	ECOAN NGO		1			
		State	EMPSSAPAL		1			
		State	GERAGRI - Cusco			1		
		State	IMA		1			
		State	INAIGEM		1			
		NGO	organizacion		1			
		NGO	PREDES NGO			1		
		State	SERFOR - Cusco			2		
		State	Sunass		2			
State	GERAGRI		3					
State	Gob. Regional Cusco Gerencia RRNN		1					
State	GR Cusco / SGFOR		1					
State	SGPARN		1					

Meeting/ Workshop	Date	Type of actor	Name	Total	M	F	IPLCs	Other stakeholders
29. Meeting with local government, producer associations, communities, and CSOs in Lamay, Cusco	05.16.23		Total	36	29	7	30	6
		IPLC	AC		1			
		IPLC	Agropecuario CC. Huancco - Mollomocco		1			
		State	Agrorural - Calca		2			
		NGO	Asociación ARARIWA		1			
		IPLC	C Huancuayllo		1			
		IPLC	C. Chuquibamba				1	
		IPLC	C.C. Huancco Medio Ambiente		1			
		IPLC	C.C. Zanac Chuquibamba		1			
		IPLC	CC Huancco Mollmoc		1			
		IPLC	CC Lamay Ccoscco		1			
		IPLC	CC Poques		1			
		IPLC	CC Sayhua		1			
		IPLC	Chumpi		1			
		IPLC	Chuquibamba		1			
		IPLC	Comité Pecuario		1			
		IPLC	H pellento		1			
		IPLC	Huama		1			
		IPLC	Huarqui		1			
		State	IMA Municipalidad de Lamay		1			
		IPLC	M.C. Poblado Huama Janac		1			
		State	M.D. de Lamay				2	
		State	M.D. Lamay		1		2	
		State	MDL		1			
		State	Municipalidad Lamay		1		1	
		NGO	OMA Lamay		1			
		NGO	ONGD Desea Perú		1		1	
State	Policia Nacional Lamay		1					
IPLC	Presidente de Ronda		1					
IPLC	Recursos Naturales CC. Huancco - Pillpinto		1					
IPLC	SGIDUR - Lamay		1					
30. Meeting with communities, producer associations in Ollantaytambo, Cusco	05.17.23		Total	31	28	3	31	-
		IPLC	Alpaqira Chucanca		1			
		IPLC	Alpaqiro Huilloc		1			
		IPLC	Peasant Community CC Tastayoc		2			
		IPLC	Peasant Community CC. Huilloc		3			
		IPLC	Peasant Community CC. Patacancho		3			
		IPLC	Peasant Community CC. Pillcobamba				1	
		IPLC	Peasant Community CC. Rayan		2			
		IPLC	Peasant Community CC. Rumira Sonduyo		1		1	
		IPLC	Peasant Community CC. Urbamba		1			



Meeting/ Workshop	Date	Type of actor	Name	Total	M	F	IPLCs	Other stakeholders
		IPLC	Peasant Community CC. Yanamayo		3			
		State	Municipalidad Distrital de Ollantaytambo		1			
		State	Municipalidad CDE		2			
		State	Municipalidad Ollantaytambo		1	1		
		IPLC	Presidente CC. Antacancha		1			
		IPLC	Presidente Comunal Qhelcanca		1			
		IPLC	Presidente JJAS		2			
		IPLC	Qhelcanca		1			
		IPLC	Romera Sondormayo		1			
		IPLC	Rumira Suyumayo		1			
31. Validation Workshop with Project partners and NDA	06.27.23		Total	12	6	6	-	12
		State	Sierra Azul		1			
		State	MINAM DGEFA			1		
		State	Ministry of Economy and Finance (NDA)			1		
		State	SERFOR		1	1		
		State	SERNANP			1		
		State	SSE			1		
		State	Agroideas		2			
		State	Agrorural		2			
		State	DGAAA.				1	
32. Virtual MIDAGRI Workshop with CSOs and Academy "Segundo Seminario "Adaptación e Innovación: Estrategias y medidas desde los productores frente al cambio climático"	07.19.23		Total	34	17	17	6	28
		IPLC	Anexo Pucasaya		1			
		Independent	Consultor independiente			1		
		IPLC	Cooperativa de Servicios Especiales Yurac Qori Tisco		1			
		NGO	Descosur NGO		2	6		
		State	Dircams		1			
		State	DRA Pasco		1			
		Private	Ganadera el Nevado			1		
		IPLC	Independiente			1		
		Private	INTI Alpacas		1			
		State	MIDAGRI/AGRORURAL		1			
		IPLC	Munay			1		
		State	Municipalidad Distrital de Pilpichaca		1			
		IPLC	Huancavelica		1			
		IPLC	Paratia		1			
		Private	PRIVADO		1			
		NGO	Red Santa Lucia		1	1		
		Academy	Unaj		1			
		Academy	UNAP		1			
		Academy	Universidad Continental				1	
Academy	Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina				1			
Academy	Universidad Nacional de Huancavelica		1					

Meeting/ Workshop	Date	Type of actor	Name	Total	M	F	IPLCs	Other stakeholders
		Academy	Universidad Nacional de Juliaca			3		
		Academy	UNSAAC			1		
		NGO	Vecinos Perú		1			
			Total	9	5	4	-	9
33. Hydrological model validation meeting	10.19.23	NGO	NGO CARE Peru		1			
		NGO	NGO iMHEA		1			
		Academy	Imperial College London University		1			
		State	MINAM DGCCD			1		
		State	Sernanp			2		
		Independent	Independent		2	1		
34. Meeting with the National Agrarian Confederation	12.20.23	IPLCs representative organisation	National Agrarian Confederation	8	2	6	8	
35. Meeting with the National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru	12.20.23	IPLCs representative organisation	National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru	2		2	2	
<b>Total No. of Participants in Stakeholder Consultations</b>				<b>800</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>289</b>

## Annex 3. Stakeholders' mapping

Table 6: Stakeholders' mapping

Stakeholder Category	Entity	Engagement during inception	Engagement during implementation
Government (national)	MIDAGRI	As EE coordinate with existing MIDAGRIs programs, facilitate communication with project partners to prepare project activities, strengthen capacities, and coordinate with other relevant national, regional and local stakeholders	Coordinate with existing MIDAGRIs programs, facilitate communication with project partners to implement project activities, strengthen capacities, and coordinate with other relevant national, regional and local stakeholders
Government (national)	SERNANP (MINAM)	As EE coordinate and facilitate communication with project partners to prepare project activities, and coordinate with other relevant stakeholders in Natural Protected Areas.	Coordinate and facilitate communication with project partners to implement project activities, and coordinate with other relevant stakeholders in Natural Protected Areas.
Environmental National Fund	Peruvian Trust Environmental Fund Fund (Profonanpe)	As EE close coordination to establish and operationalize the Puna Facility (prepare call for proposals terms of reference, templates, etc.)	Keep open and transparent communication with all stakeholders during call for proposals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Requirements and criteria;</li> <li>- Funds management;</li> <li>- Disbursements.</li> </ul>
NGO	Instituto de Montaña	As EE close coordination to prepare project activities related to the establishment of community monitoring systems, recovery ancestral knowledge and capacity building activities.	Close coordination to implement project activities related to the establishment of community monitoring systems, recovery ancestral knowledge and capacity building activities.
Government (regional)	Regional Agriculture /Environmental Departments from the SHAP region	Coordinate with existing programs, facilitate communication with the project partners, MIDAGRI and local projects	Coordinate with existing programs, facilitate communication with the project partners, MIDAGRI and local projects
National Water Authority	National and subnational levels	Coordinate with existing programs, facilitate communication with project partners	Coordinate with existing programs, facilitate communication and implementation activities with project partners to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Validate watershed diagnostic and mapping;</li> <li>- Communicate and share monitoring reports</li> <li>- Register and validate water related investments</li> </ul>

Government (local)	Local governments (province and district) from SHAP region	Keep informed on a transparent manner about project goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Coordinate with existing programs, facilitate communication and implementation activities with project partners and local governments</li> <li>- Validate watershed diagnostic and mapping;</li> <li>- Share and validate community mapping and land tenure diagnostics</li> <li>- Communicate and share monitoring reports</li> <li>-Register and validate investments</li> </ul>
Beneficiaries	Local communities, producer associations/ cooperatives/ Community enterprises/ MSEs	Keep open and transparent communication about project goals and information regarding their participation in the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Open and transparent communication in general</li> <li>- Communication at subnational, and district levels regarding selection criteria</li> <li>- Targeted communication with selected communities</li> <li>- Participative diagnostic of social needs, conflicts and land controversies</li> <li>- Support in project development;</li> <li>- Co-monitoring and assistance.</li> </ul>
Civil society Organizations (CSOs)	National and Local CSOs	Keep open and transparent communication, share innovative ideas and experiences to improve the project. Identify interest in participating in the project supporting communities and associations not formalized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Keep open and transparent communication, share innovative ideas and experiences to improve the project</li> <li>-Ensure agreements among community members to participate in the project.</li> </ul>
Academy	Universities and research centers	Identification of existing research programs related to EbA and climate change projects	Coordination to identify possible synergies and support for information analysis and EbA studies & researchers
Private sector	Agrobusiness, textile, tourism, water, beverage, cement, hydropower companies	Analyze value chains expertise and identify potential collaboration with different private companies. Analyze interest to engage in the project by providing funds for ecosystem conservation or to coordinate interventions in the same territory.	Engage private companies in the mobilization of finance resources to the Puna Facility or to link them to the value chain producers. Continuous coordination and engagement during Puna facility financial strategy events and dissemination of information regarding EbA impacts and effectiveness.
Financial institution	Financial institutions	Analyze capacity and interest in participating in the project by greening their financial services and products	Coordinate the implementation of related green microfinance activities.
International donors	Embassies, international cooperation entities, international CSOs	Identify potential international donors with interest similar project approaches to channel finance resources to the Puna Facility or to identify synergies.	Continuous coordination and engagement during Puna facility financial strategy events and dissemination of information regarding EbA impacts and effectiveness.