

# GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>3</b>
Project Summary .....	4
Project Description Overview .....	4
<b>PROJECT OUTLINE .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>A.CHANGES COMPARED TO PPG REQUEST .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>B. PROJECT RATIONALE .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>C. PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....</b>	<b>30</b>
Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.....	61
Core Indicators .....	64
Key Risks .....	72
<b>D. ALIGNMENT WITH PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES.....</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>E. POLICY REQUIREMENTS.....</b>	<b>77</b>
Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.....	77
Stakeholder Engagement .....	78
Private Sector .....	79
Environmental and Social Safeguards .....	79
<b>F. OTHER REQUIREMENTS .....</b>	<b>80</b>
Knowledge management .....	80
Socio-economic Benefits .....	80
<b>ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES .....</b>	<b>80</b>
Total GEF Financing Table .....	80
Project Preparation Grant (PPG) .....	81
Sources of Funds for non-GBFF GEF resources (only for Multi-Trust Fund projects).....	81
Action Area Elements (and Focal Area Elements for Multi-Trust Fund projects).....	82
Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type.....	82
<b>ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS .....</b>	<b>83</b>
GEF Agency(ies) Certification : .....	83
Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):.....	83
<b>ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK.....</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG) .....</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES .....</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING.....</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE.....</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>ANNEX H: BLENDED-FINANCE RELEVANT ANNEXES .....</b>	<b>96</b>
ANNEX H.1: Termsheet.....	96
ANNEX H.2: Agency capacity to implement blended finance projects.....	96

## General Project Information

### Project Title

Delivering Target 3 at the regional scale in Peru: Applying the ecosystem approach in the Northern Transversal Economic Corridor of Peru (Northern TEC)

Region	GEF Project ID
Peru	11595
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Peru	GBFF
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Project ID
WWF-US	
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
MINAM	Government
PROFONANPE	CSO
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Biodiversity	2/8/2025
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GBFF	72
GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
11,232,110.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)
1,010,890.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
12,243,000.00	30,069,315.43
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
300,000.00	27,000.00
Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)	
12,570,000.00	

### Project Tags :

GBF Target 1, Support IPLC, GBF Target 2, GBF Target 3, GBF Target 9, GBF Target 14, GBF Target 21, GBF Target 22, GBF Target 23

### Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
---------------------------	---------------------------	--------------	------------------

No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1
-------------------	-------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------

## Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project. (max. 2000 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Peru's Northern Transversal Economic Corridor (CETN) crosses a diversity of well preserved and intervened ecosystems, situated across the departments of Piura, Lambayeque, Cajamarca, San Martin, Amazonas and Loreto. The Peruvian Government has designated the CETN as one of the country's priority geographic areas for promoting economic development. Agriculture production and the flow of goods and services have already increased in the region, with positive socio-economic benefits. However, unsustainable resource exploitation, land-use change and transport infrastructure development, have also led to habitat fragmentation and degradation of its ecosystem services.

To combat these environmental challenges, this GBFF project supports the implementation of Peru's environmental policies and the advancement of GBF Target 3 in the CETN, to consolidate an ecological-economic corridor where biodiversity and its ecosystem services are conserved, and local well-being is enhanced. The project will expand and strengthen the management of conservation areas, restore priority landscapes, and promote a local sustainable bio-economy. Special consideration will be given to IPLCs, that will participate in project activities strengthening their governance and the sustainable management of their territories, developing sustainable bio-business, and improving the management of their conservation areas.

The project will enhance the effective management of 24 terrestrial protected areas (475,160.97 ha) and one marine protected area (115,675 ha), establish four terrestrial protected areas (67,579.76 ha), contribute to restoration initiatives (1,000 ha), support sites under other conservation modalities and recognize Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) (3,827,328.90 ha). The project will directly benefit 13,370 people (6,465 women).

## Project Description Overview

### Project Objective

To increase the coverage and effective biodiversity management of Conserved Areas and IPLCs territories in the Northern Transversal Economic Corridor of Peru

## Project Components

### Component 1: Improve the enabling conditions for area-based conservation in the CETN.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,992,547.03	8,011,303.36

#### Outcome:

1.1. Strengthened application of policies and regulations and inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder coordination to promote compliance with the achievement of GBF Target 3 in the CETN, including gender and intercultural approaches.

1.2. Increased flow of public and private funds to support CETN conservation modalities and associated bio-businesses and conservation agreements.

#### Output:

- 1.1.1. Toolbox for the management of Regional Conservation Systems, Regional Conservation Areas and other forms of conservation.
- 1.1.2. Plans to strengthen the Regional Conservation Systems prepared and implemented, including gender and intercultural perspectives.
- 1.1.3. Technical assistance to strengthen the association of voluntary conservation initiatives.
- 1.1.4. Management and/or planning instruments developed or updated that incorporate GBF Target 3.
- 1.2.1. Technical assistance to target GOREs and GOLOs to access existing financial sources for conservation areas, bio-businesses, conservation agreements and ecosystem restoration.
- 1.2.2. New sustainable financial and / or economic mechanisms for natural protected areas (national, regional and private administration) and other conservation modalities designed and implemented.
- 1.2.3. Technical assistance to embed in PROCOMPITE competitive funds measures to contribute to Target 3 of the GBF.

## Component 2. Strengthen area-based conservation to achieve Target 3 in the CETN

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
4,824,147.94	12,914,655.05

#### Outcome:

- 2.1. Improved management effectiveness of natural protected areas.
- 2.2. Increased surface of protected areas in the CETN.
- 2.3. Increased area of Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures that contribute to ecological landscape connectivity.
- 2.4. Strengthened territorial management capacities of Indigenous People contribute to biodiversity conservation and landscape connectivity.
- 2.5. Increased surface under restoration practices to improve ecosystem connectivity along the CETN.

#### Output:

- 2.1.1. Technical assistance and specific investments delivered to improve the management effectiveness of six natural protected areas administered by SERNANP (ANPs).
- 2.1.2. Technical assistance and specific investments delivered to improve the management effectiveness of six Regional Conservation Areas (ACRs).
- 2.1.3. Technical assistance and specific investments delivered to strengthen the management of 12 Private Conservation Area (ACPs).
- 2.2.1. Proposal to create a new ANP near Laquipampa developed and submitted to the competent authority.
- 2.2.2. Technical files for the declaration of three new ACRs submitted to the competent authority.
- 2.3.1. Technical assistance and operational support to improve potential OECM management and register them to the global database.
- 2.4.1 Technical assistance and specific investments delivered to strengthen the formulation and implementation of life plans of Indigenous Peoples communities that contribute to landscape connectivity.
- 2.5.1. Technical assistance and operational support to restore key sites that strengthen landscape connectivity has been delivered.
- 2.5.2. Safe wildlife crossing measures implemented on the IIRSA Norte road.

### Component 3. Develop bio-businesses that support the management of the conservation areas.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,909,480.38	5,111,841.66

Outcome:

3.1. Strengthened bio-businesses of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLC) support conservation areas.

Output:

- 3.1.1. Inventory of priority bio-businesses that contributed to conservation objectives in the project target areas.
- 3.1.2. Toolbox for the development of bio-businesses developed.
- 3.1.3. Training, technical assistance and specific investments delivered to support the incubation of priority bio-businesses by IPLCs.
- 3.1.4. Technical assistance delivered to priority ongoing bio-businesses to access competitive funds.
- 3.1.5. Investment in bio-businesses delivered through competitive funds.

### Component 4. Encourage local population and decision-makers to share and learn about area-based conservation

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
739,599.65	1,979,971.28

Outcome:

4.1. Increased knowledge sharing contributes to biodiversity conservation.

Output:

- 4.1.1. Project communication plan implemented.
- 4.1.2. Project knowledge management plan implemented.

### M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
231,473.00	619,672.94

Outcome:

5.1. Efficient decision making and adaptive project management based on a robust monitoring and evaluation system.

Output:

5.1.1. Project monitoring and evaluation system implemented.

## Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Improve the enabling conditions for area-based conservation in the CETN.	2,992,547.03	8,011,303.36
Component 2. Strengthen area-based conservation to achieve Target 3 in the CETN	4,824,147.94	12,914,655.05
Component 3. Develop bio-businesses that support the management of the conservation areas.	1,909,480.38	5,111,841.66
Component 4. Encourage local population and decision-makers to share and learn about area-based conservation	739,599.65	1,979,971.28
M&E	231,473.00	619,672.94
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,697,248.00</b>	<b>28,637,444.29</b>
Project Management Cost	534,862.00	1,431,871.14
<b>Total Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>11,232,110.00</b>	<b>30,069,315.43</b>

Please provide Justification

## PROJECT OUTLINE

### A.CHANGES COMPARED TO PPG REQUEST

Please describe and justify any major changes to the project design, including to elements put forward in the PPG request to meet the following GBFF selection criteria:

- Potential of the project to generate global environmental benefits (GEBs) (include a description of the GEBs the project will generate per the GBFF Results Indicators);
- The alignment of the project with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and/or National Biodiversity Finance Plans or similar instruments to identify national and/or regional priorities;

- c. The level of policy coherence and coordination across multiple ministries, agencies, the private sector, and civil society that the project aims to support;
- d. Whether the project will mobilize the resources of the private sector and philanthropies'; and
- e. Whether and how the project will engage with and provide support to IPLCs.
1. The project preparation phase included the identification of precise intervention areas and consultation with local stakeholders. This work allowed to better focus the project intervention and to refine the project structure initially proposed in the PPG request. Annex 9 (included in the Additional Annexes document) presents the process followed to identify and select the project intervention areas. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan included in Annex F, includes a summary of the stakeholder engagement process conducted during the project preparation phase. The changes in project structure and scope are the following:

#### Project components

2. The four major lines of work were maintained, but the scope and wording were adjusted to conform with the theory of change.

Component 1, wording and scope was adjusted to focus on area-based conservation.

PPG Request: Policy and Institutional enabling conditions in the Northern TEC.

CEO ER: Improve the enabling conditions for area-based conservation in the CETN.

Component 2, wording was adjusted.

PPG Request: Area based conservation towards delivering Target 3 in the Northern TEC.

CEO ER: Strengthen area-based conservation to achieve Target 3 in the CETN.

Component 3, scope was adjusted to focus on bio-businesses that contribute to ecosystem connectivity and to build territorial governance.

PPG Request: Value chains of bio-businesses in the Northern TEC.

CEO ER: Develop bio-businesses that support the management of the conservation areas.

Component 4, wording and scope were adjusted to include project monitoring and evaluation.

PPG Request: Communication and Knowledge Management

CEO ER: Strengthen the involvement of the local population in area-based conservation and project monitoring and evaluation.

#### Number of outcomes

3. The number of outcomes and outputs increased from 7 and 18 in the PPG Request to 9 and 24 in the CEO ER to better specify the project intervention.

#### Correspondence between PPG Request and CEO ER outcomes



4. The project strategy is based on the construction of conservation and sustainable development mosaics on the CETN. These mosaics build landscape governance by articulating conservation areas with other human activities through conservation agreements and sustainable biodiversity-based production activities. The construction of these mosaics is at the core of the updated Director Plan of the National System of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SINANPE by its acronym in Spanish) (Supreme Decree [016-2024-MINAM](#)). Therefore, the scope and focus of the project outcomes and outputs was adjusted to better reflect the project strategy

PPG Request outcomes	CEO ER outcomes
1.1. Strengthened policy harmonization and inter-institutional articulation for delivering biodiversity conservation and Target 3 objectives in the Northern TEC.	<p>1.1. Strengthened application of policies and regulations and inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder coordination to promote compliance with GBF Target 3 in the CETN, including gender and intercultural approaches.</p> <p>The scope of the outcome was adjusted to focus on three interlinked key instruments of the regional governments that build landscape governance and conservation and sustainable development mosaics: (i) the Regional Conservation Systems (outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, and 1.1.3), (ii) the Regional Biodiversity Strategies and the Integrated Wetlands Management Plans (output 1.1.4).</p> <p>The output 1.1.3 from the PPG Request was moved to component 2 and became the outcome 2.4.</p>
1.2. Leveraged private and public finance for long-term biodiversity conservation in the Northern TEC.	1.2. Increased flow of public and private funds to support CETN conservation modalities and associated bio-businesses and conservation agreements. The text of the outcome and outputs were adjusted to better reflect the scope of the work.
<p>2.1. Strengthening Conservation Areas in the Northern TEC.</p> <p>2.2. Improved effective management of existing Conserved Areas (Natural Protected Areas, Regional Conservation Areas and Private Conservation Areas) in the Northern TEC.</p>	<p>2.1. Improved management effectiveness of natural protected areas.</p> <p>2.2. Increased surface of protected areas in the CETN.</p> <p>2.3. Increased area of Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures that contribute to ecological landscape connectivity.</p> <p>Three outcomes were outlined to better reflect targets on management effectiveness, increase area under conservation measures, and area of OECMs recognised by the Peruvian government.</p> <p>2.4. Strengthened territorial management capacities of Indigenous Peoples<sup>1</sup> communities contribute to biodiversity conservation and landscape connectivity.</p> <p>This outcome was added to link Indigenous Peoples territorial management with area-based conservation. In addition, this outcome focusses on supporting the preparation and implementation of Life Plans that can be incorporated into the planning system of the regional governments and contribute to build conservation and sustainable development mosaics.</p>
2.3. Improved biological connectivity of the Northern TEC through restoration of degraded areas.	2.5. Increased surface under restoration practices to improve ecosystem connectivity along the CETN.
3.1. Promoted bio-business initiatives or business models that ensure the sustainable use of biodiversity by IPLCs throughout the Northern TEC.	<p>3.1 Strengthened bio-businesses of IPLC communities support conservation areas.</p> <p>The wording was adjusted to reflect the linkage between bio-businesses and conservation areas.</p> <p>The PPG Request had two outputs. The CEO ER includes five outputs to better details the deliverables from the project.</p>

4.1. Increased social awareness and knowledge sharing to decrease threats to biodiversity conservation in the Northern TEC	4.1. Increased knowledge sharing contributes to biodiversity conservation.  The wording and scope were adjusted. The following PPG Request output was eliminated: output 4.1.3. Baseline studies on the state of natural capital in the Northern TEC and demonstrate the dependence on production systems. This was done because the project resources are limited and to better focus on impact activities.
Effective project M&E	4.2. Efficient decision making and adaptive project management based on a robust monitoring and evaluation system.  Project monitoring and evaluation was incorporated into a new Component 5 as outcome 5.1 taking into account GEF 8 considerations.

#### GEF Core indicators

Core Indicator	Targets		Comment
	PPG Request	CEO ER	
1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (hectare)	1,000,000	542,740.73	The geospatial analysis identified ca., 3.6 million hectares of terrestrial protected areas. However, the project target areas (the most important areas to focus conservation efforts) have less than 0.5 million hectares. The present target includes existing areas to improve management effectiveness and new areas to be created. See Tables 1 and 3 of Annex 14 for details. The reduction in this target value, however, is compensated with an increase in the target of core indicator 4.
2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management (hectare)	115,675	115,675	No change. The area corresponds to the Mar Tropical de Grau National Reserve
3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare)	To be determined	1,000	
4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare)	20,000	3,939,913.6 ha	The target corresponds to core sub-indicator 4.5. Eleven sites were identified to have conditions to be recognised as OECMs. The Abanico de Pastaza Ramsar site is the largest with 3,827,328.90 ha. See Table 2 of Annex 14 for details.
11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)	To be determined	13,370 people (6,465 women)	The number of direct beneficiaries was estimated.

[1] Some of the 9 recognized Amazonian Indigenous Peoples are identified in the project areas: Achuar, Awajún, Jíbaro, Kandozi, Kapanawa, Kichwa, Kukama, Kukamiria, Shawi, and Urarina.

## B. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation including: the global biodiversity problems that the project will address; the key elements of the system to be addressed by the project; and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages).

## B.1. Background

### The Northern Transversal Economic Corridor (CETN)

1. Following Peru's Bicentennial Plan to 2030 (CEPLAN, 2011), the Peruvian Government prioritised several Transversal Economical Corridors, territories connected by transport systems whose implementation includes the development of complementary services, in such a way that a positive interdependence of economic flows and exchange of goods and services between major, medium and minor cities is generated, also highlighting interregional connectivity, increased access to markets and the inclusion of rural populations. One of them is the Northern Transversal Economic Corridor (CETN) located in the North of Peru (see Figure 1).

2. A key infrastructure project in the CETN is the Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America (IIRSA) - Northern Amazon Multimodal Axis<sup>2</sup> which includes the IIRSA Norte road (Paita – Yurimaguas), the Hidrovía Amazónica, and several other complementary projects (IIRSA, 2010). The aim of IIRSA is to connect ports from the Pacific coast (Paita) with the Brazilian ports of Manaus, Belém and Macapá, through the Peruvian Yurimaguas port (IIRSA, 2010). The IIRSA Norte road extends from Paita to Yurimaguas, crossing six departments (i.e., Piura, Lambayeque, Cajamarca, Amazonas, San Martín and Loreto) and 17 provinces, serving about 3,014,180 people (INEI, 2018).

3. The implementation of the IIRSA Norte road in the CETN has generated a reduction of transport costs and an increase in the flow of goods and services, in the production of agriculture and livestock, and in exports of products like coffee and blueberries (ProInversión, 2024; Concesionaria IIRSA Norte, 2023). However, along with these benefits, negative impacts have also been identified in the areas around the road, such as the fragmentation of habitats and ecosystems, increased greenhouse gas emissions, loss of wildlife and loss of forest environmental services.

### Peru's Progress on GBF Target 3

4. The government of Peru aims to achieve balance between economic development and biodiversity conservation. The National Development Strategic Plan to 2050 second objective emphasises sustainable management of the territory, by reinforcing forest management, promoting sustainable production activities based on biodiversity and ecosystem services and conserving, protecting and restoring ecosystem and ecosystem services<sup>3</sup>. Complementarily, the National Biodiversity Strategy to 2050 (ENDB) aims to reduce land and aquatic environment use change (objective 1) by improving the management of protected areas, other area-based conservation modalities, and agrobiodiversity zones (target 1), restoring degraded areas (target 2), fostering land-use plans with a landscape approach (target 3) and reducing deforestation (target 4)<sup>4</sup>. The Government of Peru has incorporated target 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) into the ENDB and the updated Director Plan of the SINANPE.

5. Peru is progressing towards the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 3, which aims to protect at least 30% of terrestrial, inland water, and marine areas by 2030. Currently, in Peru, 17.90% of terrestrial and inland water areas and 7.76% of marine areas belong to the National System of Protected Areas, which includes national, regional, and privately managed areas. Implementing the 30x30 Roadmap is a priority to ensure that by 2030, 30% of Peru's terrestrial and inland water areas and 10% of its marine-coastal areas are effectively conserved and managed, including multiple conservation strategies, such as the National System of Natural Protected Areas (SINANPE, by its acronym in Spanish), Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs), and the recognition of Indigenous territories as contributors to conservation.

6. In Peru, OECMs are in the process of being recognized, following the roadmap established in 2022 by the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM). From a regulatory standpoint, OECMs adhere to the criteria set forth in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and have been adapted to the national framework through the National Biodiversity Strategy and its Action Plan. Some significant recent developments in Peru include the development of a guide for identifying and reporting OECMs in the

country, and the improvement of the regulatory framework governing the management of various conservation models, to strengthen their administration and highlight their contribution to in-situ biodiversity conservation.

7. A fundamental distinction between OECMs and Natural Protected Areas (NPAs) lies in the fact that OECMs do not require formal designation under a specific legal protection framework; rather, their conservation value is derived from effective long-term management by a diversity of stakeholders. Nonetheless, certain types of OECMs are supported by regulatory instruments, such as non-timber forest concessions (for conservation and ecotourism), which are governed by the Forestry and Wildlife Law, and Municipal Conservation Areas (MCAs), which are established under the Municipalities Law.

8. To date, 20 conservation modalities have been identified as potential OECMs, of which 13 have been assessed and confirmed to meet the established criteria for OECMs. These modalities primarily encompass voluntary conservation initiatives led by civil society stakeholders. Peru has already successfully reported one OECM: the Los Amigos Conservation Concession and five other conservation concessions, three ecotourism concessions and two agrobiodiversity zones, are in the process of verification for reporting.

9. With respect to Indigenous Peoples territories, discussions regarding their potential inclusion in the national conservation accounting are still in the preliminary stages. The objective is not to classify their territories as OECMs but rather to formally acknowledge their contributions to conservation through a differentiated approach that respects their collective rights and governance systems. Given that this dialogue is in its early stages, Indigenous Peoples territories are not currently being considered as potential OECMs under the present project.

10. This GBFF project will help the country advance towards achieving Target 3, by focusing on increasing the coverage and effective management of conserved areas in the CETN area of influence and strengthening the role of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in biodiversity management and conservation. In this document, the terms “delivering Target 3” or “contributing towards Target 3” or “embedding Target 3” refer to the aim of the project to contribute to Target 3 objectives in the project landscape, in all the Target 3 dimensions, including:

11. Increasing the % of conserved terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas.

12. Prioritizing areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services.

13. Promoting its effective conservation and management or sustainable use consistent with conservation objectives.

14. Ensuring PAs and OECMs are ecologically representative and ecologically connected, through corridors and with the wider landscape.

15. Ensuring Conserved Areas are equitably governed.

16. Guaranteeing the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs).

## B.2 Geographic scope of the project

### CETN area of influence

17. The geographic scope of the project is the CETN area of influence, for which there is no formal definition. Therefore, during

the project preparation phase a geospatial analysis was done to identify this area. A working group was set up with delegates from MINAM, SERNANP and WWF and GIS specialists. The working group developed a GIS analysis that considered variables such as (1) Natural Protected Areas of National Administration (NPAs) and their buffer zones, (2) Regional Conservation Areas (RCAs), (3) Private Conservation Areas (PCAs), (4) Ramsar sites, (5) fragile ecosystems<sup>5</sup>, (6) conservation concessions, (7) ecotourism concessions, (8) hydrographic units, (9) key biodiversity areas and (10) priority sites for the physical component of SINANPE<sup>6</sup>. According to this analysis, the geographic scope of the project (or Area of Influence of the CETN) would comprise 20,909,506.65 hectares (Figure 1). This area includes six departments, a total of 147 conservation areas, 17 proposed conservation areas (Table 2) and territories of 22 Indigenous Peoples groups. The geospatial analysis report is included in Annex 9.18.

18. The CETN area of influence also crosses thirty-four ecosystems of the Tumbes - Chocó - Magdalena and the Tropical Andes biodiversity hotspots and the Amazon Biome, areas recognised for their exceptional biological richness. The Tropical Andes Hotspot contains the greatest diversity of species in the world, the highest diversity of plants (>30,000 species), birds (>2,000 species) and mammals (>600 species). About a third of the birds and 71.4% of the amphibians are endemic (Pronaturaleza, 2021). Some of the key species found in northern Peru are: the mono choro (*Lagothrix flavicauda*, listed as Critically Endangered in the IUCN Red List), the Andean tapir (*Tapirus pinchaque*, listed Endangered), the pava aliblanca (*Penelope albipennis*, listed Endangered), the whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*<sup>7</sup>, listed Endangered), the Andean bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*, listed Vulnerable), the guitarra (*Pseudobatos planiceps*, listed Vulnerable), wild potato (*Solanum piurae*, listed as Vulnerable), the blunt-eared bat (*Tomopeas ravus*, listed as Endangered) and the awajun salamander (*Bolitoglossa awajun*, listed as Critically endangered).

Figure 1. Area of influence of the CETN

Figure 2. Existing conservation areas in the CETN area of influence.

Table 2. Conservation areas within the area of influence of the CETN

	Protected Natural Areas of National Administration (ANPs)	Regional Conservation Areas (ACRs)	Private Conservation Areas (ACPs)	Proposed ACRs	Proposed ACPs	Conservation Concessions	Ecotourism concessions
Number	14	10	73	5	12	41	9
Area (ha)	2,663,661.75	752,566.59	270,631.58	7,8971.42	18,521.97	363,461.31	23,336.72

#### The project target areas

19. The area of influence of the CETN is vast, therefore the working group identified five priority project target areas where area-based conservation<sup>[7]</sup> is most needed and where the project can concentrate efforts to have more impact and catalyse sustainable development benefits. To identify these project priority target areas three criteria were considered: (1) the location of the 16 priority sites



for the physical component of SINANPE, (2) the areas of high and very high bioecological value established in the Ecological and Economic Zoning<sup>[8]</sup> (ZEE), and (3) the priority areas for restoration identified by SERFOR (Figure 3). These five target areas involve the six Regional Governments (GOREs) that are included into the area of influence of the CETN (hereon referred as the target GOREs) (Figure 1). On the five target areas there are 10 Indigenous Peoples, 63 rural communities and 297 native communities (Table 2 of Annex F). Annex 9 provides a detailed analysis of each target area.

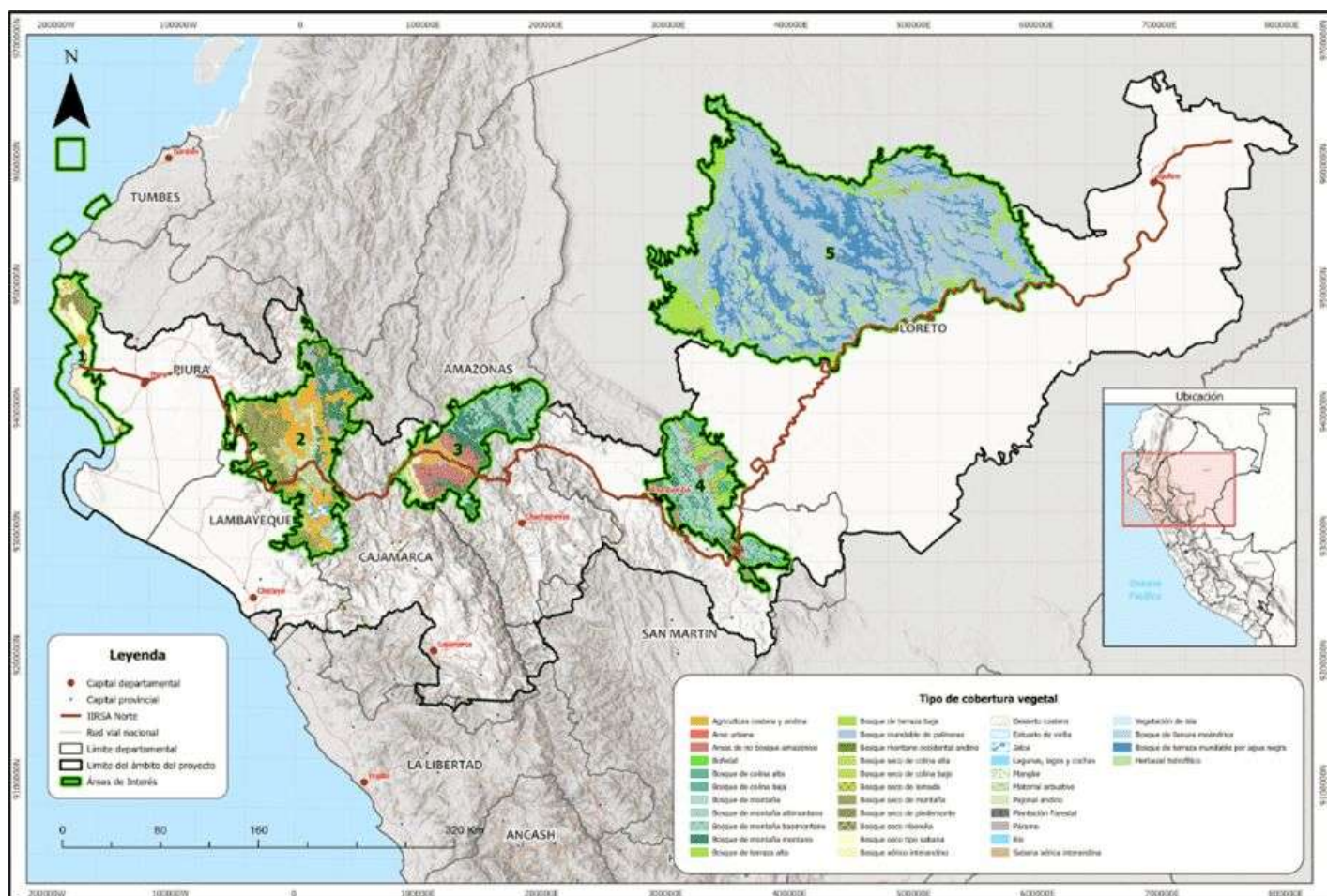


Figure 3 Project target areas.

#### Target area 1

20. The Target Area 1 has a surface of 412,153.43 ha, it is in the region of Piura, covering the provinces of Piura, Talara, Paita and Sechura. Within this area there are important conservation areas, such as the NPA Mar Tropical de Grau National Reserve, the Manglares de San Pedro de Vice Ramsar site and several protected breaks for surfing.

21. The area is characterised by the presence of 12 different vegetation cover units, among which the dry savannah-type forest (40.5% of the area) and the coastal desert (25.9% of the area) predominate. Six local communities and a total of 26,300.16 ha of degraded areas were identified.

#### Target area 2

22. The Target Area 2 has an area of 975,657.83 ha, it is in: (i) the provinces of Chota, Cutervo, Jaén and San Ignacio in the region of Cajamarca, (ii) the provinces of Chiclayo, Ferreñafe and Lambayeque in the region of Lambayeque and (iii) in the provinces of Ayabaca, Huancabamba and Morropón in the region of Piura. Within this area there are important conservation areas, including the Lagunas Las Arrevisadas Ramsar site.

23. The area has 18 different vegetation cover units, including paramos. The most abundant vegetation is the dry mountain forest. Thirty-eight local communities and 128,099.70 ha of degraded area has been identified.

#### Target area 3

24. The Target Area 3 has an area of 600,741.24 hectares, in (i) the provinces of Bagua, Bongara, Condorcanqui, Luya and Utcubamba in the region of Amazonas, (ii) the provinces of Cutervo and Jaén in the region of Cajamarca, and (iii) the provinces of Moyobamba and Rioja in the region of San Martín.

25. This area has 14 vegetation cover units. The most abundant cover is the basimontane mountain forest. 16 IPLC communities (12 of which are IPs) and 148,570.20 ha of degraded area were identified.

#### Target area 4

26. The Target Area 4 has an area of 573,999.65 ha, it is in (i) the provinces of Datem del Marañón and Alto Amazonas in the region of Loreto and (ii) the provinces of Lamas, Moyobamba, Picota, San Martín in the region of San Martín.

27. This area has 10 vegetation cover units, the most abundant are the basimontane mountain forest and the mountain forest. Ninety-three Indigenous Peoples communities and 249,053.94 ha of degraded area has been identified.

#### Target area 5

28. The Target Area 5 corresponds to the Abanico de Pastaza Ramsar site (site number 1174) which has an area of 3,827,328.9 ha.

29. In the project's target areas, there are 301 Indigenous Peoples Communities (297 Amazonian and 4 Andean) that belong to 10 Indigenous Peoples groups (Kechua, Awajun, Kapanawa, Shawi, Kichwa, Kukama Kukamiria, Urarina, Achuar, Jíbaro, and Kandozi).

30. Within the five target areas there are 6 NPAs, 6 RCAs, and 12 PCAs with a total area coverage of 590,836.86 ha. In addition, there are 19 sites under other modalities of area-based conservation. 11 of these sites have conditions to be recognised as OECMs. There are four areas that could be created as natural protected areas (Annex 14). Finally, at the national level, there are voluntary conservation networks that bring together different conservation initiatives to create alliances, seek funding to implement projects or share knowledge. In line with this, three networks of voluntary conservation initiatives were identified in the target areas (Annex 15). The Annex 14 has the details of the target conservation areas, and their location can be found in the project maps (Annex E).

### B.3 Global environmental problem, threats, barriers and future narratives

31. The main environmental problem along the project geography is the fragmentation, degradation and loss of biodiversity. The three most evident effects of this problem are:

32. The loss of ecological connectivity among coastal ecosystems, forests, paramos, wetlands and rivers.

33. The degradation of ecosystem services like water provision, soil retention, pollination, food supply and carbon storage.

34. The decline and loss of wildlife populations, including endemic and endangered species like the mono choro (*Lagothrix flavicauda*, listed as Critically Endangered in the IUCN Red List), the mountain tapir (*Tapirus pinchaque*, listed Endangered), the pava aliblanca (*Penelope albipennis*, listed Endangered), the whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*, listed Endangered), the Andean bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*, listed Vulnerable), and the guitarra (*Pseudobatos planiceps*, listed Vulnerable).

35. The problem is produced by a range of causes like road opening, construction and maintenance, shipping and port activities (e.g., oil spills, ballast and bilge discharge, ship strikes, chronic underwater ship noise), mining and oil operations (e.g., water pollution), land use changes (e.g., increase of export agribusinesses and cattle farming), expansion of the agricultural frontier, overuse of natural resources (e.g., illegal logging, overfishing of the guitarra), pollution from various sources (e.g., pesticide and fertiliser runoff, road dust, tire wear particles), introduction and spread of invasive alien species (e.g., *Lissachatina fulica*), and human - wildlife interactions (e.g., Andean bear – livestock conflicts, humpback whale entanglements).

36. The five key drivers of biodiversity decline identified by IPBES (2019) are present in the area (i.e., land/sea-use change, exploitation, invasive alien species, pollution, and climate change). Climate change is of particular importance considering that most of the geography has areas of high, very high and severe vulnerability to climate change (PMA, 2014). The frequency and intensity of floods and droughts has increased, and it is foreseen that these events will become stronger in the future (MINAM, 2016). Therefore, a severe increase in the occurrence of wildfires has resulted during the past decades (Zubieta et al., 2021; Zubieta et al., 2022; Zubieta et al., 2023). In addition, the area is severely impacted by El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events, which will become more frequent and stronger under global warming (Cai et al., 2021; Cai et al., 2023).

37. A key catalyst of change would be the further expansion of the IIRSA Northern Amazon Multimodal Axis. As indicated before the IIRSA Norte road (Paita – Yurimaguas) is complete, but other infrastructure is under development (e.g., improvement of ports and airports, waterways). A key element is the Hidrovía Amazónica project whose concession process was terminated in 2023, but it is foreseen that the waterway project will continue with other concessionaire, since it has a high national priority. As the IIRSA multimodal axis develops, it will motivate additional major social, economic and environmental changes in its area of influence



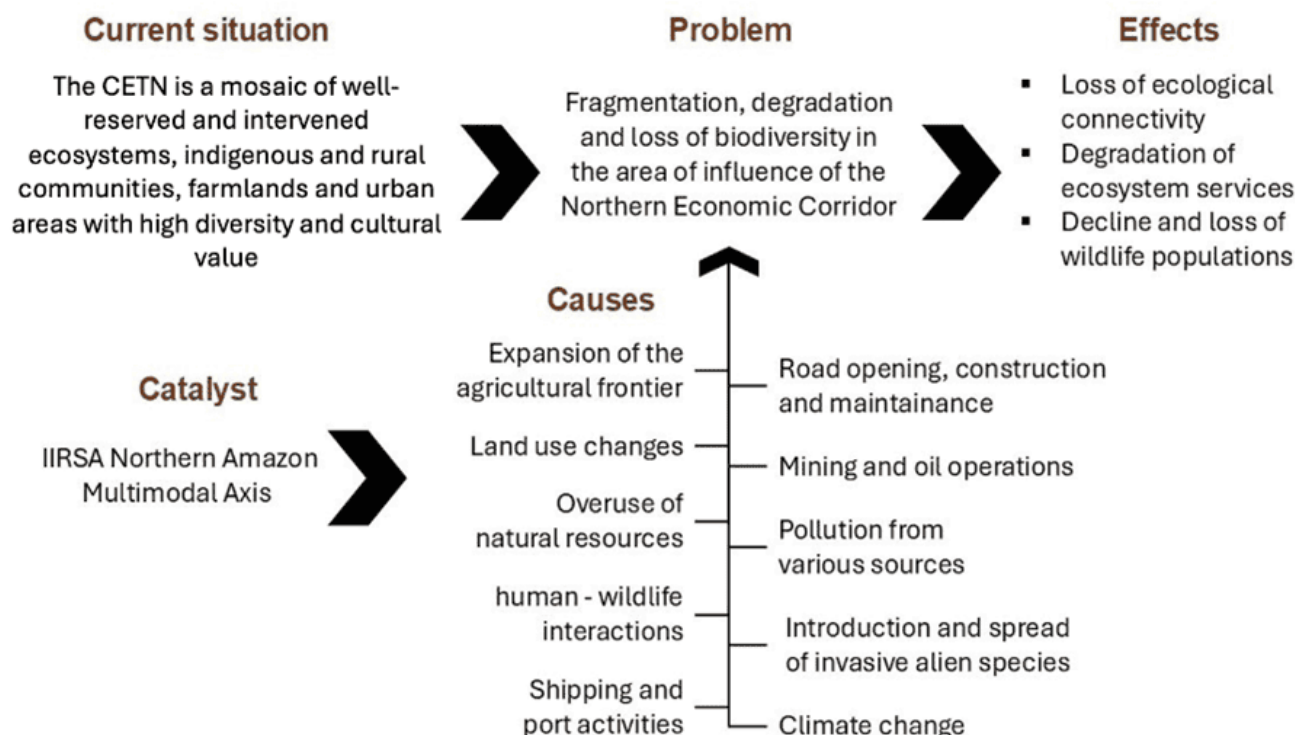


Figure 4. Causal analysis of the fragmentation, degradation and loss of biodiversity in the CETN.

#### The long-term solution

38. The current scenario of biodiversity degradation and loss in the CETN is complex, with multiple interlinked causes, conflicting interests among stakeholders and changing social and economic conditions. There is no single solution to the problem, but a diversity of possible interventions to confront the complex causes.

39. The Peruvian government aims to conserve biodiversity while promoting a biodiversity-based sustainable economy and a territory ecologically connected through a range of conservation modalities and sustainable productive territories. This integrated sustainable landscape approach is at the core of the SINANPE Director Plan to 2030 which proposes to build “robust ecological structures” made up of protected areas linked to other conservation measures, with high representativeness and functional connectivity that ensure the provision of ecosystem goods and services that sustain human activities and ensure ecosystem resilience (objective 4 of the Director Plan).

40. These “robust ecological structures” are embedded into “conservation and sustainable development mosaics”, where conservation areas interact in balance with the social and economic dynamics of the local populations via appropriate levels of territorial governance based on inter-institutional, multi-level and multi-stakeholder cooperation (objective 5 of the Director Plan). Natural Protected Areas become articulating entities and support the dynamics of conservation and development in the territory (becoming what it has been denominated as Sustainable Territorial Development Dynamizing Nuclei, abbreviated NDD, for its Spanish acronym). NDDs are defined as voluntary alliances between NPA and the surrounding local populations—such as communities and producer organizations—that use and hold rights over the territory’s natural resources. These alliances aim to promote inclusive and sustainable territorial development, balancing economic growth, social well-being, and environmental conservation. NDDs in this context function as a seed for sustainable development within the territory. Its core mechanism is a

set of Conservation and Sustainable Development Agreements (ACODES), which reflect a shared vision and mutual commitments between the NPA and local stakeholders. The NDD approach, led by SERNANP in Peru, was developed in two pilot NPAs in the country, and the mandate of the SINANPE Director Plan is to extend it as a management approach for those Protected Areas that have the conditions for scaling up this approach.

41. Two fundamental tools to build the territorial governance and the conservation and sustainable development mosaics are (i) to build collaboration and to contribute to community empowerment and (ii) bio-businesses<sup>9</sup> to promote local income from activities that conserve biodiversity and sustainable use natural resources and (iii) conservation agreements<sup>10</sup> to build collaboration and to contribute to community empowerment.

#### Barriers that the project will address

42. In the project geography, there are several barriers that are preventing the consolidation of a sustainable ecological – economic corridor where biodiversity and its ecosystem services are effectively conserved, and a local bioeconomy is successfully implemented:

**Barrier 1. No recognition of the value and importance of protected areas and other forms of conservation as development assets and their contribution to people's wellbeing.**

43. SERNANP is promoting the integration of local groups in the governance of protected areas, implementing sustainable entrepreneurship, linked to productive value chains, and conservation agreements that provide direct benefits to resource users. In addition, voluntary conservation commitments have grown, as reflected in the number of PCAs, which has increased rapidly since 2009 (Shanee et al., 2020; SERNANP, 2024a). However, despite the long-term efforts of the Peruvian government and conservation groups, still the value of protected areas is not fully recognised, in the sense of the benefits they generate for populations through the provision of ecosystem services necessary to ensure the sustainability of productive dynamics associated with the generation of well-being. Also, there are perceptions from some sectors that oppose the creation of protected areas and other forms of conservation as an obstacle to development. A recent example was the creation of the Mar de Grau National Reserve whose creation faced strong opposition from the oil sector (Sierra, 2018; Estrada, 2023). This is why the SINANPE Director Plan has included the Objective 3 that is related to increasing and positioning the value of the contribution of the ecosystem services provided by natural protected areas to people's well-being.

**Barrier 2. Insufficient technical and institutional, capacities to ensure an effective management and sustainable finance of protected areas and other conservation areas**

44. Despite significant efforts in the country to strengthen the effective management of the SINANPE in recent years, SERNANP, the regional and local governments and the private partners in charge of conservation area management in Peru still face significant challenges to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable effective management of NPAs and conservation areas. Those include shortages in staff, equipment, infrastructure, knowledge and sustainable finance options, amongst others.

45. Nationally administered NPAs by SERNANP in the project area haven't been able to achieve yet their enabling conditions to ensure the basic, structural or optimal levels of effective management.

During PPG assessments and consultations, stakeholders highlighted that regional governments, which are in charge of RCA, have limited experience (i) in managing both individual protected areas and networks of conservation areas (e.g., RCSs), (ii) in applying a landscape approach to their territorial management strategies, (iii) in implementing conservation agreements with IPLCs, and (iv) in accessing existing sources of public and private financing to increase funding for regional conservation areas management. Most RCAs lack basic personnel and operation costs. GOREs do not allocate sufficient resources to the Regional Conservation Systems (RCSs by its acronym in Spanish) and RCA management and do not articulate public investment with the national budget programmes<sup>14</sup> (e.g., [PP144](#) and [PP057](#)). On the other hand, some GOREs have a low budget execution, which is why the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is reluctant to approve additional allocations from budget programmes.

46. PCA owners also face limitations in using protected areas management tools and accessing available resources for technical assistance and funding. The monetary and non-monetary costs for recognition, management and annual reporting of the conservation status of PCAs can be very high, with the burden falling on the landowners (Shanee et al., 2020; Lagneaux et al., 2024). Delgado et al., (2021) found four main limitations for PCA management; (1) budget planning, (2) equipment, (3) monitoring personnel and (4) surveillance and threat control (e.g., deforestation, wildfires).

**Barrier 3. No incentives to encourage the reporting process and sustainable management of OECMs, nor the motivation for private landowners to seek recognition as PCAs or to maintain voluntary conservation commitments.**

47. In Peru, to be recognised as an OECM and to be reported into the world database is a voluntary decision that has to follow a verification process established by MINAM ([RM 339-2023-MINAM](#)). Up to date, only one conservation area has been recognised as OECM (i.e., [Los Amigos](#) in Madre de Dios). At the moment, there are no incentives to encourage the managers of other modalities of area-based conservation measures to seek recognition as an OECM. In addition, PCAs face several challenges for their recognition process and the maintenance of their management.

**Barrier 4. Limited access to technical assistance, innovation and technologies, markets and financial resources for the development of bio-businesses opportunities in the landscape.**

48. The Peruvian government foster bio-businesses as a key conservation tool to create economic opportunities for indigenous<sup>11</sup> and local communities in biodiversity rich areas, in the understanding that conservation cannot be achieved if communities are unable to meet basic needs. Bio-business development is being promoted by several projects (e.g., GCF [FP193](#), GEF ID [10541](#), GEF ID [10248](#), GEF ID [11203](#)) and cooperation entities, mainly in the Amazon biome. Nonetheless, the development of bio-businesses faces several challenges related to the enabling environment and the capacities of the entrepreneurs. The main challenges are:

- a. widespread informality and in particular the complex processes and high cost of formalising the use of forest and wildlife resources (Cisneros-Acevedo, 2022; Gozzer-Wuest et al., 2022; Aurazo & Gasmi, 2022; OECD, 2023),
- b. limited links to the market,
- c. inadequate access to financial resources,
- d. limited business capacities of the local entrepreneurs,
- e. limited access to innovation and technology,
- f. weak public policy articulation, and
- g. lack of adequate infrastructure for bio-business development.

**Barrier 5. Weak Institutional and Governance Framework that hinder the ability of government at all levels to effectively articulate the different conservation modalities and to ensure the ecological connectivity of the territory.**

49. SERNANP has been fostering that the GOREs strengthen their RCSs. Through macroregional meetings and the use of the [participation radar tool](#)<sup>12</sup> adapted to RCSs, SERNANP found that the GOREs need to address basic enabling conditions in the following aspects to strengthen the performance of their RCSs:

50. Constant rotation of civil servants and technical teams that difficult the consolidation of the RCSs.

51. The GOREs need to have a minimum professional team with job stability and continuous training in charge of the implementation of the RCS.

52. The GOREs need to have a recognized coordination platform integrated by different representative institutions and key actors that meet periodically.

53. The GOREs need to plan its intervention by maintaining a work agenda that coordinates with the different conservation modalities (NPAs of the SINANPE and OECMs).

54. The GOREs should have a regular reporting mechanism on the RCS's agreements and progress.

**Barrier 6. Insufficient technical capacities by indigenous communities for territorial governance, including planning, monitoring and control, as well as for effectively coordinating with the government on territorial management aspects**

55. Indigenous Peoples have their own cultural and subsistence practices, and therefore their own ways and views about of organising, planning and managing the territories they occupy. These forms of territorial organisation, conservation of natural spaces and use of resources (e.g., wood, fishing, agrobiodiversity) can be divergent from government planning and development goals. Therefore, many indigenous communities have limitations in articulating their ways of life and use of the territory with state planning, particularly with concerted development plans (regional, provincial, district) which in turn are linked to the National Strategic Development Plan.

56. The Life Plans of Indigenous Communities can contribute to bridge this gap. Life plans are a community planning tool that allows the community to shape and express its vision of the future and development, based on its cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, territorial use, own needs, long-term aspirations and worldview as Indigenous Peoples. Life plans are promoted and supported by the Ministry of Culture (MINCUL, Ministerial Resolution 103-2016-MC), MINAM, SERNANP, the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest (AIDESEP) and several cooperation agencies and NGOs (e.g., Conservation Internacional, WWF, Instituto del Bien Común), and have been applied in more than 200 Peruvian indigenous communities. Also, some local governments have recognised the Life Plans and incorporated them into their planning structure<sup>13</sup>. However, indigenous communities along the CETN face obstacles to prepare and implement the life plans, such as (i) limited technical capacities to develop the participatory strategic planning process and consensus building, (ii) minimal access to financial support, (iii) reduced interaction and coordination with government entities, (iv) need of formal recognition of the life plans by local governments, and (v) limited mechanisms for the control and protection of territories, among others. In addition, indigenous communities face obstacles to develop viable and sustainable production activities, such as complex and costly procedures to regularise the access to natural resources, limited capacity to produce in sufficient quantity and quality to meet the market demand, and lack of entrepreneurial skills, among others.

#### Future narratives

57. The project proposes to address biodiversity fragmentation, degradation and loss by implementing an integrated landscape approach in which area-based conservation positively interacts with sustainable productive territories. There are several drivers that affect the present and future conditions of the scenario, however the following four are considered to be the most important:

58. Driver 1. Demand for export goods. Peru has an export-oriented economy that grew from USD33.6 billion in 2015 to 64.3 billion in 2023. The main exports are minerals (copper and gold) and oil. In parallel agricultural exports have grown from about 645 million in 2000 to 10.5 billion in 2023, the average annual growth rate over the past 23 years is 11.9%. The main agriculture exports are commodities produced along the CETN like coffee, grapes, avocados, mangos, citrus and tropical fruits. These products are exported to very diverse markets, including the USA, the European Union, China and other Asian countries. The worldwide demand for minerals and food products is expected to increase during the following decades due to population growth, urbanisation, and industrialization. The increased demand for export goods could motivate an expansion of the production area and the transport infrastructure and, therefore, further pressure on land resources and livelihoods, probably inducing more land-use change and immigration to the area of the CETN.

59. Driver 2. Population growth. The worldwide population will continue to grow during the following decades, and it is expected to reach about 9.8 billion in 2050 and 11.2 billion in 2100. In Peru, the population is expected to expand to about 37.4 million by 2030 and to 42.8 million in 2050. It is foreseen that the Peruvian population will be mostly concentrated in urban areas (ca., 75%) and will get older (ca., 24.1% of the population will be >60 years old by 2025). Along the area of influence of the CETN, it is estimated that by 2050, Piura and Iquitos will become major regional metropolis, Paita will become a major city and Jaen, Moyobamba and Yurimaguas will become major intermediate cities. This could, on the one hand, increase the demand for food and natural resources, but on the other hand, could reduce the number of persons willing to tend for natural areas and to work on agriculture production.

- 60. Driver 3. Climate change. At the moment northern Peru faces water scarcity issues and pronounced fluctuations in temperature and precipitation due to the effects of ENSO. It is estimated that climate change could strongly affect the area of influence of the CETN with increased temperatures and stronger and more frequent ENSO events. This could in turn limit agriculture production and generate changes in the overall biodiversity of the area, affecting the ecological balance and sustainability of productive activities

61. Driver 4 /Driver of positive change). Demand for sustainability produced biodiversity-based products. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has estimated that the global trade of biodiversity-based

products has been increasing to reach about 15% of the global trade of goods. Several biodiversity products available in the CETN are exported like the tara (*Caesalpinia spinosa*), the sangre de grado (*Croton lechleri*) and the uña de gato (*Uncaria tomentosa*). For example, the production of tara increased from 3,415 t in 2000 to 42,085 t in 2023. Peru produces about 80% of worldwide tara exports. In 2023, Peruvian tara exports had a value of USD72.7 million. It is unclear the future trend, but if the demand for biodiversity-based sustainably produced products continues to increase this could open opportunities for sustainable local production and the strengthening of production and supply chains. The project aims to strengthen local capacities to ensure existing barriers associated with lack of technical, technological and financial capacities are progressively overcome so that IPLCs are able to take on those emerging market opportunities, but in an equitable and sustainable way, ensuring the bioeconomy development is compatible with biodiversity conservation and ecological connectivity objectives of the landscape and managed inclusively. The project will support the development of environmental sustainable bio-businesses linked to conservation agreements that include commitments to support the management of protected areas of the SINANPE and be biodiversity friendly, in general. The results of this component will directly contribute to sustain area-based conservation and to advance the conservation and sustainable development mosaics.

62. The key axes of uncertainty in important drivers, that will not be greatly affected by the present project intervention, are identified as:

- Land use change generated by population growth and the demand for agriculture commodities and biodiversity-based products, and
- Climate change driven by burning fossil fuels, deforestation and livestock farming, among other factors.

63. A set of future narratives have therefore been framed around slow or fast levels of climate change, and slow or fast land-use change growth in the economy and tourism, leading to the following four short narratives (Figure 5):

**Narrative 1. Slow climate change and slow land use change.** A slow land-use change reduces the pressure on natural ecosystems and wildlife, allowing a window of opportunity to introduce and consolidate better landscape management and area-based conservation (i.e., the conservation and sustainable development mosaics). In parallel, a slow climate change allows that the ecosystems and wildlife gradually adapt to the new conditions and that the human populations implement climate-smart agriculture practices and adaptation measures to confront pressures like drought, flooding and wildfires. This scenario might be plausible in the short term or under unforeseen circumstances that reduce the demand for the commodities from the CETN area (e.g., a pandemic or economic recession). In turn, the reduced income could imply that the government has less resources to invest in better area-based conservation, landscape management and climate-change adaptation.

**64. Narrative 2. Slow climate change and fast land use change.** A fast land-use change is plausible to occur in the medium term driven by the increasing demand for agriculture products, timber and other commodities. In this scenario the IIRSA Northern Amazon Multimodal Axis is consolidated, including an expansion of the road network and the development and operation of the Hidrovía Amazónica. The increased demand for land and natural resources could lead to land dispossession, rural gentrification and physical and economic displacement, therefore further deteriorating the living conditions of IPLCs and exacerbating social conflict. In turn, the increased national income could imply that the government has more resources to fund environmental management and to provide incentives for biodiversity conservation. If the increased demand is associated with responsible markets, it could be possible that opportunities open for the implementation of conservation strategies like biodiversity offsets and habitat banks.

**Narrative 3. Fast climate change and slow land use change.** A rapid change in the climate could result in increased impacts from droughts, flooding, wildfires, landslides and availability of fishery resources, therefore damaging private and public infrastructure and increasing the costs of production and operation (e.g., coastal protection, dredging of Amazon rivers). In addition, a fast climate change could imply severe changes in the structure and composition of habitats and ecosystems and the probable extinction of the more vulnerable wildlife populations. This scenario might be plausible in the short to medium term taking into account that there has been an acceleration of global warming during the past decade. On the one hand, the need for more investment into protection and recovery might reduce



funding for area-based conservation. But, on the other hand, the same need could open the opportunity to invest in nature-based solutions, green infrastructure and integrated landscape management for climate resilience.

65. Narrative 4. Fast climate change and fast land use change. This scenario could imply very strong pressure on biodiversity, protected areas and IPLCs. This could in turn, derive in stronger social tension and conflicts. This scenario might be plausible in the mid to long term, if the business-as-usual conditions prevail. However, the need to cope with climate-driven impacts and the availability of more government resources could open the opportunity to invest in nature-based solutions, green infrastructure and integrated landscape management for climate resilience. In addition, responsible markets, through appropriate incentives, could promote sustainable agricultural and production practices, contributing to biodiversity conservation while boosting economic opportunities for local communities

66. The basic project premise of fostering sustainable development and conservation mosaics grounded on strengthened territorial governance and biodiversity-based sustainable production holds on the four scenarios. However, it is important to highlight four aspects that apply to all scenarios:

67. It is necessary to work with farmers, agribusinesses and the pertinent sectoral authorities (e.g., MIDAGRI, Regional Directorates of Agriculture) to control the impacts on biodiversity (e.g., pesticides and synthetic fertilisers, agricultural subsidies). These groups need to be included into the construction of landscape governance, though the mainstreaming of improved practices is far beyond the scope of the present project.

68. Environmental control and enforcement are critical to manage a range of pressures and impacts. Cost-effective demarcation and enforcement of the boundaries of protected areas and OECMs need to be part of the project intervention. The strengthening of other important environmental management processes (e.g., environmental licenses and audits, water discharge permits) is beyond the scope of the present project.

69. Land titling of IPLCs is still a major and complex issue which is very important to include in the construction of the landscape governance. However, land titling processes are far beyond the scope of the present project.

It is crucial to empower young persons to become involved into area-based conservation and sustainable biodiversity-based businesses like the production of pharmaceuticals or tourism.

All these considerations have been mainstreamed into the project strategy.

## B.5. Project Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role and responsibility in achieving global environmental benefits
Ministry of Environment (MINAM)	MINAM Biological Diversity Directorate leads the project. It is responsible for strategic management and guidance, ensuring its alignment with national policies and priorities, and securing the implementation of activities as previously approved. Together with SERFOR and the GOREs, they will work on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECM) to achieve the 30x30 goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity. In addition, MINAM coordinates with SERNANP through the General Directorate of Biological Diversity because it is interested in improving the connectivity of SERNANP's Natural Protected Areas (NPAs) by identifying and supporting Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECM) in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and the objectives of the 30x30 Targets and expects the GEF project to contribute to the achievement of the targets.
Ministry of Culture (MINCUL)	MINCUL aims to guide Indigenous Peoples in the process of elaborating and implementing their Life Plans through guidelines. Likewise, the ministry seeks to facilitate the inclusion of their plans in state management and strategic planning instruments. Therefore, within the framework of the project, MINCUL will provide technical assistance to the process of elaboration of life plans (Plan de Vida Plena, Plan de Calidad de Vida, Plan de Buen Vivir, etc.) of IP communities. On the other hand, during the creation of a new NPA (located near Laquipampa), MINCUL will provide technical assistance in the process of prior consultation.

Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP)	The MIMP implements the National Policy on Gender Equality. The project has a gender action plan that contributes to reducing gender gaps and is articulated to the national indicators committed by MINAM and SERNANP on gender.
Ministry of Production (PRODUCE)	PRODUCE is in charge of designing, establishing, executing and supervising national and sectoral policies related to MIPYME and fisheries sectors. PRODUCE also establishes guidelines and promotes as a strategy the Productive Competitiveness Support Initiative through the Initiative to Support Productive Competitiveness (PROCOMPITE), which seeks to improve the competitiveness of productive chains through the co-financing of business plans. This incentive programme benefits IPLCs and associations to strengthen their productive capacity, generate greater added value to their products and promote inclusive and sustainable economic development. This competitiveness incentive is also linked to the bio-business component of the GBFF project.
Ministry of External Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR)	MINCETUR is dedicated to ensuring that the country's cultural and natural patrimony is managed in a sustainable and responsible manner. In addition, the ministry promotes and supports the development of artisanal activities in Peru by training artisans, promoting their products and facilitating access to markets. The involvement of the ministry is fundamental to the project because of the support it will provide to indigenous communities in diversifying the local economy, avoiding exclusive dependence on the exploitation of natural resources that could damage biodiversity. This support can be manifested in the promotion of alternative activities, such as sustainable tourism and handicrafts, which are directly linked and related to the bio-business component of the project.
SERNANP	SERNANP has the role of guaranteeing the conservation of biodiversity and the well-being of Indigenous Peoples living near natural protected areas. Within the framework of the project, SERNANP, in its technical regulatory capacity, will have to coordinate with the GOREs, GOLOs and private landowners. Likewise, it will have to provide technical assistance and supervision to the RCSs and on connectivity and conservation corridors. On the other hand, the project has identified three proposed RCAs and during the process of creation of these areas SERNANP will provide technical assistance to the GOREs for the preparation of their respective technical files. Regarding the new potential NPA, near Laquipamapa, SERNANP will lead and carry out the process of creation, categorisation and zoning within the framework of a process of prior consultation. Likewise, SERNANP will have to establish, on a voluntary basis, the conservation agreements related to NPAs of national administration and provide guidance on the development and implementation of conservation agreements in other conservation areas. On the other hand, SERNANP oversee the full-scale demonstration of the NDD approach in the target area 2. Finally, through the competitive fund 'Entrepreneurs by Nature' and the brand 'Allies for Conservation' SERNANP will benefit the bio-businesses identified in the project target areas.
SERFOR	SERFOR applies the National Forest and Wildlife Policy (Supreme Decree <u>009-2013-MINAGRI</u> ), manages the National Forest and Wildlife Management System (SINAFOR), implements the National Strategy for the Restoration of Degraded Forest Lands and Ecosystems 2021-2030 (ProREST) ( <u>RDE D000134-2021-MIDAGRI-SERFOR-DE</u> ) and provides specialised technical assistance and supports productive initiatives, including forest plantations, ecotourism, and the management of forest products. Therefore, SERFOR will provide guidance and inputs for the development of the RCSs, the regional biodiversity strategies, the integrated wetlands management plans, the identification of restoration sites and the development of bio-businesses.
GORE Piura	The GORE will mobilise internal or external resources to strengthen its Regional System for the Conservation of Natural Areas (RCSAN) and align its regional policies or strategies with national ones. In addition, it should improve the effectiveness of the management of its RCAs. On the other hand, through its PROCOMPITE, it will prioritise biodiversity product chains so that bio-businesses can access this funding and thus contribute to GBF target 3. In addition, the GORE will have to elaborate and approve the regional biodiversity strategy and the integrated wetlands management plan.
GORE Lambayeque	The GORE will mobilise internal or external resources to strengthen its RCS and align its regional policies or strategies with national ones. It will also improve the effectiveness of

	the management of its RCAs. On the other hand, through its PROCOMPITE, it will prioritise biodiversity product chains so that bio-businesses can access this funding and thus contribute to GBF target 3. In addition, the GORE will have to elaborate and approve the regional biodiversity strategy and the integrated wetlands management plan. Furthermore, the GORE will actively participate in the process of creating the new NPA near Laquipampa. In line with this, it should promote participatory spaces in the process of categorising the new NPA.
GORE Cajamarca	The GORE will mobilise internal or external resources to strengthen its RCS and align its regional policies or strategies with national ones. It should also improve the effectiveness of the management of its RCAs. On the other hand, through its PROCOMPITE, it will prioritise biodiversity product chains so that bio-businesses can access this funding and thus contribute to GBF target 3. In addition, the GORE will have to elaborate and approve the regional biodiversity strategy and the integrated wetlands management plan.
GORE San Martín	The GORE will need to improve the management effectiveness of its RCAs. On the other hand, through its PROCOMPITE, it will prioritise biodiversity product chains so that bio-businesses can access this funding and thus contribute to GBF target 3. In addition, the GORE will have to elaborate and approve the regional biodiversity strategy and the integrated wetlands management plan
GORE Amazonas	The GORE will mobilise internal or external resources to strengthen its RCS and align its regional policies or strategies with national ones. In addition, it will improve the management effectiveness of its RCAs. On the other hand, through its PROCOMPITE, it will prioritise biodiversity product chains so that bio-businesses can access this funding and thus contribute to GBF target 3. In addition, the GORE will have to elaborate and approve the regional biodiversity strategy and the integrated wetlands management plan.
GORE Loreto	The GORE will mobilise internal or external resources to strengthen its RCS and align its regional policies or strategies with national ones. In addition, the GORE will have to elaborate and approve the regional biodiversity strategy and the integrated wetlands management plan. Finally, the GORE will support the process to improve the conditions of the Abanico de Pastaza Ramsar site to be recognised as an OECM
Management committees of the protected areas	<p>The management committees are spaces for voluntary participation and bring together various actors (local authorities, civil organisations, fishermen's associations and local people) who carry out activities in favour of the protected areas of the SINANPE. The management committees will supervise the implementation of the pertinent master plans. They will also work in close coordination with the pertinent regional and municipal environmental committees, the municipalities and SERNANP. In addition, SERNANP will collaborate with PCAs, ecotourism operators and producers to design collective strategies that increase the legitimacy, effectiveness and sustainability of conservation efforts. This ensures that policies, projects and funding are relevant and effective for environmental conservation on each protected area.</p> <p>The five management committees that will be actively involved in the implementation of the activities described in their work plans, in collaboration with stakeholders, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management committee of RN Mar Tropical de Grau</li> <li>- Management committee of RVS Laquipampa</li> <li>- Management committee of SN Tabaconas Namballe</li> <li>- Management committee of SN Cordillera de Colán</li> <li>- Management committee of RC Chayu Nain</li> </ul>



	SERNANP is currently carrying out a gender diagnosis, which aims to develop a Gender Action Plan for all NPAs of national administration. The project aims to increase the diversity of stakeholders, improve coordination and synergies of resources to carry out collaborative actions in multiple sectors within the area.
ECA Chayu Naín	The Contract Executor for the Administration of the Chayu Nain Communal Reserve (ECA Chayu Nain) aims to conserve the biodiversity of the Cordillera de Colán, especially the cloud forest biome and its species (endemic and threatened), and these benefits neighbouring Indigenous Peoples communities through participatory management. This ancestral territory is home to endangered species such as the jaguar and the mountain tapir, and acts as a carbon sink, contributing to climate change mitigation. It is also a model of participatory co-management where the indigenous Awajún people combine their traditional knowledge with sustainable practices, generating socio-economic benefits such as ecotourism and responsible resource management. In line with this, ECA will support the effective management of protected areas and foster sustainable bio-businesses, while increasing awareness and knowledge sharing about biodiversity in the region.
Heads of ANPs of national administration	<p>The heads of the NPAs will oversee the implementation of the Master Plans, will ensure the implementation of strategic actions to improve management effectiveness and the construction of the conservation and sustainable development mosaics. The following heads are part of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reserva Nacional Mar de Grau</li> <li>• Santuario Nacional Tabaconas-Namballe</li> <li>• Refugio de vida silvestre Laquipampa</li> <li>• Reserva Comunal Chayunáin</li> <li>• Santuario Nacional Cordillera de Colán</li> <li>• Zona Reservada Río Nieva</li> </ul>
Indigenous organisations	<p>Indigenous organizations have a deep knowledge of the socio-cultural and environmental context in which they operate. These organizations play a critical role in the design and definition of projects, particularly in projects affecting Indigenous territories. As primary representatives and advocates of the rights and demands of Indigenous peoples in Peru, they are integral participants in the design and consultation processes of this GBFF project.</p> <p>For the GBFF project, the involvement of Indigenous organizations has been channelled through regional and territorial groups such as CODEPISAM, FEPIQUECHA, CEPKA in San Martín, FECONARIN, ORPIAN-P in Amazonas, and the ECA Chayu Nain in Amazonas. Their participation has been ensured through direct dialogues and participatory workshops, with a total of four meetings involving leaders from these various organizations, during the PPG process. The valuable contributions collected from these sessions have directly informed the design of the project, ensuring that the actions proposed are aligned with the real needs and aspirations of the Indigenous communities.</p> <p>These Indigenous organizations' will continue to be engaged during project implementation through their participation in the technical committee of the project.</p>
Federation of Aguaruna Native Communities of Río Nieva (FECONARIN)	FECONARIN used to be the basis of the Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (CONAP) and is now an independent federation that groups 38 communities. Three of them belong to the buffer zone of the Río Nieva Reserved Zone and therefore actively participate in the categorisation process on behalf of the communities surrounding this NPA. This federation is a key player because the NPA's management and planning tools need to be socialised and must receive FECONARIN's input for approval or validation. It will play an

	important role in the management of the NPA, the identification and implementation of bio-businesses, among others; it will have an important role as facilitator and articulator with the indigenous communities.
Coordinator of Indigenous Peoples of San Martín (CODEPISAM).	CODEPISAM is the regional base of the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest (AIDESEP) in San Martín. It is a representative organisation of IP communities of the Kichwa, Shawi, and Awajún peoples, among other ethnic groups. CODEPISAM will provide technical advice to the indigenous communities and play an important role in designing the activities that the GBFF project will implement.
Regional Organisation of the Indigenous Peoples of the Northern Peruvian Amazon (ORPIAN-P)	ORPIAN-P represents indigenous communities in the regions of Amazonas and Cajamarca. It is part of AIDESEP and focuses on defending the territorial, cultural and social rights of Amazonian indigenous peoples. It works for the protection and titling of ancestral lands, the preservation of indigenous cultures, and the promotion of environmental sustainability through responsible resource management. In addition, it promotes improvements in health and intercultural education, ensuring that indigenous traditions are respected. ORPIAN-P also participates in political advocacy, defending the rights of the communities before local and national authorities and plays an important role in the development of indigenous communities.
Promotion Fund for the National Protected Areas (Profonanpe)	Profonanpe will be the Executing Agency of the project and therefore will be responsible for the administration and financial management of project resources, the implementation of activities, and the monitoring of the physical and financial execution of the project. It is also tasked with the drafting of interinstitutional cooperation and grant agreements with potential co-executors. It will implement the environmental and social safeguards framework, the stakeholder engagement plan, the gender action plan, the project communication plan and the knowledge management plan. Furthermore, Profonanpe, through the Amazon Eco and Bio-business Finance Facility -EBBF project or “Emprendedores por naturaleza”, has a competitive fund that can be used by the bio-businesses identified in target areas of the GBFF project.
IIRSA Norte Concessionaire	The concessionaire will contribute to the implementation of safe wildlife crossing measures along the IIRSA Norte Road and the GBFF project communication plan.

## B.6. Project Baseline

70. In recent years, the Peruvian government has made significant advancements in biodiversity conservation through institutional and financial strengthening. The national budget allocates Presupuestal Category 057 to the management of Natural Protected Areas (NPA) under SERNANP, ensuring resources for their effective protection. Additionally, Presupuestal Category 144, managed by MINAM, supports broader biodiversity conservation efforts. To enhance financial sustainability, the General Directorate of Environmental Economics and Financing (DEGEFA) of MINAM has been actively developing financial mechanisms for conservation, recently establishing a Technical Group dedicated to advancing these initiatives. Furthermore, MINAM has promoted bio-businesses as a strategy to integrate conservation with sustainable economic opportunities for local communities. A major milestone in policy development was the approval of the National Biodiversity Strategy to 2050, which provides a long-term framework for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and equitable benefit-sharing RCAoss Peru. These efforts reflect the government's commitment to strengthening conservation policies and financial sustainability to ensure long-term environmental protection.

The Annex 11 summarises the ongoing baseline projects and initiatives, the most relevant are listed in the following paragraphs.

71. Budgetary support agreement for the budget programme 0057 conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of natural resources in natural protected areas: The project, funded by KfW and executed by SERNANP, began in 2022 and during its execution period (four years) will seek to implement restoration actions in degraded areas in the regions of Loreto, Ucayali,

San Martín, Huánuco and Pasco. In addition, this project will carry out a detailed diagnosis of the recovery areas. In line with this, the present GBFF project will coordinate, with this project, and take advantage of the results achieved, in the San Martín region, in the actions related to component 2 (restoration of degraded areas).

**72. Deforestation-free value chains in the Peruvian Amazon project (FOLUR project):** This project, funded by the GEF and executed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to be implemented until 2029, aims to introduce sustainable coffee and cocoa production models to reduce deforestation and land degradation in critical economic-ecological jurisdictions in the northwestern Amazon of Peru. In line with this, in the case of the regions of San Martín and Amazonas, the present GBFF project will have a close coordination with the FOLUR project to ensure complementarity in the development of the activities of component 3, which is focused on bio-businesses.

**73. Sustainable management and restoration of the dry forest of the northern coast of Peru Project:** Until 2027 this project, funded by the GEF (GEF ID [10541](#)) and executed by Profonampe, will implement actions in area-based conservation, ecosystem restoration, promotion of sustainable value chains, among others. In line with this, the present GBFF project will maintain close coordination, during the first 2 years, with this project in order to ensure complementarity in the development of the actions (to be carried out in the regions of Lambayeque, Piura and Cajamarca) of component 1 (related to ecosystem restoration), component 2 (related to the conservation of corridors) and component 3 (related to sustainable value chains).

**74. Building human well-being and resilience in Amazonian forests through valuing biodiversity for food security and bio-business in a context of climate change - ASL 2 Project:** The project, funded by the GEF and executed until 2027 by MINAM and Profonampe, is implemented in Loreto, Ucayali and Junín. Its main objective is to promote conservation actions, including the promotion of sustainable bio-businesses, as well as the protection of forests and wetlands. In this context, the GBFF project will maintain close coordination with the ASL 2 project to ensure the complementarity of the activities developed in the Loreto region, which is part of target areas 4 and 5 of the GBFF project. Specifically, this collaboration will focus on the actions of component 2 (related to wetlands) and component 3 (related to bio-business) within GBFF target area 4. On the other hand, for focus area 5 the GBFF project will coordinate with the ASL 2 project on activities related to component 2.

**75. BLF Amazonian Andes Project:** The project, funded by the United Kingdom and implemented by a consortium until 2029, benefits local and indigenous communities in the regions of Amazonas, Cajamarca and Loreto through capacity strengthening for the sustainable management of their resources, promotion of bio-businesses, restoration of degraded areas in their territories and resource mobilisation. In this sense, the present GBFF project, in the case of the regions of Amazonas and San Martín, will maintain close coordination with this project for the development of the activities of component one (related to the mobilisation of funds), component 2 (related to the conservation of biodiversity and connectivity) and component 3 (related to bio-businesses). In the case of the Loreto region, only the actions related to component one and two will be coordinated.

**76 Strengthening Financial Sustainability for Improved Management of Regional Conservation Areas- RCA+ Project:** The project, executed by Profonampe until September 2026, is implemented in nine regions (Amazonas, San Martín, Tumbes, Piura, Lambayeque, Arequipa, Moquegua, Tacna and Cusco) where conservation efforts are being carried out in 14 RCAs and the creation of new RCA is being promoted. Therefore, the present GBFF project will carry out an initial coordination with this project to identify and take advantage of the results and advances developed under the framework of the RCA+ project.

**77. Financial facility for Amazonian eco and bio-businesses - EBBF:** The project, funded by the Green Climate Fund and implemented by Profonampe until 2033, aims to strengthen eco- and bio-businesses in different sectors, such as ecotourism, agroforestry, non-timber forest exploitation, among others. In this context, the present GBFF project will take advantage of the accumulated experience of this project in the Amazonas and San Martín departments and will have a close coordination for the activities of component 3 (related to bio-businesses).

**78. Recovery of the populations of the Andean tapir species (*Tapirus pinchaque*) in the provinces of San Ignacio and Jaén in the region of Cajamarca and the provinces of Ayabaca and Huancabamba in the region of Piura:** This public investment project, implemented by MINAM until 2031, consists of three main components, which are the in situ conservation of the species, education and dissemination of information, and the prevention, control and monitoring of this specie. In line with this, the

GBFF project will have a close coordination with this project to ensure the complementarity of the development of the actions of component 2 (related to the contribution and conservation of corridors for the species) and will also take advantage of the experience accumulated in the territory of Cajamarca and Piura.

79. National Planning for an Inclusive and Effective Conservation Approach to Reaching Global Biodiversity Framework Target 3: This global GEF project executed by WWF (GEF ID [10916](#)) has developed a guide to implement Target 3 and generated practical experience about national planning to achieve the target. The present project will capitalise on the experience generated by this project.

80. There are other initiatives that the present project will capitalise on. For example, with support from other projects as “Backing the Stewards of Landscapes and Seascapes” (funded by the Sall Family Foundation) and “Accelerating Progress Toward 30x30: Enabling Conditions for Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) in Bolivia and Ecuador” (funded by Bezos Earth Fund), WWF together with the IUCN-WCPA, published a [site-level tool to identify OECMs](#) and a [Guide on OECMs](#).

---

**[1]** In the present document the terms CETN and IIRSA Northern Amazon Multimodal Axis are considered synonymous.

**[2]** Northern Peru is a key aggregation area of whale sharks (Mendoza et al., 2018; Pestana et al., 2020).

**[3]** National Development Strategic Plan to 2050. Specific objective 2.1, strategic actions 2.1.5 and 2.16. Specific objective 2.4, strategic action 2.4.1.

**[4]** National Biodiversity Strategy to 2050. Objective 1. To reduce land and aquatic environment use change.

**Target 1.** By 2030, 30% of the continental national territory and 10% of the marine national territory are conserved through protected natural areas - ANP, other effective area-based conservation measures (OMECA) and indigenous lands that effectively manage biological diversity.

**Target 2.** By 2030, 20% of the national surface in terrestrial areas, continental waters, marine and coastal areas, degraded by overexploitation of resources and deforestation are in the process of restoration with nature-based solutions.

**Target 3.** By 2030, 20% of regional governments implement planning instruments that contribute to reducing land and aquatic environment use change.

**Target 4.** By 2030, the deforestation rate at the national level has been reduced by 6%.

**[5]** Fragile ecosystems are defined by the General Environmental Law (Law [28611](#)) and its modification (Law [29895](#)). The fragile ecosystems are recognised by the National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR) who maintains a national list (SERFOR, 2024).

**[6]** Sites identified by SERNANP based on a multi-criteria analysis. See section 2.3.5 of the Director Plan of the National System of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SERNANP,2024). The 'physical component of SINANPE' is defined as the set of protected, natural and semi-natural spaces, which maintains a functional, viable and interconnected representation of biodiversity, and which is surrounded by a territorial matrix transformed by different types of human activities (SENANP, 2009).

**[7]** Area-based conservation of biodiversity refers to the strategy of protecting species by protecting and managing the places where they live, including by accruing additional benefits by connecting places via corridors (EOWBF, 2025). Salafsky et al., (2024) define area-based conservation as an approach to conservation that involves governing and managing defined geographical spaces for the in situ conservation of biodiversity and other values.

**[8]** MINAM defines Ecological and Economic Zoning as a dynamic and flexible process for the identification of alternatives for the sustainable use of a territory based on the evaluation of its potential and limitations with physical, biological, social, economic and cultural criteria (MINAM, 2019).

**[9]** The bio-businesses are defined as those that 'are based on the sustainable use of biodiversity products taking into account the criteria of environmental, social and economic sustainability. The bio-business incorporates the costs of conserving natural resources, the inclusion of communities and traditional knowledge in the generation of value and the dynamics of local economies' (Ministerial Resolution 046-2020-MINAM). Bio-businesses are promoted by MINAM and supported by several entities and projects (e.g., the GEF Small Grants Programme, the Inter-American Development Bank Biobusiness Programme, and the financial facility for Amazonian eco- and bio-businesses - EBBF funded by the Green Climate Fund).

**[10]** The conservation agreements aim to generate mutual benefits to an ANP and local groups. The formal definition of a conservation agreement is: The conservation agreement is a voluntary mechanism aimed at strengthening the effective management of the ANPs. It is based on an alliance between SERNANP and actors with common interests who define (or establish), in a legitimate manner, commitments, for a period and in a defined area. From this, mutual benefits or other mechanisms are obtained that are not necessarily economic, to generate well-being for people by ensuring the maintenance of biodiversity and the ecosystem services provided by the ANPs, the buffer zones and their associated landscapes (SERNANP, 2019a).

**[11]** The OXI mechanism allows that private companies fund and execute public projects that have been prioritised by GOREs, GOLOs, national entities and public universities. In return, these companies receive certificates, issued by the Public Treasury, which can be used to cover income tax. The OXI mechanism is disseminated and supported by the Private Investment Promotion Agency ([PROINVERSIÓN](#)).

**[12]** The same occurs district and provincial governments.

**[13]** When the project document refers to Indigenous Peoples' communities, it refers to communities composed of some of the 10 recognized Indigenous Peoples identified in the project's key areas. Most of these are Amazonian communities, also referred to in Peru as Native Communities, belonging to the Achuar, Awajún, Jíbaro, Kandozi, Kapanawa, Kichwa, Kukama Kukamiria, Shawi, and Urarina Indigenous Peoples, along with Andean communities belonging to the Quechua Indigenous People.

**[14]** The participation radar is an instrument that measures the level of organisation, structure and functioning of participatory management in protected natural areas of national administration (SERNANP, 2018).

**[15] For example, the GORE Cusco ([Regional Ordinance 222-2022-CR/GR CUSCO](#)) and the GORE Loreto ([Regional Ordinance 018-2018-GRL-CR](#)).**

### C. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section E). This section should be a cohesive narrative and not separate responses to the guiding questions in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages).

#### Theory of change

81. The contribution of the GEF will expedite the strengthening of area-based conservation in the CETN to effectively conserve areas that are important for biodiversity and the local human population, and to advance towards Target 3 of the GBF. This will be done by promoting the conservation of natural areas in high conservation value sites along the CETN, through the development of mosaics that integrate protected areas, other forms of conservation, and lands of IPLCs (Figure 6). These areas correspond to the "conservation and sustainable development mosaics" proposed in the SINANPE [Director Plan](#) to 2030.
82. The project strategy has the following steps:
  - a. First, to focus in the areas of the CETN that contain high conservation value sites and that contribute to ecological connectivity and representativeness. During the PPG five target areas were identified through a geospatial analysis (Figure 3).
  83. Second, to improve the management effectiveness of existing conservation areas through tailor-made, targeted support based on an initial assessment of protected areas' effective management using METT and other assessment tools. Within the five project target areas, there are 24 protected areas of the SINANPE (six nationally administered, six regionally administered, 12 privately administered) (Table 1 of Annex 14), all of them require tailored support from the project to improve their management effectiveness. In addition, there are 19 sites under other modalities of area-based conservation (11 of them have conditions to be recognised as OECMs) (Table 2 of Annex 14).
  - b. Third, to increase the coverage of the conservation areas. Within the five project target areas, there are three proposals of RCAs and one possible intervention is being considered to establish a new nationally administered NPA (Table 3 Annex 14). There are also three proposals to create Environmental Conservation Areas (ACAs) (Table 2 of Annex 14).
  - c. Fourth, to promote that the GOREs strengthen their Regional Conservation Systems to lead integrated conservation management with a landscape perspective. This includes strengthening the management of their RCAs, coordinating with Natural Protected Areas managed by SERNANP, Private Conservation Areas and other forms of conservation, under a mosaic model that integrates these efforts (Table 4 of Annex 14).
  84. Fifth, to develop conservation agreements and bio-businesses that link IPLCs and other local actors with the conservation areas to build social capital, to strengthen governance, to bring together actors in conservation actions, and to generate economic benefits for the local population.
  - d. Sixth, to take advantage of existing funding sources and to develop incentives and new financial mechanisms to close gaps in the enabling conditions that natural areas require for their effective management and to ensure the financial sustainability of the conservation areas and associated bio-businesses.
  - e. Finally, to raise awareness amongst key actors and decision-makers about the value of conservation areas.

Figure 6. Graphical representation of a conservation and sustainable development mosaic.

85. The project is based upon the application of four levers for system transformation:



86. Governance and policies. The project will implement actions (i) to improve interinstitutional and multi-stakeholder collaboration and dialogue and (ii) to enhance policy coherence by articulating the implementation of key instruments like the wetlands law, the National Biodiversity Strategy, the SINANPE Director Plan, the guidelines for reporting OECMs, the conservation agreements, the guidelines for bio-businesses and pertinent local regulations.

- a. Multi-stakeholder dialogue and consensus building. The project will foster multilevel and constructive dialogue among key stakeholders to build agreements to strengthen the governance of the conservation areas and the conservation and sustainable development mosaics.
- b. Innovation and learning. The project will aim to transform the system (i) by applying a full-scale demonstration of the NDD approach in one of the project target areas and (ii) by developing novel incentives and financial mechanisms to support conservation areas, conservation agreements and community-based bio-businesses. In addition, the project will apply a learning approach by systematically documenting, assessing, and sharing lessons among key stakeholders.

87. Financial leverage. The project will catalyse that local governments and local groups (e.g., IPLCs, managers of conservation concessions) develop the capacities to access the range of available financial resources (e.g., budget programmes, competitive funds). In addition, the project will develop and test financial mechanisms to support conservation areas, conservation agreements and community-based bio-businesses.

88. The project intervention is organised into four inter-linked lines of work or components: (1) to improve the enabling conditions for area-based conservation in the CETN, (2) to strengthen area-based conservation to achieve Target 3 in the CETN, (3) to develop bio-businesses that support the management of the conservation areas, and (4) to strengthen the involvement of the local population in area-based conservation (Figure 7). The four components comprise nine outcomes and 24 outputs. The project results framework is in Annex C.

89. The theory of change of this project is based on the following logic:

IF the project:

- Improves enabling conditions towards compliance of GBF Target 3 by strengthening alignment and application of national and regional policies, ensuring interinstitutional and multistakeholder participation and coordination, and implementing actions to improve Regional Conservation systems.
- Mobilizes sustainable public and private finance resources for conservation, bioeconomy, and ecosystem restoration in the CETN.
- Improves the effective and inclusive management of various conservation area modalities, expand the conservation area surface, and restore key ecosystems to ensure the ecological connectivity between core areas and remnants of ecosystems in the CETN.
- Strengthens the management of Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures that contribute to ecological landscape connectivity and supports its register and formal recognition in the OECM global database.
- Strengthens the territorial management capacities of IPLCs in the corridor, and fosters nature-compatible productive development, including IPLC sustainable bio-business value chains, supporting entrepreneurs with technical assistance, market access, and sustainable finance sources, while ensuring biodiversity conservation.
- Generates and shares knowledge to raise awareness and commitment to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, while promoting knowledge management, communication, monitoring, and evaluation of the project.

90. THEN, the project will help ensure that:

- In the CETN there are enabling conditions in place to ensure compliance with GBF Target 3.
- IPLCs have territorial governance with equitable and efficient leadership and improve their quality of life.
- An increased flow of public and private funds ensures long term support to CETN conservation modalities and associated bio-businesses.
- Ecosystems and Conservation Areas of the Northern TEC have reduced threats to biodiversity, maintain biological connectivity and are well conserved along the corridor.

- Decision-makers and the general population improve their behavior regarding biodiversity conservation.

91. AND IN THE LONG TERM, the Northern TEC will maintain its ecological integrity, its globally significant biodiversity, and the ecosystem services on which IPLCs and the Peruvian population depend.

92. This Theory of Change is based on the following assumptions:

- Local communities, entrepreneurs, and other relevant stakeholders contribute and commit to improving the effective management of the conservation areas targeted by the project.
- Indigenous federations and communities actively accept the project's approach to sustainable practices, restoration, bio-businesses, and integrated landscape management.
- Stakeholders recognize the value of applying institutionalized conservation policies and strengthening regional conservation systems.
- The regional government is committed to leading activities within its competencies related to conservation, restoration, bio-businesses, and Regional Conservation Systems.

93. ational authorities are willing to support the creation of new NPAs and the registration of OECMs.

- National authorities maintain a high level of commitment to prioritizing, designing, and developing financial mechanisms.

94. Political conditions in Peru remain stable, with continuous government support for the creation of protected areas, the recognition of OECMs, and the effective management of protected areas.

•



## Key assumptions

1. Local communities, entrepreneurs, and other relevant stakeholders contribute and commit to improving the effective management of the project's target conservation areas.
2. Indigenous federations and communities actively embrace the project's approach to sustainable practices, restoration, bio-businesses, and integrated landscape management.
3. Stakeholders recognize the value of applying institutionalized conservation policies and strengthening regional conservation systems.
4. The regional government is committed to leading activities within its competencies related to conservation, restoration, bio-businesses, and Regional Conservation Systems.
5. National authorities are willing to support the creation of new protected areas and the registration of OECMs.
6. National authorities maintain a high level of commitment to prioritizing, designing, and developing financial mechanisms.
7. Political conditions in Peru remain stable, with ongoing government support for the creation of protected areas, the recognition of OECMs, and the effective management of protected areas.



Figure 7. Schematic view of the result of chain

## Project components and expected results

### Project components and expected results

#### COMPONENT 1. IMPROVE THE ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR AREA-BASED CONSERVATION IN THE CETN (BUDGET GEF: 3,056,760.78).

1. This component will strengthen the basic conditions to advance and sustain area-based conservation in the target areas (Figure 3). The project will concentrate on three lines of work:
  - a. To support the GOREs:
    - To implement tools to manage conservation areas with a landscape approach (outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2),
    - To access and better use existing financial sources (output 1.2.1),
    - To develop key instruments like the updated regional biodiversity strategies and the integrated wetlands management plans (output 1.1.4), and
    - To include measures to contribute to GBF Target 3 in PROCOMPITE (output 1.2.3).
  - b. To support the local groups engaged in voluntary conservation initiatives (i) to further develop and fortify the linkages and networking among them, and (ii) to strengthen collaboration with SERNANP, the GOREs and the province and district governments (GOLOs) (output 1.1.3).
  - c. To develop and implement novel financial mechanisms to support an integrated approach to area-based conservation (e.g., conservation agreements, bio-businesses, restoration, PCAs) (output 1.2.2).
2. The results of component 1 will directly contribute to sustain the work of the other components of the project. This component will be coordinated by an Institutional Development Officer of the project management unit (PMU) (Figure 9).

**Outcome 1.1. Strengthened application of policies and regulations and inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder coordination to promote compliance with the achievement of GBF Target 3 in the CETN, including gender and intercultural approaches**

3. To achieve this outcome the project will focus on strengthening the operation of the Regional Conservation Systems and the collaboration among the Regional Conservation Systems (RCSs).
4. It is envisioned that, by the end of the project, the RCSs in close coordination with SERNANP are developing conservation and sustainable development mosaics (Figure 6). To accomplish this:
5. First, the project will prepare a toolbox to support the management of RCSs with an integrated landscape approach (output 1.1.1).
  - Then, the project will provide hands-on technical assistance to the GOREs to (i) use the various items of the toolbox, and (ii) build dialogue and collaboration among conservation area managers and among GOREs (output 1.1.2). The technical assistance will include accessing existing funding sources (output 1.2.1).
6. In parallel, the project will:
  - Contribute to prepare instruments to support integrated landscape approach to area-based management (output 1.1.4).
  - Support networking and collaboration among local groups engaged in voluntary conservation initiatives (output 1.1.3).

Output 1.1.1. Toolbox for the management of Regional Conservation Systems, Regional Conservation Areas and other forms of conservation.

7. To start, the project will identify and systematise the existing experience on RCS development in Peru and draw key lessons. This will include a participatory baseline analysis of the condition of the RCS on each target GORE (Table 4 of Annex 14). The results will be analysed in a workshop with the six target GOREs, SERNANP, SERFOR and MINAM to identify specific needs for tools, instruments and good practices to be shared to strengthen the integrated management of conservation areas (RCAs, PCAs and other forms of conservation) within a landscape approach. It will be ensured that key representatives from GOLOs, indigenous and local communities, PCAs, and other conservation modalities participate in this analysis. It is foreseen that this workshop will be the starting point of a community of practice among the target GOREs. The results of the analysis and the procedures of the workshop will be published and disseminated in digital format.
8. Then, the toolbox, based on regional area and system needs and informed by a review of tools from other countries with similar contexts, will be prepared and made available online through SERNANP's information portal, the National Environmental Information System<sup>[1]</sup>, and the Regional Environmental Information Systems (SIARs). The target audience will be the RCS officers and the managers of the various types of conservation areas. It is foreseen that the toolbox will include items like: (i) Procedures to prepare and update RCA and PCA plans, (ii) Guidelines on applying the ecosystem, NDD and landscape approaches, (iii) preparation and implementation of conservation agreements, (iv) templates for assessing and reporting management effectiveness of RCAs, (v) templates for collaboration agreements with PCAs, (vi) guidance on applying gender, intergenerational and intercultural approaches, (vii) preparation of restoration initiatives in line with the National Strategy for the Restoration of Degraded Forest Lands and Ecosystems 2021-2030 (ProREST), among other topics.
9. Finally, during the penultimate year, to evaluate the utility and performance of the toolbox, refine relevant tools and include new ones as need (e.g., results of output 1.2.2). The evaluation will use inputs from the assessment meetings of the RCSs and in-depth interviews with key stakeholders (e.g., GORE officers, SERNANP personnel, PCA administrators, indigenous and local communities). The toolbox will be made available through the SINIA, the Regional Environmental Information Systems of the GOREs, and other relevant platforms.

Output 1.1.2. Plans to strengthen the Regional Conservation Systems prepared and implemented, including gender and intercultural perspectives.

10. Technical assistance will be provided by a local coordinator, paid by the project and overseen by the Institutional Development Officer of the PMU, to be located within each target GORE for three years<sup>[2]</sup>. Each local coordinator will directly work with the units responsible for (i) managing the Regional Conservation System (RCS) and (ii) planning, budget and public investment to provide on-the-job training, coaching and direct support to the GORE's officers. SERNANP will provide strategic guidance for the work of the local coordinators.
11. The first task of the coordinators will be to prepare a RCS strengthening plan based on the previously done situation analysis (output 1.1.1). Each RCS strengthening plan will be jointly prepared with delegated GORE officers, with inputs from key stakeholders, and endorsed by the pertinent authorities.
12. Then, the local coordinators will provide technical assistance and serve as catalysts to implement the RCS strengthening plan. The local coordinators will be guided by the Institutional Development Officer of the PMU and will receive technical guidance on specific topics from SERNANP, MINAM and other members of the PMU.
13. The coordinators shall:
14. Prepare and facilitate the implementation of annual workplans to implement the RCS strengthening plan and to measure its progress and success.
15. Together with the delegated GORE officers, will mobilise internal and external resources to fund the implementation of the RCS strengthening plan and other priority conservation investments<sup>[3]</sup> (includes actions of 1.2.1).

16. Assist in the application of pertinent tools of the toolbox (output 1.1.1) and organise recurrent meetings to assess their utility and to draw lessons about their application<sup>[4]</sup><sup>4</sup>.
  - a. Support the comprehension and the mainstreaming of key concepts like Target 3 of the GBF, ecological connectivity, and the integrated landscape, NDD, gender, intercultural, and intergenerational approaches, among other.
  - b. Foster fluent dialogue, networking and collaboration among the GORE and the key stakeholders of the pertinent target area (including voluntary conservation initiatives, output 1.1.3).
  - c. Promote the development and operation of a community of practice on area-based conservation among practitioners from the conservation areas of the department like RCAs, PCAs, protected areas administered by SERNANP, and other conservation modalities of the pertinent target area.
17. Contribute to organise annual meetings of the managers of the conservation areas of each project target area<sup>[5]</sup><sup>5</sup> (Figure 3) (i.e., NPAs, RCAs, PCAs, other conservation modalities).
18. Contribute to the implementation of annual meetings of the RCSs of the six target GOREs to exchange experience and draw lessons<sup>[6]</sup><sup>6</sup>. The meetings will include delegates from NPAs, RCAs, PCAs and other conservation modalities and will be designed to facilitate the participation of women and young persons.
  - a. Ensure coordination with the actions to update the regional biodiversity strategies, the development of the integrated wetlands management plans and other pertinent instruments (output 1.1.4).
19. Support the process to include bio-businesses in the PROCOMPITE<sup>[7]</sup><sup>7</sup> strategies of the GOREs (output 1.2.3).

Output 1.1.3. Technical assistance to strengthen the association of voluntary conservation initiatives.

20. This product aims to improve communication, collaboration and networking among groups that develop voluntary conservation initiatives (i.e., PCAs, other conservation modalities). The work will focus on target areas 1 to 4, considering that the target area 5 is only the Abanico de Pastaza Ramsar site.
21. First, the Institutional Development Officer, in collaboration with the GOREs and the local teams of SERNANP, will undertake a detailed mapping of the existing networks within each project target area. During the project preparation phase three networks were identified (Annex 15), but it is quite likely that there are other local networks (e.g., [HAZla](#) por tu ola which is promoted by SPDA's Conservamos por Naturaleza and the Federacion Deportiva Nacional de Tabla, [FENTA](#)).
22. Second, the Institutional Development Officer will meet with each network to prepare a baseline situation analysis and to assess its level of development<sup>[8]</sup><sup>8</sup>. Then, conservation agreements will be negotiated and signed with the networks that voluntarily decide to collaborate with the project. The core of each conservation agreement will be (i) to reinforce collaborative work with pertinent NPAs of national administration and RCAs, (ii) to fortify and expand the network, and (iii) to empower women and young persons to lead conservation initiatives. Each conservation agreement will detail specific actions and targets that will be defined case by case. The conservation agreements will be signed by three parties: (i) the network, (ii) SERNANP and (iii) the GORE (i.e., the RCS).
23. Finally, the project will provide small grants to each network to cover part of the actions under the signed conservation agreement, promoting those actions aimed at fostering the effective participation of women. The implementation of the conservation agreements and the use of the small grants will be jointly monitored by the signing parties and the PMU.

24. Although these activities stem from the general interest of the stakeholders, they will be formally validated with them during the first months of the project.

Output 1.1.4. Management and/or planning instruments developed or updated that incorporate GBF Target 3.

25. The project will contribute to the preparation of management and planning instruments to support the implementation of GBF Target 3, in particular the integrated wetlands management plans, the regional biodiversity strategies, regional strategies for connectivity corridors, and inter-institutional protocols to implement GBF Target 3.
26. According to Law [32099](#), the GOREs must prepare integrated wetlands management plans. It is foreseen that some of the target GOREs will initiate this process before the present project starts. Therefore, the first action will be to identify (i) the advances of each GORE, and (ii) other public and private initiatives and projects that will be supporting these processes.
27. Then, analyse with each GORE the type of support that the GBFF project could provide and sign an agreement detailing the contributions of each party<sup>[9]</sup>. In all cases, the GBFF project will only provide matching resources to cover specific needs and actions. Nonetheless, the project will promote that (i) the wetlands plans have synergies with key national instruments (e.g., ENDB to 2050, SINANPE Director Plan, ProREST, OECMs), (ii) the information base includes socio-economic data and differentiated information on the role of women; and (iii) that the planning processes are open and participatory, ensuring the engagement of indigenous and local communities, wetland traditional users, women and young persons.
28. The project will provide travel resources to support that MINAM personnel provide pertinent training and technical assistance to the GOREs and GOLOs on the wetlands law, the procedures to follow for its application and the preparation of the integrated wetland management plans.
29. Finally, it is foreseen that all six regional integrated wetlands management plans are approved before project closure.
30. The GOREs must update their regional biodiversity strategies to be in line with the ENDB to 2050 adopted on October 2024 (Supreme Decree [008-2024-MINAM](#)). It is foreseen that some of the target GOREs will initiate this process before the present project starts. Therefore, the first action will be to identify (i) the advances of each GORE<sup>[10]</sup>, and (ii) other public and private initiatives and projects that will be supporting the update of the regional biodiversity strategies.
31. The following action will be to analyse with each GORE and MINAM the type of support that the GBFF project could provide and sign an agreement detailing the contributions of each party<sup>[11]</sup>. In all cases, the GBFF project will only provide matching resources to cover specific needs and actions to update the regional biodiversity strategies. Nonetheless, the project will promote that:
- The planning processes are open and participatory, ensuring the engagement of indigenous and local communities, traditional users, women and young persons.
  - The integrated landscape approach is mainstreamed into the regional biodiversity strategies.
  - The gender, intercultural and intergenerational approaches are mainstreamed into each strategy.
  - The linkages of the regional biodiversity strategies with the GBF and the global targets are clearly outlined on each regional biodiversity strategy.
32. Regional area-based conservation integrates RCAs, PCAs, protected areas administered by SERNANP, and other conservation modalities.
33. The preparation of Regional Biodiversity Strategies will provide a structured framework allowing regional authorities to identify and prioritize threats to biodiversity, including the impacts generated by transport infrastructure projects such as the IIRSA highway or future secondary roads, as well as the discussion and prioritization of measures to avoid and mitigate those identified impacts, thus contributing to more harmonious development in line with biodiversity

conservation objectives. The regional strategies include, as pertinent, connectivity corridors and mechanisms to facilitate inter-institutional collaboration.

34. The project will provide travel resources to support that MINAM personnel provide pertinent training and technical assistance to the GOREs for the update of the regional biodiversity strategies. Finally, it is foreseen that all six regional biodiversity strategies are approved before project closure.
35. In the target areas there are ongoing initiatives to build connectivity corridors (e.g., the conservation corridor of the northern Andes of Piura, Regional Ordinance [506-2024/GRP-CR](#)). In parallel, MINAM is developing guidelines for connectivity corridors and a roadmap to implement GBF Target 3 and inter-institutional action protocols. Therefore, the project will foster that the GOREs develop these instruments. It is foreseen that this will be done as part of the process to update the regional biodiversity strategies.
36. For the regional strategies for connectivity corridors, the first step will be to assess the advances at the national and local levels and to identify other initiatives and projects supporting this type of work. Then a working group will be established to sketch connectivity corridors along the CETN and to propose strategies to establish them. The working group will be formed by technical delegates from the GOREs, MINAM, SERNANP, SERFOR, and specialised groups (e.g., academia). The proposals will be analysed with the GOREs and, as pertinent, embedded into the regional biodiversity strategies. The project will encourage that the GOREs adopt roadmaps to establish connectivity corridors.
37. For the inter-institutional protocols to implement GBF Target 3, the first step will be to constitute a working group to outline a basic scheme to facilitate inter-institutional collaboration and action. The working group will be formed by delegates from the GOREs, MINAM, SERNANP, SERFOR, MIDAGRI, PRODUCE and other key entities to be defined. The proposed scheme will be analysed with each GORE and, as pertinent, embedded into the regional biodiversity strategy.

**Outcome 1.2. Increased flow of public and private funds to support CETN conservation modalities and associated bio-businesses and conservation agreements.**

38. To achieve this outcome, the GBFF project will provide technical assistance to the GOREs and GOLOs to access and take advantage of existing funding sources and mechanisms (output 1.2.1), will develop new financial and economic mechanisms to support area-based conservation (output 1.2.2), and will contribute to embed GBF Target 3 contributions in the PROCOMPITE strategy (output 1.2.3).
39. Although these activities stem from the general interest of the stakeholders, they will be formally validated with them during the first months of the project

**Output 1.2.1. Technical assistance to target GOREs and GOLOs to access existing financial sources for conservation areas, bio-businesses, conservation agreements and ecosystem restoration.**

40. There are several available funding sources and mechanisms that are not fully used by the GOREs and GOLOs because of various reasons (e.g., frequent change of personnel, lack of knowledge of the procedures). Among these sources are, for example, the budget programmes and the Works for Taxes. The budget programmes are sets of fundable actions to achieve institutional strategic results or improvements in the population and its environment in line with the Budget by Results strategy of the public sector budget. There are several budget programmes that can fund, for example, conservation and restoration projects such as the [PP144](#), the [PP0130](#), and the [PP057](#). Furthermore, the [Oxi mechanism](#) (established by Law [29230](#)) and the [MERESE](#) (established by Law [30215](#)). include conservation and restoration of key ecosystems.
41. First, the local coordinators (output 1.1.2) will work with the officers of the key units<sup>[12]</sup> of the target GOREs and MINAM (Ministerial Resolution [00430-2024-MINAM](#)) to identify and prioritise available public and private sources to support protected areas, bio-businesses, conservation agreements, ecosystem restoration and connectivity corridors. A list of public and private sources of funding is provided in the annexes.



42. Second, a set of self-training, training materials, and guidance notes will be prepared to assist current and future officers in the process to access the prioritised funding sources. The training materials will be prepared in collaboration with the entities that manage the resources and taking advantage of existing guides, templates, and resources<sup>[13]</sup><sup>13</sup>.
43. Third, the local coordinators will directly work with the officers of the key units of the target GOREs to build territorial articulation<sup>[14]</sup><sup>14</sup> with the pertinent budget programmes and to prepare and follow-up proposals to public and private sources. This day-to-day work will be organised to serve as on-the-job training and to facilitate collaboration among the different units of the GORE. The local coordinators will also provide technical assistance to GOLOs that are key for strategic actions in the project target areas.
44. Fourth, organise annual workshops for territorial articulation of budget programmes with officers of the pertinent entities (e.g., MINAM, MIDAGRI, [PROINVERSION](#)). The workshops will be held on each GORE and will focus on supporting the personnel of the key units to prepare the necessary instruments and to plan actions to follow the pertinent procedures. These training sessions will incorporate safeguards and cross-cutting approaches; and the appointment of female officials will be promoted.
45. Finally, on the years 2 and 4, the PMU will organise meetings of the personnel of the target GOREs to facilitate information and experience exchange and to draw lessons. These meetings will include technical officers of the entities that manage the financial resources.

Output 1.2.2. New sustainable financial and / or economic mechanisms for natural protected areas (national, regional and private administration) and other conservation modalities designed and implemented.

46. To address the biodiversity conservation financing needs in the CETN, the project aims to implement innovative financial and/or economic mechanisms identified as high-potential tools for resource mobilisation and impact generation. These potential mechanisms could be Sustainability Linked Bonds (SLBs), [Biodiversity Credits](#), [Habitat Banks](#), Pay for Results Program (PbR) amongst others (a list of financial mechanisms is provided in the annexes). By leveraging these mechanisms, the project seeks to diversify funding sources, foster local and international partnerships, and create scalable solutions for ecosystem resilience and socioeconomic benefits.
47. First, guided by MINAM, the project will conduct a detailed assessment of the identified innovative financial mechanisms to select those with the potential for implementation. This will involve comprehensive feasibility studies for each selected mechanism, evaluating their financial, technical, political and legal requirements.
48. Second, the project will focus on the development of the scope and structure required for the implementation of the prioritised financial mechanisms. This step will include designing operational frameworks and creating action plans tailored to the specific characteristics and needs identified.
49. Third, supported by MINAM, the project will facilitate the integration or harmonization of financial and/or economic mechanisms within the regulatory and policy framework, incorporating gender and cultural relevance perspectives. This will involve identifying necessary regulatory adjustments, working with policymakers, and ensuring the mechanisms comply with existing laws and policies. The alignment process will enhance the mechanisms' viability and ensure a smooth implementation within the region.
50. Fourth, field trials will be implemented to test the feasibility and effectiveness of the most promissory financial mechanisms. The pilots will be based on a learning approach directly working with local communities, government entities, and private sector actors. These trials will provide critical insights into the mechanisms' operational dynamics and will allow for iterative improvements based on real-world performance.
51. Fifth, the project will establish agreements and partnerships with public and private actors to support resource mobilisation through the financial mechanisms that were tested. These partnerships will secure long-term funding, foster collaboration, and promote co-investment opportunities aligned with conservation goals. Short-term (six months) local coordinators will be contracted (one person for each project target area) to work with local public and private actors to develop pertinent partnerships. These persons will be overseen by the Institutional Development Officer of the PMU and will receive specialised technical guidance from the team that developed the field trials.

52. Finally, the project will implement an independent tailor-made monitoring and evaluation plan for the prioritised financial mechanisms. This plan will be overseen by the Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer of the PMU, supported by specialised officers from MINAM, and will track the performance of the financial mechanisms and identify areas for improvement. By the end of the project all the experience and lessons of this output will be systematised, compiled and shared as part of the project knowledge management plan.

Output 1.2.3. Technical assistance to embed in PROCOMPITE competitive funds measures to contribute to Target 3 of the GBF.

53. The project will foster that the process of the PROCOMPITE contests (from prioritisation of value chains to results assessment) include bio-businesses and value chains that contribute to Target 3 of the GBF. The overall PROCOMPITE strategy is managed by PRODUCE (Vice ministry of MYPE and Industry) who provide the guides, instruments and tools (guides, procedures, templates, see [methodological instruments](#)) and administer the web-based national management and information system (SIPROCOMPITE). At the local level, the GOREs prioritise the geographic areas and value chains to be supported, assign the investment resources, and manage the PROCOMPITE contests through the SIPROCOMPITE platform.
54. The project intervention will work at three levels:
55. With PRODUCE to mainstream pertinent criteria into the PROCOMPITE framework, instruments and tools.
56. With the GOREs<sup>28</sup> to implement the updated PROCOMPITE contests.
57. With the bio-businesses to support the application process.
58. First, MINAM and PRODUCE will agree to mainstream into the PROCOMPITE strategy bio-businesses and value chains that contribute to area-based conservation. Then, the project will contract a specialised team to prepare, together with PRODUCE officers, a proposal to incorporate two key elements into the PROCOMPITE competition system (e.g., into the guides, procedures, templates, prioritisation criteria, contest rules): (i) production chains based on bio-businesses, and (ii) requirements that promote ecological connectivity, the protection of wildlife and support for conservation areas (NPAs of national administration, RCAs, PCAs, other conservation forms). The revised version of the PROCOMPITE procedures and tools will be formally adopted by the pertinent authorities and uploaded into the pertinent platforms.
59. Second, the project will contract two business specialists to work for 24 months to provide technical assistance over a full PROCOMPITE cycle to the units that manage the PROCOMPITE strategy in the five GOREs of target areas 1 to 4. These persons will provide direct support to implement the updated procedures and tools. For example, criteria for prioritisation of value chains, updating contest rules, providing information to the evaluation committees, tools to monitor and assess the performance of the bio-businesses. These persons will assist in the monitoring and assessment of bio-businesses that implement PROCOMPITE grants (e.g., development of monitoring tools and assessment criteria) to ensure that their contribution to area-based conservation and the GBF Target 3 is properly measured. The business specialists will be supervised by the Business Development Officer and will closely collaborate with the Local Coordinators (output 1.1.2).
60. Finally, as part of their duties, the local partners that support the bio-businesses (outputs 3.1.3 and 3.1.4) will assist the entrepreneurs that receive support from the GBFF project to postulate to the PROCOMPITE contests.
61. All along the implementation of this output, the Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer will ensure that the experience and lessons are systematically recorded, and the Communications Officer will ensure media coverage of the PROCOMPITE processes and that key messages are channelled to the pertinent key audiences

## COMPONENT 2. STRENGTHEN AREA-BASED CONSERVATION TO ACHIEVE TARGET 3 IN THE CETN (BUDGET GEF: 4,859,669.43).

62. This component will directly invest to (1) improve the condition of the existing conservation areas (outcomes 2.1 and 2.3) and to (2) strengthen ecological connectivity by (a) establishing new conservation areas (outcomes 2.2 and 2.3), (b) strengthening the management of Indigenous Peoples lands (outcome 2.4), (c) supporting ecological corridors (outcomes 2.1, 2.2, 2.3) and (d) restoring key sites that contribute to ecosystem connectivity (outcome 2.5). All five outcomes are interlinked, the unifying concept is to advance the construction of conservation and sustainable development mosaics (paragraph, Figure 6). This component will be coordinated by the Conservation Areas Officer of the PMU (Figure 9).



## Outcome 2.1. Improved management effectiveness of natural protected areas.

63. The purpose of this outcome is to improve conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services of the existing protected areas (Table 1 of Annex 14) within the framework of the SINANPE Director Plan (SERNANP, 2024) and the ENDB to 2050.
64. To achieve this outcome the project will sponsor technical assistance and targeted investments in the 24 protected areas that are located within project target areas 1 to 4<sup>[15]</sup> (Figure 3, Table 1 of Annex 14) (outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3). In parallel, a full-scale demonstration of the NDD approach will be implemented in the target area 2 to be a showcase for the other areas (output 2.1.1).

Output 2.1.1. Technical assistance and specific investments delivered to improve the management effectiveness of six natural protected areas administered by SERNANP (NPAs).

65. The project will invest GEF resources to improve the management effectiveness of six natural protected areas administered by SERNANP: Reserva Nacional Mar de Grau, Santuario Nacional Tabaconas-Namballe, Refugio de vida silvestre Laquipampa, Reserva Comunal Chayunaín, Santuario Nacional Cordillera de Colán and Zona Reservada Río Nieva (Table 1 of Annex 14). The categorisation process of the Zona Reservada Río Nieva (established in 2010) started in August 2024 (Ministerial Resolution 00250-2024-MINAM), therefore, it is expected that this area will be categorised before the GBFF project starts.
66. First, the Conservation Areas Officer will work with the field teams of the six protected areas and with SERNANP headquarters to identify precise and strategic needs (e.g., technical assistance, small equipment, operative costs of management committees) to improve the management effectiveness of each area. Examples of possible investments include strengthening the management committee, implement conservation agreements, conducting gender analyses, implement the Environmental and Social Management Framework (MGAS), among other.
67. Second, a tailor-made work plan with targets and a corresponding budget will be prepared for each protected area. Then, Profonanpe will sign agreements with the head of each NPA and SERNANP headquarters.
68. Third, the tailor-made investments will be implemented according to the agreed workplans. The resources allocated to each protected area will not be transferred to SERNANP, but administered by the PMU (e.g., contracts, acquisitions). On the years 1, 3 and 5 the GEF METT tool will be applied to measure progress.
69. In target area 2, SERNANP will implement a full-scale demonstration of the NDD approach in the Santuario Nacional Tabaconas-Namballe (SNTN). The pilot will aim to implement the NDD approach to build a conservation and sustainable development mosaic linking the SNTN and the surrounding protected areas of the SINANPE and other conservation modalities (Annex E). An NDD specialist will coordinate this work on-site and will provide day-to-day technical assistance and mentoring to the teams of the SNTN and the other pertinent conservation areas. The aim will be that, after three years work, the local teams of SNTN and the neighbouring conservation areas can sustain the NDD approach on their own.
70. The NDD specialist will be based on the premises of the SNTN, it is foreseen that SERNANP will provide working space and basic services (e.g., electricity, internet access, local transportation).
71. The Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer of the PMU will organise biannual meetings with the key stakeholders of this full-scale demonstration for self-assessment, to measure progress and to draw lessons on the process. It will be ensured that women, young and senior citizens participate in these meetings and that their views and contributions are heard and properly documented. The full-scale demonstration will be systematically documented, and the lessons (successes and failures) will be shared with key project actors (paragraph) and compiled into a learning document that will be widely disseminated (output 4.1.2).
72. The Communications Officer of the PMU will ensure media coverage of all the work and will ensure that key messages are channelled to the pertinent key audiences, through the appropriate channels.
73. Finally, the NDD specialist will provide, as pertinent, training and technical assistance and guidance on the NDD approach to all the project Local Coordinators, all the GORE teams that manage RCSs and all the managers of the target natural protected areas (Table 1 of Annex 14). It will be fostered that women and young persons are engaged into the training

and technical assistance activities. It is envisioned that young persons could embrace the NDD approach and contribute to its application in the CETN.

74. This full-scale demonstration will build upon the results and lessons of the pilot executed by SERNANP in the Reserva Comunal Tuntanain and will be a showcase for the entire country. An interesting innovation will be to mainstream the NDD approach into RCAs.

Output 2.1.2. Technical assistance and specific investments delivered to improve the management effectiveness of six Regional Conservation Areas (RCAs).

75. The project will invest GEF resources to improve the management effectiveness of six RCAs (Table 1 of Annex 14). Five of these areas are in the target area 2, while one is situated in the target area 4.
76. First, the Conservation Areas Officer will work with the field teams of the six RCAs, the pertinent GORE officers and with SERNANP headquarters to identify precise and strategic needs (e.g., technical assistance, small investments) to improve the management effectiveness of each area. Examples of possible investments include preparing the RCA management plan, strengthening RCA governance, developing a roadmap for gender mainstreaming in RCA, introducing conservation agreements, establishing buffer zones, introducing social and environmental safeguards, among other.
77. Second, a tailor-made work plan with targets and a corresponding budget will be prepared for each RCA. Then, Profonanpe will sign agreements with the pertinent GOREs.
78. Third, the tailor-made investments will be implemented according to the agreed workplans. The resources allocated to each RCA will not be transferred to the GORE, but administered by the PMU (e.g., contracts, acquisitions). On the years 1, 3 and 5 the GEF METT tool and the “activity-based effects methodology” (SERNANP, 2014) will be applied to measure progress.
79. Fourth, in the final year, the Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer will ensure that the experience with the RCAs will be compiled into a learning document that will be widely disseminated (output 4.1.2). The Communications Officer will ensure media coverage of all the work with the RCAs and will ensure that key messages from the lessons are channelled to key audiences.
80. Finally, in target area 2, the NDD specialist will provide technical assistance and support to the RCAs involved in the full-scale demonstration of the NDD approach (paragraph).

Output 2.1.3. Technical assistance and specific investments delivered to strengthen the management of 12 Private Conservation Area (PCAs).

81. The project will invest GEF resources to strength the management of 12 PCAs (Table 1 of Annex 14). Ten PCAs are in the target area 2, and one PCA, respectively, in the target areas 3 and 4.
82. First, the Conservation Areas Officer will work individually with the twelve PCA holders, the pertinent GORE officers and with SERNANP headquarters to identify precise and strategic needs (e.g., technical assistance, small infrastructure, investments) to improve the management of each area.
83. Second, a tailor-made work plan with targets and a corresponding budget will be prepared for each PCA. Then, Profonanpe will sign agreements with each PCA holder, the pertinent GORE and SERNANP will also be signatory parties on each agreement. The work plan will include training workshops for officials incorporating safeguards and cross-cutting approaches in the PCAs.
84. Third, the tailor-made investments will be implemented according to the agreed workplans. The resources allocated to each PCA will not be transferred to the PCA holder, but administered by the PMU (e.g., contracts, acquisitions). On year 1 a baseline situation analysis will be prepared, and key performance indicators will be agreed with each PCA holder. In the following years the annual report that the PCA holder submits to SERNANP will be used to measure progress. In addition, the GEF METT tool will be applied in years 1, 3 and 5.
85. Fourth, the Conservation Areas Officer together with the Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer will organise biannual meetings with the PCA holders for self-assessment, to measure progress and to draw lessons. SERNANP and the pertinent GORE will participate in these meetings. The GBFF project will promote that women and young persons from the PCAs participate in these meetings and that their views and contributions are heard and properly documented.
86. Fifth, in the years 2, 3 and 4, the Conservation Areas Officer together with the Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer will organise study visits to target areas 2, 3 and 4. The study visits will facilitate communication

and cross-fertilization of knowledge among PCA holders. The GBFF project will promote that women and young persons from the PCAs participate in these visits.

87. Sixth, in the final year, the Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer will ensure that the experience with the PCAs will be compiled into a learning document that will be widely disseminated (output 4.1.2). The Communications Officer will ensure media coverage of all the work with the PCAs and will ensure that key messages from the lessons are channelled to key audiences.
88. Finally, in target area 2, the NDD specialist will provide technical assistance and support to the PCAs involved in the full-scale demonstration of the NDD approach.

#### Outcome 2.2. Increased surface of protected areas in the CETN.

89. The purpose of this outcome is to contribute to Target 3 by increasing the area of protected areas by supporting the creation of a new natural protected area administered by SERNANP in the target area 2 (output 2.2.1) and three new RCAs (output 2.2.2).

##### Output 2.2.1. Proposal to create a new NPA near Laquipampa developed and submitted to the competent authority.

90. During project preparation it was found that there is an area of about 3,000 ha that belongs to SERNANP that is located close to the Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa (target area 2). The area has no management and so far, has been respected by the neighbours, but there is a risk that it could be invaded. The project will support SERNANP to undertake the process to create a new protected area of national administration.
91. First, it will be necessary that SERNANP assesses (i) the status of the site, (ii) its contribution to protect key biodiversity within the framework of the SINANPE Director Plan, and (iii) the more suitable management category.
92. Second, the project will support:
  - The establishment and operation of the Categorisation Commission formed by SERNANP, the pertinent local governments, the local communities and other pertinent national entities (e.g., MIDAGRI if pertinent). The operation of the Categorisation Commission will be led by SERNANP.
  - The preparation of the pertinent technical file that supports the creation of the new protected area. The preparation of the technical file will be contracted by the GBFF project based on the terms of reference and technical requirements established by SERNANP.
  - The meetings of the prior consultation process that will be led by SERNANP and will promote the presence of women.
93. The Conservation Areas Officer and the Local Coordinator of the target area 2 will coordinate these activities. As part of the project communication plan, the Communications Officer will ensure media coverage of all the work and will ensure that key messages are channelled to the pertinent key audiences.
94. It is expected that the SERNANP officers will undertake the necessary steps to (i) present the technical file to the SERNANP Board of Directors and MINAM for approval and (ii) formalise the NPA creation through a Supreme Decree approved by the Council of Ministers.

##### Output 2.2.2. Technical files for the declaration of three new RCAs submitted to the competent authority.

95. The project will support the initiatives of the Piura, Cajamarca and Amazonas GOREs and pertinent local groups to establish three new RCAs (Table 3 of Annex 14), following the procedure established by the existing regulations.
96. First, the Conservation Areas Officer will work with the pertinent officers of the GOREs and SERNANP (i) to assess the situation of each proposed RCA, (ii) to identify precise needs for the process of creating the RCAs, and (iii) to identify other entities and partners that support these processes.
97. Second, a joint workplan will be prepared and agreed with each GORE and SERNANP. The project will contribute with (i) travel support to facilitate technical assistance from SERNANP to the three GOREs, (ii) the preparation of the pertinent technical files and (iii) incorporation of the gender perspective in the technical file; (iv) the preparation of the provisional zoning of each proposed area.

98. Third, the GOREs will complete the required documents and submit the formal proposals to SERNANP. It is expected that SERNANP and MINAM will take the pertinent steps to create the new RCAs.
99. As part of the project communication plan, the Communications Officer will ensure media coverage of all the work and will ensure that key messages are channelled to the pertinent key audiences.

**Outcome 2.3. Increased area of Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures that contribute to ecological landscape connectivity.**

100. The purpose of this outcome is to support the process of recognition of OECMs to contribute to Target 3 of the GBF. The aim is that several sites comply with the pertinent requirements and criteria (Ministerial Resolution [339-2023-MINAM](#)) and are reported in the World Database on OECMs. For this, the project will (i) support the strengthening of 19 sites and afterwards the reporting process reported of those sites that comply with the [OECM criteria](#), and (ii) in parallel will encourage the establishment of new potential OECMs.

**Output 2.3.1. Technical assistance and operational support to improve potential OECM management and register them to the global database.**

101. During project preparation 19 sites under other modalities of area-based conservation were identified, 11 of them have conditions to be recognised as OECMs (Table 2 of Annex 14). By far, the largest is the Abanico de Pastaza Ramsar Site in Loreto. On the list there are three proposed ACAs, that might be created before project start.
102. On each project target area, a working group will be formed to coordinate the work with OECMs and restoration (outcome 2.5). Each target area working group will be formed by GORE, SERNANP and MINAM<sup>[16]</sup> officers and the pertinent Local Coordinator and will:
  - assess the situation of the 19 sites identified during project preparation,
103. support the process to strengthen potential OECMs, and
104. motivate the creation of new potential OECMs.
105. On each target area the working groups will undertake the following actions:
106. First, assess the situation of the sites (Table 2 of Annex 14) and their contribution to landscape conservation and the targets of the SINANPE Director Plan and the pertinent RCSs (outcome 1.1.2).
107. Second, hold meetings with the people managing each site to discuss their interest and perspective regarding recognising the site as an OECM and the specific support needs for strengthening the site management. This will include, where relevant, providing information on what OECMs are, the procedure for their recognition and available incentives.
108. Third, for those sites that will be interested in being recognised as an OECM, agree on a tailor-made improvement plan with targets and a corresponding budget. The GBFF project will provide targeted support to complete the requirements to be recognised as an OECM (e.g., instruments to evaluate management effectiveness, control and surveillance of the area). It is foreseen that the administrators of the sites will cover the rest of the budget with their own resources or with support from other entities. Profonanpe will sign agreements with the pertinent site administrators. As much as possible the agreements will be linked to conservation agreements. In parallel, the Local Coordinators will seek to build alliances with local actors and other entities to mobilise support for the sites and, as pertinent, integration into the networks of voluntary conservation initiatives (output 1.1.3).
109. Fourth, oversee the implementation of the agreed improvement plans. The GEF resources allocated to each site will not be transferred to the administrator, but managed by the PMU (e.g., contracts, acquisitions).
110. Fifth, for those sites that comply with the OECM criteria and are willing to be recognised as OECMs, the project will catalyse the preparation of the file to be submitted to MINAM. This will require reports from pertinent authorities like the GOREs or SERFOR.
111. It is foreseen that the site administrators will formally submit the documents and that MINAM will expedite the process to recognise the OECM and to include it into the world database.

112. All along this process:

- The Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer will ensure that the experience and lessons of each site is documented and shared.

113. The working groups will (i) identify sites that are key for landscape connectivity and that could be OECMs and (ii) catalyse support from various sources (e.g., GOREs, GOLOs, NGOs, other projects) to advance their management under other area-based conservation modalities,

- The Communications Officer will ensure media coverage of all the work and will ensure that key messages are channelled to the pertinent key audiences.

**Outcome 2.4. Strengthened territorial management capacities of IP communities contribute to biodiversity conservation and landscape connectivity.**

114. This outcome will focus on strengthening indigenous territorial governance through the preparation, adoption and implementation of Life Plans that can be articulated with government planning. The Life Plans to be supported will contribute to build the conservation and sustainable development mosaics from an area-based conservation approach (Figure 6).

115. Output 2.4.1 Technical assistance and specific investments delivered to strengthen the formulation and implementation of Life Plans of IP communities that contribute to landscape connectivity.

116. First, as part of the actions to strengthen the RCSs, the GOREs and SERNANP will work together with IP communities in priority areas, focusing on: (i) communities whose territories are critical for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem connectivity (i.e., to build the conservation and sustainable development mosaics), and (ii) communities that need support to strengthen their territorial management through the development or implementation of a Life Plan. Complementarily, it will be assessed whether these communities have or not a conservation agreement with an area of the SINANPE.

117. Second, each community will be approached by pertinent officers from the GORE and SERNANP to consult and validate their interest and willingness to establish a conservation agreement or to expand an existing one.

118. Third, SERNANP (for NPAs) or the GORE (for RCAs) will negotiate and sign conservation agreements to (i) support the development of Life Plans or (ii) to provide specific support to implement existing Life Plans. As part of the conservation agreements, the project will invest GEF resources to support the preparation of the Life Plans or the implementation of punctual elements of existing Life Plans. In parallel, the Local Coordinators will seek to build alliances with local actors, indigenous organisations, and other entities or projects (e.g., AIDESEP, Instituto del Bien Común) to mobilise support for the process like training or investments. It is foreseen that SERNANP, and the GOREs will do the same.

119. Fourth, implement the conservation agreements. In the case of preparation of Life Plans, the Safeguards Officer will oversee that the processes are participatory and include the perspectives of women and young persons. If the community already has a Life Plan in place, it will be reviewed and updated as necessary for its implementation rather than preparing from scratch. In the case of implementation of Life Plans, the project will fund specific agreed interventions (e.g., technical assistance, small equipment). In all cases, the GEF resources will be managed by the PMU (e.g., contracts, acquisitions).

120. Fifth, as pertinent, SERNANP or the GORE will oversee and assess the execution of the signed conservation agreements.

121. Finally, the project will promote that the GOREs formally recognise the Life Plans as part of their planning instruments.

122. All along this process:

- The Safeguards Officer will ensure that a culturally sensitive approach is applied in all cases and that pertinent indigenous organisations are adequately addressed and informed.
- The Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer will ensure that the experience and lessons of each community is documented and shared.
- The Communications Officer will ensure media coverage of all the work and will ensure that key messages are channelled to the pertinent key audiences.

123. Although these activities stem from the general interest of the stakeholders, they will be formally validated with them during the first months of the project



## Outcome 2.5. Increased surface under restoration practices to improve ecosystem connectivity along the CETN.

124. The purpose of this outcome is to contribute to strengthen ecological connectivity by supporting restoration interventions on key sites within the framework of conservation agreements. To achieve this the project will work on two fronts. On the one front, the project will support the identification of key restoration sites and next will provide initial funding to initiate restoration projects (output 2.5.1). On the other front, the project will collaborate with the IIRSA Norte Concessionaire to expand safe wildlife crossing measures along the road (output 2.5.2). GEF funding will be used exclusively for eligible activities aligned with the project's objectives such as biodiversity conservation (e.g., monitoring equipment, wildlife corridor pilots), or strengthening local capacities (e.g., university alliances for research), and it will not cover the obligations of the road developer.

Output 2.5.1. Technical assistance and operational support to restore key sites that strengthen landscape connectivity has been delivered.

125. The project aims to establish partnerships and secure funding for habitat restoration that promotes ecological connectivity and sustains various ecosystem services. The restoration approach will be defined depending on the extent of the degradation impact and the location of the degraded area and could include activities such as soil recovery or vegetation cover regeneration (e.g., agroforestry). In some cases, restoration efforts could focus on restoring natural habitats, a process that typically takes many years. To effectively determine the restoration needs of each area, the project will take into account the type of ecosystem, the level of degradation, and the land tenure of the areas involved. The land tenure situation will also include the recognition of traditional land use rights of local communities, as outlined in Peruvian law. These assessments will be conducted at the beginning of the project to ensure that restoration activities are aligned with both ecological needs and community rights.

126. First, the project will sponsor a geospatial analysis to identify priority sites for ecological restoration on each project target area. The analysis will be based on a set of criteria agreed on the target area working groups and will be in line with the priorities of ProREST (National Strategy for the Restoration of Degraded Forest Land and Ecosystems) and the SINANPE Director Plan. The inventory of priority restoration sites will be made available through the SINIA and other relevant platforms. It is foreseen that this information will support the updating of the regional biodiversity strategies, the preparation of the integrated wetlands management plans and other planning instruments (output 1.1.4).

127. Second, each target area working group will assess the feasibility of undertaking restoration work on the priority sites using a set of standardised criteria. The feasibility analysis will include the identification of (i) organisations that can provide long-term support to restoration initiatives and (ii) opportunities to include restoration activities into existing conservation agreements or to develop new ones. The possibility of involving support from the IIRSA Norte Concessionaire will be explored considering that they already invest in reforestation campaigns.

128. Third, the holders of the key sites for restoration (e.g., IP communities, farmers) will be approached by pertinent officers from the GORE and SERNANP to consult and validate their interest and willingness to establish a conservation agreement or to expand an existing one that includes initiating ecosystem restoration actions. In parallel, the Local Coordinators, SERNANP and the GOREs will foster those other entities (e.g., NGOs, universities) commit to provide long-term support to the restoration actions.

129. Fourth, as pertinent, SERNANP or the GORE will negotiate and sign conservation agreements that include initiating ecosystem restoration actions. As part of the conservation agreements, the project will invest GEF resources to provide goods or materials to initiate the active or passive restoration actions (e.g., wheelbarrows, plants, fencing). It is expected that other partners will provide complementary support.

130. Fifth, the ecological restoration actions will be initiated. As pertinent, SERNANP or the GORE will oversee and assess the advances and the execution of the conservation agreements.

131. All along this process:

- The Safeguards Officer will ensure that, in all cases, a culturally sensitive approach is applied and that the restoration actions adequately engage women and young persons.
- The Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer will ensure that the experience and lessons of each restoration initiative is documented and shared.
- The Communications Officer will ensure media coverage of all the work and will ensure that key messages are channelled to the pertinent key audiences.

Output 2.5.2. Safe wildlife crossing measures implemented on the IIRSA Norte road.

132. The IIRSA Norte Concessionaire has recently introduced the use of canopy bridges along the road. Until December 2024, a total of six canopy bridges had been installed in the San Martin and Amazonas departments. The project will provide practical technical assistance to foster that the concessionaire expands the use of measures to reduce the barrier effect along the road (i.e., increase road permeability, reduce wildlife mortality) (Clevenger & Huijser, 2011; Denneboom et al., 2021; Helldin, 2022; Rosell et al., 2023; Soanes et al., 2024).
133. First, a working group will be formed to lead this output. The working group will integrate technical delegates from MINAM, SERNANP, MTC (Ministry of Transport and Communications) and the IIRSA Norte Concessionaire. A specialist will be contracted to provide technical guidance.
134. Second, a field mission and desktop review will be organised to prepare a rapid assessment of the situation along the IIRSA Norte road to identify key issues, good practice measures that may be applicable to conditions of the road, and knowledge gaps. The rapid assessment will be made public to receive feedback and recommendations from specialists and interested parties and presented in a workshop. The final version and the workshop memoir will be made available through the SINIA and other relevant platforms.
135. Third, the working group will identify problematic sites along the road and will design trials to test measures. The implementation of the trials will be based upon a collaboration agreement between the project and the concessionaire. The project will contribute with technical assistance and supplies or minor equipment (e.g., camera traps). It is expected that local universities and wildlife specialists will contribute to monitoring and information analysis (e.g., research theses). All the trials will be monitored and evaluated. The results and the lessons will be presented in a workshop and published in formats for specialists, decision makers, and the general public. All along this process, the Communications Officer will ensure media coverage of all the work and will ensure that key messages are channelled to the pertinent key audiences.
136. The final goal will be that IIRSA Norte Concessionaire incorporate the use of measures to reduce the barrier effect along the road in its investment and operation plans. The project will explore various wildlife crossing solutions, including culverts for amphibians, which will be evaluated for their feasibility based on road conditions. However, any intervention must align with the concessionaire's contract terms, requiring assessment and approval by relevant authorities, including OSITRAN (Supervisory Body for Public Transport Infrastructure Investment) and MTC, ensuring regulatory compliance and feasibility.

### COMPONENT 3. DEVELOP BIO-BUSINESSES THAT SUPPORT THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CONSERVATION AREAS (BUDGET GEF: 1,908,114.13).

137. The purpose of this component is to develop bio-businesses linked to conservation agreements that include commitments to support the management of protected areas of the SINANPE. The results of this component will directly contribute to sustain area-based conservation and to advance the conservation and sustainable development mosaics. This component has a single outcome with five outputs and will be coordinated by a Business Development Officer of PMU.

Outcome 3.1. Strengthened bio-businesses of IPLCs support conservation areas.

138. During project preparation a rapid assessment of bio-businesses was undertaken in target areas 1 to 4<sup>[17]</sup><sup>17</sup>. A total of 80 bio-businesses were identified, most of them related to tourism (14 initiatives), handicrafts (12 initiatives) and honey (12 initiatives). Twenty-three bio-businesses were led by women (29% of all the businesses). It was found that there are businesses in various levels of development, from initiatives that need incubation (mostly located in target areas 1 and 2) to ongoing initiatives that are under production (mostly located in target areas 2 and 4). More detailed information can be found in Annex 18.
139. To achieve outcome 3.1, the project will undertake a detailed inventory of bio-businesses in the target areas (baseline assessment) (output 3.1.1). In parallel a toolbox for bio-business development will be prepared based on current experience and good practice (3.1.2). The toolbox will be used to support training and technical assistance to businesses,



mainly to those that need incubation (3.1.3). In the case of more developed businesses, the project will channel GEF funds through existing competitive mechanisms (e.g., “[Entrepreneurs by Nature](#)” a SERNANP contest) and will promote that the PROCOMPITE contests include actions to contribute to advance towards Target 3 of the GBF (outputs 3.1.4, 3.1.5 and 1.2.3).

Output 3.1.1. Inventory of priority bio-businesses that contribute to conservation objectives in the project target areas.

140. A specialised consultant will be hired to undertake a detailed assessment of the situation of the 80 bio-businesses identified during the PPG phase in the target areas 1 to 4. The analysis will include gender, intercultural and intergenerational aspects, and will consider promising novel products like cocoa production from native and centennial plants. The information will be used to classify and prioritise the bio-businesses. Therefore, the criteria to be used will be agreed together with technical delegates of MINAM and SERNANP before initiating the field work, that includes contribution to conservation objectives and area management.
141. The businesses will be classified into two categories 'incubation' and 'scaling up and acceleration' depending on their level of development and type of supported needed. The preliminary set of classification criteria prepared during the PPG will be revised and adjusted as pertinent.
142. The businesses will be prioritised according to their contribution to area-based conservation, to ecosystem connectivity, and to the development of the conservation and sustainable development mosaics. In order to have a variety of participants, the selection process will seek a balance of different groups among those selected. The prioritisation process will be done in a meeting with all delegates from the GOREs, MINAM and SERNANP. The aim will be to select 60 bio-businesses to be supported by the project, 20 in the incubation level and 40 in the scaling-up and acceleration level. Related to conflict of interest, to ensure fairness and transparency, a conflict-of-interest criterion will be applied in the selection process.

Output 3.1.2. Toolbox for the development of bio-businesses developed.

143. The purpose of the toolbox will be to support the entrepreneurs by providing easily accessible information about competitive funds, entities that can provide support and assistance, commerce platforms to announce and trade the products, and business templates and guidelines. The toolbox will be accessible through the platforms of the GOREs, the GOLOs, SERNANP, MINAM, PRODUCE and Profonanpe. MINAM has a dedicated [portal](#) for eco and bio-businesses and it is planning to consolidate all related work into a new platform (provisional name Madre Tierra).
144. Under the oversight of the Business Development Officer a company will be contracted to develop a web-based interactive portal to facilitate information to initiate, operate and consolidate a bio-business. A preliminary list of the information to be included is the following:
  - Guide, digital formats and manuals to prepare inventories of non-forest resources, including examples.
  - Digital formats for preparing resource management plans inside and outside of protected areas (NPAs, RCAs, PCAs).
  - Guides to prepare bio-business plans, situation analyses, identification of business opportunities, investment plan structure, cash flow analysis, and identification of main markets, among other.
  - Formats, templates and examples for preparing bio-business plans and financial analysis.
  - Virtual and interactive list of government programmes and services that support bio-business initiatives.
  - Virtual and interactive list of current public and private sources of financing that support bio-businesses.
  - Virtual and interactive list of commercial bank sources and financial products for bio-business ideas or initiatives.
  - Analysis and list of key companies demanding products from biodiversity (includes the B2B and B2C models). The list must include emails, websites, social networks and contact information, as pertinent.
  - Guide to incorporating a gender perspective into biobusinesses: benefits and practical examples
  - Guide to access tax and financial benefits for bio-businesses.
145. The toolbox will be launched during year 2 of project implementation. It will be accessible through web browsers using computers or mobile devices. Afterwards the toolbox will be updated yearly, the information about funding opportunities and contests will be updated monthly. The Communications Officer and Safeguards Officer will ensure

that the documents and contents have gender, intercultural and intergenerational sensitivity and that are accessible to the entrepreneurs of the project target area.

146. The project will sponsor the development of the toolbox, its launching and initial operation during year 2, and its update on years 3 and 4. Since its launch the platform will be operated by MINAM personnel and starting on year 5, the toolbox will be fully operated, maintained and managed by MINAM. All along the project execution, as part of the communications plan, the Communications Officer will ensure media coverage to promote the use of the toolbox and that key messages are channelled to the pertinent key audiences.

Output 3.1.3. Training, technical assistance and specific investments delivered to support the incubation of priority bio-businesses by IPLCs.

147. The project will invest in providing tailor-made support to the prioritised bio-business in the incubation category (output 3.1.1). The incubation support will be provided by a local partner that will be contracted by the project. The support to each bio-business will be provided within the framework of a conservation agreement to be signed between the entrepreneur and SERNANP (in the case of NPAs of national administration) or the GORE (in the case of RCAs), as pertinent. Support will involve community participation, respect for cultural practices, and adherence to social and environmental safeguards; through co-designed conservation agreements or other instruments that foster shared commitments to conservation, sustainable development, and equitable benefits.
148. The first step will be to identify, select and contract local partners that can provide support to the bio-businesses in target areas. The partners must have the capacity to provide tailor-made training, technical assistance and mentoring to each bio-business (e.g., formalisation, business plan, accounting, business organisation). A key element will be that the support must be based on gender, intercultural and intergenerational approaches.
149. Then, the local partner will assess the needs of each bio-business to be supported and will prepare a tailor-made incubation plan. In parallel, SERNANP or the GORE will sign a conservation agreement with each entrepreneur which will include the support to be provided by the local partner.
150. The first step of the incubation process will be to register the bio-businesses in MINAM's catalogue of eco and bio-businesses. Afterwards, the local partners will implement the pertinent incubation plans. A key element will be to guide and train the entrepreneurs to access the various funding sources and incentives available like AGROIDEAS, PROCOMPITE, PROINNOVATE, SERNANP's PROCOCODES, AGROBANCO, NESsT, among others. The local partners must systematically document the process and lessons and ensure media coverage of the work.
151. The Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer will organise yearly meetings of the entrepreneurs for self-assessment and to exchange experience and lessons and in the final year will prepare a document that systematise the project lessons.

Output 3.1.4. Technical assistance delivered to priority ongoing bio-businesses to access competitive funds.

152. The project will invest in providing support to accelerate the prioritised bio-business in the 'scaling up and acceleration' category (output 3.1.1). The acceleration support will be provided by a local partner that will be contracted by the project. The support to each bio-business will be provided within the framework of a conservation agreement to be signed between the entrepreneur and SERNANP (in the case of NPAs of national administration) or the GORE (in the case of RCAs), as pertinent.
153. The first step will be to identify, select and contract local partners that can provide support to the bio-businesses in target areas. The partners must have the capacity to provide hands-on technical assistance and mentoring to each bio-business (e.g., increase profit margin, access new markets, develop new products). A key element will be that the support must be based on gender, intercultural and intergenerational approaches.
154. Then, the local partner will assess the needs of each bio-business to be supported and will prepare a tailor-made acceleration plan. In parallel, SERNANP or the GORE will sign a conservation agreement or consider an equivalent instrument with each entrepreneur which will include the support to be provided by the local partner.
155. The first step of the acceleration process will be to register the bio-businesses in MINAM's catalogue of eco and bio-businesses. Afterwards, the local partners will implement the pertinent acceleration plans to improve the condition of the business and to have the conditions necessary to access reimbursable or non-reimbursable financing. It is foreseen that at least 50% of the accelerated bio-businesses access funding from different sources like AGROIDEAS, PROCOMPITE, FONDOEMPLEO and private banks. Also, it is expected that these businesses will submit proposal to the competitive

funds to be supported by the GBFF project (output 3.1.5). The local partners must systematically document the process and lessons and ensure media coverage of the work.

156. The Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer will organise yearly meetings of the entrepreneurs for self-assessment and to exchange experience and lessons and in the final year will prepare a document that systematise the project lessons.

Output 3.1.5. Investment in bio-businesses delivered through competitive funds.

157. GEF resources will be invested in providing non-reimbursable funding to bio-businesses in the project target areas. The funds will be channelled through the competitive mechanisms that manages Profonanpe ("[Entrepreneurs by Nature](#)" or "[Financial Facility for the Amazon Eco Bio-Biobusiness](#)"). The target is to provide funding for 20 early development bio-businesses (incubation phase) (USD14,000 per business) and 40 ongoing businesses (acceleration phase) (USD20,000 per business). The competitive funds will aim to support businesses linked to conservation agreements that contribute to area-based conservation and to advance the conservation and sustainable development mosaics.
158. First, MINAM and SERNANP will decide which channel to use for the competitive funds, either "[Entrepreneurs by Nature](#)" or "[Financial Facility for the Amazon Eco Bio-Biobusiness](#)", or both.
159. Second, the rules for the contests will be prepared based upon previous experience and lessons and endorsed by MINAM and SERNANP. The Conservation Areas Officer and the Safeguards Officer will ensure that rules and selection criteria of the competitive fund incorporate gender, intercultural and intergenerational considerations and prioritise value chains and bio-businesses that contribute to Target 3 of the GBF. As an affirmative action, the bio-businesses led by women, young persons or indigenous communities will have more weight.
160. Third, Profonanpe will manage the contests and the grants (promotion, call for proposals, assessment against pre-set, weighted and published criteria, sign contract, give award, monitor and evaluate, close out the contract). MINAM and SERNANP will be part of the review and selection committee. It is planned to have two calls for proposals on the years 3 and 4.
161. Finally, Profonanpe will prepare a report with the results and lessons from the process and recommendations for future interventions.

#### **COMPONENT 4. ENCOURAGE LOCAL POPULATION AND DECISION-MAKERS TO SHARE AND LEARN ABOUT AREA-BASED CONSERVATION (BUDGET GEF: 608,440.65).**

162. This component will contribute to increase awareness about the value of area-based conservation for sustainable development and to facilitate that the project is implemented based in solid information about advances and learning.

Outcome 4.1. Increased knowledge sharing contributes to biodiversity conservation.

163. This outcome will be achieved through the implementation of two cross-cutting instruments: (i) the communication plan, and (ii) the knowledge management plan. The key actions of these plans have already been mainstreamed into the other project components. Nonetheless, it is expected that at project start these plans will be organised to comply with the initial situation.

Output 4.1.1. Project communication plan implemented.

164. At project start the Communications Officer will undertake three tasks: (i) to establish an inter-institutional communications working group, (ii) the preparation of a communication baseline diagnosis, and (iii) the preparation of the communication plan and (iv) developing a checklist for incorporating gender and intercultural approaches into communications and knowledge management materials.
165. First, at project start, the Communications Officer will establish a "communications working group" with the communication officers of the project partners (e.g., SERNANP, GOREs). It will be key to include the IIRSA Norte Concessionaire to link the communication work of the project with their communication and education programmes.

Each entity will designate a delegate that will integrate the working group and that will be the channel for the flow of information and communication materials. This workgroup will prepare and agree:

- annual work plans that will be jointly implemented and evaluated, and
- protocols and procedures for collaboration and joint actions.

166. The Communications Officer will prepare press materials and news, but their dissemination will be done through the channels and social networks of the project partners (e.g., YouTube, Instagram, Facebook). These channels will be the main means to conduct the messages of the awareness raising and knowledge transfer actions.

167. Second, a baseline communications diagnosis will be prepared (baseline for outcome indicator 17, Annex C). This will include (i) a baseline assessment of awareness about key issues (e.g., the value of natural protected areas and landscape integrated management, GBF Target 3) in target audiences, and (ii) a survey of the preferred communication channels and media of the project target groups in the five target areas.

168. Third, the Communication Officer will prepare a detailed communication plan. The purpose of this plan will be to transmit vital information about the project throughout its implementation. The plan will focus on the key stakeholders and the project beneficiaries (Annexes 12 and 16). In general terms, it will include: (a) actions for wide dissemination of core ideas and knowledge, (b) actions to foster stakeholder engagement and intersectoral and multi-level constructive dialogue and collaboration, and c) guidelines for mainstreaming a gender perspective. The project communication plan will be analysed with the members of communications working group, and it will be executed through annual joint work plans. At the end of each year, the communications working group will evaluate achievements and performance of the project communication plan and it will make relevant adjustments.

169. Finally, the Communication Officer will prepare, in collaboration with the Safeguards Officer, four guidelines about:

- Organisation of sustainable meetings and events.
- Behaviour and use of inclusive and gender-sensitive language.
- Culturally sensitive behaviour and language.
- Organisation of inclusive meetings and events.

The guidelines will be agreed with the partners and implemented in all project actions.

170. The implementation of the communication plan will include in general terms:

171. Initial half-day workshops on each of the five project target areas to introduce the project, present the operation arrangements and actively engage local stakeholders (e.g., IPLCs, administrators of private conservation areas, local NGOs) in co-designing the project activities. The workshops will be presided by MINAM and the pertinent GOREs. The initial workshops will be held after the Inception Workshop (output 5.1.1).

172. Meetings of the communications working group to assess progress, coordinate actions and prepare the annual workplan.

173. The creation of communication materials (publications, radio or video spots) and the implementation of targeted information campaigns and events (e.g., workshops, initiation workshops and closing events).

174. The development and management, as pertinent, of a project website according to the requirements of the GEF and the agreements made among the WWF, MINAM and Profonanpe. If necessary, accounts will be created and maintained in virtual platforms and social networking sites (e.g., Facebook, YouTube, Instagram) that are accessible to the target audiences of the project. However, the priority will be that information flows through the channels and networks of Profonanpe and the project partners.

175. The monitoring and evaluation of the communication plan.

#### Output 4.1.2. Project knowledge management plan implemented.

176. The Knowledge Management Plan is cross-cutting and aims to systematically document and share the project experience and lessons. The project design includes a range of knowledge management actions that have been mainstreamed along the project components. However, it is planned that at project start the Knowledge Management and Learning Officer will prepare a detailed knowledge management plan and coordinate its implementation afterwards.

177. The main elements of the work to document and share lessons and experience are outlined in Annex 8 and Annex 7 and will be explained in the following paragraphs:
178. First, during the third quarter of project implementation, the Knowledge Management and Learning Officer will prepare the project knowledge management plan in collaboration with the knowledge management units of MINAM and SERNANP. The purpose of this plan will be to capture project knowledge, transfer it to pertinent key stakeholders and to make it available to interested parties. The knowledge management plan will have synergies with (i) the communication plan (output 4.1.1), (ii) the gender action plan (Annex 17), and (iii) the stakeholder engagement plan – SEP (Annex 16). The knowledge management plan will include, as pertinent, provisions for (i) mapping the current knowledge of pertinent subjects (e.g., connectivity corridors, biodiversity-friendly cocoa farming), (ii) integrating key stakeholders (e.g., IP communities, farmers, local organisations, academia) into knowledge sharing practices, and (iii) promoting the use of scientific, traditional and local knowledge. As part of the Knowledge Management plan, provisions will be included for national and regional government focal points, members of the PMU, and other relevant project stakeholders to participate in learning and knowledge management events of the GEF funded Greening Transportation Infrastructure Development (GRID) Integrated Program. The participation of the project in the GRID Program Knowledge Management and Learning events will help generate awareness and knowledge about transport infrastructure impacts in biodiversity and options for their avoidance and mitigation in the project landscape.
179. Second, in line with the knowledge management plan, the Knowledge Management and Learning Officer will establish methods, procedures and instruments for the project team to systematically document the experience of the project and finally prepare documents that present the project learning, and consider social, environmental, and gender safeguards.
180. Third, the Knowledge Management and Learning Officer will train the project team and the project partners on the application of the methods, procedures and instruments to document experience and lessons. Along project implementation, the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer with the Knowledge Management and Learning Officer will provide practical guidance to the project team and the project partners so that they can adequately document experiences, good practices and lessons. The Safeguards Officer will ensure that these actions capture social, gender and intergenerational aspects.
181. Fourth, the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and the Knowledge Management and Learning Officer will organise annual meetings of the project partners for self-reflection and to identify and document positive and negative experiences and learning. The reports of these meetings will be systematised and presented to the Project Board. Key findings will be informed in the annual reports to the GEF.
182. Fifth, all the members of the PMU will ensure that all the documents (e.g., technical reports, policy briefs) are made available to the public. Particular attention will be given to make the information available through the SINIA portal and the Regional Environmental Information Systems of the GOREs, and other relevant platforms.
183. Sixth, at the beginning of the final year, it is expected to prepare five documents that systematise the project experience (project lessons documents). These documents will have a dissemination format (e.g., visually appealing, plain language) to be accessible to a broad audience. Each document (i) will be in Spanish with extended summaries in the languages of the Indigenous Peoples that live in the project target areas, and (ii) will be in high-quality PDF format to be downloaded from the web.
184. Finally, for project closure, a memoir that summarise the project experience will be prepared in a simple and very graphic format. The memoir will have executive summaries in the languages of the Indigenous Peoples and will be distributed mainly in PDF format through electronic means. The memoir will be presented and distributed in the project closure events to be held on each project target area. In the closure events the project partners will present the experience, achievements and lessons of the project.

## **COMPONENT 5: MONITORING AND EVALUATION (BUDGET GEF 264,263.00)**

**Outcome 5.1. Efficient decision making and adaptive project management based on a robust monitoring and evaluation system.**

**Output 5.1.1 Project monitoring and evaluation system implemented.**

185. The project management unit will monitor the GEF core indicators and the project indicators of the results framework to assess progress and the achievement of the mid-term and end-of-project targets. The Monitoring and Evaluation Officer will be responsible for the implementation of the M&E plan. This person will ensure that the project activities are meticulously monitored and assessed applying the GEF monitoring and evaluation policy. This output has several actions that are described in the following paragraphs.

## **Inception Workshop and Report**

186. An inception workshop will be held within two months from the first disbursement date. Before this event it will be necessary that the members of the Project Board had been formally designated, and that the Project Manager has been contracted. If needed, the M&E plan will be adjusted based on the outcomes of inception workshop.

187. The aim of the Inception Workshop will be to:

- Familiarise key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualised that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalise the M&E budget, identify pertinent national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E, discuss the role of the GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP) and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including safeguard requirements, project grievance mechanisms, gender strategy, stakeholder engagement strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalise the first-year annual work plan. Finalise the terms of reference of the Project Board.
- Formally launch the project.

## **Annual GEF Project Implementation Review**

188. Annual GEF project implementation reports (PIR) will be prepared by the Project Manager based on the outcomes of project monitoring. The PIR will cover the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year). These reports will include the status of the GEF Core Indicators, and the project indicators established in the results framework (Annex C). as well as a progress in terms of gender, communications, knowledge management, risks, delivery and financial planning. The PIR will be revised by WWF Peru country office and cleared by the WWF GEF unit before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board.

## **Reports of Board Meetings**

189. The Project Board will hold regular meetings to review project performance based on monitoring and evaluation reports like the PIR, the Mid-term Review, and the Terminal Evaluation, among others. It is foreseen that the Project Board will meet at least once per year in the project target areas.

## **Monitoring of GEF core Indicators, Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and the ESSF.**

190. Monitoring will be conducted for the GEF Core Indicators, the Gender Action Plan, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and the Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) to ensure effective implementation and track progress towards achieving the project's objectives.

191. As part of the project's baseline measurement for both GEF and project-specific indicators, a review will be conducted at the beginning of the project to assess the integration of the GBF monitoring framework indicators where applicable.



192. The GEF Core Indicators will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to the Mid-Term Review (MTR) and the Terminal Evaluation (TE). Note that the project team is responsible for updating the core indicators status. The updated monitoring data must be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the [GEF](#) guidelines.

#### Independent mid-term review.

193. An independent Mid-Term Review (MTR) will be completed by the mid-point of the project. The purpose of this examination will be to identify challenges and outline corrective actions to ensure that the project is on track to achieve maximum results by its completion. The MTR will be prepared during the third year of project implementation and will serve as an opportunity for learning. The key findings and lessons from the mid-term review will be presented to the Project Board and shared to all project partners.

194. The terms of reference, the MTR process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance of the GEF Evaluation Policy and the WWF Evaluation Guidelines.

195. The MTR includes focus groups and interviews with women involved in the project. For the implementation, care spaces, reimbursement of tickets and schedules that allow the participation of women are considered.

196. The MTR will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that WWF will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organisations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be reviewed. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the MTR process.

#### Independent terminal evaluation.

197. An independent Terminal Evaluation will be completed in the final year before the operational project closure. The purpose of the TE will be to assess and document the project results, to synthesize lessons and to promote accountability and transparency. The TE report will be presented to the Project Board and shared with all the project partners.

198. The TE will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance of the GEF Evaluation Policy and the WWF Evaluation Guidelines.

199. The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that WWF will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organisations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS NCE.

#### Incremental

#### Cost

200. The baseline situation is that the biodiversity of the area of influence of the CETN is being lost by a range of anthropogenic causes related to human development. The CETN crosses areas of biodiversity of global importance and Indigenous Peoples territories and is and will continue to be influenced by the development and operation of the IIRSA Northern Amazon Multimodal Axis.

201. GEF resources will be crucial to protect high conservation value sites and to accelerate the development of an integrated landscape approach that integrates conservation and human well-being in particular of IPLCs on the basis of strong territorial governance. In general, the GEF funding will facilitate to advance Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in northern Peru. The incremental resources will facilitate (i) mainstreaming the new core approach of the SINANPE Director Plan into the CETN and to implement a full-scale demonstration in one of the target areas, (ii) strengthening a whole-of-government approach to landscape management and territorial governance, (iii) integrating indigenous communities Life Plans into territorial management and (iv) exploring novel financial mechanisms

to sustain biodiversity conservation, the management of indigenous and local communities territories and the development of local sustainable biodiversity-based production businesses. Table 3 summarises incremental value of the present project.

**Table 3. Summary of incremental value and global environmental benefits.**

Component	Baseline ("business as usual") scenario	Alternative Scenario (with GEF project)	Global Environmental Benefits
Component 1: Improve the enabling conditions for area-based conservation in the CETN.	Regional conservation management will continue to focus on RCAs and will not combine PCAs, other forms of conservation and the territories of IPLCs The protected areas and other forms of conservation will continue to operate with limited coordination and complementarity. Conservation areas will continue to face budgetary limitations that reduce effective management and synergies with surrounding areas.	The GOREs implement an integrated approach to regional conservation and territorial governance that is in line with the updated SINANPE Director Plan, the ENDB to 2050 and the Wetlands Law. The GOREs and GOLOs access available funding sources to finance conservation efforts. Novel financial mechanisms are explored.	Better management of RCSs in areas of high conservation value such as the northern marine-coastal zone, the Andes and Amazonia.
Component 2: Strengthen area-based conservation to achieve Target 3 in the CETN.	Conservation and restoration actions will continue to be isolated and inefficient due to the lack of a landscape approach. Regional planning instruments will continue to except the customary management of indigenous territories. The advance of other forms of conservation and the recognition of OECMs in the CETN will continue to be slow.	An integrated approach to build conservation and sustainable development mosaics is under implementation in the CETN. Therefore, there are improved collaboration and synergies among protected areas, other conservation forms, indigenous and local communities, and production initiatives that conserve biodiversity. Life Plans are integrated into the landscape approach and are recognised by the GOREs as part of their territorial planning framework. Improved management of the protected areas and enhanced synergies with local communities. Other conservation forms are potentiated and the recognition of OECMs is accelerated.	590,836 ha of protected areas with improved management. 67,579 ha of protected areas created. 3,939,913.6 ha of other conservation forms supported. 1,000 ha of key sites that strengthen landscape connectivity under restoration.
Component 3: Develop bio-businesses that support the management of the conservation areas.	The development of bio-businesses would remain limited, leaving IPLCs without sufficient economic incentives to engage in conservation. This would perpetuate unsustainable practices and reduce the potential for integrating biodiversity conservation with local development.	The bio-businesses led by IPLCs that support area-based conservation and ecosystem connectivity are potentiated. These bio-businesses have capacities to sustain their growth.	Improved livelihoods for IPLCs, reduced pressure on natural resources, and enhanced conservation outcomes through economically viable activities that align with biodiversity objectives.
Component 4: Encourage local population and decision-makers to share and learn about area-based conservation	The contribution of conservation areas to human wellbeing will continue to be inconspicuous.	The key stakeholders and the population of the CETN will be more aware of the contribution of conservation areas to their livelihoods and will have access to information and knowledge that could support their decision-making processes.	Increased community involvement in conservation, improved adaptive management practices, and strengthened understanding of the value and benefits of biodiversity protection.

**202. The project will contribute to the following Global Environmental Benefits:**

**203. Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (hectare):** The project will improve the management and conservation of a total of 23 terrestrial protected areas, of which five are administered by SERNANP,

six are administered by regional governments, and 12 are privately administered. In addition, the project will foster the creation of a new national protected area of national administration (ca., 3,000 ha) and three new protected areas administered by GOREs (64,579 ha).

- 204. Marine protected areas created or under improved management: The project will contribute to improve the management of the recently created Reserva Nacional Mar de Grau.
- 205. Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare): The project will support initiating restoration initiatives in 1,000 ha of sites that are key to improve ecosystem connectivity. The restoration initiatives will be linked to conservation agreements to secure long-term support.
- 206. Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare): The project will support 19 sites under other forms of conservation. Eleven of these sites have conditions to be recognised as OECMs and reported in the world database (3,939,913.6 ha).

Gender equality and Women's empowerment

- 207. The Gender Analysis and the Gender Action Plan (GAP) are in Annex F.d and Annex F.e, respectively. To ensure the proper incorporation of the gender approach as well as the implementation of the plan, there will be (i) a Safeguards Officer within the PMU, (ii) periodic awareness raising and training sessions of the members of the PMU and project partners will be held, (iii) constant technical assistance and guidance on gender aspects and the implementation of the Gender Action Plan, and (iv) monitoring of project progress and its contribution to close gender gaps.
- 208. Peru has international and regional commitments for the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment. Peru is signatory and have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), is signatory of the Declaration and Beijing Action Plan (1995), as well as the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women Convention of Belém do Pará (1994). Additionally, international commitments have been signed to address environmental and gender issues, such as the Paris Agreement (2015) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).
- 209. The Peruvian Constitution (articles 26 and 191) expresses the mandate that there should be no discrimination based on gender and race. Law 28983 on equal opportunities for women and men aims to guarantee men and women equality, dignity, and autonomy in the exercise of their rights. The National Gender Equality Policy (Supreme Decree 008-2019-MIMP) states that discrimination structural violence against women is based on a set of discriminatory sociocultural patterns—which privilege the masculine over the feminine—reinforcing the unequal assignment of productive roles to men and reproductive rights to women. This document establishes, as a guideline, to increase access and control of the resources natural, productive and assets of the women.
- 210. The Supreme Decree 005-2017-MIMP established a mechanism for gender equality in the entities of the national and regional governments for closing gender gaps on participation and representation. The Regional Governments of Amazonas, Cajamarca, Piura, Lambayeque and San Martin, based on the Organic Law of Regional Governments (Law 27867), have ordinances for the implementation of regional councils and plans to protect the rights of women and implement concrete actions for their participation and development.
- 211. In terms of government institutions, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) works to turn Peru into a country without discrimination and with equal opportunities. Its mission is to design and execute policies in favour of women and other vulnerable sectors, guaranteeing their rights and a life free of violence, as well as to follow up and report actions of gender equality integration in state institutions.
- 212. Peru has a historical gender inequality gap that intersects with its vulnerabilities to climate change and biodiversity loss. At the national level, it can be seen that the Gender Inequality Index (GII) measured by UNDP has not had major changes since 2019, this index is 0.380, which places the country in 90th place in the ranking of 170 countries. On the other hand, the Environment and Gender Index for Peru (EGI), an instrument developed by the IUCN to monitor gender equality and the empowerment of women in the field of the environment, shows that Peru is ranked 26th (in a ranking of 73 countries) classifying itself as a moderate performer with respect to gender and environmental issues. The gender analysis makes a further explanation of the Gender Inequality Index, gender conditions for the project implementation, and gender related national policies and regulations.

213. The gender analysis found that:

- The project target areas (Figure 3) cover the departments of Piura, Cajamarca, Lambayeque, Amazonas, San Martín and Loreto, which have a wide cultural diversity, ecosystem services and access to livelihoods. However, they have in common that all these areas have a percentage of women greater than 40% who have reported having been victims of violence by their husband or partner, with San Martín being the department with the highest percentage, reaching 54.7%.
- Gender wage gaps in Peru are wide, with men earning an average of S/ 1,898 and women S/ 1,420, a difference of 25%. Looking at the regions, in Amazonas, Cajamarca, Lambayeque, Loreto and Piura, male labour income exceeds that of women in 25.4%, 42.1%, 31.4%, 10.7% and 36.3%, respectively.
- These data need to be supplemented with data on unpaid domestic care work, which in all geographic areas of the country shows that women worked more hours than men, with the workload being greater for women in rural areas and for women living in the jungle, who worked on average more than 11 hours than men.:

214. The Gender Action Plan (Annex F.e) delineates 11 gender specific strategies to be executed during project implementation, among which are the following:

- The project's management and coordination structures will ensure equitable participation of women and men. Additionally, a project focal point will be designated to address, implement, monitor, and report on the gender action plan.
- Project activities will initially aim for 50% participation of women and 50% participation of men. Spaces exclusively for women will also be created when appropriate.
- Under Component 3, efforts will be made to ensure that mothers or women who are heads of households are not excluded. Childcare spaces will be arranged for their minor children as needed.
- A gender-sensitive budget will be ensured, providing sufficient institutional capacity to implement gender-focused activities, monitor and evaluate outcomes, and communicate gender-related aspects within the project's framework. The financial report will highlight the portion of the budget that has contributed to gender inclusion.
- At the project's start and annually thereafter, staff will receive training on the project's specific gender dimensions to enhance understanding and capacity for integrating a gender approach into implementation.
- The project's communication and outreach activities will ensure that both women and men have equitable access to information, considering modes, languages, formats, and communication channels for effective participation.
- Project activities will be made accessible to women by addressing potential barriers to their participation (e.g., location, schedule, transportation, lack of transportation budget, domestic responsibilities, and coordination with male family members when necessary).
- Existing women's spaces and those led by women or promoting parity in decision-making/representation will be strengthened to enhance women's engagement in project activities.
- Gender, ethnic self-identification, and age-disaggregated data will be collected during implementation, monitoring, and reporting of project activities.
- In training and capacity-building spaces planned by the project, methodologies and content will be reviewed to ensure that examples and images do not reinforce gender stereotypes.
  - Mechanisms and protocols will be developed to prevent and address cases of gender-based violence among project staff and in the implementation territories.:

215. The Safeguards Officer will be responsible for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan. This person will provide technical support and guidance during project implementation.

## Stakeholder Engagement

216. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) together with the stakeholder analysis are in Annex F.c. The project will have a Safeguards Officer who will support the PMU in implementing the SEP.

217. A stakeholder analysis has been carried out during the project preparation phase. This analysis focused on the most relevant actors who participated in the consultation and meeting process. This process involved representatives from public, private and civil organisations among others. In line with this, a total of 386 people participated (213 women and 173 men).

218. During the public participation phase, a stakeholder consultation and participation strategy was implemented, involving a total of 46 meetings (Table 4). Thus, the public participation phase of the project was carried out with the participation of government entities, the private sector, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders, particularly those who will be directly involved in the implementation of the project activities. The reports of all meetings are systematised in the Appendix 2 of Annex F.c, which details the number of meetings, the number of people, organisations and institutions consulted, the aspects addressed, the contributions and suggestions to the project design.

**Table 4. Number of persons who participated in the meetings and workshops during the project preparation phase.**

Number of Meetings and workshops	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Number of persons	Representatives of institutions and organisations
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
46	11	13	35	58	125	79	42	23	386	102
	24		93		204		65			

219. The stakeholder consultation and participation strategy for the PPG phase was implemented in four phases: During the first stage an initial meeting was held, this meeting focused on establishing a common understanding of the objectives and requirements of the GBFF project in the CETN and the project components were discussed. The phase 2 focused on identifying common interests for co-design of the project. In this phase there were eight in person and virtual meetings in which 93 persons participated (35 women and 58 men). The phase 3 focused on identifying and integrating the perspectives and recommendations from the range of stakeholder. In this phase there were 33 meetings in which 204 persons participated (125 men and 79 women). Finally, phase 4 focused on validating the proposed project intervention and obtaining feed-back and recommendations for the project document. Four local workshops were held in which 65 persons participated (42 men and 23 women).

220. Some of the actions recommended by the stakeholder engagement plan include:

221. There will be a person who will support the PMU by providing technical assistance and guidance for the implementation of the SEP and other social and environmental safeguards tools. In addition, this person (i.e., the Safeguards Officer) together with the Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer will monitor and evaluate the progress of the SEP and will record the number of direct project beneficiaries (Annex 12).

222. The formal participation of the project stakeholders will start with the Inception Workshop and the five Initiation Workshops on each of the project target areas (output 5.1.1). On each of these workshops the stakeholders will receive detailed information about the project and the tools that the project has to ensure the involvement of stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, women and young persons. In addition, at these meetings the project partners and stakeholders should (i) confirm their contributions and participation in the implementation of the project and (ii) agree on the coordination and collaboration mechanisms for each outcome. Furthermore, during project implementation there will be annual self-reflection workshops (output 4.1.2). These workshops will aim to identify lessons and to agree on corrective measures to contribute to future decision making. Finally, a project closing event will be held on each target area where the information generated during project implementation and the lessons learned will be presented to the local stakeholders (output 4.1.2).

223. The project governance structure will contribute to engage key stakeholders. The Project Steering Committee will include the participation of representatives of the six GORES that will be part of the project. The Technical Project Committee will be the multilateral advisory team in which representatives of project partners and key stakeholder will participate. It is foreseen that indigenous organisations will be invited to contribute to the TPC (e.g., CODEPISAM, FECONARIN, ORPIAN, CORPI, ORDEPIA).

a. The SEP, GAP, Communication Plan, and Knowledge Management Plan must work together to ensure a gender equality, intercultural, intergenerational and inclusive approach.

224. Four barriers to stakeholder engagement were identified during the project preparation phase (5). Therefore, specific mitigation measures were developed and mainstreamed into the project design.

**Table 5. Barriers to stakeholder engagement and mitigation measures.**

<p>1. Time availability. Public institutions will have to give up other activities to participate in the activities and events of the project.</p> <p>Members of public institutions that may be part of the project implementation have high work demands in their functions. Therefore, it should be ensured that all meetings/workshops are planned and managed efficiently, with a clear agenda, specific objectives/outcomes and considering the needs and time constraints of the participants.</p> <p>Other mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Start planning one month in advance.</li> <li>▪ Efficient use of time according to context.</li> <li>▪ Flexibility in adjusting timetables (considering the working times of men and women).</li> <li>▪ Prepare aide memoirs of meetings.</li> <li>▪ Consider decentralised meetings, the PMU team should be the one that moves to the places where the meetings will take place, this will ensure a higher attendance of people.</li> </ul>
<p>2. Communication in meetings and working groups.</p> <p>Encourage the use of clear and inclusive language and graphic communication during trainings, meetings and information dissemination mechanisms (this must be clearly stated in project communication strategy). Complement group meetings with face-to-face meetings. Ensure that facilitators and trainers have the capacity to integrate the views of all participants. Other mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Simplification of technical language into colloquial language</li> <li>▪ Cultural appropriateness of the technical concepts (local examples)</li> <li>▪ Graphic, visual and audiovisual material. Many of the actors are Indigenous Peoples, so oral communication in the local language is very important.</li> <li>▪ Facilitators and trainers must be trained in advance and must have a good understanding of the concepts to ensure their transmission.</li> <li>▪ Have local interpreters or translators to ensure understanding in the different languages and/or indigenous languages.</li> <li>▪ Promote the participation and encourage the participation of women and young persons in decision-making spaces.</li> </ul>
<p>3. Communication and inclusive participation in gender issues</p> <p>Implement the project gender indicators and actions that are defined in the Gender Action Plan as part of the implementation of positive actions to facilitate gender-balanced participation. Use gender-inclusive language in all project documents and communications (this must be clearly stated in project communication strategy). Register and follow up information by sex and age about participation in meetings and workshops.</p> <p>Other mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote a percentage of women's participation</li> <li>▪ Monitor participation gaps to adopt specific measures after each meeting or workshop.</li> <li>▪ Promote safe spaces for women, consider care spaces for children, as well as the logistics and budget necessary to ensure their participation.</li> </ul>
<p>4. Cultural and Political Differences</p> <p>Identify cultural issues in advance and take steps to accommodate special requirements (e.g. food, school materials, printing.). Ensure that all meetings and activities are culturally sensitive (i.e., use inclusive language) and politically neutral (e.g., do not allow the expression of political agendas or statements). At the beginning of an activity or meeting, set ground rules (e.g., respect different points of view and political neutrality).</p> <p>Other mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote cultural affinity beforehand to the UGP team and to facilitators or other persons participating in the meetings. High cultural diversity is positive and enriches participatory processes.</li> </ul>



- Conduct an induction on social, environmental, gender and transversal policy safeguards.
- Promote inclusive logistics options considering the needs and cultural differences.
- The basic rules of coexistence must be constructed collectively by the people who participate in the meeting. In this way, the compliance of these rules is ensured.
- The existence of the project's Complaint Redress Mechanism should be informed at all meetings.

225. Finally, the project has an environmental and social risk analysis and an Environmental and Social Management Framework (Annex F) detailing mitigation measures for project activities. There is also an Indigenous Peoples Framework and a Complaint Resolution Mechanism (Annex F). These tools are critical to ensure comprehensive and consistent implementation of safeguards in all operations. These frameworks act as a management system to mitigate risks and seek to increase the positive impacts of the project intervention.

[1] The National Environmental Information System ([SINIA](#)) was established by Law [28611](#) (article 35.1). The SINIA integrate the information systems of the GOREs and GOLOs,

[2] It is foreseen that each GORE will provide working space and basic services (e.g., electricity, internet access) to this person.

[3] For example, conservation of the habitat of the mono choro in Amazonas and San Martin as established in the Law [32100](#).

[4] These findings and lessons will be an input for the evaluation of the toolbox indicated in output 1.1.1. The Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer of the PMU will design the tools and methods to document and distil learning.

[5] These meetings will be organised by the PMU. The meetings will be organised in target areas 1 to 5, since target area 6 is only the Abanico de Pastaza Ramsar site. The Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer of the PMU will design the tools and methods to document and distil learning.

[6] These meetings will be organised by the PMU in collaboration with the host GORE which will contribute to share the cost of the event (e.g., locale, local transportation). It is foreseen that the annual meeting will be held in a different GORE each year of the six years of project implementation. The Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer of the PMU will design the tools and methods to document and distil learning.

[7] The Initiative to Support Productive Competitiveness (PROCOMPITE) is a state strategy to improve the competitiveness of production chains, through the development, adaptation, improvement or transfer of technology. The [Law 29337](#) and [DS 001-2021-PRODUCE](#), establish that the GOREs must invest at least 5% and up to 15% of their annual investment budget in PROCOMPITE to guarantee economic and technical resources to strengthen micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MIPYMEs). The GORES open annual competitions to producers interested in receiving specific investment lines.

[8] A five-point scale to measure network development is proposed and included in the project results framework (Annex C): 1. The network has representatives from different conservation modalities. 2. The network meets at least twice a year to share experiences. 3. The network articulates to define and carry out joint actions. 4. The network maintains its members and most of them participate in the defined actions. 5. The network makes an impact and achieves concrete results that help to strengthen the conservation of the areas.

[9] The resources allocated to each agreement will not be transferred to the GORES, but administered by the PMU (e.g., contracts, acquisitions).

[10] For example, until December 2024, the GORE Piura had initiated the process to update the regional biodiversity strategy.

[11] The resources allocated to each agreement will not be transferred to the GORES, but administered by the PMU (e.g., contracts, acquisitions).

[12] The key units are the regions of (i) planning, budget and territorial development, (ii) natural resources and environmental management, and (iii) social development.

[13] For example, the quick guide to PP 0144 (MINAM, [2020](#)).

[14] Territorial articulation is the integrated action of two or more entities at different levels of government in the phases of the budgetary process associated with a budget programme (MINAM, [2020](#)).

[15] Target area 5 only includes the Abanico de Pastaza Ramsar site which is not a protected area.

[16] MINAM's Directorate General for Biological Diversity (DGDB) has the mandate to provide information to interested parties and to coordinate with other entities (Ministerial Resolution [339-2023-MINAM](#)).

[17] The target area 5 is not included component 3 because the work of the project on that area will focus mainly on supporting the recognition of the Abanico de Pastaza Ramsar site as an OECM.

## Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

1. The GEF Implementing Agency is WWF US, the National Executing Agency on behalf of the Peruvian government is the Ministry of Environment and Profonanpe is the co-executing Agency.
2. The Ministry of Environment leads the project implementation and will appoint a National Project Director (NPD) to provide technical guidance and advice for planning and implementation to the Co-Executing Entity and the PMU. The NPD will ensure the effective execution of GEF resources.
3. The National Project Director's primary functions will include guaranteeing the execution of the project as established in management instruments, ensuring proper project governance, supervising the performance of the project manager, and leading the institutional arrangements required for its execution.
4. Profonanpe will be responsible for the financial, administrative, and fiduciary execution of the project, including all procurement activities. The project will be executed through a Project Management Unit (PMU) within its organizational structure, with the assignment of necessary human and technical resources. The project will utilize Profonanpe's existing systems for integrated planning, procurement, financial management, reporting, and monitoring, ensuring compatibility with WWF-US standards, procedures, and control systems.
5. The project's organization and governance structure include a Project Steering Committee (PSC), a Technical Project Committee (TPC), and the PMU.
6. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is the highest decision-making authority. This committee will oversee and monitor the project's technical and financial execution, ensuring compliance with objectives, activities, and targets. It will approve the annual work plan, the project operations manual, budget, project reports, and financial audit reports.
7. The Project Steering Committee will comprise formal delegates from: (i) MINAM, who will chair the PSC, (ii) WWF (as the implementing agency of the GEF), and (iii) the Regional Government (GORE). The six GOREs participating in the project will be represented by one delegate who will speak and vote on behalf of all of them, with the possibility of alternating annually. Delegates from other GOREs will participate with voice but no vote. The GEF Operational Focal Point will be a de facto member of the PSC with voice but no vote. Similarly, a Profonanpe delegate and an additional WWF GEF delegate will be invited to participate with voice but no vote. The Project Manager will act as the committee secretary, responsible for planning and convening meetings, properly recording meeting minutes, maintaining records, implementing committee decisions, and incorporating new members by consensus. As the committee secretary, the Project Manager will participate with voice but no vote.
8. The Project Steering Committee will meet at least twice a year, preferably at a location within the project's target areas. The committee may hold extraordinary meetings (in person or virtual) when called by the president (MINAM) at the request of its members.
9. The Technical Project Committee (TPC) will be a multi-stakeholder advisory body focused on the technical aspects of the project's four components. The TPC will facilitate coordination and synergies among project partners at the national level and across the five project target areas. Project partners include, but are not limited to, technical experts from MINAM, SERNANP, Regional Governments, and WWF. Project partners will

appoint delegates to the TPC at the project's inception. The Institutional Development Officer will serve as the PTC secretary, responsible for planning and convening meetings, properly recording TPC minutes, maintaining records, ensuring the implementation of TPC agreements, and incorporating new members.

10. The Technical Project Committee is expected to meet at least twice a year. The TPC may convene as needed (in person or virtual sessions) when called by the National Project Director at the request of its members.

11. Profonanpe will also coordinate activities within the project's execution framework with other entities under the Operational Plan approved by the Steering Committee, identified and selected at the project's onset. These entities will be local partners and will only receive GEF resources if they pass Profonanpe's due diligence processes. Each entity will designate focal points to facilitate dialogue with the PMU and sign a Cooperation Agreement with Profonanpe to establish specific arrangements and responsibilities within the project execution framework.

12. The PMU will be recruited by Profonanpe in coordination with the National Project Director. The Selection Committee will include representatives from MINAM, Profonanpe, and WWF. Following the project's management guidelines and instruments, the Steering Committee, and the National Project Directorate, the PMU will be responsible for operational planning, implementation, and daily project monitoring in close coordination with MINAM. It will also draft technical and administrative reports, supervise activities and outputs, and oversee grant management.

13. The PMU will consist of the PMU Head, who will be the Project Manager responsible for daily project management, along with component and administrative management coordinators. The following key positions must be ensured:

14. The Institutional Development Officer will coordinate the implementation of Component 1, guiding the work of six Local Coordinators based in each GORE.

15. The Conservation Areas Officer will coordinate the implementation of Component 2, guiding the work of the NDD consultant based in the target area.

16. The Institutional Development Officer will coordinate the implementation of Component 3.

17. The Gender Officer, IPCL Office and Safeguards Officer will be responsible for implementing the Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and ESSF, respectively. The Communications Officer will be responsible for implementing the Communication Plan.

18. The Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, and Knowledge Management Officer will be responsible for implementing the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and the Knowledge Management Plan, respectively.

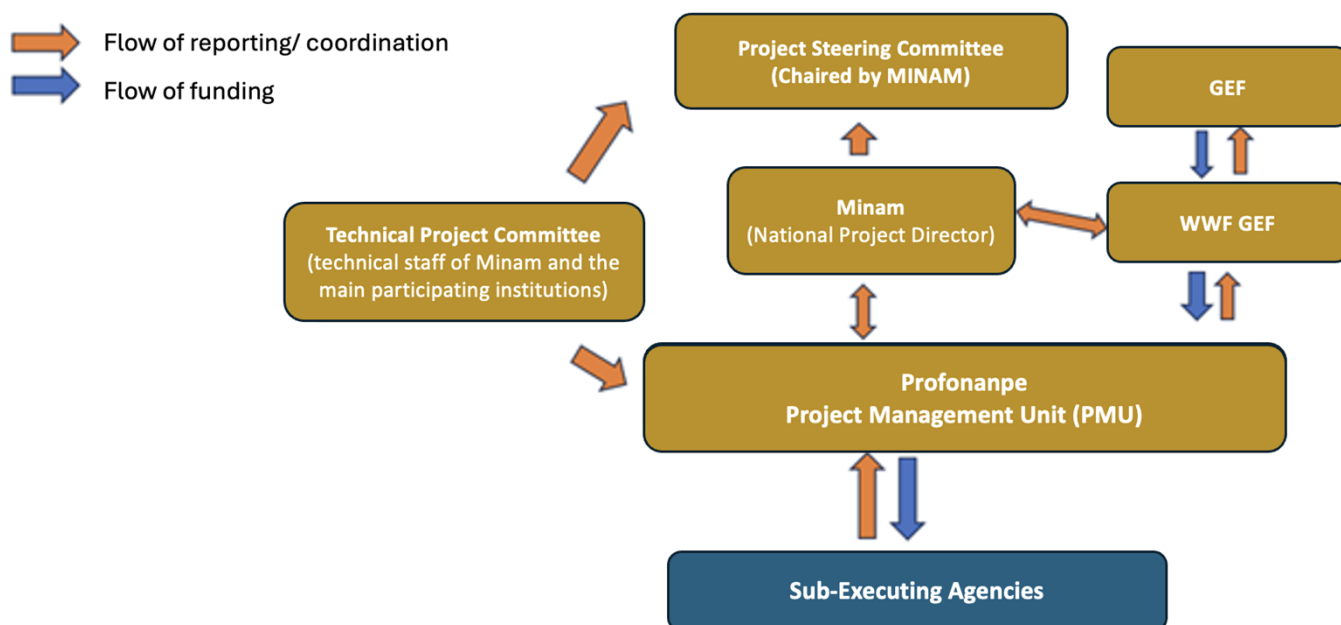


Figure 8. Project's institutional arrangements flowchart.

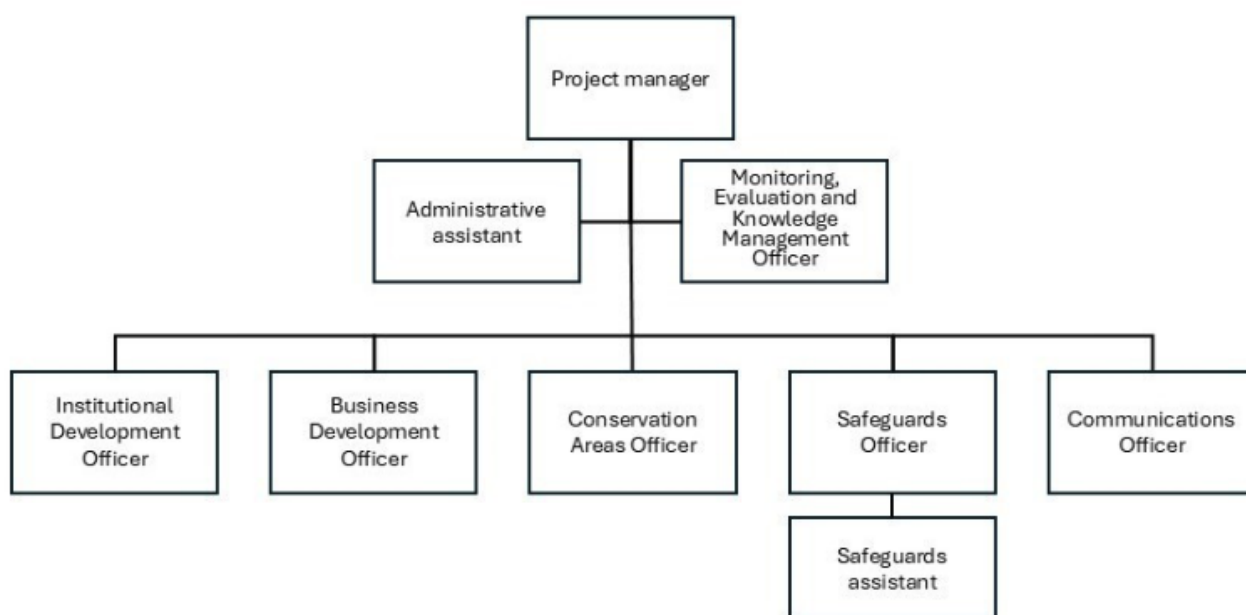


Figure 9. Structure of the project management unit.

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

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

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

1. The project will align and generate synergies during its implementation with other projects and initiatives related to biodiversity conservation, biodiversity-based businesses, finance and investment for biodiversity, and sustainable management of Indigenous Peoples territories. The Annex 11 summarise the ongoing projects and initiatives and the key projects for synergy and collaboration have been listed in section “Project Baseline” above.
2. At project start the Project Manager will meet with all pertinent projects to identify and agree on common elements for complementarity and collaboration as well as lessons to build upon. The Project Manager will invite the other projects to be part of the Technical Project Committee and will foster annual meetings for joint planning.

## Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines.

As per the GBFF Programming Directions, the GBFF performance will be monitored using the GEF Trust Fund Core Indicators 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11 and all their sub indicators as well as 9 and sub-indicators 9.4 and 9.5 (see Annex 3 of the Programming Directions). Projects are encouraged to capture any co-benefits from the project in other GEF core indicators.

Additional indicators will be introduced to monitor policy elements of projects supported by the GBF Fund. They may draw on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework once it is agreed.

### Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1000000	542740.73	0	0

### Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	67579.76	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Bosques Secos Interandinos de Cutervo		Others		19,064.42		
New Proposal Laquipampa		Others		3,000.00		
Páramos Andinos Huarungas - Sector A y B		Others		16,200.18		
Vilaya Condorpuna Shipago - VICONSHI		Others		29,315.16		

## Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
1000000	475160.97	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Bosque Berlín	555555691	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		59.00					
Bosque Huacrupe-La Calera	555555661	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		7,272.27					
Bosque Moyan-Palacio	555555662	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		8,457.76					
Bosques El Chaupe, Cunia y Chinchiquilla	555703892	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		21,868.88					
Bosques Montanos y Páramos Chicuate - Chinguelas	555623666	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		27,107.45					
Bosques Montanos y Páramos de Huaricancha	555761047	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		5,915.35					
Bosques Secos Salitral - Huarmaca	555623629	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		28,811.86					
Comunal Cujillo	555638072	Protected area with sustainable use of		3,740.28					



		natural resources							
Copallín	555555664	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		11,549.21					
Cordillera Escalera	555555619	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		149,870.00					
La Pampa del Burro	555577550	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		2,777.53					
Las Naranjas	555637427	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		30.00					
Los Bosques de Dotor, Hualtaca, Pueblo Libre, La Jardina y Chorro Blanco	555623663	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		9,944.73					
Los Bosques de Overal y Palo Blanco	555623636	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		3,522.32					
Páramos y Bosques Montanos de Jaén y Tabaconas	555745296	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		31,537.23					
Páramos y Bosques Montanos de la Comunidad Campesina San Juan de Salique	555629231	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		3,547.19					
Páramos y Bosques	555638076			17,555.95					

Montanos San Miguel de Tabaconas									
Páramos y Bosques Montanos, Paraíso de la Comunidad Campesina San Felipe	555643520	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		1,957.75					
Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa	20187	Habitat/Species Management Area		8,328.64			67.78		
Reserva Comunal Chayu Naín	555544088	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		23,597.76			73.33		
Santuario Nacional Cordillera de Colán	20179	Natural Monument or Feature		39,215.80			72.22		
Santuario Nacional Tabaconas Namballe	20178	Natural Monument or Feature		32,124.87			69.89		
TBD			1,000,000.00						
Zona Reservada Río Nieva	555544099	Others		36,369.14					

## Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
115675	115675.89	0	0

## Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
----------------------------	---------	---------------	----------------------------	--	----------------------------	---------------------------

## Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
115675	115675.89	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Reserva Nacional Mar Tropical de Grau	555781368	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		115,675.89					
TBD	TBD		115,675.00						

## Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	1000	0	0

### Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
---------------------	----------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------	---------------------

### Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	1,000.00		

### Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
---------------------	----------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------	---------------------

### Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
----------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------	---------------------

20000	3939913.6	0	0
-------	-----------	---	---

**Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
20,000.00	3,939,913.60		

**Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

**Type/Name of Third Party Certification**

**Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

**Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided**

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

**Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported**

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Asoc. Peruana para la Promoción de Desarrollo Sostenible - APRODES	Not yet registered in the WD-OMEC		5,035.26		
Conservation concession Asociación Agro Bio-Forestal YAKUKAWSANAPA	Not yet registered in the WD-OMEC		4,740.96		
Conservation concession Asociación Conseción de los Bosques del Yanayacu y Yarau	Not yet registered in the WD-OMEC		4,989.29		
Conservation concession Asociación de Mancomunidad Pamau Nain	Not yet registered in the WD-OMEC		45,762.17		
Conservation concession Asociación de Mancomunidad Tijae Nain	Not yet registered in the WD-OMEC		37,036.73		

Conservation concession Asociación Ecológica Sacha Runa - Sauce	Not yet registered in the WD- OMEC		2,391.77		
Conservation concession Asociación Montaraces y Técnicos Unidos por la Biodiversidad de la Amazonia (MONTUBIA)	Not yet registered in the WD- OMEC		758.97		
Conservation concession Federación de Pueblos Indígenas Kechwas de la Región San Martín (FEPIKRESAM) - Bosque de Aangaiza	Not yet registered in the WD- OMEC		8,031.98		
Conservation concession Iguahuana Bosques Secos de Delta	Not yet registered in the WD- OMEC		438.19		
Ramsar Site Abanico de Pasataza	Not yet registered in the WD- OMEC		3,827,328.90		
Ramsar Site Manglares de San Pedro de Vice	109083		3,399.39		

#### Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

#### Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (direct)</b>	0	347821	0	0
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (indirect)</b>	0	0	0	0

#### Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (direct)</b>		347,821		
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (indirect)</b>				
<b>Anticipated start year of accounting</b>		2027		
<b>Duration of accounting</b>		20		

#### Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (direct)</b>				
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (indirect)</b>				
<b>Anticipated start year of accounting</b>				
<b>Duration of accounting</b>				

### Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
<b>Target Energy Saved (MJ)</b>				

### Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
------------	---------------------------------	---	---------------------------------	--------------------------------

### Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
<b>Female</b>		6,465		
<b>Male</b>		6,905		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,370</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Core Indicator 1:

Core Indicator 1.1: The project will create 67,580 ha of new protected areas (1 ANP administered by SERNANP and 3 ACRs administered by the regions)

Core Indicator 1.2. The project will improve the effective management of 475,161 ha in 23 existing protected areas (5 ANPs administered by SERNANP, 6 ACRs administered by the regions, and 12 ACPs administered privately). This includes an increase of the METT score of the 5 ANPs administered by SERNANP. -----

Core indicator 2.

Core indicator 2.2. The project will improve the management of 115,676 ha. a recently created MPA in Peru, the Mar Tropical de Grau National Reserve. This protected area has no METT measure yet. At project start the GEF METT tool will be applied to set up the baseline. -----

Core indicator 3.

Core Indicator 3.1. Area of forest and forest land under restoration. This corresponds to the 1,000 hectares of terrestrial forested area where restoration initiatives will be initiated under Output 2.5.1. -----

Core indicator 4.

Core Indicator 4.1. The project will improve the management of 3,939,914 ha of areas under other conservation modalities in the project landscapes, that have the potential to be recognized as OMECs (see 4.5), through actions to improve their management, such as management plans, control and surveillance plans and activities, amongst others.

Core Indicator 4.5. The project will support 11 areas under other conservation modalities (total area 3,939,914 ha) that have conditions to be recognised as OMECs. The largest potential OMEC is the Abanico de Pastaza Ramsar site with 3,827,329 ha. None of these areas have been inscribed into the WD-OMEC by the Peruvian government.-----



Core Indicator 6.1. The FAO's EX-Ante Carbon balance Tool (ExAct) was utilized for estimating mitigated carbon emissions from project interventions for the project, assuming activities on the ground begin in year 2. The EX-ACT tool was used to calculate the emissions emitted and mitigated for a 20-year time period, assuming capitalization for the project will last 14 years and the project will be implemented for 6 years.

Within the project area, the project will work with landowners to restore 1,000 hectares of currently degraded land. Restoring the 1,000 hectares of land to be tropical rainforest will mitigate an approximate 347,821 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e.

There will be significant additional tCO<sub>2</sub>-e benefits from this project with other activities, but these cannot be specifically calculated at this time. Consultation and co-design are key aspects of this project, which will occur during project start-up and will define the locations, ecosystem types, and activities – all needed to calculate carbon benefits of this project. For example, this is when exact boundaries of protected area sites will be determined. Emission reductions and mitigations will be assessed and reported on during implementation.-----

Core indicator 11. The number of direct beneficiaries was estimated for each project output. Considering the persons that will receive direct targeted support from the present project. The Annex 12 details the number of direct beneficiaries for each project output.

## Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	Climate change might result in stronger and more frequent climate fluctuations, in particular El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO). ENSO conditions (El Niño or La Niña) will impact the areas where the project will work (e.g., heavy precipitation or drought, wildfires). Until 13 January 2025 a weak La Niña was present. It is very likely that ENSO conditions will develop during project implementation. Therefore, the PMU will monitor climate conditions and ENSO indexes, mainly through NOAA Climate Prediction Centre and the reports of the Multisectoral Commission in charge of the National Study of the “El Niño” Phenomenon (ENFEN). The annual workplans will be adjusted, as needed, to cope with the impacts of ENSO events.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	The WWF Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework was used. The project has been classified as 'medium risk' - category B - because it has potential adverse social and/or environmental impacts that must be mitigated. The project design has already integrated mitigation measures. In addition, a Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Action Plan and Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework will be implemented.
Political and Governance	Moderate	There will be general elections in 2026 during project implementation. The main risk is that political changes could imply modifications in local and national government priorities. Biodiversity conservation is high in the

		national agenda, so at that level, major changes are not expected. However, at the regional level, frequent leadership turnover can significantly delay decision-making, project approvals, and implementation. Additionally, insufficient interinstitutional coordination between different levels of government (national, regional, and local) and deficiencies in articulation mechanisms with the private sector, local representative organizations, and academia may create further challenges. To mitigate these risks, the project will: (i) establish institutional strengthening mechanisms and clearly define the roles and responsibilities of each participating institution to ensure smooth implementation, (ii) secure formal agreements (e.g., Letters of Commitment) with national, regional, and local governments early in the process to maintain institutional commitments beyond political cycles, (iii) promote interinstitutional articulation through structured coordination platforms, and (iv) strengthen the management capacities of key stakeholders to enhance governance and project continuity.
--	--	---

#### INNOVATION

Institutional and Policy	Moderate	At the national level, there is a sound institutional and policy framework for biodiversity conservation and territorial planning and management. However, the project will aim to foster the integrated landscape approach that is at the core of the updated SINANPE Director Plan. It is very likely that various stakeholders will resist change and have contrasting or conflicting views. When this happens, the project will emphasise fact-based constructive dialogue to reach mutual understanding.
Technological	Low	In general, the project does not face technological risks. The only foreseeable challenge is internet access to disseminate information to IPLCs. In order to mitigate this risk, alternate communication channels will be identified and used, such as in-print documents, radio posts, among others.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	The project will foster that the GOREs and pertinent stakeholders (e.g., bio-business entrepreneurs) access and use existing funding mechanisms (e.g., Works for Taxes, public budget programmes) (output 1.2.1). These resources are available, the main barrier knowing how to access them. Therefore, this risk level is low. On the other hand, the project will promote that the PROCOMPITE strategy incorporate bio-businesses. In turn, this change has a moderate risk level because, it requires that both PRODUCE, and the GOREs support the modification. It is very likely to find resistance to change. The project will make the case based on facts. Also, it is planned that MINAM will undertake the necessary negotiations with the key entities at the national and local levels.

#### EXECUTION

Capacity	Low	Both MINAM and Profonanpe have strong experience in the implementation of GEF projects.
Fiduciary	Low	Profonanpe has strong capacity for financial management and procurement of GEF projects.

Stakeholder	Low	During project preparation a wide range of stakeholders supported the proposed intervention. The barriers to stakeholder were identified and mitigation measures have been mainstreamed in the project design (Table ). The main risks for stakeholder engagement are related to the long distances that some groups will have to travel and possible cultural and language barriers with indigenous groups. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan - SEP (Annex 16) has been prepared to ensure effective engagement of the various stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	The Moderate overall risk rating reflects a balanced assessment of the key risks previously identified: Climate risks are moderate due to potential impacts from El Niño events, and political risks arise from leadership turnover at the regional level. However, the project has mitigation measures in place, such as adjusting work plans for climate impacts, securing formal agreements to address political changes, and promoting coordination mechanisms. Financial risks are moderate but can be mitigated through advocacy and strategic partnerships. The project benefits from strong execution capacity from MINAM and Profonampe, ensuring low fiduciary and stakeholder engagement risks

## D. ALIGNMENT WITH PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Identify the specific GBFF Action Area(s) that the project is aligned with and how the project will support the achievement of the specific Action Area objective(s).

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and/or National Biodiversity Finance Plans or similar instruments to identify national and/or regional priorities.

Please identify in the project tags which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how in this section.

For Multi-Trust Fund projects, please explain alignment with the GEF-8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Alignment with GBFF Action Areas:

1. Action Area One: Biodiversity conservation, restoration, land/sea-use and spatial planning. The project will support the expansion and increased effective management of a set of globally significant Conserved Areas in the Northern Corridor, will strengthen capacities at all levels, including IPLCs for the management of these Conserved Areas and will ensure sufficient and predictable financial resources to support their management in the long term.

2. Action Area Two: Support to IPLC stewardship and governance of lands, territories, and waters. The project will empower IPLCs by strengthening their territorial governance mechanisms, enhancing area-based conservation actions, and improving access to sustainable financing and value chains for bio-businesses. These efforts aim to enhance biodiversity management and generate social, economic, and environmental benefits that align with the conservation objectives of the Corridor. Additionally, the project will facilitate the meaningful participation of indigenous women and youth in decision-making processes related to biodiversity.
3. Action Area Four: Resource mobilization. The project will provide support to implement financial solutions, leveraging what other GEF funded projects have advanced in that arena in Peru, such as the BIOFIN project. This GBFF project includes a strong emphasis on the implementation of sustainable financing mechanisms that can leverage increased funding for biodiversity conservation in all its components. The project will strengthen regional and local governments in the formulation of public investment projects and other public competitive funds to ensure domestic resource mobilization for biodiversity conservation initiatives in the Corridor. The project will identify and implement other financial mechanisms for the conservation and restoration initiatives of Component 2, and the initiatives promoting IPLCs bio-businesses sustainable value chains in Component 3.
4. Action Area Five: Sustainable use of biodiversity. The project, through its Component 3, will support IPLCs sustainable biodiversity-based activities and value chains that enhance biodiversity and generate social, economic, and environmental benefits in the Corridor, while protecting customary use of biodiversity resources by IPLCs.

#### Alignment with the Kumming- Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

5. The present project will directly contribute to achieve targets 1, 2, 3, 9, 14, 21, 22 and 23 of the GBF. The project has an integrated approach to address the range of elements needed to improve biodiversity conservation along the CETN, building territorial governance with IPLCs. Therefore, the actions of the project will result in biodiversity benefits helping to reduce the rates of loss and degradation of globally important ecosystems and biodiversity.

#### Alignment with country policies, plans, and strategies

6. The GBFF project will contribute to the implementation of Law [32099](#). The objective of this law is to establish principles, approaches and general provisions for the protection, conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. The project contributes to implement article seven of the law which is about the Integrated Wetland Management Plans to be developed by the regional governments.
7. The project is in line and will contribute to implement the following instruments:
8. National Strategic Development Plan 2050: The project is in line with two of the four national objectives established in the plan, which are NO2 and NO3. These objectives are oriented towards the development of sustainable productive activities, the implementation of actions for the conservation, protection and recovery of ecosystems, the sustainable use of hydrobiological resources and the promotion of sustainable tourism.
9. National Environmental Policy 2030: The project is in line with four (PO1, PO2, PO6 and PO7) of the nine priority objectives. These objectives are focused on the conservation of species within conservation areas,

restoration of degraded ecosystems, territorial management with an environmental approach and the sustainability of bio-businesses and eco-businesses.

- National Forestry and Wildlife Policy 2030: The project is related to the three objectives of this instrument. These objectives are oriented towards the development of strategies for the restoration and recovery of forest ecosystems, the improvement of public and private financial instruments and the effective participation of Indigenous Peoples.
- National Climate Change Strategy to 2050: The project is in line with two of the seven priority objectives, which are PO1 and PO4. These objectives are aligned to the development of sustainable practices for the conservation of ecosystems and the control, monitoring and supervision of forests.
- National Biodiversity Strategy 2050: The project is in line with four of the five objectives, which are SO1, SO2, SO4 and SO5. These objectives are oriented towards strengthening the management of protected areas, restoration of degraded areas, recovery of threatened species and the development of financial mechanisms.
- National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy: The project is in line with two of the nine priority objectives which are PO4 and PO9. These objectives are related to the promotion of financial instruments and the development of bio-businesses.

10. National BioTrade Strategy and its Action Plan to 2025: The project is in line with the seven thematic axes of this national strategy. These axes are focused on promoting resources for the development of biotrade, fostering biotrade-focused chains, building technical capacities in value chains and promoting innovation in biotrade products.

11. National Gender Equality Policy: The project is related with two of the six priority objectives which are PO3 and PO4. These objectives are focused on ensure women's participation in decision-making spaces and on secure funding for women-led enterprises.

12. National Policy on Indigenous and Native Peoples to 2030: The project is in line with two of the seven priority objectives which are PO2, PO6. These objectives are oriented towards providing training and/or technical and commercial assistance to businesses led by Indigenous Peoples and encouraging the involvement of indigenous women in the creation of businesses.

13. National Strategy for the Restoration of Ecosystems and Degraded Forest Land (ProREST): The project is in line with the three strategic objectives of ProREST. These objectives are focused on the restoration of degraded lands and on strengthening the capacities and governance of actors managing restoration projects.

- SINANPE Director Plan: The project is aligned with the eight strategic objectives of the plan (Supreme Decree [016-2024-MINAM](#)). In addition, the core element of the present project is the strategy to building conservation and sustainable development mosaics.

14. It is foreseen that the work of the project will contribute to the conservation and recovery of key species. In this case the following National Conservation Plans (PNC) are related to the GBFF project.

- [PNC for Threatened Primates of Peru 2019 - 2029](#): This plan lists a total of 15 threatened primate species for conservation, and one of them (*Lagothrix flavicauda*) is considered in the conservation efforts of the GBFF project. In line with this, the project could contribute to three of the four strategic objectives which are EO1, EO3, EO4. These objectives are related to the identification of

conservation corridors, generation of information for the conservation of the species and development of awareness programmes.

- [PNC for the Andean Bear \(\*Tremarctos ornatus\*\) 2019 -2029](#): The project is in line with two of the three objectives of the plan which are O1 and O2. These objectives relate to the identification of conservation corridors and the generation of strategies to resolve conflicts between bears and local people.
- [PNC for the Andean Condor \(\*Vultur gryphus\*\) 2015-2025](#): According to the PNC, the RCA Cordillera Escalera is part of the habitat of the Andean condor, and at the same time, this RCA is part of the conservation areas where the GBFF project will carry out conservation efforts. Therefore, the project indirectly contributes to one (O2) of the six objectives of the plan because it is related to the conservation of the habitat of this species.
- [PNC of Threatened Orchids of Peru, Period 2020 - 2029](#): According to the PNC, orchids have their habitat in several conservation areas. Some of them, which are part of the GBFF project, are the Tabaconas Namballe National Sanctuary and the RCA Cordillera Escalera. Therefore, the project indirectly contributes to one (O1) of the three objectives of the plan because it is related to the conservation and recovery of orchid habitat.
- [PNC for the Andean Tapir \(\*Tapirus pinchaque\*\) 2019 - 2029](#): The project is in line with two (O1 and O2) of the three objectives of the NCP. These objectives are related to the identification and conservation of the species' conservation corridors and the development and diffusion of information to promote the conservation of the Andean tapir.

[PNC for the White-winged guan \(\*Penelope albipennis\*\) 2016 - 2021](#): The project is in line with three objectives of this NCP. These objectives are related to the identification and conservation of corridors for the species, the generation of conservation agreements and the development of campaigns to raise awareness of the species

## E. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

### Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

**Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;**

Yes

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

Yes

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.**



Yes

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

Yes

## Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; No

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

**Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:**

Amount (\$) of GBFF project financing to support actions by IPLCs	PIF Stage	CEO endorsement stage
	2,250,000.00	2,546,717.00

If resources have been identified here, please provide a short justification for why they were included, with cross-reference to relevant project components and/or outputs:

The following elements of the project will provide direct support to IPLCs:

- Output 2.4.1: Technical assistance and specific investments delivered to strengthen the formulation and implementation of life plans of IP communities that contribute to landscape connectivity (USD 638,603). The project will invest GEF resources to assist IP communities to either prepare Life Plans or to implement existing Life Plans. As indicated before the Life Plans are community planning tools that can strengthen landscape governance. In this case, the project will work with I communities whose territories contribute to build landscape connectivity and conservation and sustainable development mosaics.
- Outcome 3.1: Strengthened bio-businesses of IPLCs support conservation areas (USD 1,908,114). The corresponding five outputs (3.1.1 to 3.1.5) are focused on supporting bio-businesses of IPLCs The work includes the provision of technical support and non-reimbursable funding through competitive funds.

Other elements of the project will indirectly support IPLCs. The most conspicuous are:

3. Output 1.2.3: Technical assistance to embed in PROCOMPITE competitive funds measures to contribute to Target 3 of the GBF (USD 309,163). It is foreseen that the PROCOMPITE contests will include bio-businesses from local communities.
4. Output 2.3.1: Technical assistance and operational support to improve potential OECM management and register them to the global database. (USD 1,066,863). Several sites to be supported are managed by local communities.
5. Output 2.5.1: Technical assistance and operational support to restore key sites that strengthen landscape connectivity has been delivered (USD 481,563). It is most likely that the number of the restoration sites will be located within the territories of IPLCs.

**Are IPLCs to receive and manage resources for the execution of project components/activities?**

No

**Are IPLCs leading the design and management of some project activities but do not manage financial resources?**

Yes

**Does the project provide in-kind support to actions by IPLCs for biodiversity?**

Yes

**Are IPLCs part of the project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body?**

No

**Private Sector**

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

**Environmental and Social Safeguards**

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

## Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Medium/Moderate		

## F. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

### Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

### Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project, these have been clearly described in the Project Description, and they will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

## ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

### Total GEF Financing Table

**Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds. All GEF sources of funds should be included here.**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
WWF-US	GBFF	Peru	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	Grant	4,871,823.00	438,464.00	5,310,287.00
WWF-US	GBFF	Peru	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	Grant	2,546,717.00	229,205.00	2,775,922.00
WWF-US	GBFF	Peru	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 4	Grant	1,123,211.00	101,089.00	1,224,300.00
WWF-US	GBFF	Peru	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 5	Grant	2,690,359.00	242,132.00	2,932,491.00
<b>Total GEF Resources (\$)</b>						<b>11,232,110.00</b>	<b>1,010,890.00</b>	<b>12,243,000.00</b>

## Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

300,000.00

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

27,000.00

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
WWF-US	GBFF	Peru	Biodivers ity	GBFF Action Area 1	120,000.00	10,800.00	130,800.00
WWF-US	GBFF	Peru	Biodivers ity	GBFF Action Area 2	78,143.00	7,033.00	85,176.00
WWF-US	GBFF	Peru	Biodivers ity	GBFF Action Area 4	30,000.00	2,700.00	32,700.00
WWF-US	GBFF	Peru	Biodivers ity	GBFF Action Area 5	71,857.00	6,467.00	78,324.00
<b>Total PPG Amount (\$)</b>					<b>300,000.00</b>	<b>27,000.00</b>	<b>327,000.00</b>

Please provide justification

## Sources of Funds for non-GBFF GEF resources (only for Multi-Trust Fund projects)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Actual Focal Area Programming	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>0.00</b>

## Action Area Elements (and Focal Area Elements for Multi-Trust Fund projects)

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
GBFF Action Area 1	GBFF	4,871,823.00	13,042,285.24
GBFF Action Area 2	GBFF	2,546,717.00	6,817,778.39
GBFF Action Area 4	GBFF	1,123,211.00	3,006,931.54
GBFF Action Area 5	GBFF	2,690,359.00	7,202,320.26
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>11,232,110.00</b>	<b>30,069,315.43</b>

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	WWF-US	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,508,400.00
Civil Society Organization	Rikolto	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	27,300.00
Others	Profonanpe	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,600,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Gobierno Regional Cajamarca	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,149,676.62
Recipient Country Government	Gobierno Regional Amazonas	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	18,401,989.97
Recipient Country Government	Gobierno Regional Lambayeque	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,454,850.26
Recipient Country Government	Ministerio del Ambiente	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,065,556.16
Recipient Country Government	Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	861,542.42
<b>Total Co-financing</b>				<b>30,069,315.43</b>

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

## ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

### GEF Agency(ies) Certification :

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
	2/7/2025	Renae Stenhouse	2027669372	renae.stenhouse@wwfus.org
	2/7/2025	Isabel Filiberto	2027796942	isabel.filiberto@wwf.org

### Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFF	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mr. Mauricio Gonzales Del Rosario	Head of the General Office for Cooperation and International Affairs	Minam	3/27/2024

## ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also copy and paste the Project Results Framework from the project document below.

						Targets (annual, or mid-term and close)							
Indicator / unit	Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Responsible	Disaggregation	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	YR 6	Notes/ Assumptions	
Objective Description. To increase the coverage and effective biodiversity management of Conserved Areas and IPLC's territories in the Northern Transversal Economic Corridor of Peru													
Objective indicator 1: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness (GEF Core sub-indicator 1.2).	Cumulative area (ha) of protected areas whose management has been improved.	<p>These are terrestrial NPAs (PA under SERNANP's administration), RCAs and PCAs that are part of the SINANPE.</p> <p>The GEF METT tool will be used to measure improved management of NPAs. Baseline to be measured at project start. Afterwards the MEET tool will be applied before the MTR and TE.</p>	SERNANP	PA	There are five terrestrial NPAs1, six RCAs and 12 PCAs. SERNANP measure management effectiveness of NPAs using an adapted version of the METT tool. For RCAs and PCAs other tools will be used.			≥1000,000			475,161.97		



Objective indicator 2: Terrestrial protected areas newly created (GEF Core sub-indicator 1.1).	Cumulative area (ha) of terrestrial protected areas newly placed under legal protection status.	Technical files for the creation of the protected areas submitted to the pertinent authority. For the NPA, submitted to the SERNANP Council. For the three RCAs, submitted to the pertinent GORE.	PROFONANPE - PMU	PA	There are four areas that need support to be created as protected areas of the SINANPE (Annex 14). One NPA near to the Refugio de vida silvestre Laquipampa (WDPA <a href="#">20187</a> ) and three RCAs that need support to be created.			≥1000,000			67,579.8	
Objective indicator 3: Marine protected areas under improved management (GEF sub-indicator 2.2).	Area (ha) of marine protected areas whose management has been improved.	GEF METT scores calculated by SERNANP. Baseline to be measured at project start.	SERNANP	PA	Mar de Grau was established on 24 April 2024. It has no METT scores yet.			115,675.89			115,675.89	
Objective indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity	Cumulative area (ha) of landscapes, outside of protected areas, being managed to benefit biodiversity, but which is not certified.	The project will qualitatively describe the benefit provided to biodiversity through a change in management.	PROFONANPE - PMU	Potential OECM	The improved management will occur in, at least, 11 areas that have the potential to be reported as OECMs, with a total estimated area of 3,939,913.6 ha			1,500,000			3,939,913.6	
Objective indicator 5: Terrestrial OECMs supported (GEF Core sub-indicator 4.5).	Cumulative area (ha) of OECMs supported by the project registered in the WDOECM.	Legal instrument that establishes the other area-based conservation areas plus the message of MINAM submitting the pertinent information to UNEP-WCMC of the areas that have requested to be inscribed into the WDOECM following the MINAM procedure.	PROFONANPE - PMU	Potential OECM	19 areas were identified, 11 have conditions to be reported as OECMs (Annex 14). Their total estimated surface is 3,939,913.6 ha <a href="#">2(1)18</a> .			≥100,000			3,939,913.6	In Peru, there are <a href="#">several area-based conservation measures</a> that are not protected areas, like Ramsar sites, conservation and ecotourism concessions or protected surf breaks. These sites are not considered <i>de facto</i> OECMs. To be reported as an OECM, the administrator of the area must <a href="#">formally request</a> to be included in the World Database on OECMs.
Objective indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emission mitigated in the AFOLU sector. (GEF Core indicator 6)	Total for 20 years	Reports on area management and restoration activities	PMU	Restoring 1,000 hectares of tropical rainforest.	-			-			347,821 TCO2	
Objective indicator 7: People benefiting from	Cumulative number of persons that are direct beneficiaries of the project, disaggregated by sex. Direct beneficiaries are	Record the number of persons that participate in project activities using a	PROFONANPE - PMU	Sex	0			≥6,000 people (≥2,000 women)			≥13,370 people (≥6,465 women)	

GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (GEF Core Indicator 11).	persons who receive targeted support or assistance from a given GEF-financed project or program and/or who use the specific resources that the project maintains or enhances.	standard template3[2] <sup>19</sup> .										
	Outcome Description. 1.1. Strengthened application of policies and regulations and inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder coordination to promote compliance with the achievement of GBF Target 3 in the CETN, including gender and intercultural approaches											
Outcome indicator 1: Level of development of the Regional Conservation Systems in the CETN.	The level of development of the Regional Conservation System (RCS) using a five-point scale. The five-point scale is: 1. There is no regional system for the conservation of natural areas. 2. The RCS has been formally created, but its functional structure is not operational. 3. The RCS has functional management and operational structures, but it does not have a management plan. 4. The RCS has a management plan (i) with a landscape, gender and intercultural approach, (ii) with objectives aligned with the National Biodiversity Strategy, the SINANPE Masterplan, and the GBF Target 3 within the framework of the Concerted Regional Development Plan, (iii) that includes actions for close collaboration among all types of conservation areas (i.e., protected areas and other conservation forms), and (iv) that includes social and environmental safeguards screenings and risk mitigation measures. 5. The RCS has a management plan, mobilises financial resources from the GORE and project resources, and manages conservation areas with a landscape approach.	To annually assess the level of development of each target RCS.	PROFONANPE - PMU	GORE	Piura 3 Cajamarca 2 Lambayeque 2 San Martín 1 Amazonas 2 Loreto 2			≥3 GOREs with ≥3 level		≥3 GOREs with ≥4 level	The GOREs support the development of RCSs with a landscape approach and mobilise resources to effectively manage the protected areas.	
Outcome indicator 2: Level of development of voluntary conservation networks	The level of development of voluntary conservation networks on each GORE using a five - point scale . There are five points: 1. The network has representatives from different conservation modalities. 2. The network meets at least twice a year to share experiences. 3. The network articulates to define and carry out joint actions. 4. The network maintains its members and most of them participate in the defined actions. 5. The network makes an impact and achieves concrete results that help to strengthen the conservation of the areas.	To annually assess the level of development of each target network.	PROFONANPE - PMU	Voluntary Conservation Network	Three networks were identified[3] <sup>20</sup> , all linked to the “Amazonía que Late” network. At project start a thorough search will be done to identify other local initiatives and the baseline situation of each network will be assessed.			≥2 networks with ≥4 level		≥3 networks with 5 level	Existing conservation networks are interested in further strengthening themselves and are using the project and other initiatives to become stronger.	
	Outcome Description 1.2. Increased flow of public and private funds to support CETN conservation modalities and associated bio-businesses and conservation agreements.											
Outcome indicator 3: Amount of new funding from public sources with	The accumulative amount (USD) of funds leveraged by GOREs, GOLOs and local groups.	To record the amount (in USD) of new funding obtained from public sources by target organisations for protected areas,	PROFONANPE - PMU	Fund source 0 GORE				≥USD 1 million		≥USD 2 million	The target organisations are willing to seek new funding sources and develop the	

intercultural and gender relevance.		restoration, bio-businesses, and conservation agreements. Public sources include Budget Programmes (e.g., PP057, PP144 and Oxis), public investment projects and competitive funds (e.g., PROCOMPITE, AGROIDEAS, PRO-INNOVATE). The target organisations are those related to the conservation areas of the six project intervention areas. These organisations include the six GOREs and the pertinent GOLOs and local community or producers' organisations.		GOLO Target area							capacities to access these resources.
Outcome indicator 4: Amount of new funding from private sources with intercultural and gender relevance.	The accumulative amount (USD) of funds leveraged by GOREs, GOLOs and local groups.	To record the amount (in USD) of new funding obtained from private sources by target organisations for protected areas, restoration, bio-businesses, and conservation agreements. Private sources include social responsibility investments, donations, private projects.	PROFONANPE - PMU	Fund source with intercultural and gender relevance GOLO Target area	0			≥USD 0.2 million		≥USD 0.5 million	The target organisations are willing to seek new funding sources and develop the capacities to access these resources.
Outcome Description: 2.1. Improved management effectiveness of natural protected areas.											
Outcome indicator 5; Increase of METT score in the NPAs administered by SERNANP benefitted by the Project	Average percentage increase of METT score in the NPAs administered by SERNANP benefitted by the Project	SERNANP report of GEF METT assessment of the six target NPAs.	SERNANP	NPA	SERNANP uses a modified version of the METT tool. The current baseline values are:  Reserva Nacional Mar de Grau: Recently created, has no METT assessment.  Refugio de vida silvestre Laquipampa: METT 2023 - 67.78.  Santuario Nacional Tabaconas-Namballe: METT 2023 - 69.89.  Reserva Comunal Chayunaín:			2%		4%	There are local conditions to improve the METT score on each target NPA.

					METT 2023 - 73.33.  Santuario Nacional Cordillera de Colán: METT 2023 - 72.22.  Zona Reservada Río Nieva: in categorisation process, has no METT assessment.  At project start the GEF METT tool will be applied to measures the baseline level. Afterward s the MEET tool will be applied before the MTR and TE.							
Outcome indicator 6: Number of RCAs that increment their effective management score.	Cumulative number of target RCAs that increment the effective management score with respect to the baseline value.	SERNANP will measure the effective management of the six target RCAs using a methodological approximation to the GEF METT. The six target RCAs are: Bosque Huacrupe-La Calera, Bosque Moyan-Palacio, Bosques El Chaupe, Cunia y Chinchiquilla, Bosques Secos Salitral - Huarmaca, Paramos y Bosques Montanos de Jaén y Tabaconas, and Cordillera Escalera.	SERNANP	RCA	A baseline assessment will be done, using SERNANP'S methodological approach at the beginning of the project.			≥3			6	The GOREs support and invest resources to improve the management of the target RCAs.  There are local conditions to improve the management of each target RCA.
Outcome Description: 2.2. Increased surface of protected areas in the CETN.												
Outcome indicator 7: Number of new protected areas with a file for their creation.	Cumulative number of new protected areas (NPA and RCA) with a file for their creation.	Record the number of protected areas with a file formally submitted to the competent authority on each target area. For NPAs the competent authority is the SERNANP council, for RCAs the competent authority is the GORE Council.	PROFONANPE - PMU	Target area	Four protected areas to be created have been identified <sup>[4]21</sup> . Their estimated total area is 67,579.76 ha.			≥1			≥4	There is local support to the creation of the new protected areas.  SERNANP supports the creation of the new NPA.  The GOREs support the creation of the new RCAs.
Outcome Description: 2.3. Increased area of Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures that contribute to ecological landscape connectivity.												
Outcome indicator 8: Number of terrestrial OECMs registered in the World Database on OECMs.	Cumulative number of other conservation forms within the CENT recognised as OECMs and registered in the WDOECM.	Record the area, number, location and name of OECMs that are registered in the World Database on OECMs.	MINAM	Target area	Eleven potential OECMs have been identified. Their estimated total area is 3,939,913.6 ha <sup>2</sup> .			≥2			≥8	The groups that manage the conservation areas are motivated to fulfil the requirements to be recognised as OECMs.
Outcome Description; 2.4. Strengthened territorial management capacities of IP communities contribute to biodiversity conservation and landscape connectivity.												

Outcome indicator 9: Number of Communal Life Plans adopted.	Cumulative number of Communal Life Plans in areas that contribute to biodiversity conservation and ecological connectivity that have been participatorily formulated and adopted with support of the project and presented to the pertinent GORE.	Record the number, area (ha), location and name of the IP communities that receive support to formulate their Communal Life Plans (target communities). These plans must be formulated through a participatory process. These lands directly contribute to areas of high biodiversity conservation value and to landscape connectivity. Register the formal submission of the Communal Life Plan to the pertinent GORE.	PROFONANPE - PMU	Target area GORE	There are several IP communities in the project intervention areas. The communities to be engaged will be identified during project implementation.		4		10	The target IP communities are willing to enter into conservation agreements that include the preparation of Communal Life Plans.
Outcome indicator 10: Number of Communal Life Plans supported by the project.	Cumulative number of Communal Life Plans that contribute to biodiversity conservation and ecological connectivity whose implementation has been supported by the project (support can include training, technical assistance, small equipments, or small investments).	Record the number, area (ha), location and name of the IP communities that receive support to implement their Communal Life Plans (target communities). These lands directly contribute to areas of high biodiversity conservation value and to landscape connectivity.	PROFONANPE - PMU	Target area GORE	There are several IP communities that have Communal Life Plans in the project intervention areas. The communities to be engaged will be identified during project implementation.		3		8	The target IP communities are willing to enter into conservation agreements that include support for the implementation of selected activities of their Communal Life Plans.
Outcome Description: 2.5. Increased surface under restoration practices to improve ecosystem connectivity along the CETN.										
Outcome indicator 11: Area of forest and forest land under restoration (GEF Core Indicator 3.2).	Cumulative surface (ha) of forest and forest land that is undergoing ecological restoration.	Record the number, surface (ha) and location of key sites (forests, woodlands, wetlands) where restoration has been initiated, under a conservation agreement, with project support.	PROFONANPE - PMU	Target area	The specific sites that contribute to ecosystem connectivity will be identified at project start based upon a geospatial analysis.		500		1,000	The landholders are willing to enter into conservation agreements that include support for restoration of degraded sites.  There are local partners willing to sustain long-term restoration efforts.
Outcome indicator 12: Number of safe wildlife crossing measures implemented on the IIRSA North highway	Number of wildlife crossing measures (e.g., canopy crossing, fencing) implemented in collaboration with the IIRSA North concessionaire.	Record the number, location and purpose of wildlife crossing measures installed along the IIRSA North highway.	PROFONANPE - PMU		In 2023 the concessionaire initiated the installation of canopy bridges in the highway.		3		5	The IIRSA North concessionaire is willing to receive technical assistance and to invest in the development of wildlife crossing measures.
Outcome Description: 3.1. Strengthened bio-businesses of IPLCs support conservation areas.										
Outcome indicator 13: Number of bio-businesses strengthened by the project.	Number of bio-businesses that have been strengthened by the project (through training and technical assistance, small investments, competitive funds). According to MINAM (Ministerial Resolution 046-2020-MINAM), bio-businesses are based on the profitable use of products from biological diversity, considering environmental, social and economic sustainability criteria.	Record the number, name, and location of the bio-businesses that receive support from the project. Record the information of women-led and youth-led <sup>[5]</sup> <sup>[22]</sup> businesses.  The bio-business must be related to conservation agreements and	PROFONANPE - PMU	Target area GORE	Eighty bio-businesses were identified in the project intervention area.		30		60	Local entrepreneurs are willing to enter into conservation agreements that include support to their bio-businesses.  There are favourable enabling

		contribute to area-based conservation.										conditions for the development of the target bio-businesses.  There are local partners that sustain long-term business development efforts.
Outcome indicator 14: Number of persons benefitting from bio-businesses.	Cumulative number of persons that are direct beneficiaries of project support to business development (training and technical assistance, small investments, competitive funds). Data disaggregated by sex, ethnic self-identification, and age group.	Record the number of persons that participate in project activities and receive direct support from the project using a standard template <sup>3</sup> .	PROFONANPE - PMU	Target area  GORE			Direct: 600 persons  Indirect: 900 persons			Direct:1,200 persons  Indirect: 1,800 persons	Participants are willing to provide accurate personal information.	
	Outcome Description: 4.1. Increased knowledge sharing contributes to biodiversity conservation.											
Outcome indicator 15: Number of persons reached by the information campaigns.	Cumulative number of persons that are reached by information campaign activities (in person and social media).	Records of participants in in-person campaign activities using a standard template <sup>3</sup> .  Records of social media users who saw the campaigns contents.	PROFONANPE - PMU	Target area  GORE	Zero, the project has not started.		≥6,000 persons in campaign activities.  ≥20,000 persons reached by social media.			≥12,000 persons in campaign activities.  ≥40,000 persons reached by social media.		
Outcome indicator 16: Percentage of key stakeholders that understand the importance of area-based conservation and maintaining ecological connectivity (weighted average).	Percentage of key stakeholders that know (i) what area-based conservation is and why it is important for their livelihoods, and (ii) what is ecological connectivity and why it is important for biodiversity conservation.	Apply an annual survey of a random stratified sample of key stakeholder groups. The survey will be a concise questionnaire applied. A sample size of randomly selected people from each key stakeholder group on each project target area.	PROFONANPE - PMU	Target area  GORE	Zero, the project has not started. A baseline survey will be implemented at project start.		≥30% on each project target area.			≥50% on each project target area.	People are willing to participate in the annual survey and to provide accurate responses.	
Outcome indicator 17: Number of persons who have participated in knowledge building activities and events for dissemination of lessons.	Cumulative number of persons that participate in knowledge building activities and events for the dissemination of project lessons (activities of the Knowledge Management Plan). Data disaggregated by sex, ethnic self-identification, and age group.	Record the persons that participate on each knowledge activity and event of the project using a standard template <sup>3</sup> .	PROFONANPE - PMU	Target area  GORE	Zero, the project has not started.						The stakeholders and the public are interested in the lessons of the project.	
	Outcome Description 5.1. Efficient decision making and adaptive project management based on a robust monitoring and evaluation system.											
M&E indicator: Percentage of monitoring plan effectively implemented and utilized supporting communication, accountability and adaptive management	Effectively implemented and utilized the following reports, events and tools:  PPR: Project Progress Report QFR: Quarterly Financial Report TT: Tracking Tool  RW: Reflection workshop which reviews M&E data and informs revision of project strategy	Y1: 2PPR, 4 QFR, 1 TT, 1 RW Y2: 2PPR, 4 QFR, 1 TT, 1 RW Y3: 2PPR, 4 QFR, 1 TT, 1 RW, 1 MTR Y4: 2PPR, 4 QFR, 1 TT, 1 RW Y5: 2PPR, 4 QFR, 1 TT, 1 RW Y6: 2PPR,1 PCR, 4 QFR, 1 TT, 1 RF, 1TE	PROFONANPE - PMU			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	All project-level monitoring and evaluation is complete and meets the requirements of WWF and the GEF.  There are no major delays during project implementation.	



MTR: midterm review report												
PCR: Project Closeout Report												
TE: Terminal Evaluation report												
Non cumulative												

[1] The largest area is the Abanico de Pastaza Ramsar site with 3,827,328.9 ha (Ramsar site number [1174](#)).

[2] The data to be recorded is: name, organisation, identification document number, telephone number, electronic mail, sex, ethnic self-identification, and age group.

For age group three categories will be used: children  $\leq 14$  years, youth 15 – 29 years, adult 30 – 59 years, and senior  $\geq 60$  years, according to the Peruvian legislation

[3] These networks are: Red de Conservación Voluntaria de Amazonas (Red AMA), Red de Conservación Voluntaria y Comunal de San Martín,

and Red de Conservación Andes del Norte 'Páramo' that includes communities from Piura and Cajamarca.

[4] A new ANP close to the Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa (ca., 3,000 ha). Three ACRs: Páramos Andinos Huarinas - Sector A y B (ca., 16,200.18 ha).

Bosques Secos Interandinos de Cutervo (ca., 19,064.42 ha). Vilaya Condorpuna Shipago (VICONSHI) (ca., 29,315.16 ha).

[5] Youth are persons within the age group of 15 – 29 years according to Peruvian legislation.

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

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Principal Consultant for CEO Endorsement Preparation	40,000.00	40,000.00	0.00
Stakeholder Engagement	85,683.00	55,942.36	29,740.64
Technical Assistance for Preparing the CEO Endorsement	100,897.00	82,377.07	18,519.93
ESMF and Gender Action Plan	52,000.00	52,000.00	0.00
Project Validation	21,420.00	0.00	21,420.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000.00</b>	<b>230,319.43</b>	<b>69,680.57</b>

## ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Piura	-4.7648658	-81.1088110	3,693,528

Location Description:

Target area 1

Activity Description:

Contribute to the achievement of GBF Target 3 objectives in the North of Peru, increasing the coverage and effective management of its Conserved Areas, and empowering IP&LC agency for biodiversity management and conservation, applying the ecosystem-based approach in the Northern Transversal Economic Corridor (Northern TEC).

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tumbes	-4.7648658	-81.1088110	3,691,148

Location Description:

Target area 1

Activity Description:

Contribute to the achievement of GBF Target 3 objectives in the North of Peru, increasing the coverage and effective management of its Conserved Areas, and empowering IP&LC agency for biodiversity management and conservation, applying the ecosystem-based approach in the Northern Transversal Economic Corridor (Northern TEC).

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Piura	-5.5466479	-79.4590389	3,693,528

Location Description:

Target area 2

Activity Description:

Contribute to the achievement of GBF Target 3 objectives in the North of Peru, increasing the coverage and effective management of its Conserved Areas, and empowering IP&LC agency for biodiversity management and conservation, applying the ecosystem-based approach in the Northern Transversal Economic Corridor (Northern TEC).

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Cajamarca	-5.5466479	-79.4590389	3,699,088

---

Location Description:

Target area 2

---

Activity Description:

Contribute to the achievement of GBF Target 3 objectives in the North of Peru, increasing the coverage and effective management of its Conserved Areas, and empowering IP&LC agency for biodiversity management and conservation, applying the ecosystem-based approach in the Northern Transversal Economic Corridor (Northern TEC).

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Lambayeque	-5.5466479	-79.4590389	3,695,753

---

Location Description:

Target area 2

---

Activity Description:

Contribute to the achievement of GBF Target 3 objectives in the North of Peru, increasing the coverage and effective management of its Conserved Areas, and empowering IP&LC agency for biodiversity management and conservation, applying the ecosystem-based approach in the Northern Transversal Economic Corridor (Northern TEC).

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Cajamarca	-5.5503899	-78.3234187	3,699,088

---

Location Description:

Target area 3

---

Activity Description:

Contribute to the achievement of GBF Target 3 objectives in the North of Peru, increasing the coverage and effective management of its Conserved Areas, and empowering IP&LC agency for biodiversity management and conservation, applying the ecosystem-based approach in the Northern Transversal Economic Corridor (Northern TEC).

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Amazonas	-5.5503899	-78.3234187	3,699,699

---

Location Description:

Target area 3

---

Activity Description:

Contribute to the achievement of GBF Target 3 objectives in the North of Peru, increasing the coverage and effective management of its Conserved Areas, and empowering IP&LC agency for biodiversity management and conservation, applying the ecosystem-based approach in the Northern Transversal Economic Corridor (Northern TEC).

---

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
San Martin	-6.1103878	-76.5279341	3,694,564

Location Description:

Target area 4

Activity Description:

Contribute to the achievement of GBF Target 3 objectives in the North of Peru, increasing the coverage and effective management of its Conserved Areas, and empowering IP&LC agency for biodiversity management and conservation, applying the ecosystem-based approach in the Northern Transversal Economic Corridor (Northern TEC).

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Loreto	-6.1103878	-76.5279341	3,696,183

Location Description:

Target area 4

Activity Description:

Contribute to the achievement of GBF Target 3 objectives in the North of Peru, increasing the coverage and effective management of its Conserved Areas, and empowering IP&LC agency for biodiversity management and conservation, applying the ecosystem-based approach in the Northern Transversal Economic Corridor (Northern TEC).

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Loreto	-4.148495	-75.6407777	3,696,183

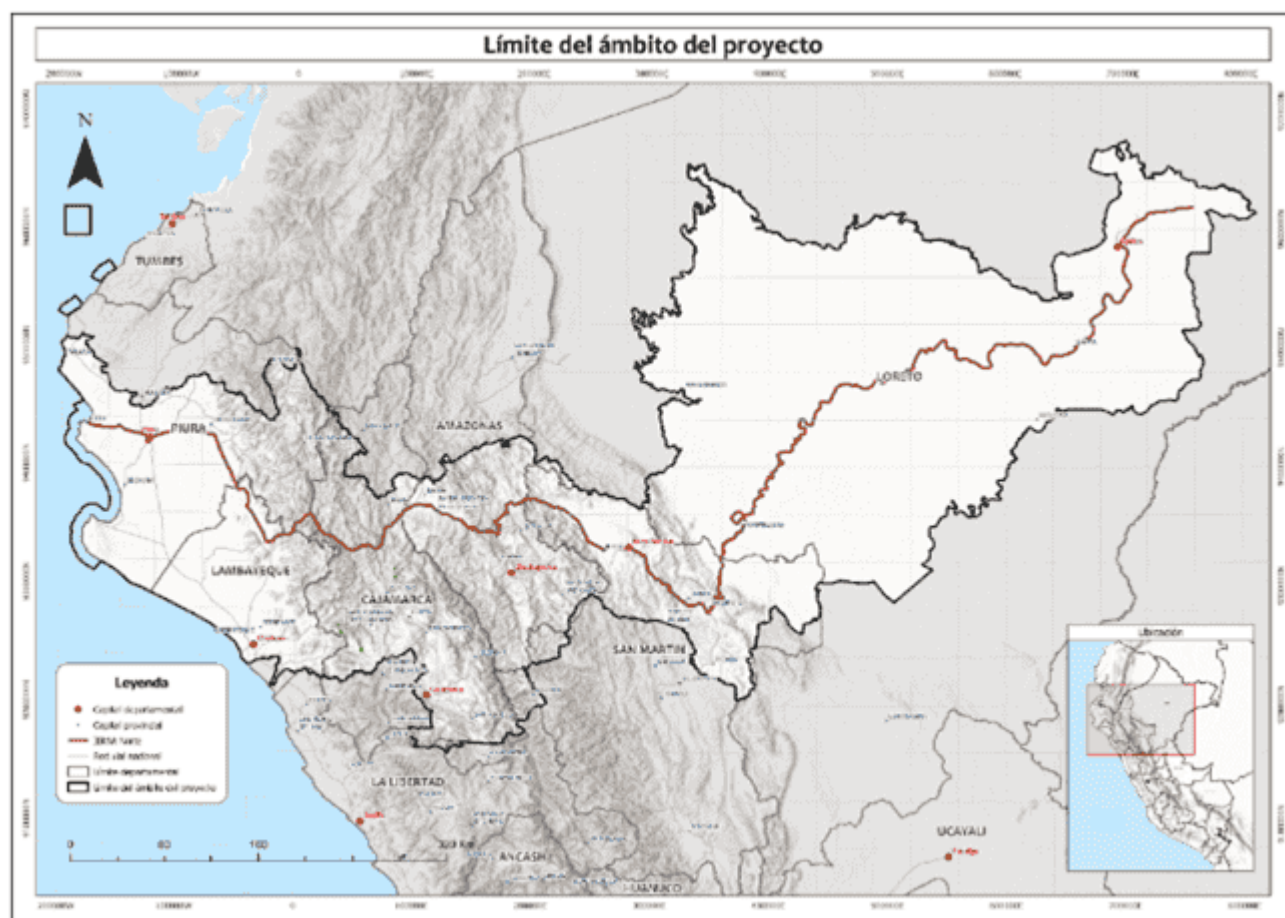
Location Description:

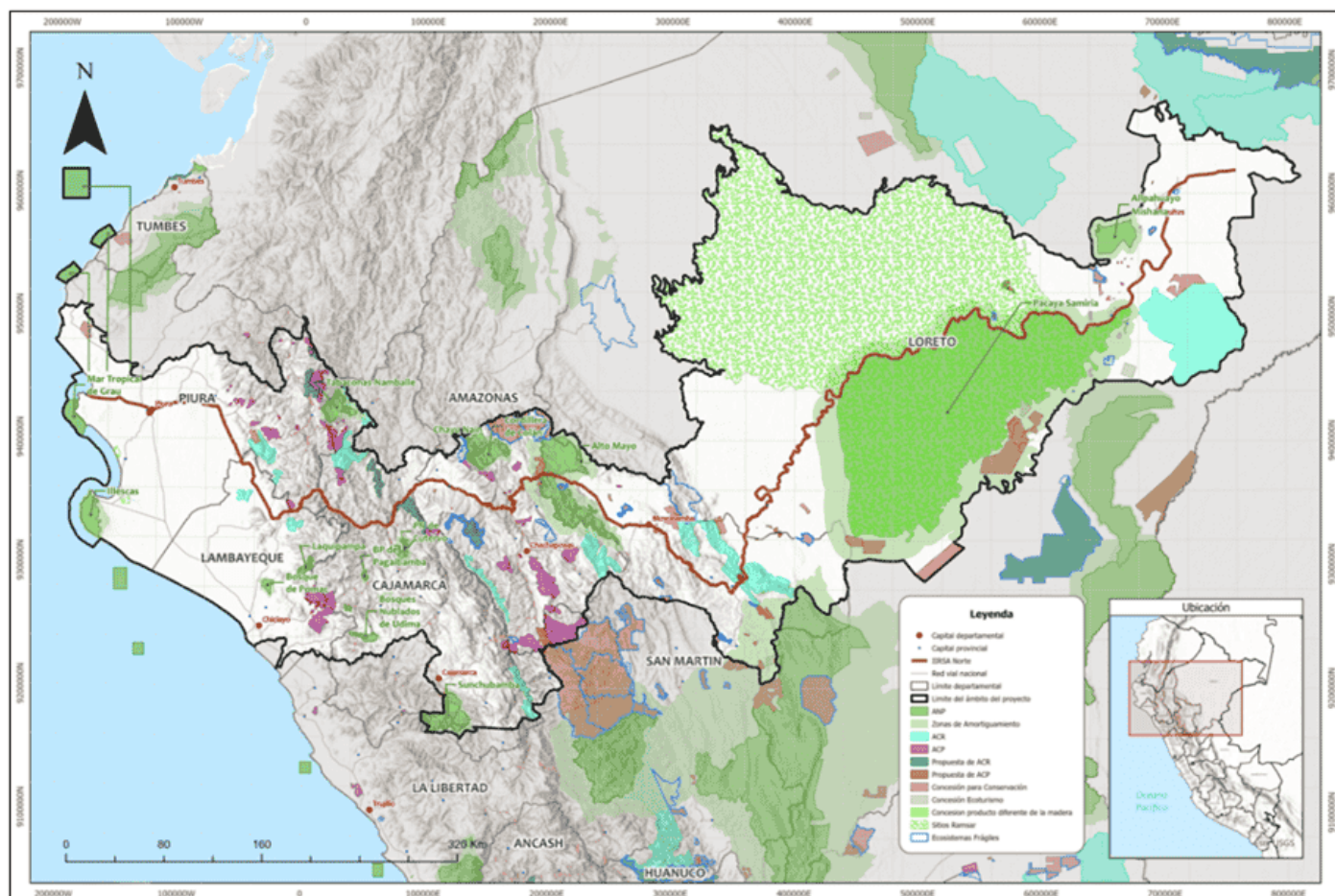
Target area 5

Activity Description:

Contribute to the achievement of GBF Target 3 objectives in the North of Peru, increasing the coverage and effective management of its Conserved Areas, and empowering IP&LC agency for biodiversity management and conservation, applying the ecosystem-based approach in the Northern Transversal Economic Corridor (Northern TEC).

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.





## ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

Gender Action Plan - GAP - Final

Gender Analysis Report - Final

Final\_SEP CET Norte

Final\_ESMF CET Norte

Categorization memo

## ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

-2130575338, Microsoft.SharePoint.SPException  
The file /sites/gefportal/. does not exist.

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

## ANNEX H: BLENDED-FINANCE RELEVANT ANNEXES

Please use the most up to date templates per the most recent call for proposals.

### ANNEX H.1: Termsheet

Instructions. This termsheet to be submitted with the PIF/PFD should include sufficient details to allow a financial expert to understand and judge the financial viability of the proposed investments. Indicative terms and conditions should be used when specific details are not yet available. An equivalent termsheet used for internal Agency purposes is acceptable but must include sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality.

### ANNEX H.2: Agency capacity to implement blended finance projects

Instructions. Any financial returns, gains, interest or other earnings and remaining principal will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. and the GEF Non-Grant Instrument Policy.