GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Child Project Information

Child Project Title
Promoting Integrated Sustainable Management of the Peruvian Amazonian landscape Madre de Dios

Region	GEF Project ID
Peru	11203
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Peru	FSP
GEF Agency(ies)	GEF Agency Project ID
WWF-US	
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM) PROFONANPE	Government Private Sector
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	6/29/2024
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)
11,932,415.00	1,073,917.00
PPG Amount: (c)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
300,000.00	26,999.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
13333331	40,988,970.00
Project Sector (CCM Only)	
AFOLU	

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Principal Objective 2	Principal Objective 2	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative,

how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The Madre de Dios landscape, one of the largest pristine forests in Peru, is under threat. In 2022, the degraded surface in Madre de Dios was 1,750,682.88 ha[1][1] and forest loss amounted 301,781[2][2] ha. This was due mainly to illegal mining, unplanned agricultural expansion, and unsustainable livestock and agricultural practices.

Underlying barriers to this problem include a weak regional territorial planning system, low bioeconomy producer organizations capacities, and inadequate financial resources for the long-term conservation effective management of the landscape natural capital.

The Project objective is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of priority ecosystems in Madre de Dios, to halt deforestation, prevent biodiversity loss, promote biological connectivity and carbon neutrality, and improve the livelihoods of its Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. It is part of the GEF Amazon Sustainable Landscape Program Phase III and aligns to its Theory of Change. It has four components:

C1 will enable an effective territorial planning system, and the effective monitoring and control of the landscape deforestation,
C2 will strengthen sustainable production practices and bio-businesses as sustainable alternatives to illegal mining,
C3 will improve the effective management of conservation areas, ensuring their financial sustainability, and,
C4 will provide access and dissemination of knowledge, including in the ASL regional coordination platform.

The project will improve the effective management of 4.7 Mha Protected Areas, will restore 300 ha of degraded lands, will improve the management of over 107,000 ha to benefit biodiversity, will avoid 6.64 Millions of MTCO2e and will benefit over 2,582 people with a focus on gender and youth inclusion.

[1] https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/monitoreo-y-evaluacion/restauracion-de-areas-degradadas/

[2] https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/monitoreo-y-evaluacion/restauracion-de-areas-degradadas/

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Promote the conservation and sustainable use of priority ecosystems in Madre de Dios to halt deforestation, prevent biodiversity loss, foster biological connectivity and carbon neutrality, and contribute to enhancing livelihoods of its Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

Project Components

Component 1: Strengthening governance and institutions for conservation and sustainable use of Amazonian ecosystems.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
3,452,642.00	11,510,564.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1: Territorial planning instruments are updated and articulated, with an integrated landscape management, gender, intercultural and biodiversity conservation approaches are implemented and monitored.

Outcome 1.2: Institutions and territorial governance are strengthened to prevent deforestation and biodiversity loss of ecological connectivity in the MDD landscape.

tcome 1.3: Institutional capacities strengthened for monitoring and control of deforestation and illegal mining.

Output:

Output 1.1.1. Eight (08) territorial planning instruments updated, articulated, and approved, considering an integrated landscapes management, gender and intercultural approaches in Madre de Dios (MDD).

Output 1.1.2. One (01) Regional Biodiversity Strategy and its corresponding action plan designed, approved and monitored, aligned with the Concerted Regional Development Plan.

Output 1.1.3. Two (02) public investment projects for conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity are funded with a gender and intercultural approach.

Output 1.2.1. Seven (07) local multi-stakeholder territorial governance spaces are strengthened and articulated to the Regional Environmental Commission (CAR), with an intercultural and gender approach, and one (01) national multisectoral governance space strengthened to facilitate enabling conditions for biodiversity conservation, and solutions to illegal mining and logging and to land rights overlapping.

Output 1.3.1. One (01) joint action protocol implemented to improve monitoring and control of environmental crimes.
Output 1.3.2. One (01) effective coordination mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders implemented.

Component 2: Strengthening and diversifying sustainable value chains and bio-business and landscape restoration

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
3,082,580.00	10,530,904.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1: Productive capacity of cooperatives and associations in cacao and Brazil nuts are strengthened to improve their economic, social and environmental sustainability, with intercultural and gender approaches.

Outcome 2.2. Bio-businesses in ecotourism and palm fruits strengthened to foster economic diversification.

Output:

Output 2.1.1. Two (02) technical assistance programs with intercultural and gender approaches to promote sustainable management practices for Brazil nut and cacao, designed and implemented with production organizations.

Output 2.1.2. Four (04) production grassroots organizations have strengthened their commercial alliances and associativity capacity.

Output 2.1.3. Three (03) restoration pilots using agroforestry systems implemented, with participation of women and youth.

Output 2.1.4. Six (06) business plans designed for Brazil nut and cacao organizations, with participation of women and youth.

Output 2.2.1. Three (03 bio-businesses are fully equipped, trained and connected to markets with participation from women, local communities and indigenous populations.

Component 3: Improving the conservation management and sustainable use of biodiversity across different protection regimes to enhance connectivity.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
3,431,806.00	11,381,542.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1. Improved the effective management of Conserved Areas and OECMs in the MDD landscape, including gender responsive measures.

Outcome 3.2. Increase in Sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation and ecosystems restoration.

Output:

Output 3.1.1. One (01) action plan developed and implemented in coordination with MINAM, SERFOR, SERNANP, GORE (GRRNyGA) and OSINFOR for the identification, reporting and monitoring of OECMs in the MDD landscape with intercultural and gender approach.

Output 3.1.2. One (01) work plan designed and implemented to improve the effective management of five (05) Natural Protected Areas (NPAs) in the MDD landscape, ensuring woman participation

Output 3.1.3. One (01) multisectoral protocol to facilitate human-wildlife coexistence is designed, implemented and monitored with women and youth participation.

Output 3.2.1. Two (02) existing or new sustainable finance mechanisms for biodiversity conservation/restoration in the MDD landscape strengthened/implemented with focus in gender equity.

M&E: Improving the conservation management and sustainable use of biodiversity across different protection regimes to enhance connectivity.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,403,418.00	5,614,104.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1. Efficient decision making and adaptive project management based on a robust monitoring and evaluation system.

Outcome 4.2 Knowledge and learning are generated, disseminated and shared through SINIA (Spanish acronym for the National System of Environmental Information) and the ASL Regional Coordination Platform, ensuring accessibility and use by stakeholders

Output:

Output 4.1.1. One (01) monitoring and evaluation system used for the Project's adaptive management with gender sensitive indicators.

Output 4.2.1. One (01) effective communication plan for learning and awareness designed and implemented. Output 4.2.2 Knowledge and learning with an intersectional approach is generated, disseminated and shared nationally and regionally, through the ASL Regional Coordination Platform.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Component 1: Strengthening governance and institutions for conservation and sustainable use of Amazonian ecosystems.	3,452,642.00	11,510,564.00
Component 2: Strengthening and diversifying sustainable value chains and bio-business and landscape restoration	3,082,580.00	10,530,904.00
Component 3: Improving the conservation management and sustainable use of biodiversity across different protection regimes to enhance connectivity.	3,431,806.00	11,381,542.00
M&E: Improving the conservation management and sustainable use of biodiversity across different protection regimes to enhance connectivity.	1,403,418.00	5,614,104.00
Subtotal	**11,370,446.00**	**39,037,114.00**
Project Management Cost	561,969.00	1,951,856.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**11,932,415.00**	**40,988,970.00**

Please provide Justification

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, 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. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

A.1. BACKGROUND

The Amazon, one of the most essential biomes globally, is critical in global climate regulation and hosts a unique and irreplaceable biodiversity. This vast region, spanning eight countries and the overseas territory of French Guiana, faces essential challenges such as deforestation and natural resource overexploitation. In response to these threats and to contribute towards protecting and conserving this noteworthy ecosystem, in October 2015, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) approved the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL). Based on an integrated regional approach, the ASL aims to improve landscape management and conservation of priority ecosystems in the Amazon. This project, entitled "Promoting Integrated Sustainable Management of the Peruvian Amazonian Landscape Madre de Dios," is Peru's project proposal for the third phase of the ASL Program.

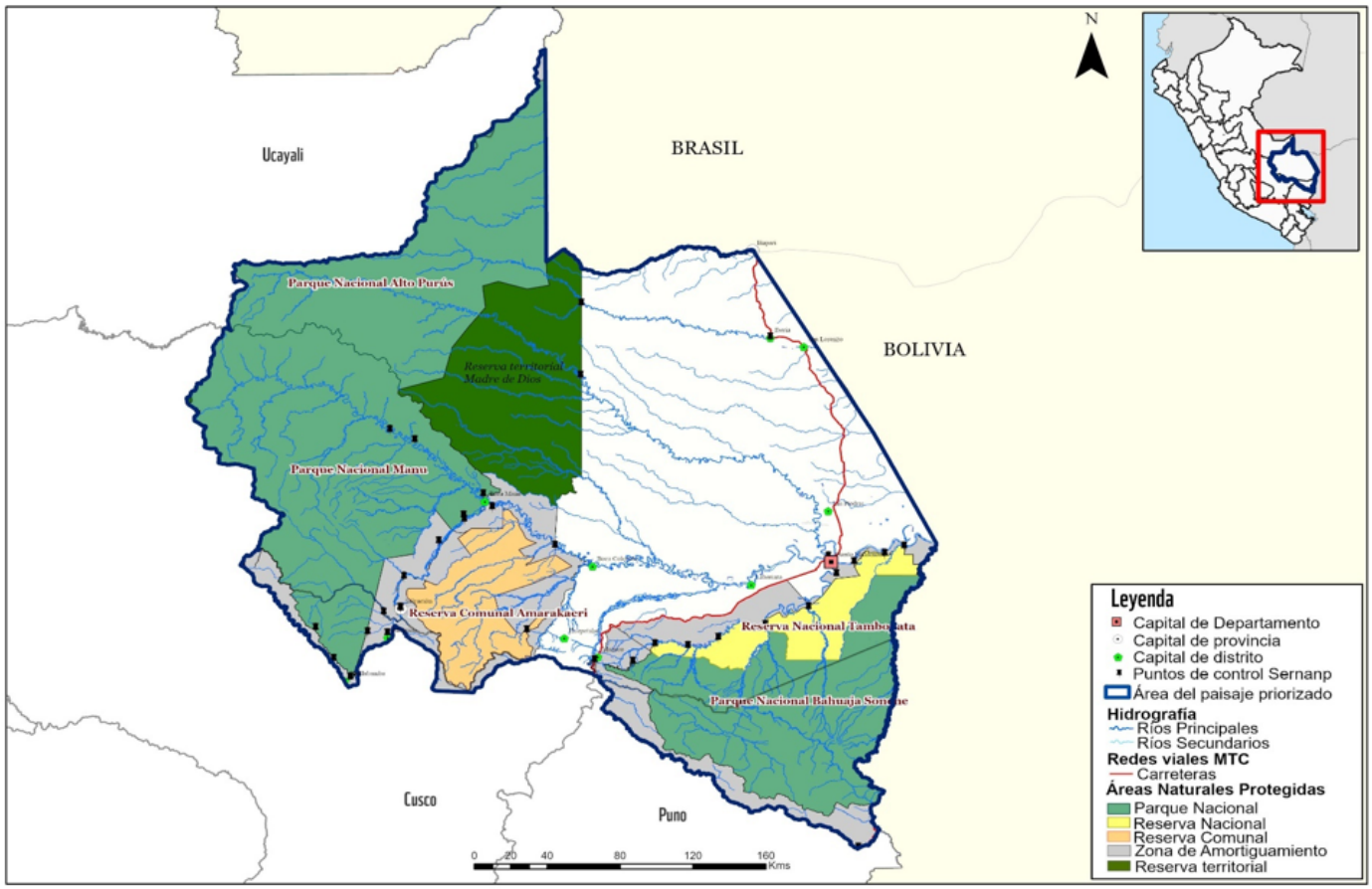
A.2. CURRENT SITUATION AND FUTURE SCENARIOS

Project Geography:

The project landscape is located in the southern Amazon region of Peru (see Map 1). It encompasses the department of Madre de Dios, including the Alto Purus National Park (APNP), Amarakaeri Communal Reserve (ACR), Tambopata National Reserve (TNR), Manu National Park (MNP), Bahuaja Sonene National Park (BSNP), and their buffer zones (including the buffer zones of MNP and BSNP partially located in the departments of Cusco and Puno, respectively).

According to Geobosques, Madre de Dios represents 11.53% of Amazon forests in Peru, with a total of 7,813,700 hectares. The landscape houses a robust network of Natural Protected Areas (NPAs), indigenous territories, and economies based on forest resources and stands out for having one of the largest pristine and connected tropical forest biomes in the Peruvian Amazon, which provides a pivotal opportunity for long-term conservation. Madre de Dios—known as Peru's Capital of Biodiversity—significantly contributes to the country's biodiversity with 6,809 plant species, 1,212 birds, 272 de freshwater fish, 256 mammals, 183 amphibians, and 143 reptiles (Sánchez-Cuervo et al., 2020). Research on the diversity of mammals and birds across an altitudinal gradient in the Manu National Park showcased that this high biodiversity responds to the convergence of three areas of endemism: lowland Amazon, eastern slopes of the Andes (Yungas), and Altiplano (Patterson, Stotz, Solari, Fitzpatrick, & Pacheco, 1998).

Map 1: Landscape Map of NPAs and its Buffer Zones



In MDD landscape, there are five NPAs, which will be part of the Project, covering a total of 4.71 M hectares:

Table 1: Natural Protected Areas of the Madre de Dios Landscape

NPA Name	World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) Identifier	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Category	Political Location	Hectares
Manu National Park	257	National Park II	Madre de Dios and Cusco	1,716,295.22
Amarakaeri Communal Reserve	30,3317	Protected Area VI with sustainable use of natural resources	Madre de Dios	402,335.62
Tambopata National Reserve	3,370	Protected Area VI with sustainable use of natural resources	Madre de Dios	274,690.0
Alto Purus National Park	303,316	National Park II	Madre de Dios and Ucayali	1,243,700.76

Bahuaja Sonene National Park	127,825	National Park II	Madre de Dios and Puno	1,091,416.0
TOTAL				4,728,437.60

The MDD landscape is rich in cultural diversity, largely due to the presence of various indigenous peoples. According to FENAMAD, the MDD basin is home to 37 native communities, representing approximately 5,276 individuals (INEI, 2017) and 7 Indigenous Nations. The population of these native communities accounts for 3.7% of the total department population, including Kichwa runa, Shipibo-Konibo, Ese Eja, Harakbut, Matsigenka, and Yine. This cultural diversity is evident in the multitude of languages, artisanal craft practices, traditional knowledge, musical expressions, and community organization among its indigenous peoples. Importantly, these communities play a critical role in the conservation of Amazonian ecosystems.

Environmental problems:

The main environmental problem the Project intends to address is the degradation and loss of natural Amazonian forests and habitats in the Madre de Dios landscape. According to MINAM Geoserver, the total degraded surface in MDD in 2022 was 1,750,682.88 ha[1][3] (9% of the total degraded surface at national scale). The ecosystems most affected by this degradation are the low hill forest, flooded alluvial forest, non-flooded terrace forest and Yungas Lower montane forest. Furthermore, between 2001 and 2022, a total of 301,781 hectares of Amazon forests were lost in this region, which is equivalent to 10.3% of the forest loss at national level for the same period.

The impacts of this forest loss and degradation are diverse and profound. First, natural habitat loss triggers ecosystem fragmentation and biological connectivity loss between NPAs, forest remnants and other natural landscape habitats, which negatively impacts wildlife diversity and distribution. Endemic and endangered species, such as jaguar (Panthera onca) and giant river otter (Pteronura brasiliensis), among others, are particularly threatened by habitat reduction. Moreover, forest degradation disrupts the natural regeneration and diversity of species of biological, economic and cultural importance, such as cedar (Cedrela spp.), mahogany (Swietenia spp.) and Brazil nut (Bertholletia excelsa), plants traditionally used by indigenous populations and local communities such as cat's claw (Uncaria tomentosa), sangre de grado (Croton lechleri) and sacha inchi (Plukenetia volubilis), among many others. Natural habitat loss is also causing conflicts between ranchers and wildlife species, such as pumas (Puma concolor) and jaguars (Panthera onca), that approach livestock, leading to hunting by owners who protect their livestock.

Forest loss seriously affects indigenous populations and local communities dependent on natural resources. Reducing biodiversity and ecosystem services endangers food security, livelihoods, and community health. Changes in ecosystem dynamics, such as altered hydrological cycles and loss of fertile soil, can have long-lasting impacts on the ability of communities to survive. Deforestation and environmental degradation cause the loss of traditional knowledge about medicinal plants, hunting and fishing techniques, and other sustainable uses of natural resources, mainly affecting the cultural heritage of indigenous communities that depend on forest biodiversity. Furthermore, landscape conversion can disrupt cultural identity and hinder the intergenerational transmission of traditions.

Legal and illegal gold mining, unplanned road infrastructure, unplanned agricultural frontier expansion, and unsustainable livestock practices and forestry activities are among the main threats identified for forest loss and degradation in MDD.

Gold mining has been identified as the leading cause of deforestation in the region, with a substantial increase in forest loss since 2000. Deforestation caused by this activity focuses on the mining corridor (legal gold mining) and in areas near Indigenous communities, NPAs, and its buffer zones (illegal mining), with Tambopata National Reserve, Bahuaja Sonene National Park, and Amarakaeri Communal Reserve among the most affected NPAs. According to a recent study[2][4], between 2021 and 2023, total deforestation in Madre de Dios due to gold-mining related deforestation in MDD was 23,881 ha. Of this deforestation, 76% (18,174 ha) occurred in the Mining Corridor[3][5] and the remaining 24% (5,707 ha) occurred outside, mainly in 10 indigenous communities. The most affected communities were Barranco Chico, San José de Karene, Tres Islas and Kotsimba.

The expansion of unplanned road infrastructure has caused the unplanned expansion of the agricultural frontier and gold mining in Madre de Dios. Asner et al. (2013)[4][6] used satellite imagery to analyze changes in forest cover along the Interoceanic Highway in Peru, proving a significant increase in deforestation and forest degradation primarily related to agricultural expansion and unplanned human settlement enabled by this road. Vilela, Maly, and Silva[5][7] in 2021, analyzed the impacts of roads in Madre de Dios, Ucayali, and Cusco and concluded that the costs of these roads far outweighed the benefits to society. Currently, there are planned roads in Madre de Dios that, if implemented, would pose severe threats to landscape biodiversity, such as the Iñapari (Madre de Dios) - Puerto Esperanza-Ucayali Road, which would affect the Alto Purús National Park and the Madre de Dios Indigenous Reserve, and the Boca Colorado-Boca Manu Road, which would impact the Manu National Park and the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve.

Unsustainable livestock and agricultural practices are another major environmental threat in Madre de Dios. For instance, in the town of Iberia, near the border with Brazil and Bolivia, agricultural deforestation is expanding. According to local sources, this deforestation responds to the increase in corn, papaya, and grass crops. A study[6][8] reports that since 2014, over 3,000 hectares have been deforested in this area. This problem also occurs in other parts of the landscape.

In recent years, illegal and informal logging in Brazil's nut concessions has increased. Holders of these concessions usually have low economic resources and seek different income-generating activities (besides Brazil nut harvesting, which is temporary), including logging and shifting cultivation. Projections suggest that deforestation in these Brazil nut concessions in MDD could increase, reaching at least 105,000 hectares deforested in 2050 and generating 38.5 million tons of CO2e emissions.[7][9]

Migration patterns and the impacts of climate change exacerbate these threats. Migration has increased pressure on illegal logging, unsustainable agriculture, and mining. In 2012-2017, Madre de Dios received 17,299 immigrants, which triggered the conversion of natural habitats into croplands and pastures. Moreover, climate change projections for MDD indicate an increase in maximum and minimum temperatures and a greater risk of extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts. Maximum temperatures are expected to reach between 31 and 32 °C in Tambopata and part of Manu. In contrast, minimum temperatures could drop to 18 °C in areas close to the departmental boundaries of the region. The greatest risks of flooding occur in Manu, Madre de Dios, Inambari, Laberinto, Tambopata (eastern region), and Las Piedras. The increased frequency and intensity of extreme climate events could significantly impact agriculture, biodiversity, and local communities that

depend on natural resources for their livelihoods. This vulnerability is already affecting the economy based on subsistence agriculture, as well as the production of Brazil nuts, livestock, and aquaculture.[8][10]

Barriers that the Project aims to improve:

Barrier 1: Limited stakeholders capacity and participation in the development, implementation and monitoring and governance of territorial planning instruments.

National Level

In Peru there are gaps and contradictions between territorial planning, sectoral economic development, and biodiversity conservation policies and instruments.

National guidelines and technical criteria for resolving land disputes - particularly those involving overlaps between indigenous territories and sectors such as forestry and mining - are unclear and inadequate. There is also insufficient coordination and alignment between national Ministries responsible for land management, environmental protection and indigenous affairs.

Financial and technical resources for forestry management, environmental monitoring and enforcement are also limited. This, combined with the risks faced by environmental activists and park rangers who report environmental crimes nationwide, further exacerbates the challenges.

Sub national level:

Multi-stakeholder territorial governance platforms, such as the Regional Environmental Commission (CAR) and Municipal Environmental Commissions (CAM), were created to coordinate these instruments. Still, face inactivity and low participation, especially from civil society, productive sectors, and Indigenous population and local communities. This situation is due to a lack of public resources, clarity of roles in these platforms, and little public awareness of environmental problems.

The issue of land titling for IPLC affects their ability to participate effectively in territorial planning and conservation efforts. In recent years, there have been important developments in the process of recognizing the legal status and land titles of indigenous communities in Madre de Dios, but there is still a gap of around 18% of indigenous communities without titles to their land, compared to 69% in San Martin region. The total communities in Madre de Dios are 33 and 6 of them are pending titling (USAID, 2022) . A number of indigenous communities - with or without titles - face conflicts due to the overlap of their territories with other communities, invasion or unlawful possession, logging, mining and illegal mining companies in Madre de Dios. These overlapping problems are holding up titling processes. Therefore, there are no established guidelines or technical criteria to resolve disputes when indigenous communities' lands overlap with permanent production forests; forestry and mining concessions. Furthermore, there is a lack of practical instruments to incorporate the visions and objectives of native and local communities in regional and local development plans. Although local stakeholders participate in developing national strategies and territorial plans, their involvement in implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of those plans is limited. This has caused an information deficit around the benefits and results of conservation, causing indifference and lack of participation. Additionally, stakeholder consultations during the preparation of the project highlighted that there is weak coordination between sectors and limited capacity across all governmental levels to promote public investment in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development with an integrated landscape management approach.

Barrier 2: Bio-business production-based organizations have limited capacity to implement sustainable practices, and limited access to technology and innovation to increase added value and access to markets.

National Level:

National policies and financial systems do not sufficiently facilitate market access and funding opportunities for bio-businesses, especially those led by IPLCs and smallholders. Additionally, national economic policies often overlook the synergy between conservation efforts and economic development, leading to fragmented approaches.

Subnational level:

Bio-businesses can help preserve biodiversity by offering economic alternatives that reduce pressure on natural resources. However, without adequate knowledge and technology, these bio-businesses are often unsustainable and can cause environmental degradation and biodiversity loss. In MDD, farmers, harvesters, and native communities face challenges accessing knowledge and skills to sustainably manage resources such as Brazil nuts, palm fruits, cacao, cupuacu, and ecotourism. Additionally, the commercial strategies of bio-business cooperatives and associations need to be improved, limiting their ability to diversify income and mitigate risks related to fluctuations in market prices.

Most Brazilian nut and cacao production organizations (that use agroforestry systems) need more commercial specialists. Communication between organization leaders and their members presents challenges due to long distances and associated costs. Education of members is necessary for implementing sustainable practices and improving product quality and prices. Although the involvement of young people and women is beginning to address these problems, more significant efforts are needed to transition from one generation to the next. The associativity and commitment of cooperative members are pivotal, but they still have shortcomings, which worsen with limited access to working capital and financing.

The need for more suitable technology and limited knowledge for bio-business development is another critical barrier . It is urgent to invest in research and development of technologies for product processing and added value. Conservation approaches are not integrating economic considerations efficiently . Furthermore, transferring knowledge and skills to local communities and entrepreneurs is not appropriate to the context and needs of the organizations. It often lacks the medium and long-term vision required for behavioral change.

Barrier 3: Limited financial resources and incentives to improve NPAs effective management and other effective conservation measures outside them.

National level:

The need for more public and private financial resources to improve the management of Natural Protected Areas (NPAs) and other conservation measures continues to be a significant barrier to biodiversity conservation in Peru. Although there has been increased financial support to the National Service of Natural Protected Areas by the government (SERNANP) in recent years, threats to biodiversity and pressure on ecosystems continue to grow, highlighting the importance to continue working to ensure increase financial flows for the SINANPE.

Sub-national:

Resources are insufficient to secure NPA's effective management and to maintain ecological connectivity at the landscape level. Ensuring this connectivity is the cornerstone for climate change resilience of natural ecosystems. In Peru, MINAM is promoting Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) to improve biodiversity conservation, biological connectivity and achievement of the 30x30 target. However, the limited understanding and capacity of the regional government and local stakeholders regarding OECMs, as well as the lack of effective local and regional coordination on this topic, can lead to poor implementation and reporting of OECMs.

Barrier 4: Insufficient systematization, valuation of ancestral knowledge and exchange of knowledge generated to address biodiversity conservation challenges in MDD landscape and the Amazon biome.

National Level

According to evaluations of GEF-projects in Peru, the systematic capture of lessons learned, and knowledge generated by past projects in NPAs needs to be revised. In Madre de Dios, several projects have generated knowledge; however, most scientific publications are in English and inaccessible to decision-makers in plain language.

Subnational level:

A major barrier is the under-appreciation of ancestral knowledge related to Amazon biodiversity, such as the case of the Harakbut Indigenous People, who use birds as conservation indicators. Addressing this barrier is of utmost importance as it hampers the integration of traditional practices into modern natural resource management.

Moreover, knowledge gaps were identified during the project design, in topics such as the integrated landscape management approach, the economic and environmental potential of bio-businesses, restoration techniques in areas degraded by gold mining, and the impact of mercury on health, among others.

Future narrative

The following simple narratives describe how key system factors could interact and define the future of the landscape:

Narrative 1: Accelerated increase of threats such as mining and exacerbated impacts of climate change
Accelerated growth of activities that cause deforestation, such as mining, is triggered by a spike in gold prices. Despite the efforts of authorities and civil society to tackle these legal and illegal activities, there is a gradual increase in incidence and scope. Moreover, in a future scenario of exacerbated climate change, there is a risk of access to natural resources fueled by drastic climate variability characterized by increased high temperatures, strong winds, and intense rains. Vulnerability is experienced mainly in the economy of subsistence agriculture, Brazil nut production, livestock, and aquaculture. The potential increase of illegal activities (such as gold mining) and their appealing derived incomes would increase the immigration rate and pressure on land-use change. Reduction in agricultural productivity will shrink the livelihoods of the local population, exacerbated by a loss of natural values in forests that would affect bio-business opportunities.

Narrative 2: Decreased threats such as mining and exacerbated impacts of climate change
In this future scenario, we can see a reduction of activities that cause deforestation due to a combination of effective territorial control and management measures by the national, regional, and local governments and incentive policies for participation in sustainable economic activities. These decreased threats reduce pressure on primary forests and NPAs. Moreover, an increasing demand for sustainable products allows further exploration of business opportunities based on standing forests and engaging more stakeholders in sustainable management. However, climate change, with its high temperatures, strong winds, and intense rains, increases the vulnerability of the local economy, particularly in sectors such as subsistence agriculture, Brazil nut harvesting, livestock, and aquaculture. Communities face significant loss of crops and animals, affecting their food and economic security; thus, they are interested in generating incomes from other conservation activities such as ecotourism and bio-businesses.

Narrative 3: Accelerated increase of threats for deforestation and minimal impacts of climate change
In this scenario, there is a rapid growth of activities that cause deforestation, economic stagnation, and higher gold prices. This context of financial difficulties has triggered the demand for more jobs, translating to increasing pressure on forested conservation areas and their buffer zones for illegal logging, timber extraction in the buffer zones, and other uses. Local ecosystems experience progressive transformation, and biodiversity loss and impacts on the availability of natural resources are exacerbated, affecting economic activities such as ecotourism and bio-businesses. In parallel, the effects of climate change in Madre de Dios are limited, and the region maintains some resilience due to the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures.

Narrative 4: Decreased threats for deforestation and minimal impacts of climate change

In this scenario, there is a significant decrease in activities that cause deforestation due to the effective implementation of monitoring and control measures, promotion of sustainable alternative economic activities, and participation of local communities in territorial management. This could generate a greater expansion of agricultural activities, cacao production, and use of non-timber products, such as Brazil nut concessions, supported by implementing restoration activities on degraded lands. Furthermore, the impacts of climate change are slow in the region, with a gradual increase in average temperature and moderate changes in rainfall patterns. Adopting sustainable landscape management practices and ecosystem restoration can help mitigate the slow impacts of climate change and foster the resilience of local communities and natural ecosystems.

A.3 ASL III MDD PROJECT APPROACH

The Project approach is relevant in any of the future scenarios presented above because it uses a collaborative, multisector, and multilevel integrated landscape management approach and addresses the main barriers identified to tackle environmental problems in the landscape through four interconnected and innovative strategies:

Component 1 will strengthen governance and institutional capacity for the conservation and sustainable use of Amazon ecosystems in Madre de Dios (MDD) and contribute to the ASL Program component that supports governance, incentives, and policy transformations. This component will promote policy coherence, cross-sectoral institutional coordination, and multistakeholder dialogues. The project will pilot an innovative and holistic territorial planning approach that integrates biodiversity conservation with economic development priorities, develops the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, and embeds its objectives within regional and local territorial development plans. This experience is pioneering in the Amazon region, and the lessons learned will be shared by the Ministry of Environment across various multisectoral platforms and with ASL Program governments.

Additionally, the project will enhance territorial governance mechanisms at both the landscape and national levels to ensure effective stakeholder engagement and cross-sectoral dialogue for setting objectives and facilitating the implementation of territorial plans. By creating a sustainable and scalable model, this approach will yield valuable lessons and practices that can be adapted and replicated in other regions facing similar challenges across the country and the ASL Program countries. Furthermore, by incorporating indigenous life plans into this planning process, the project will strengthen governance structures and ensure that indigenous knowledge and sustainable practices are embedded in local and regional decision-making.

At the national level, the project will strengthen the Executive Roundtable for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon, strengthening its capacities to ensure that, under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and with the participation of different ministries and Amazonian regional governments, the platform can effectively work on measures to tackle issues such as land tenure and rights overlap, that hinder the sustainable development in the amazon region. The project will strengthen the regional participation from MDD in that national roundtable ensuring that the agenda and technical proposals agreed at the local and regional environmental multistakeholder commissions in MDD are elevated at the national level.

The project will identify, assess and implement innovative sustainable financial mechanisms in the landscape to ensure the financial sustainability of the actions initiated by the project. Financieal leverage will consider a) domestic resources mobilized through Peru Public Investement Projects; and b) private capital catalyzed from businesses, national financial institutions, and other private sources.

Component 2 will strengthen and diversify sustainable value chains and bio-business such as ecotourism, agroforestry and palm fruits, as sustainable development alternative to illegal mining in the landscape. This will be achieved by promoting sustainable production practices in key habitats with standing forests and buffer zones of National Protected Areas, and by improving commercialization capacities. This component will contribute to the ASL Program's objective of enhancing sustainable production and landscape restoration. The project will test innovative technological options and business models, with the potential to be replicated and scaled up in other amazon Peruvian regions of the ASL Program to promote a sustainable economic model based on biodiversity conservation and restoration.

The project will pilot a community-driven restoration model that combines local knowledge and traditional practices with modern restoration techniques and participatory research. This model empowers communities, promotes ownership and builds resilience, ensuring that restoration efforts are culturally appropriate.

Component 3 will improve conservation management of different protection regimes, sustainable use of biodiversity and restoration for connectivity , contributing to carbon sequestration and development of ecosystem resilience, which will help mitigate the impacts of climate change in Madre de Dios.The project aims to enhance the effective management of National Protected Areas (NPAs) and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) within the MDD landscape by integrating gender-responsive strategies and boosting sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. An action plan will be developed and implemented for the identification, reporting, and monitoring of OECMs, incorporating intercultural and gender-sensitive approaches. Additionally, a multi-year work plan will be designed and executed to strengthen the management of five NPAs in the MDD landscape, ensuring active participation from women and fostering knowledge exchange.
A key added value of the project is its support for the integration between OECMs and NPAs, aimed at enhancing ecological connectivity. For selected areas of the landscape, the project will establish and implement a multisectoral protocol for human-wildlife coexistence, which will be monitored and developed with the participation of women and youth. The project's outcomes will contribute to the ASL Program's overarching goal of bolstering conservation across diverse protection regimes.

Component 4 will improve monitoring, evaluation and delivery management, dissemination and use of knowledge generated and shared between the project and the ASL regional coordination platform. The project will work with the ASL program through joint governance, knowledge sharing and capacity building to create a unified approach to environmental challenges and ensure that local actions support the overall objectives of the program. The project will contribute to the ASL Program goal of promoting capacity building, communications and regional collaboration.

The Project strategy is valid in future scenarios due to the following: 1) The Project has been designed in coordination and to complement a solid baseline of public and private interventions. 2) The Project design has prioritized capacity building of local stakeholders and the co-execution of local institutions with competencies, experience, and presence in the territory. This ensures that capacities will remain in place with regional and local stakeholders, who will continue their work after the Project ends. 3)The Project has been designed through a participatory process, and during its implementation, it will continue to prioritize multilevel and cross sectoral dialogue and coordination processes, as well as the commitment of stakeholders at all levels, bringing transformational changes in governance models, policies, and financial mechanisms. 4) The Project will implement instruments, governance models and tools that have the potential of being replicated in other areas of the country by MINAM and SERNANP and being shared with the ASL Program government and countries from the Amazon Biome.

Project investments are implemented following a geographic prioritization approach. Five (05) priority sub-landscapes have been chosen using criteria such as their proximity to PAs or its buffer zones, areas with greater deforestation pressure, presence of fragile ecosystems, presence of indigenous peoples and local communities, potential OECMs candidates, high biodiversity and carbon storage, poverty rates, accessibility and operation costs, social risks, and sustainability of actions. See Annex E for more information on the Project’s geographical intervention logic.

A.4 PROJECT BASELINE

The Project baseline includes the institutional framework and the most relevant public and private programs, initiatives, projects, and investments that the Project will complement, ensuring synergies toward achieving the planned objectives. The Project baseline is described below per component:

Component 1: Strengthening governance and institutions for conservation and sustainable use of Amazonian ecosystems.

The Concerted Regional Development Plans (PDRC) and the Concerted Local Development Plans (PDLC) are keystone instruments for regional and local governments' development planning. Madre de Dios regional government is currently updating its PDRC. These plans are critical to aligning public investments with biodiversity conservation objectives but they often fail to do so due to several barriers described before, including limited stakeholder awareness, limited capacities of public institucions, lack of coordination amongst sectors, short term economic development vision, insufficient funding for biodiversity conservation and lack of knowledge to prioritize biodiversity conservation measures. The Project will support the preparation of PDLCs in 6 district municipalities ensuring effective participation of multistakeholder platforms and that biodiversity conservation objectives are included in the PDLCs.

CEPLAN plays a crucial role in providing technical guidance to local governments in the preparation of PDLCs. It ensures that these local plans are consistent with the National Development Strategic Plan and sectoral strategies, promoting integrated and sustainable development. MEF ensures that the PDLCs are aligned with national fiscal policies and are financially viable. It allocates public investment resources and monitors the financial sustainability of the development projects outlined in the PDLCs. MINAM ensures that local plans are aligned with national strategies for climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation. MIDAGRI ensures that local plans promote food security and incorporate efficient water management systems, particularly in rural areas.

The Madre de Dios Regional Climate Change Strategy was approved, including adaptation measures and basic enabling conditions for implementing Project Components 2 and 3. In addition, the Regional Environmental Commission (CAR) of Madre de Dios was reactivated in 2023. This Commission oversees monitoring the implementation of the Regional Climate Change Strategy. The Project will contribute to the consolidation of the CAR and will support its coordination with Municipal Environmental Commissions (CAM) providing capacities for them to act as regional governance mechanisms.

The Executive Roundtable for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon is an initiative created by the government of Peru in 2023, aimed at discussing, identifying, and promoting actions that will allow the productive, inclusive and environmentally sustainable development of the Peruvian Amazon region. The executive roundtable operates under the direction of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) of Peru and involves the participation of various government institutions, private companies, and non-governmental organizations. The roundtable wants to become a platform for dialogue and coordination among the public sector, private sector, and civil society to identify and resolve barriers that limit economic and social growth in the Amazon including informal or illegal activities, deforestation and the allocation of territorial rights, especially those of indigenous peoples. The ASL III project18 will work with this platform, strengthening its capacities to ensure that, under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and with the participation of different ministries and Amazonian regional governments, the platform can effectively work, as a platform for dialogue and coordination, including actors from MDD region, to agree on measures to tackle illegality and informality, land tenure and ownership, and land management barriers, to effectively promote a sustainable development in the amazon region.

As of June 2024, MINAM's Biological Diversity Directorate is updating the National Biological Diversity Strategy, aligned with the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The Directorate will provide technical assistance for the design of regional biodiversity strategies, at the moment still lacking in the country, including the one in Madre de Dios. The Project will support the Regional Government of MDD in the preparation of the Regional Biological Diversity Strategy and with the alignment of the RBD and PDLCs objectives.

The Government's Budget Programs (PP), such as PP 0057, 'Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Natural Protected Areas of SERNANP,' PP 0130, 'Competitiveness and Sustainable Use of Forestry and Wildlife Resources of SERFOR,' or PP 0144 'Conservation and Sustainable Use of Ecosystems for the Provision of Ecosystem Services of MINAM', contribute towards the implementation of policies for biodiversity conservation and towards the promotion of the

sustainable use of natural resources in Madre de Dios. Nevertheless, these programs face challenges in (i) allocating and expending budget in the territory and in (ii) increasing the total funding allocated to them, mainly due to weak capacities of the Regional Government (GORE) and the Local Governments (GOLO) for timely programming, implementation and monitoring and (iii) articulation between budget programs are not identified. The Project will strengthen regional and local government capacities to reduce such shortfalls.

The ICI-GEF 7 project, 'Consolidation of Territories of Life and Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Madre de Dios River Basin (Amazon, Peru),' aims to tackle the advance of threats to forests and indigenous territories, to strengthen the capacities of indigenous peoples for preserving their ancestral territories, and to implement solutions to environmental problems such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and mercury pollution. Despite this Project, Indigenous women leaders have identified a capacity gap in their effective participation in multi-actor governance spaces such as CAR, CAM, or PA management committees. The Project will collaborate with the ICI GEF 7 project to fill this gap and with the ongoing project by the Tenure Facility with FENAMAD (2024-2026) called “Consolidation of indigenous territories and rights in Madre de Dios Peruvian Amazon” to support forest monitoring in titled communities, defend environmental defenders, and promote leadership among women and youth and complement efforts from the Madre de Dios regional Government that implemented the project 'Improvement of Technical and Operational Capacities for the Legal Physical Regularization of Rural Property at the Regional Directorate of Agriculture MDD, Provinces of Manu, Tahuamanu, and Native Communities in the Madre de Dios Region-CUI 2301287” (2019-2025) .

The project 'Inclusive Protection of Environmental Defenders in the Amazon' (PIDDA), executed by IUCN NL and SPDA, seeks to strengthen the protection system for environmental rights defenders with an intercultural and gender approach. FENAMAD and the TNR Management Committee are key allies. The ASL III-GEF8 project will use the PIDDA roadmap to support Peruvian institutions in improving their protection policies based on the IUCN study that identifies systemic, legal, administrative, and gender violence obstacles in Madre de Dios.

Component 2: Strengthening and diversifying sustainable value chains and bio-business and landscape restoration.

Organizations such as CARITAS, ACCA, and AIDER in the TNR and the BSNP promote cacao production by working with cooperatives and associations, combining sustainable practices and agroforestry. The Productive CITE and the Peruvian Amazon Research Institute (IIAP) support cooperatives and associations to use validated technology and technical standards in cacao production and Brazil nut harvesting/use. In the ACR, with USAID funding, the Numeri SAC company has been established to use Brazil nuts and other resources by native communities partaking in the ECA Amarakaeri. In MNP, the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) and ACCA work on sustainable practices and community monitoring to foster tourism and conservation. These initiatives have strengthened and will continue to enhance the productive aspect of local production organizations in the following years. The Project will complement the actions of these initiatives by filing gaps identified in commercialization, product processing and other business aspects of these cooperatives and associations.

In addition to these efforts, there are other national initiatives that are part of the baseline, which will be implemented during the exact timeline of this Project. In this regard, the Project will coordinate to ensure complementarity and the generation of synergies with other initiatives such as:

- Financial Facilitation Project for Eco and Bio-businesses in the Amazon – PROFONANPE

This Project, active between 2024 and 2025, provides technical assistance and access to markets and investors. During the first phase, 40 entrepreneurs will receive financing, and at least 20 will be able to access a second phase with reimbursable seed capital for 55 businesses by 2030. The ASL III Project will include MDD bio-businesses financed in the first phase of this

PROFONANPE project—both those that did not access the seed capital and those that did access it but need more support to consolidate.

- National Forest Conservation Program for Climate Change Mitigation (PNCBMCC)

The Program 'Improvement of Support Services for the Sustainable Use of the Biodiversity of Ecosystems in the Department of Madre de Dios' aims to strengthen the technical, organizational, business, and commercial capacities of native communities and small forest users for sustainable businesses through business plans (2024-2025). The ASL III Project will continue the work carried out by the PNCBMCC to strengthen the ECA Amarakaeri and, in general, the Brazil nut chain, building upon the knowledge generated by this Program regarding bio-business markets.

- MINAM Bio-business Program

The Program, financed by WB and IDB, currently running until 2026, will provide financing through a 22-million-dollar fund to channel loans and guarantees via financial institutions to bio-businesses. It will finance ecotourism services, non-livestock agroforestry, and businesses using environmentally sustainable agricultural practices and non-timber forest resources. During the Project design phase, the need for capacity building of potentially beneficiary organizations of the Bio-business Program was identified as a limitation of this Program. The ASL III Project will fil this gap by strengthening Brazil nut organizations and potential bio-businesses in Madre de Dios so they can access the loans and guarantees offered by this Program. Bio-businesses identified by the ASL Project in Madre de Dios match the priorities stablished by the MINAM Bio-business Program.

- Sustainable Productive Forests Program (BPS)

This program, executed by SERFOR and financed by KFW, aims to promote sustainable forest management based on criteria of sustainability and productivity. The program is scheduled to continue until 2026. It will fund the enhancement of techniques and management practices for integrated sustainable forest management, as well as the primary processing and value addition with a market-oriented approach. Additionally, it promotes technological innovation and market development for timber products. The Project will complement the BPS actions supporting non-timber products bio-businesses.

- Agroperú-Agrobanco Fund

With the objective of promoting financial inclusion and continuity of agricultural businesses, this fund supports small producers, cooperatives, and associations. It offers loans for working capital at an Annual Effective Rate of 3.5%. MDD focuses on non-timber forest production chains such as Brazil nut, aguaje, shiringa, and ungurahui. Timely access to working capital is pivotal to business development. Furthermore, this fund boosts the commercial capacities of organizations. The ASL III Project will bolster Brazil nut organizations in commercial and associative endeavors, helping them pay that working capital and complementing resources with AGROBANCO for commercial consolidation.

- WWF projects

WWF has several projects in Madre de Dios that contribute towards the objectives of the ASL III Peru project. The Tropical Forest Conservation Agreement strengthens the effective management of NPAs. The 'Jaguar Connectivity Restoration' and 'Deforestation-Free Livestock Management' projects foster sustainable practices of natural resources. The 'Landscape for Sustainable Connectivity' project improves biological connectivity and promotes Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) in the MDD landscape. Finally, the Nature-Based Solutions Platform scales up initiatives and connects them with investors to generate economic, social, and environmental returns, thus contributing to financial sustainability. The ASL III Project will coordinate with these initiatives to secure complementarity.

Component 3: Improving the conservation management and sustainable use of biodiversity across different protection regimes to enhance connectivity.

Component 3 baseline includes several initiatives that are financed with a public budget, such as the National Forest Conservation Program for climate change mitigation and the Budget Program 0057 for the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of natural resources in NPAs, from SERNANP, which implements the effective management of NPAs countrywide. The Budget Program 0144 for the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems for the provision of ecosystem services, from MINAM, finances activities such as the elaboration of specialized studies for ecosystem conservation, implementation of territorial planning processes, preparation, dissemination, and training of mechanisms and instruments for funding the preservation of ecosystems and biodiversity in the light of climate change.

Budget Program 0057 is the primary source of government public financing for effective management of NPAs in Peru. Table 2 showcases information regarding the qualification of management effectiveness for Natural Protected Areas (NPA) in the Madre de Dios Landscape, according to the METT (Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool) methodology applied by SERNANP for all NPAs within national administration since 2020.

Table 2: METT evaluation for NPAs of ASL III Project

CATEGORY	NPA	METT SERNANP 2023
PN 03	Manu	92.93
PN 08	Bahuaja Sonene	64.65
PN 11	Alto Purus	76.67
RC 03	Amarakaeri	53.13
RN 09	Tambopata	80.81

Despite the promising results achieved in management effectiveness through this program, to ensure the effective management of its NPAs, SERNANP has identified a 17M PEN-gap (circa 4.6M USD) in operating expenses, equipment, and staff in 2024. Two key initiatives that support SERNANP in its mission to foster effective management and financial sustainability of NPAs are:

- Natural Heritage Initiative of Peru (PdP Initiative)

This initiative, led by SERNANP, aims to consolidate the effective management of the 38 NPAs of the Peruvian Amazon (17 million hectares) and ensure its financial sustainability within an 11-year period. For that purpose, it articulates efforts from international cooperation, public treasury, private companies, and citizens to deploy sound management of NPAs.

- KFW Phase II-SERNANP Project:

This project (2024-2028) finances the improvement of effective management for NPAs, especially those from the Alto Purus National Park, Bahuaja Sonene National Park, Tambopata National Reserve, and Manu National Park.

The ASL III Project will complement Budget Program 0057, PdP Initiative, and KFW Phase-II Project by financing actions not covered by these initiatives, to contribute to effective management of NPAs in the MDD Landscape.

- Collaboration of Wake Forest University – Science and Capacity Development for Peruvian National Parks:

Wake Forest University will partner with two other universities to support SERNANP's work. Funded by a $2.5 million grant from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation (2024-2026), at least 60 SERNANP staff members will be trained in park management by engaging in programs at CPAM . Moreover, 120 SERNANP staff members will be trained in scientific synthesis and production of policy summaries for management through a new PUCP program.

- The Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation contributes with co-financing to the Legacy Landscape fund .

The project fosters the sustainability of the Manu-Alto Purus Natural Protected Areas Complex and is executed by the Frankfurt Zoological Society. The Legacy Landscape Fund initiative is funded by several partners, including the Moore Foundation, which provides 5 MUSD until 2030 for capacity building, park ranger operations, biological monitoring, and commercial articulation with markets.

- Administration Contract with AIDER: Tambopata and Bahuaja Sonene REDD+ Project (Madre de Dios Area)

This AIDER intervention (2024-2028) focuses on promoting sustainable economic activities in the buffer zones of Tambopata and BahuajaSonene, fostering conservation agreements, strengthening environmental governance, and ensuring greater resources for control and monitoring efforts. The project will complement AIDER work supporting stakeholder coordination, exploring other bio-business opportunities beyond cacao and tourism, and strengthening capacities of government institutions to improve articulated actions for monitoring and control of environmental crimes.

Component 4: Promoting monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge management in collaboration with ASL Program.

The ASL II Peru Project is actively contributing to the conceptual design of the National Environmental Information System (SINIA) Knowledge Platform. In addition, the project is conducting a market study of technological solutions to manage the platform. The ASL III Project will continue to strengthen this knowledge management platform to meet the specific needs of the project´s stakeholders and continuo with the knowledge sharing process with the other countries of the Amazon Biome

A.4 PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

Project stakeholders include government institutions, academia, NGOs, local communities, indigenous populations, and the private sector involved in environmental management and biodiversity conservation. For more details about the Project Stakeholders and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan during the Project implementation, see Annex 5. Table 3 presents a summary of key project stakeholders and their role during project implementation.

Table 3: Summary of key 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 GORE, they will work on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECM) to achieve the 30x30 Goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The National Forest Conservation Program (PNCBMCC) will coordinate closely with the PMU of the ASL III Project, in order to share actions, lessons learned and key information on the bio-businesses to be strengthened within the scope of the ASL III Project.
Madre de Dios Regional Government (GOREMAD)	The Regional Directorate of Natural Resources Management will lead coordination efforts between the different sectors of the regional government, in order to implement actions and investments with an integrated landscape approach. It will provide support to both CAR and CAMs to design and monitor the regional biological diversity strategy. Moreover, it will coordinate with MINAM, SERFOR and OSINFOR to promote the recognition of OECMs, which facilitate conservation outside protected areas and protection against threats such as illegal mining, unplanned agriculture expansion and illegal logging.
National Service of Natural Protected Areas by the State (SERNANP)	SERNANP will work to improve the effective management and governance of Natural Protected Areas (NPA) and its buffer zones, including their financial sustainability and coordinating with other projects and financial streams. It will collaborate with the Regional Directorate for Natural Resources Management of GOREMAD, local governments, and the NPA management committees, and will facilitate knowledge sharing with CAMs. Furthermore, it will drive actions along with indigenous populations and local communities, conservation concessions, ecotourism and local producers for monitoring and control of environmental crimes. This is a pivotal role to improve local coordination and increase awareness regarding the importance of NPAs.
Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MINJUSDH)	MINJUSDH leads the Roundtable for Human Rights Defenders in Madre de Dios, in close coordination with the intersectoral mechanism to protect environmental defenders. In the ASL III Project, it will implement protection, prevention and access to justice actions for human rights defenders, such as SERNANP officials, park rangers, indigenous organization's representatives and concessionaires.
Ministry of Culture (MINCUL)	MINCUL play a critical role by protecting the territories inhabited by Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI). It implements

	measures to tackle illegal intrusions and unauthorized activities that may affect these populations, establishing monitoring systems along with 5 control stations in close collaboration with FENAMAD. Moreover, it coordinates with SERNANP and ACCA in Los Amigos Conservation Concession, in order to carry out monitoring and control actions to benefit biodiversity.
PROFONANPE	It will be the Executing Agency of the ASL III Project in charge of the administration and financial management of project resources, implementation of activities, and 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 and the gender action plan.
Productive CITE, Peruvian Amazon Research Institute (IIAP) and universities	Productive CITE and IIAP will collaborate in the implementation of the ASL III Project Component 2 to strengthen the Brazil nut and cacao chains, providing added value, technology, knowledge, and innovation in bio-businesses. They will disseminate the best conservation and restoration practices and strategies through research and publications. This will benefit local communities and producers, improving their incomes and diversifying their livelihoods. The Productive CITE will also support compliance with sustainable practices according to the national technical standard for cacao and Brazil nut. The National University of Madre de Dios- UNAMAD will support the implementation of component 4, through the systematization of the state of knowledge, identification of gaps and generation of research to reduce the gaps.
Production grassroots organizations, cooperatives and associations that bring together producers of cacao, Brazil nuts, palm fruits, tourism and fish farming	In the Brazil nut value chain, RONAP, AFIMAD, Numberi SAC and ASCART will implement activities of Component 2 through grants, coordination of technical assistance for sustainable practices, development of commercial strategies, and consolidation of association commitments. Native communities, through AFIMAD and Numberi SAC, will also foster sustainable practices for conservation and bio-business. Cacao cooperatives, such as COOPSSUR and Cooperativa Agraria de Servicios de Cacao Fino Agrobosque in Madre de Dios, will apply sustainable practices and pursue certifications, promoting

	restoration and conservation in the Tambopata National Reserve and the Bahuaja Sonene National Park. COOPSUR will focus on fine aroma (flavor) cacao and restoration activities, as well as AGROBOSQUE. Both cooperatives are committed to non-deforestation activities and to encourage the participation of women and young people. Moreover, organizations in tourism, fish farming and palm fruits will lead initiatives, tapping into incubation advice for bio-businesses.
Native Federation of the Madre de Dios River and Tributaries (FENAMAD), Harakbut, Yine, and Matsigenka Council (COHARYIMA), Indigenous Council of Lower Madre de Dios (COINBAMAD) and Organization of the Indigenous School Youth of Madre de Dios (OJEIMAD)	FENAMAD represents the indigenous peoples of the Madre de Dios River basin and defends their rights. It will participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the ASL III GEF Project, in coordination with the ICI-GEF7 Project and Tenure Facility, in order to strengthen governance, women's and youth leadership, indigenous bio-businesses and environmental surveillance. Native communities play a critical role in biodiversity conservation in the MDD landscape. Communities will participate in the territorial governance groups of Component 1 and benefit from the activities of Component 2, 3 and 4.
NPA Management Committees	The Management Committees of the NPAs oversee the implementation of the NPA Master Plan and its activities, working in close coordination with CAMs, municipalities, and SERNANP. They collaborate with Private Conservation Areas, ecotourism operators, and producers to design collective strategies that enhance the legitimacy, effectiveness, and sustainability of conservation efforts. This ensures that policies, projects, and financing are relevant and effective for environmental conservation in each NPA. The five management committees of the NPAs will actively participate in implementing the activities outlined in their work plans, in collaboration with stakeholders. The project aims to increase stakeholder diversity, improve coordination, and synergize resources for implementing collaborative actions across multiple sectors within the buffer zone.
SERFOR, OSINFOR and GRFFS National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR),	GRFFS, SERFOR, OSINFOR and UNIDA will cooperate to share information on forest concessions and deforestation, identifying

Agency for the Supervision of Forest Resources and Wildlife (OSINFOR) and Regional Forestry and Wildlife Management (GRFFS) and the Functional Unit for Environmental Crimes (UNIDA)	illegal logging patterns. Through the Regional Forest Control and Monitoring Roundtable, they will foster interinstitutional coordination and citizen participation. Together with the Environmental Prosecution Offices (FEMA), they will coordinate forest monitoring actions. Furthermore, GRFFS, SERFOR y OSINFOR will implement a conservation roadmap along with MINAM, supporting recognized OECMs and conservation and ecotourism concessions. These actions seek to increase conserved areas outside the NPAs and foster incentives for effective management.
District and provincial municipalities of the MDD Department	The municipalities of Inambari, Las Piedras, Tambopata, Fitzcarrald, Manu and Madre de Dios will lead integrated territorial planning, and actions in PAs buffer zones to balance conservation and sustainable human development. The ASL III Project will involve local communities in decision-making processes and implementation of conservation projects. The municipalities will coordinate with SERNANP, management committees and indigenous organizations to update development plans that reflect the visions of indigenous peoples and the NPAs.

[1] https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/monitoreo-y-evaluacion/restauracion-de-areas-degradadas/

[2] Finer M, Mamani N, Ariñez A (2023) Gold Mining Deforestation in the Southern Peruvian Amazon, 2021-2023. MAAP: 195.

[3] Mining Corridor is called an area of the MDD landscape, where artisanal and small-scale mining is allowed in order to organize and promote this activity.

[4] Asner, G.P., Llactayo, W., Tupayachi, R., Luna, E.R., Paredes, M., Ráez Luna, E.F., García Caballero, G., and J. Valqui (2013). "Elevated rates of gold mining in the Amazon revealed through high-resolution monitoring." Environmental Research Letters, 8(1): 014035.

[5] Vil Vilela, T., Malky, A. y Silva, C. (2021). Análisis de Impactos de Carreteras en Madre de Dios, Ucayali y Cusco. Documento de Trabajo Septiembre 2021.

[6] Vale Costa H, Finer M (2021) Deforestación y Agricultura en la Amazonía Peruana. MAAP: 134.

[7] Mitigating deforestation in Brazil nut concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru, GEF 5839-BID

[8] Regional Climate Change Strategy 2023-2030-Regional Government of Madre de Dios.

[9] Strategic planning processes with territorial approach—embodied in concerted development plans—must ensure human development throughout the national territory. As set forth in State Policy 34. Territorial planning and management, this process must be based on knowledge and research of the unique diversity in the territory and the sustainability of its ecosystems; in intergovernmental and intersectoral articulation; in the promotion of free public and private initiatives; and in the promotion of dialogue, citizen participation and prior consultation with indigenous peoples (CEPLAN: 2021).

[10] Bio-businesses are businesses based on the sustainable use of biodiversity products, considering the criteria of environmental, social and economic sustainability. The bio-business incorporates the costs for natural resources conservation, inclusion of communities and traditional knowledge, and dynamization of local economies. They can be classified into 3 categories according to the type of service or product offered. These are ecotourism services, direct consumption products from sustainable agricultural production, and products from wild flora and fauna that are sustainably managed and harvested (MINAM: 2020).

[11] Granziera, M. L., do Nascimento, A. C. P., da Silva, V. P., & de Oliveira, L. O. (2018). Innovación y tecnología en la producción de frutas amazónicas. Revista de Investigación Agraria y Ambiental, 9(1), 77-92.

[12] Wilkie, D. S., Bennett, E. L., Peres, C. A., & Cunningham, A. A. (2004). The empty forest revisited. "Science", 306(5699), 1503-1504.

[13] PROFONANPE. (2022). El reto de la sostenibilidad financiera en las ANP.

[14] WWF. (2021). Mid-Term Evaluation of the WWF-GEF Project: Securing the Future of Peru's Natural Protected Areas (2018-2024). Final Report. Washington, DC: WWF - World Wildlife Fund

[15] CPAM Colorado State University's Center for Protected Areas Management.

[16] Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú.

[17] Legacy Landscapes Fund (LLF) is a fund intended to preserve biodiversity and ensure the long-term well-being of local communities.

B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. 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 D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

B.1 THEORY OF CHANGE

The Theory of Change of the ASL III Project is aligned with the ASL III Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program. It follows the following logic: the protection of biodiversity and integrity of ecosystem services in the Amazon region can be achieved if it is preserved under various regimes (protected areas, Indigenous lands, and other conservation strategies); if agricultural land, forests, and freshwater habitats are managed sustainably and the restoration of key degraded areas is promoted, providing inclusive economic and social well-being to its indigenous peoples and local communities; and if legal instruments, policies and cross-sectoral agreements enable institutional and social coordination and capacity.

The Theory of Change responds to the barriers identified in the previous section and adapts to different scenarios of future narratives described above. It is also aligned with the ASL program's theory of change in its four components:

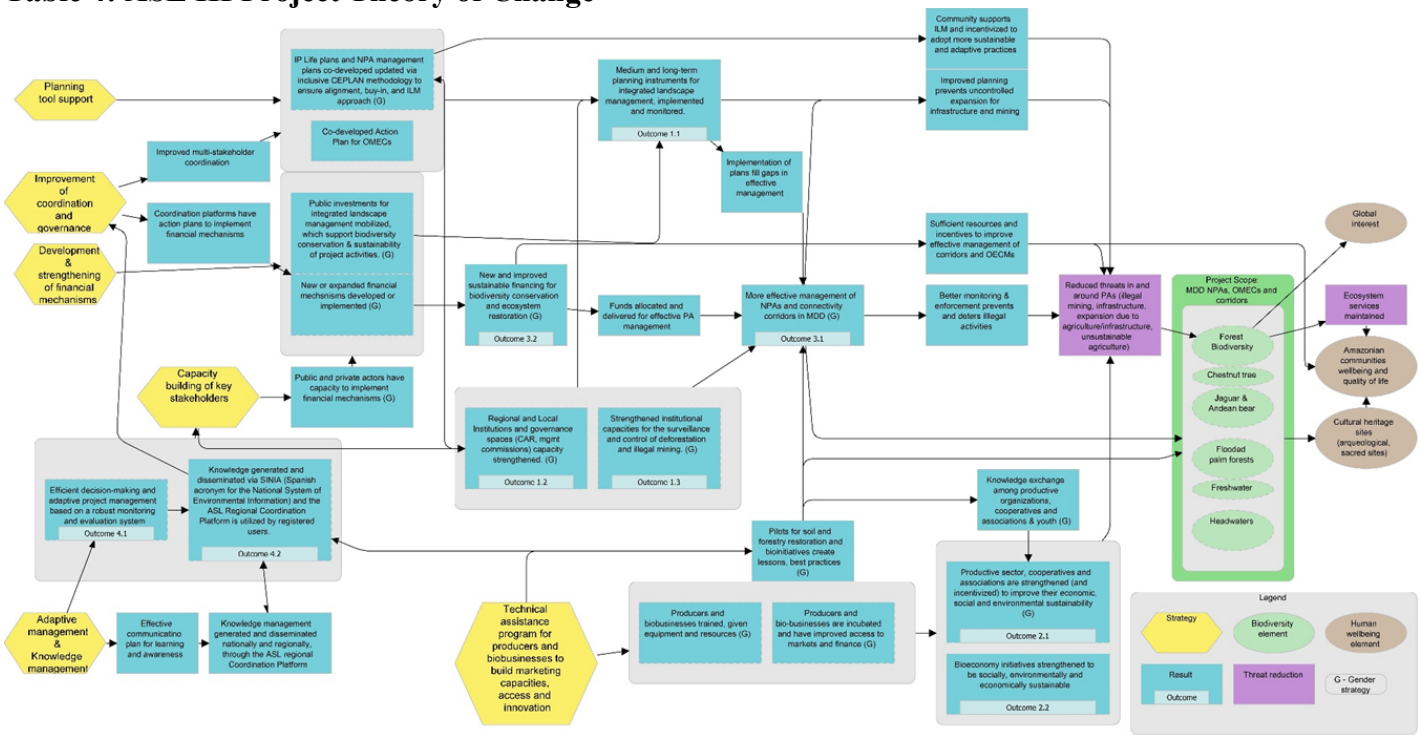
IF capacities are strengthened among communities, protected area staff, and regional/national institutions to develop integrated landscape planning and management tools, new/improved master plans for protected areas and intersectoral biodiversity strategies, and IF local and regional governance mechanisms, such as management committees and municipal environmental commissions, are strengthened through participatory processes that include social and environmental safeguards and IF public investment projects are prepared to improve access to sustainable financing for -integrated landscape management and biodiversity conservation, THEN the territorial planning instruments will be articulated, implemented, and monitored for medium and long-term actions for the benefit of biodiversity conservation and
IF the articulation of actions between Environmental Prosecution Offices (FEMAs) and public bodies such as SERNANP, GRFFS, OSINFOR, SERFOR, UNIDA is supported to deliver a coordinated response to complaints and have the capacity and competencies in place to typify environmental crimes; and IF monitoring and control instruments are provided, systematized information is shared, and training is offered to support forest guards, indigenous oversight bodies, and Brazil nut harvesters for improved monitoring and control of environmental crimes, then they will have enough resources to enforce laws against environmental crimes better; and IF MINJUDH and MINAM are equipped with protocols, tools, and technical assistance, which result in better protection of environmental defenders, THEN the monitoring and control institutions will have a more coordinated and effective response against deforestation, illegal logging, illegal mining and protection of environmental defenders; and
IF technical assistance programs are developed and supported for prioritized production value chains to increase the implementation of sustainable practices and certification possibilities , and IF associations and cooperatives have assisted access to funds and markets, and IF restoration pilots for connectivity are implemented and IF innovations are implemented to give added value to the Brazil nut and IF bio-business initiatives are developed and linked to the market with the participation of women, youth and local and indigenous communities. In that case, THEN value chains will be more sustainable and have more value/productivity and recognition (i.e., creating an incentive). Moreover, sustainable practices and value chains will be promoted, recognized, and replicated in prioritized connectivity landscape areas and
IF the administration of NPAs is supported to improve management effectiveness and IF monitoring and management of OECMs is improved; and IF incentives are deployed for the sustainability of conservation within preserved areas and IF protocols, actions, and tools are developed to bolster human-wildlife conflict reduction, THEN there will be improved management inside and outside NPAs, promoting biological connectivity and sustainable use and restoration of biodiversity, and
IF a gap analysis of sustainable financing mechanisms is conducted, which identifies new mechanisms to establish/support existing financial sustainability mechanisms for biodiversity improvement, then sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration in the MDD landscape will improve.
IF there is better governance and institutional strengthening, more sustainable and productive value chains, improved management and connectivity in NPAs and Key Biodiversity Conservation Areas (OECMs), and enhanced monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge management, then this will lead to more sustainable integrated management of the MDD landscape. This improvement in conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of priority ecosystems will reduce the threats of illegal mining, unplanned expansion (infrastructure and agriculture), unsustainable agriculture, and illegal logging. By reducing these threats, this Project will support conserving the rich biological diversity of the MDD landscape, including ecosystem services and culturally important sites and species, benefiting local and global communities that value this national heritage.
IF existing knowledge about the different Amazon landscapes and the experiences generated in the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program and child projects is shared and used, then a virtuous circle will take place, which will influence the effectiveness of the ASL III Project and ASL Program, having a positive impact on the health of ecosystems and the well-being

of populations due to the availability of ecosystem services and biodiversity resources. The organization, systematization, storage, and dissemination of information accessible to stakeholders at local, national and regional level, involved in the comprehensive landscape management directly supports the comprehensive approach of the ASL Program knowledge management strategy. The generation of knowledge to bridge gaps and the different strategies for knowledge transfer, will allow the integration of traditional, scientific knowledge to support policy drafting and decision-making.

Assumptions for this Theory of Change are as follows:

1. SERNANP, local communities, productive sectors, and other relevant stakeholders contribute and commit to enhancing the effective management of the 5 Natural Protected Areas (NPA) targeted by the Project.
2. Financial mechanisms are resilient to economic shocks.
3. Political conditions remain stable in Peru, with continuous government support to prioritize optimal and effective management of NPAs and other conservation areas and improve control and surveillance of illegal mining and logging.
4. The regional government is committed to leading activities within its competencies and powers.
5. The Indigenous federations and communities actively accept the Project approach to sustainable practices, restoration, bio-businesses, and integrated landscape management and implement it on a large scale.
6. Young people, schools, and families of Madre de Dios show a true interest in biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use.

Table 4: ASL III Project Theory of Change



B.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The objective of the ASL III Project "Promoting Integrated Sustainable Management of the Peruvian Amazon Landscape Madre de Dios"- ASL III Peru project - is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of priority ecosystems in Madre de Dios to halt deforestation, prevent biodiversity loss, foster biological connectivity and carbon neutrality, and contribute to enhancing livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. The project will contribute to the ASL Program's goals by enhancing the management of 4,728,437.6 hectares of terrestrial protected areas, restoring 300 hectares of land and ecosystems, and implementing improved practices across 107,289.8 hectares of landscapes. These efforts will collectively contribute to the mitigation of 6.64 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent (MTCO2e) in greenhouse gas emissions and benefit 2,582 people through GEF-financed investments. Consequently, the project will support the ASL Program's overarching aim of

fostering regional collaboration and increasing national investments for integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in priority areas, including primary forests in the Amazon region.

The ASL III Peru Project will last five years and be implemented through 4 main components. In this document, several institutions are proposed as indicative co-executing project partners. The final selection of these executing partners will depend on the selection and due diligence process that will be carried out by the Project's Lead Executing Agency, PROFONANPE. Each component is described below.

Component 1: Strengthening governance and institutions for conservation and sustainable use of Amazonian ecosystems (GEF Budget USD 3,350,872.33)

The objective of this component is to strengthen the institutional and territorial governance framework in the MDD landscape to enhance institutions and promote coherent and harmonized territorial and sectoral planning instruments that guide the conservation and sustainable use of Amazonian ecosystems. The component also aims to improve institutional capacities for monitoring and controlling deforestation and to generate the enabling conditions for the protection of human rights defenders in the landscape.

The component 1 will actively engage with key government ministries, including the Ministry of Environment (MINAM), Ministry of Agriculture (MIDAGRI), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MINJUSDH) and Ministry of Culture (MINCUL), to ensure that conservation, biodiversity and sustainable land use policies are harmonised across sectors. These ministries will be involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of territorial and sectoral planning instruments to ensure alignment with national biodiversity, climate change and human rights strategies.

Outcome 1.1: Territorial planning instruments updated and articulated, with an integrated landscape management, gender, intercultural and biodiversity conservation approaches, are implemented and monitored.

The ASL III Project will promote the alignment of territorial planning instruments at regional and local levels during its design, implementation, and monitoring phases. Strategies and plans at the regional scale (Regional Biodiversity Strategy, Concerted Regional Development Plan, Regional Climate Change Strategy) will be articulated with key territorial instruments at local scale, such as Master Plans of Natural Protected Areas (NPAs), Concerted Local Development Plans (PDCL) of district municipalities, and life plans of indigenous communities, in the five sub-landscapes prioritized by the Project. The Project will contribute towards the financial sustainability of the territorial instruments developed through public investment projects and the articulation of budget programs.

Output 1.1.1. Eight (08) territorial planning instruments updated, articulated, and approved, considering an integrated landscapes management, gender and intercultural approaches in Madre de Dios (MDD).

The ASL III Project Management Unit (PMU), together with municipalities and local councils, will update six Concerted Local Development Plans (PDLC) for the districts of Inambari, Las Piedras, Tambopata, Fitzcarrald, Manu and Madre de Dios, with an integrated landscape management and biodiversity conservation approach, using CEPLAN´s (Centro Nacional de Planeamiento Estratégico - National Centre for Strategic Planning in Peru) methodology. This methodology focuses on guiding and coordinating public policy and territorial planning development to align with the country's long-term goals. The methodology ensures the elaboration of Concerted Local Development Plans (PDLCs) for provinces and districts, in line with the strategic planning cycle for continuous improvement. These plans guide investment, resource allocation, and implementation at the local level and play a crucial role in linking the regional biodiversity strategy to local development efforts. In addition, in coordination with FENAMAD, the project will support the finalization of village/community life plans design and the implementation of some specific activities included in those life plans, related to monitoring and control of deforestation threats.

The Project will incorporate biodiversity and climate change adaptation strategies into the PDLCs, developing tools for their monitoring and evaluation with key stakeholders such as SERNANP and Indigenous organizations. Interrelationships between

land and natural resources use will be considered for a sustainable balance. The intercultural, intergenerational, territorial and gender focus will be incorporated in the PDLCS, through Safeguard, gender and indigenous communities professional. Moreover, safeguard measures will be implemented to protect local communities and the environment

This output's activities are articulated with Output 1.2.1, which strengthens governance platforms for participation in the design and monitoring of planning instruments.

Activities:
1.1.1.1. Propose, in close coordination with CEPLAN, the elaboration of tools that allow the articulation of PDLCs with life plans and master plans of the NPAs, ensuring gender approach

This activity will involve CEPLAN (national planning authority), local and regional governments, SERNANP and FENAMAD to ensure that planning tools are coherent across different levels of government. CEPLAN will ensure alignment with national planning frameworks, while regional and local governments will focus on adapting these frameworks to local realities, especially in biodiversity and land use strategies.

1.1.1.2. Update two (02) life plans Indigenous nationalities/native communities and the implementation of specific activities related to environmental threats monitoring and control, facilitating the participation of women and young people

Indigenous organisations such as FENAMAD, COINBAMAD and COHARYIMA will lead the process of updating life plans, with technical and strategic support from SERNANP and local government bodies. Women's and youth groups will play a key role in ensuring that the updated life plans reflect their priorities.

1.1.1.3. Update, in a participatory manner, six (06) Concerted Local Development Plans (PDLC) at district level.
Local governments, regional governments (GOREMAD), SERNANP, FENAMAD, and CEPLAN will work together to update six PDLCs through a participatory approach.Regular coordination meetings will allow for the exchange of knowledge during thew process, ensuring that the gender perspective and intercultural considerations are integrated into the tools, fostering policy coherence between local and national planning instruments.

Output 1.1.2. One (01) Regional Biodiversity Strategy and its corresponding action plan designed, approved and monitored, aligned with the Concerted Regional Development Plan.

The objective of this output is to have a Regional Biodiversity Strategy (RBDS) for the MDD designed, approved and monitored in its implementation. The elaboration of this Strategy will be led by the Regional Management of Natural Resources and Environmental Management (GRRNyGA) and the Management of Planning and Budget of the Regional Government (GOREMAD) with the support of the Regional Management of Forestry and Wildlife and the technical assistance of the General Directorate of Biological Diversity (DGDB) of the Ministry of Environment (MINAM). The national strategy is expected to be completed by the end of 2024. MINAM will incorporate the intersectional approach into the ERDB's methodological guide, which will include a chapter highlighting the contributions of indigenous peoples and their ancestral knowledge to biodiversity conservation.

The ERDB aims to advance national biodiversity conservation and sustainable use goals by tackling challenges including pollution, land use change, invasive species, overexploitation, climate change, and governance weaknesses. Different stakeholders (government institutions, indigenous communities, local councils, women and youth) will work together, focusing on their collaboration to strengthen policy coherence in the design, implementation and monitoring of the ERDB through the local and regional governance platforms (Output 1.2.1) to provide feedback that promotes collaboration and harmonisation of efforts between different sectors and stakeholders. By ensuring that the ERDB aligns with the National Biodiversity Strategy, this activity fosters vertical coherence between national biodiversity goals and regional action plans. The strategy will integrate local knowledge and socio-economic development objectives, ensuring that biodiversity conservation goes hand-in-hand with sustainable development efforts in Madre de Dios.

Activities:
1.1.2.1. Consultancies to carry out workshops for ERDB update, under the leadership of the Regional Government, Natural Resources and Environmental Management Directorate (GRRNyGA), and Regional Planning and Budget Management of

GOREMAD, with technical assistance from MINAM and effective participation of indigenous peoples, production grassroots organizations, women, young people, etc.

Interdepartmental meetings between different sectors within GOREMAD (e.g. energy and mining, forestry and wildlife, education, economic development, trade and tourism, production, infrastructure and intercultural affairs) to align the strategy with regional development plans and budget allocations. Regular feedback loops with external stakeholders, such as indigenous communities, environmental NGOs and producer organisations, to ensure that the strategy not only meets environmental objectives but is also consistent with socio-economic development priorities.

1.1.2.2. The Natural Resources and Environmental Management Directorate (GRRNyGA) will secure coordination efforts within GOREMAD for its approval.

1.1.2.3. Technical meetings led by the GRRNyGA and the Regional Environmental Commission (CAR), in close coordination with the PMU, to monitor the implementation of the ERDB MDD, promoting the involvement of women and youth

GOREMAD, in coordination with the Regional Environmental Commission (CAR) and with the support of the PMU, will monitor the implementation of the activities, resource allocation and public and private investments included in the RBRA, using the tools developed by the consultant team. This monitoring task will also be complemented by Output 1.2.1, which focuses on strengthening governance spaces at local, regional and national levels and monitoring the restoration of degraded areas in activities 2.1.3.1 and 3.1.2.1.

Output 1.1.3. Two (02) public investment projects for conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of biodiversity are funded, with a gender and intercultural approach.

In years 2 and 3 of the Project, activities will be coordinated with the GRRNyGA and GOREMAD to mobilize public investments in prioritized sub-landscapes and strengthen the capacities of local officials. This will support biodiversity strategies, ensuring the Project's sustainability.

The Project will finance Public Investment Projects (PIPs) focused on biodiversity conservation, sustainable productive development, bio-business, and restoration of degraded areas. These projects will include technical studies and the participation of indigenous populations, with environmental and social safeguards to secure their long-term sustainability. The involvement of key stakeholders in the decision-making process will promote policy coherence by ensuring that PIPs are consistent with local and regional development plans and strategies (Output 1.1.1 and 1.1.2). Particular attention will be paid to the participation of indigenous peoples, women and young people.

Activities:
1.1.3.1. Design and implement a training course to build the capacity of 30 officials of Local Governments (GOLOs) and Regional Governments (GORE) in the exercise of their powers, which allows them to foster biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use with an integrated landscape management approach.

The PMU will encourage the participation of women in capacity building processes, it will be request to facilitate the participation of women officials (with relevance to their position).

1.1.3.2. Drafting of two pre-investment projects and partial elaboration of technical files for biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use, with an integrated landscape approach and incorporation of this approach in the Multiannual Investment Programming (PMI) .

The drafting process will be participatory, ensuring that indigenous communities, women, and youth play key roles in shaping the projects.

This activity will complement the resources of the KFW-financed Sustainable Productive Forests project of the National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR), which will strengthen the human resources of the Forest and Wildlife Management, which will also participate in the formulation of the PIPs.

The PMU's governance, public policy and investment specialist will coordinate with GORE, MINAM, SERFOR and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) to ensure that the investment projects formulated can be included in the multi-annual investment programming and prioritised in the project portfolio within the national budget planning.

The GRRNyGA will coordinate with the Office of Multiannual Investment Programming (OPMI) of the regional government to ensure that the prioritised projects contribute to the sectoral gaps of MINAM and/or SERFOR, as well as to the agreed regional and local development plans.

Outcome 1.2: Institutions and territorial governance strengthened to prevent deforestation and biodiversity loss in the MDD landscape.

Outcome 1.2 will enable governance platforms to enable participation in both the design and monitoring of territorial planning instruments to be developed in Outcome 1.1. Institutionalism and territorial governance will be strengthened at local and regional levels. This will be possible by enhancing the Management Committees of the 5 NPAs (Project's beneficiaries), Regional Environmental Commission (CAR), and Municipal Environmental Commissions (CAMs) of Las Piedras and Tambopata, as well as through the implementation of an existing multisectoral national mechanism led by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). This national mechanism will facilitate enabling conditions to reduce the impacts of threats such as illegal mining and logging, and address solutions for rights overlapping in enabling titles in Madre de Dios. Women leaders from the Native Federation of the Madre de Dios River and Tributaries (FENAMAD) will be trained to participate actively in these governance spaces.

Output 1.2.1. Seven (07) local multi-stakeholder territorial governance platforms strengthened and articulated to the Regional Environmental Commission (CAR), with an intercultural and gender approach, and one (01) national multisectoral governance space strengthened to facilitate enabling conditions for biodiversity conservation, combatting illegal mining and logging and rights overlapping.

This output will be implemented jointly by SERNANP, GOREMAD, and the municipalities of Tambopata and Las Piedras, with technical support from the PMU and MINAM. A territorial governance professional will coordinate with SERNANP central offices, management committees, and municipal environmental commissions to implement activities in this output.

In coordination with the Natural Resources and Environmental Management Directorate (GRRNyGA), SERNANP, municipalities, and FENAMAD, actions such as assemblies, meetings, working groups, and capacity building will be implemented to enable governance platforms, establishing priorities and agendas for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. This will enhance the effective management of conservation areas and their ecological connectivity, integrating the knowledge and practices of indigenous populations in biodiversity management.

Activities:
1.2.1.1. Analysis of the governance and financial sustainability of management committees and municipal environmental commissions.

This activity will involve a detailed analysis of the financial and governance structures of the five NPA Management Committees and two Municipal Environmental Commissions. The analysis will be conducted in partnership with local governments, SERNANP, and FENAMAD, and will assess how current structures support effective biodiversity management and long-term financial sustainability.

1.2.1.2. Implementation of prioritized activities from the work plans of the 5 management committees and 2 municipal environmental commissions across the 5 sub-landscapes of the Project.

In 4 project sub-sites, the PMU will coordinate with the 05 Management Committees and their stakeholders of the Bahuaja Sonene National Park, Tambopata National Reserve, Manu National Park, Amarakaeri Communal Reserve and Alto Purús National Park, and in sub-site 5 with the 02 Municipal Environmental Commissions and their technical groups of the district municipalities of Las Piedras and Tambopata, to implement the activities of their annual work plans in accordance with the organisation and functioning of the Management Committees and the CAMs.

An exchange of experiences between the 5 Management Committees and the 2 CAMs will also be funded in order to: 1) learning from each other about their successes and challenges in implementing the project and its objectives, 2) identifying innovative solutions that could be replicated in the participatory platforms, 3) territorial strategic planning, and 4) networking and collaboration with different actors. It is expected that a knowledge exchange will develop in which members of the management committees and members of the indigenous peoples will share their knowledge and experience, including, during the internships, visits to indigenous elders to share their knowledge with the members of the management committees.

1.2.1.3. Guidance in 2 multi-actor platforms at national and regional levels.

The national cross-sectoral platform would be the Executive Roundtable for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon to promote economic growth and productive, inclusive and environmentally sustainable development. It is made up of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers; and the Ministries of Environment, Foreign Trade and Tourism, Culture, Defence, Agrarian Development and Irrigation, Energy and Mines, Interior, Production, and Transport and Communications. DEVIDA, SERFOR and OSINFOR and the regional governments of Amazonas, Huánuco, Loreto, Madre de Dios, San Martín and Ucayali also participate. Once the multisectoral commission or technical roundtable has been decided, a clear agenda will be drawn up with MINAM, SERFOR, SERNANP and the GORE of Madre de Dios. The prioritised issues to be discussed and workshopped in the framework of a national multi-sectoral mechanism to facilitate actions on conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, reduction of illegal mining and logging, and overlapping rights of title.

The PMU will support GOREMAD, in coordination with the Regional Environmental Commission (CAR) of MDD, through the development of an agenda and workshops, to articulate relevant actors at regional level, representatives of academia, civil society, indigenous organisations, productive organisations, government and business, to present proposals on the fight against illegal mining and logging, overlapping rights and other priorities arising from the CAMs and CoGs of the NPAs, linked to the objectives of the project.

GOREMAD, in coordination with CAR, will play a coordinating role between the mechanism at the national level and the governance spaces at the local level (CAM and NPA management committees strengthened in product 1.2.1). To this end, the PMU will support GOREMAD and CAR in facilitating the flow of proposals between the national and local levels to address the issue of tenure. It will also coordinate, through GOREMAD and its management, with the Cocoa and Brazil Nut Technical Committees to coordinate actions in favour of products 2.1.2. and 2.1.4.

1.2.1.4. Design and implementation of 1 training plan with academic accreditation for the indigenous women from the Gender Advisory Group of the ICI FENAMAD project, in close coordination with the Indigenous Women Area of FENAMAD, to ensure their effective participation in regional and local governance platforms.

The UGP will coordinate with FENAMAD, MINCUL and SPDA to identify training gaps for women leaders in coordination with FENAMAD's Indigenous Women's Area. Three indigenous women leaders will be trained for each of the 15 indigenous communities that make up the five landscapes, making a total of 45 women. To ensure the women's participation in the face-to-face event(s), their travel, accommodation and, where appropriate, food for them and their children will be funded. Childcare will be provided during the workshops, flexible schedules will be arranged to ensure their participation, and the community and families (husbands or partners) will be sensitised so that they can support them during the programme and ensure its satisfactory completion. The training team will also coordinate with FENAMAD to make use of the local spaces already established in the communities, having previously consulted with the women about the places that favour their participation. FENAMAD, in coordination with the PMU, will evaluate the progress of their strengthened capacities and the contributions they develop through their participation in the different governance spaces, in their communities and in the Federation.

Outcome 1.3: Institutional capacities strengthened for monitoring and control of deforestation and illegal mining.

The Project will bolster capacities in the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Management Directorate (GRFFS), Environmental Prosecution Offices (FEMA), Agency for the Supervision of Forest Resources and Wildlife (OSINFOR), SERNANP, Environmental Crimes Functional Unit (UNIDA), Regional Directorate of Energy and Mines of MDD and the Ecological Police. The objective is that these institutions, within the framework of their functions and powers, can investigate and prevent environmental crimes against biodiversity in MDD, such as illegal mining and logging. By strengthening institutional capacities

for intersectoral articulation in Outcome 1.3, better implementation and monitoring of territorial planning instruments will be secured (Outcome 1.1.). Moreover, training will be complemented with equipment, allowing institutions to be better suited to monitoring and control activities affecting the landscape. Furthermore, strengthening these capacities will facilitate the effective participation of institutions in Outcome 1.2. activities.

Output 1.3.1. One (01) joint action protocol implemented to improve monitoring and control of environmental crimes.

The protocol of coordinated action between the Environmental Crimes Functional Unit (UNIDA) of the Ministry of the Environment, acting within the scope of its functions and as the Technical Secretariat of the High-Level Commission for the Prevention and Reduction of Environmental Crimes (CANDAM), SERFOR, SERNANP, OSINFOR and GRFFS, MDD Regional Directorate of Energy and Mines, and the Ecological Police, among others, aims to enhance interagency coordination and optimize financial resources for effective enforcement actions. Capacities for identifying and typifying environmental crimes will be strengthened and training and technology will be provided, with a participatory and prevention approach, to forest monitoring groups, community guards, forest guardians, and other modalities for forest users that will improve monitoring and control measures.

By involving multiple government entities, the protocol aligns enforcement actions with national biodiversity strategies, climate goals, and forest conservation efforts. The involvement of the High-Level Commission for the Prevention and Reduction of Environmental Crimes (CANDAM) ensures that national and regional priorities are harmonized and that enforcement measures are consistent with broader national objectives.

Activities:
1.3.1.1. Workshops and operational support to FEMA to fulfill their functions, which contribute to better coordination with other related government entities.

Logistical support will be provided to FEMAS to enable them to better fulfil their functions and coordinate their actions with other governmental entities, such as the environmental police, control agencies and competent administrative authorities, in order to guarantee a comprehensive and effective response to environmental crimes. The PMU will coordinate with UNIDA to facilitate coordination and collaboration between various government institutions, such as the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Peruvian National Police, the Judiciary, etc. Each year, through workshops, articulated work plans will be designed, within the framework of an articulated action protocol and the implementation of agreements covering the duration of the project with allies and public environmental control bodies (SERFOR, SERNANP, OSINFOR, GRFFS, etc.) so that they can have the resources to respond to the complaints received.

1.3.1.2. Training in environmental crimes and proceedings to typify crimes, aimed at GRFFS, SERNANP, OSINFOR, National Police, among others.

This activity is complementary to the workshops mentioned in activity 1.3.1.1, focusing specifically on the training of the personnel of the institutions involved in the identification and characterisation of environmental crimes. UGP in coordination with ACCA, will provide training to GOREMAD and its involved management, SERNANP, SERFOR, national police and other institutions. Experts will be asked to consider the gender approach in the training's design and content and in the methodological part to create the conditions for women's participation. The training will consider the national and international legal framework of individual and collective human rights.

1.3.1.3. Training, implementation, systematization and use of monitoring and control tools, aimed at FENAMAD,COHARYIMA and theExecutor of the Amarakaeri Administration Contract—in close coordination with SERNANP and RONAP.

This activity, coordinated by the PMU in sub-landscapes 2, 3, and 4 in collaboration with SERNANP, ECA-Amarakaeri, Coharyima, FENAMAD, and RONAP in landscape 5, will provide training over the first three years on field and remote monitoring technologies, drone operation, satellite image analysis, and patrolling skills to detect illegal activities in protected areas like the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve, Manu National Park, the Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve (PIACI), and sub-scape 5. In years 3 and 4, support will be given for renewing equipment such as drones and mobile phones. The activity complements SERNANP's efforts under Budgetary Program PP057 for biodiversity conservation, with the project funding

workshops and trips in 2024 to support SERNANP's coordination with local governments and provide technical assistance and follow-up for program implementation.

1.3.1.4. Technical advice to the GRFFS in order to keep the MDD Regional Forestry and Wildlife Control and Surveillance Roundtable in operation.

This activity, led by GRFFS in coordination with UGP, will support the MDD Regional Forestry and Wildlife Control and Surveillance , which was approved in 2020 and reactivated in May 2024. During the first two years of the project, UGP will assist in the Committee's operations by updating and approving its regulations, conducting workshops to develop a matrix of commitments and case analyses, and other activities. This will enable coordination with the FEMAS (activity 1.3.1.1) by providing key information and analyses to advance their actions

Output 1.3.2. One (01) effective coordination mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders implemented.

This Project aims to protect environmental defenders from possible human rights violations by financing the Regional Roundtable for Human Rights Defenders. It includes training on rights and legal advice to prevent risks. In infringement cases, this Roundtable will deliver fast responses with legal support, medical care, and coordinated protection measures to ensure the safety of defenders and their families. The project will closely coordinate these activities with the Peruvian Society of Environmental Law (SPDA), MINJUSDH, and FENAMAD, leveraging its experience in Madre de Dios. In particular, the project will coordinate closely with the potential Phase II of the USAID-funded PREVENIR project, which is anticipated to extend its activities within the landscape in the coming years

Activities:
1.3.2.1. Coordination of the Regional Roundtable for Human Rights Defenders of Madre de Dios led by the MINJUSDH.

During the first 3 years, the PMU and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MINJUSDH), with the support of the PMU's safeguards, gender and indigenous relations professional, will fund workshops to convene actors, as well as some travel of officials to ensure immediate action under the mechanism.

1.3.2.2. Training for human rights defenders so they become aware of their rights and the actions that they can take, with an intercultural and gender-related approach.

This activity would be implemented by the PMU and FENAMAD, after the due diligence process and with the accompaniment of UNIDA, in coordination with the safeguards, gender and indigenous relations professional. This activity is implemented during years 1, 2, 3 of the project to empower environmental defenders, both indigenous and non-indigenous, by providing them with training on their rights. The project will facilitate the participation of women defenders in the training process and socialize with women human rights defenders the protocol for dealing with situations of gender violence related to activity implementation.
1.3.2.3. Legal advice to human rights defenders when their rights are violated during the Project implementation, and operational costs to provide guarantees.

It will be carried out by the PMU and FENAMAD, in coordination with the safeguards, gender and indigenous relations professional and the Project Manager. This activity will provide direct support to environmental defenders who face human rights violations during project implementation. Specialised legal advice and legal accompaniment will ensure that defenders have access to legal resources and tools to defend their rights and seek justice.

Component 2: Strengthening and diversifying sustainable value chains and bio-businesses and landscape restoration (GEF Budget USD 3,065,681.49)

The objective is to increase the number of areas that sustainably use natural resources through sustainable management practices. This component focuses on NPAs, their buffer zones, and other areas within the project boundary, including areas with titles or rights granted for resource use. With this output, the project aims to contribute towards GHG mitigation, water

and land conservation, biodiversity conservation, and climate change adaptation whilst fostering sustainable economic and social development through using and evaluating ancestral knowledge.

Improving environmentally responsible practices is expected to increase the profitability of sustainable use of family-level production systems and non-timber concessions and reduce direct pressures (e.g., deforestation, land-use change, and poaching) upon forests.

Outcome 2.1: Productive capacity of cooperatives and associations in cocoa and Brazil nuts are strengthened to improve their economic, social and environmental sustainability with intercultural and gender approach.

The objective is to increase the number of Brazil nut farmers and harvesters who adopt sustainable practices to benefit the conservation and management of landscape biodiversity with an intersectional approach (gender and intercultural). This result is quintessential for the sustainability of the Project's activities and the aim is to ensure producers and harvesters receive economic and non-economic incentives due to their enhanced sustainable practices. Practices to be implemented will be aligned with the current technical standards, current legislations and standards for product differentiation ("Aliado por la Conservación" Brand), national regulations for non-forest species of OSINFOR for Brazil nut, certification and traceability through fair and organic trade requirements, and technical standard for Brazil nut and cacao.

The result will complement resources and actions with AGROBANCO, which finances working capital and commercial strengthening, and with funds for innovation implementation from PROINNOVATE from the Ministry of Production. Furthermore, actions will be complemented by the National Forest Conservation Program, which has conducted consultancies to study market demand for Brazil nut, agroforestry systems, and cacao in 2024.

The sustainable use of Brazil nuts and cacao is part of a diversification strategy that producers and harvesters implement to deal with market risks and price variation. This Outcome will be complemented with Outcome 2.2, that will promote other sustainable bio-businesses.

Output 2.1.1: Two (02) technical assistance programs to promote sustainable management practices for Brazil nuts and cocoa, designed and implemented, with intercultural and gender approach.

PMU staff will lead this output, in coordination with managers, presidents, and technical teams of COOPSSUR, COOPERATIVA AGRARIA DE SERVICIOS DE CACAO FINO AGROBOSQUE, RONAP, ASCART, AFIMAD, and Numberi SAC-ECA Amarakaeri. The assistance programs will be designed with a whole value chain and an intersectional approach and will be implemented through grants to the above-mentioned grassroots productive organizations (if they pass PROFONANPE´S due diligence).

PMU professionals will offer technical advice to each organization and will oversee the implementation of this Output, facilitating the exchange of knowledge and lessons learned between organizations.

Activities:

2.1.1.1. Design and implementation of a technical assistance program to execute sustainable practices in prioritized chains.

Stage 1: Identification and Planning: Identify and prioritize sustainable practices, assess organizational capabilities, and develop a strategy for capacity building. Implement pilot projects with a focus on gender and youth. The project will work with cooperatives and associations, consultants, and local experts to align practices and address gaps and it will engage with certification and legal bodies for compliance.
Stage 2: Formalization and Commitment: Secure environmental commitments from producers and identify funding sources. Explore synergies with other projects. The project will collaborate with base organizations and community groups for commitment and selection. Also, It will coordinate with financial institutions and other projects for support.
Stage 3: Design and Development of Training Modules: Create training modules with a gender and intercultural focus. Set up demonstration plots and training sessions. The project will work with consultants to develop modules and establish plots. Additionally, it will involve women and youth in the design process. Coordinate with environmental safeguard professionals for risk assessment.

Stage 4: Implementation and Support: Roll out training modules, provide ongoing support, and monitor effectiveness. The project will partner with the cooperatives and associations for training and support. Engage producers and community members for feedback. It will collaborate with consultants and financial partners for continued assistance.
Throughout the project, there will be close coordination with cooperatives and association to tailor technical assistance and ensure effective implementation of practices in cocoa, Brazil nuts and biobusiness, including indigenous association for Brazil nuts. Women, youth and local communities will be actively involved at every stage to integrate their perspectives and needs. Ongoing engagement with certification bodies and legal entities, like INACAL, SERNANP, OSINFOR, SERFOR, will ensure compliance with standards and regulations. The project will also work with financial institutions, like AGROBANCO, and explore synergies with other initiatives to secure funding and resources to scale up efforts.

The project will involve women and young people from the design stage of the program, so that they can make visible the enabling conditions that favor their participation. Also, It will adjust schedules and conditions to reduce the dropout rate of women and youth.

Output 2.1.2. Four (04) production grassroots organizations have strengthened their commercial alliances and associativity capacity.

This output is in charge of the PMU, especially the Expert in Sustainable Production and Bio-business. Grassroots Brazil nut harvesting organizations will implement the activities of this component once PROFONANPE completes its due diligence process. Cacao cooperatives are not included in this output. The goal is that Brazil nut cooperatives and associations improve their commercial strategies supported by a staff who leads commercial efforts in close coordination with the general manager of the beneficiary organizations, improves the business plan, articulates with market platforms, develops a marketing strategy, etc.

Improving the commercial strategy involves identifying target markets, positioning products in national or international markets, improving product and service quality and diversification, and providing financing access.

Activities:
2.1.2.1. Hiring a Commercial Manager for each productive organization in a coordinated manner, in order to increase commercial partnerships with other companies or allies in the value chain.

The project will ensure that the person hired has experience in facilitation techniques to incorporate the proposals and ideas of women and youth in the decision-making process regarding the commercialization of their products.

2.1.2.2 Technical assistance to Commercial Managers for the elaboration of proposals to access funds.

The manager will receive support from consultants to design proposals for accessing funds in Peru, such as AGROIDEAS, the Financial Facility for Eco and Bio-businesses, Fondo Agroperú, PROCOMPITE, and Emprendedores por Naturaleza. The UGP's sustainable production and bio-business professional will build relationships with these initiatives to recommend the best options for each organization. The commercial manager will also hold technical meetings with AGROIDEAS and PROCOMPITE to address funding bottlenecks and propose improvements. Additionally, they will work with the technical team to strengthen the financial capacities of cooperative members and their families. The project will provide the necessary support for capacity building oriented to the development of proposals for companies and organizations led by women, in order to motivate them to access funds and increase participation of other women cooperative members.

2.1.2.3. Workshops for exchange of knowledge, including young people, to encourage generational change and promote new leadership within production grassroots organizations, cooperatives and associations.

During years 2 and 3, the managers of RONAP, ASCART, AFIMAD, and Numberi SAC-ECA Amarakaeri, along with the Commercial Managers and the PMU team, will organize workshops for young men and women from different organizations to share experiences. Each organization will select 5 young leaders from the Brazil nuts committees, totaling 20 participants. The selection, led by cooperatives and associations in coordination with the PMU, will prioritize gender equality, leadership potential, commitment to cooperative and conservation values, and community empowerment.

The project will incorporate affirmative actions to ensure women's effective participation in the workshops - for example, by providing childcare for their children - and use facilitation techniques to ensure that their voices are heard and taken into account.
Output 2.1.3. Three (03) restoration pilots using agroforestry systems implemented, with participation of women and youth.
The objective is to develop guiding instruments and pilots for ecosystem restoration with cooperatives, productive associations and with two Indigenous Communities. This will be built on previous experiences by FENAMAD and the Peruvian Amazon Research Institute (IIAP) with native communities affected by mining and will aim to continue the learning process and to develop financial proposals to secure additional funding that allow expanding the number of restored hectares in the landscape. This output will be articulated with Output 3.2.1. (Financial sustainability mechanisms) and will be implemented in the following sub-landscapes:

Sub-landscape 1: COOPERATIVA AGRARIA DE SERVICIOS DE CACAO FINO AGROBOSQUE.
Sub-landscape 2: COOPSSUR
Sub-landscape 4: Numberi SAC-ECA Amarakaeri, FENAMAD

Activities:

2.1.3.1. Design and implementation of restoration pilots.

The ASLIII project will support the joint initiative through a direct grant to the IIAP, co-executing institution with FENAMAD, responsible for the technical and scientific expertise of the process. 01 pilot rehabilitation of 5 ha with agroforestry systems in agricultural areas and 02 pilots of 10 ha each will be implemented in areas affected by mining in the native communities of San José de Karene and San Jacinto.

This proposal for the IIAP to carry out the action is based on previous work developed in the framework of research funded by the National Fund for Scientific, Technological Development and Technological Innovation (FONDECYT), which demonstrated the recovery of degraded areas using a low-cost and effective technological base for the recovery of soils degraded by mining.

The aim is to involve indigenous peoples and local communities, particularly women and young people, who participated in the San Jacinto pilot project. The project will design the pilot program with a gender approach, ensuring that women's proposals on how to restore degraded areas are taken into account.

Output 2.1.4. Six (06) business plans designed for Brazil nut and cacao organizations, with participation of women and youth.
This Output aims to intervene in the harvesting and improvement of product processing to generate greater economic and financial sustainability of productive organizations. Furthermore, direct grants to the 6 organizations mentioned in Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 will be implemented with advice services from the Center for Productive Innovation and Technology Transfer (Productive CITE) and IIAP, and the support from the PMU Expert in Sustainable Production and Bio-business.

The 6 production grassroots organizations identified as potential beneficiaries of this output are: Cooperativa Agraria de Servicios Múltiples Sur Oriente (COOPSSUR), Cooperativa Agraria de Servicios de Cacao Fino Agrobosque, Asociación de Recolectores Orgánicos de la Nuez Amazónica del Perú (RONAP), Asociación de Castañeros de la Reserva Tambopata – Los Pioneros (ASCART), Asociación Forestal Indígena de Madre de Dios (AFIMAD) and Numberi SAC, a company of the ECA Amarakaeri.

Activities:
2.1.4.1. Technical advice from the Center for Productive Innovation and Technology Transfer (CITE) and the IIAP for technical support pertaining innovation opportunities in product processing to provide a greater added value.

The PMU will contract CITE Productivo and IIAP to advise each organisation on the innovation to be implemented in the organisation based on its business strategy developed in the product (2.1.2). On the basis of these opportunities, a proposal will be prepared that will define the objective, budget and activities. Initiatives should be proposed according to the maturity level of the productive organisations. They should represent incremental improvements and be linked to innovations in the harvesting or processing chain. The project will identify companies led by women or with a high number of women in order to support

their consolidation and also it will identify companies in which all or the majority are men in order to evaluate the possibility of including women's participation as well.

2.1.4.2. Technical assistance to develop business plans with a carbon-neutral approach for cacao and Brazil value chains that allow application to various funds from the Ministry of Production or financing from private banks.

The PMU, together with MINAM and the productive organisations, will contract 6 consulting firms to prepare business plans for innovation in the value chains and to obtain public or private financing to implement the innovation proposal developed by the IIAP and CITE Productivo in product 2.1.4. Technical assistance should include an analysis of: 1) technical and economic feasibility, 2) social and economic impact, 3) environmental sustainability, 4) alignment with organisational priorities and business strategy, 5) operational feasibility, 6) risks and mitigation, 7) health and safety implications, and 8) scalability and replicability. In addition, include a gender focus on women's participation, access to resources, women's employment, women's entrepreneurship and women's leadership.

Outcome 2.2. Bio-businesses in ecotourism and palm fruits strengthened to foster diversification.

The objective of this outcome is to preserve biodiversity in prioritized sub-landscapes by diversifying livelihoods and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources from standing forests. This approach aims to increase the incomes of stakeholders, including indigenous populations and local communities, dispersed throughout these territories. The project will provide technical support and access to financing, to support the development of existing or new bio-businesses. The project will seek a collaborative approach integrating participants into a broader productive value chain, and is expected to tap into national and international markets. Additionally, these actions will be complemented by the National Forest Conservation Program, which has conducted market demand studies for aguaje, ecotourism, handicrafts, and textiles during the identification process. The Project will also explore funding opportunities through other public resources, such as the Bio-business Program of MINAM and INNOVATE.

Output 2.2.1. Three (03) bio-businesses duly equipped, trained and connected to markets with participation of women, local communities and Indigenous Populations.

This Output aims to promote bio-business opportunities in Madre de Dios complementing the national initiative of MINAM's Bio-business Program, which will provide financing through a 22-million dollars fund. This will seek to channel loans and guarantees, through financial institutions, for bio-businesses, to tapping into biodiversity resources in a sustainable manner. Furthermore, it complements PROCOMPITE funds.

This output will be in charge of the PMU, which will coordinate with MINAM's Directorate of Economics and Environmental Financing and GOREMAD, in order to identify 3 bio-businesses, choose the company that would be supported in the incubation process, supervise the technical support of the incubator company, especially in the elaboration of the business plan and access to financing, and provide financial support for participating in business roundtables of products or services that are launched to the market.

Activities:
2.2.1.1. Identification and prioritization of at least 3 bio-businesses with potential within the prioritized sub-landscapes, with an intercultural and gender approach (includes diagnosis of indigenous bio-businesses).

The PMU will set up a bio-business committee, composed of the Directorate of Economic and Environmental Financing and GOREMAD, in particular the Regional Management of Economic Development, SERNANP, the Regional Management of Forestry and Wildlife and the Regional Management of Natural Resources and Environmental Management. This committee will be responsible for identifying potential consulting/incubator companies that could accompany the incubation process of the bio-businesses. The same company that identifies the bio-businesses could be the one that accompanies the incubation process.

Potential bio-businesses has been identified with shared value and productive chain potential such as ecotourism and handicrafts, palm fruits (aguaje, huicungo, huasai, among others), medicinal plants and non-timber products, etc. as

opportunities to diversify the income of local communities, farmers, ecotourism and conservation concessionaires and to promote the participation of women, youth and indigenous peoples.

Some criteria are proposed for the selection of bio-enterprises, such as 1) that their harvesting is sustainable without harming the species or resource, 2) market potential, 3) social benefits, 4) added value, 5) potential for participation of local communities and indigenous peoples, youth and women, 6) technical and financial feasibility, 7) environmental sustainability and contribution to the conservation of standing forests, and 8) legal and regulatory compliance, among others.

The PMU will work hand in hand with the municipalities implementing PROCOMPITE, so that the identification of potential bio-enterprises contributes to the chain analysis diagnoses required by the municipalities, in order to approve the implementation of PROCOMPITE on the basis of the study of prioritisation of zones and productive chains presented by the economic development management area of the municipalities.

2.2.1.2. Technical support for the elaboration of the business plan for the 3 selected bio-business initiatives, as well as technical advice to access financing and markets (considering the product promotion plan).

During year 2 and 3, once the bio-business initiatives have been identified, the business incubation process will begin. For this purpose, the incubation will consist of the following stages: 1) Market research and analysis, 2) Development of the business action plan-value proposition, 3) Business plan, 4)Obtaining financing and 5) Team building.

For the funding phase, and based on the business plans developed by the consultancy firm, applications will be made to INNOVATE51, PROCOMPITE, the Financial Facility, MINAM's Bio-Business Programme and others, aimed at business incubation.

The PMU will coordinate with the Provincial Government of Tambopata, which is leading the project 'Dynamisation of the Research, Development, Innovation and Entrepreneurship Ecosystem (R+D+i+e) to strengthen articulation, competitiveness and sustainability in the Madre de Dios region', and will coordinate so that the bio-businesses identified can complement / leverage resources from the ecosystem.
2.2.1.3. Support the participation of prioritized initiatives in business roundtables and trade missions.

In years 4 and 5, funds will be available to support initiatives that have developed the product or service and need resources to promote it at trade missions or events articulated with PROMPERU. Funding could include registration fees, stand design and construction, travel and accommodation, and costs associated with transporting products and promotional materials.

Component 3: Improving conservation management and sustainable use of biodiversity of different protection regimes for connectivity (GEF Budget USD 3,313,312.94)

This component aims to strengthen the effective management of Natural Protected Areas (NPA) and improve its ecological connectivity with the landscape, ensuring the long-term conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems restoration. The result of this component is to ensure the effective management of NPAs and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs). Sustainable Finance Mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration will be secured, to ensure sustainability for biodiversity conservation in the MDD landscape.

Outcome 3.1. Improved the effective management of Conserved Areas and OECMs in the MDD landscape, including gender responsive measures.

The objective is to improve the effective management of NPAs and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) to ensure biological connectivity in the MDD landscape. This not only contributes towards biodiversity conservation, but also have economic and social benefits by promoting sustainable tourism, use and protection of natural resources (Outcome 2.1), and mitigation of conflicts between different stakeholders in the territory (Outcome 1.3). Furthermore, Outcome 3.1 will complement Outcome 1.2, which strengthens governance in NPAs and its buffer zones.

Output 3.1.1. One (01) action plan developed and implemented in coordination with MINAM, SERFOR, SERNANP, GORE (GRRNyGA) and OSINFOR for the identification, reporting and monitoring of OECMs in the MDD landscape, with intercultural and gender approach.

This Output aims to develop an articulated plan between different institutions to strengthen managers' capacities regarding the importance of area-based conservation, their management and governance, towards achieving the 30x30 Goal. Furthermore, the Output will assist public institutions in strengthening and reporting OECMs of Madre de Dios to the World Database (UNEP-WCMC). The Project will build on a national process led by the General Biodiversity Directorate (DGDB) of MINAM, which approved the Guidelines for the reporting of Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) in November 2023. This output includes drafting a regional action plan linked to the National 30x30 Goal Roadmap, developing workshops to implement the action plan, providing technical assistance to consolidate and strengthen conservation modalities that might be potential OECMs, and monitoring and evaluating the plan. The process must conclude with the reporting of OECMs to the World Database on OECM (WDOECM).

Activities:
3.1.1.1. Participatory development and implementation of the regional action plan linked to the 30x30 roadmap.

The design and implementation of the Regional Action Plan will be led by the GRRNyGA, with the technical support of the DGDB of MINAM, the participation of the GRFFS and various regional stakeholders. The Biodiversity Conservation and Restoration Specialist of the PMU will coordinate in Madre de Dios with the actors involved in the GORE support to co-lead the process.

The action plan will include activities that will help to achieve the MDD OECM reporting and will define a plan to enable proponents to reduce the identified gaps by setting short, medium and long term targets. The plan will also define concrete deliverables, timeframes and funding. The plan will be implemented in year 1 through workshops with a wide range of public and private stakeholders, academia and civil society organisations, encouraging the participation of women and youth.

3.1.1.2. Workshops and technical assistance for the implementation of the Regional Action Plan, which includes reporting OECMs to the WDOECM.

During years 1 and 2, the plan will be implemented through workshops with key stakeholders to provide technical assistance to potential and recognised OECMs to apply the criteria for notifying OECMs according to the guidelines approved by MINAM. Travels of officials from SERFOR, OSINFOR and MINAM will be financed to provide technical assistance.

These technical assistance workshops will facilitate the identification of weaknesses and strengthening requirements in the management of the area to ensure positive results in the conservation of biodiversity, encouraging the participation of women and youth.

3.1.1.3. Monitoring and evaluation of the Regional Action Plan progress for the 30X30 Goal.

In years 2, 3 and 4, the Natural Resource Management Division of GORE, in coordination with MINAM, will conduct monitoring workshops to assess progress on the strengthening plans of potential and reported OECMs. This monitoring activity will also include the improvement of the Effective Management of NPAs Output 3.1.2. These workshops are expected to be a participatory exercise involving the management of the reported OMECs to analyse the application of the criteria. Travel will be funded for MINAM to work in an articulated manner with GORE.

3.1.1.4. Support to the OECM registered in the WDOECM, in order to maintain its conservation actions.

This activity will be implemented by ACCA. In coordination with the PMU and MINAM, the key activities to be financed and their implementation reporting will be defined. It will be articulated with the Sall project, which promotes governance and equitable management processes to achieve effective area-based conservation and is implemented by WWF in Madre de Dios.

3.1.1.5. Technical assistance to strengthen capacities in wildlife management in potential OMECs.

This activity will be implemented by MINAM through the DGDB, prioritising work on key species and identified gaps. It will be complemented by some diagnostics, baselines and monitoring protocols. This activity aims to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in potential OMECs. It will be coordinated with SERNANP (as the authority responsible for managing wildlife in the NPAs) to make it compatible with the monitoring carried out in the NPAs.

Output 3.1.2. One (01) work plan designed and implemented to improve the effective management of five (05) Natural Protected Areas (NPAs) in the MDD landscape, ensuring woman participation.

SERNANP will be in charge of developing a work plan for the MDD NPAs under the framework of the Natural Heritage Initiative of Peru that articulates resources from different sources such as KFW, Debt-for-nature swaps, Transition Fund, and GEF towards Amazon NPAs. The objective of the output is to improve the effective management of the 5 NPAs of the MDD landscape: Bahuaja Sonene National Park, Tambopata National Reserve, Amarakaeri Communal Reserve, and Manu National Park. Furthermore, teh output will provide seed fund incentives to improve biological connectivity with other conservation areas in the NPAs buffer zones. SERNANP and PROFONANPE, within the framework of the Natural Heritage Initiative of Peru will execute this Output. The proposed activities will be directly implemented through the Project Management Unit (PMU).

Activities:

3.1.2.1. Preparation of a multi-year work plan (5 years) and implementation of the activities prioritized in the NPA Master Plans according to the analysis of complementarity with other funds.

The GEF funds administered by Profonanpe for this activity will be allocated in coordination with the PdP Coordination Unit for the efficient channelling of resources in conjunction with funding from other sources such as KfW, Transition Fund, Debt Swap, Government resources, among others. Likewise, the PMU in coordination with the Peruvian Natural Heritage Initiative will articulate economic mechanisms from private enterprise and citizens, donations from international cooperation sources, government funding and income generated by tourism and/or other mechanisms with concrete financial, institutional and conservation goals in the medium and long term.

The most important gaps were identified based on the METT 2023 assessment and potential activities were prioritised by NPA. (For more information check the detailed Strategy Annex). The project will ensure the insertion of the gender approach in the methodology used for the construction of the work plan.

In relation to the activity of maintaining the restoration of degraded areas, the area being restored is within the Tambopata National Reserve. This area was originally classified as primary forest and was subsequently affected by illegal gold mining. Currently, the affected areas are not being used or managed and are being restored. This process has been initiated by SERNANP in 2020 and 2021 and will add up to 641 ha in 5 sectors of the buffer zone of the Tambopata National Reserve, funded by the Peruvian government, but will require further improvement of soil recovery processes. The activity will fund 150 ha of soil improvement with the participation of women and young people who will be employed in the fertilization activities. SERNANP will manage the activity in coordination with the UGP's biodiversity and conservation specialist.

3.1.2.2. Preparation and launch of the competitive fund “Entrepreneurs for Nature, Madre de Dios special edition, for biological connectivity of NPAs and other conservation areas.”

The competitive fund aims to provide an incentive for conservation concessions, ecotourism concessions, private conservation areas (ACP), permits or rights to use non-timber resources in NPAs and outside them, agricultural land, local forests and other forms of conservation to use resources that promote conservation and sustainable local economic development. This activity will be led by SERNANP, the Regional Management of Natural Resources and Environmental Management of GORE and MINAM, supported by the biodiversity conservation and restoration specialist of the PMU.

The activity will be implemented in years 3, 4 and 5 of the project, with 8 initiatives being funded each year, for a total of 24 initiatives at the end of the project. The project will identify women-led or productive initiatives with women's participation to provide technical assistance to access competitive funds.

3.1.2.3. Provide technical assistance for the recognition of Private Conservation Area (PCA) proposals to maintain ecological connectivity within the landscape, ensuring the long-term conservation of biodiversity.

Provide technical assistance to settlers who have forests within their private property, located in the buffer zone of natural reserves, and who apply for recognition as Private Conservation Areas. The project will finance the development of workshops, meetings and trips by SERNANP specialists to provide advice and technical assistance to the proposals for recognition of PCAs that request it.

Output 3.1.3. One (01) multisectoral protocol to facilitate human-wildlife coexistence is designed, implemented and monitored with participation of women and youth.

This output will develop an articulated plan to ensure that, in priority sites of the MDD landscape, interactions between humans and wildlife are managed to minimize conflicts and negative impacts for both parties, this will support the implementation of National Jaguar conservation plan .. TThe Project Management Unit, with the support of a consultant and the Forestry and Wildlife Management will be in charge of this activity, with the technical assistance of MINAM, SERNANP and SERFOR will elaborate an articulated protocol and its implementation, to achieve the reduction of the conflict between economic activities and wildlife.

In Madre de Dios, the conflict with the jaguar has been identified in sub-landscape 2 (agricultural properties in Nueva America, Loero, Low Tambopata) and working with NPA personnel from the Jorge Chavez, Briolo, Sandoval and Malinowski PVC Control and Surveillance Stations), and the conflict with the spectacled bear in sub-landscape 3 (between RCA and MNP).
Activities:
3.1.3.1. Assistance and support to GORE, SERNANP and other partners to implement actions and define a protocol for the Conflict, Monitoring and Reporting Plan for Madre de Dios.

In the second year, based on studies and conflict reports, as well as maps showing existing potential conflict zones, workshops will be financed between GRFFS, SERFOR, MINAM, SERNANP, NGOs from Madre de Dios and FENAMAD, and the ECA Amarakaeri to define functions according to competencies. Travel will be funded for SERFOR and MINAM to work in coordination with GORE.

3.1.3.2. Design and implementation of the regional multisectoral human-wildlife conflict management protocol with intercultural approach.

In the second year, the GRFFS will lead the drafting of the human-wildlife conflict protocol, focusing on the spectacled bear, puma and jaguar conflicts, through workshops and visits by MINAM, SERNANP and SERFOR officials. Based on the definition of roles, a protocol will be drafted to specify the roles and necessary coordination between public institutions. This protocol should include Definition of roles and responsibilities, communication procedures, conflict assessment, inter-institutional coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and intercultural training.

3.1.3.3. Identification and prioritization of corridors or high biological connectivity areas to implement conflict mitigation measures.

In Madre de Dios, the conflict with jaguar and puma has been identified in sub-scape 2 (agricultural areas in PVC Jorge Chávez, Briolo and PVC Malinowski) and the conflict with spectacled bear in landscape 3 (areas within the RCA and in the buffer zone adjacent to Manu Park).

Through the DGDB, GORE, IIAP and SERNANP will be responsible for ratifying the main threats to the survival of the jaguar and puma, including habitat loss, landscape fragmentation, poaching and conflicts with humans, such as livestock depredation.

On this basis, and using the available information on ecosystems and populations of key species and the ancestral knowledge of indigenous peoples, the identification of structural and functional connectivity corridors will be carried out with the participation of GORE, MINAM, SERNANP, IIAP, universities and research institutes, and maps of connectivity corridors will be produced.

Consultation spaces will be created with women, to learn about their perceptions of conflict mitigation measures, as they have access to different places and resources than men. This will be taken into account when establishing the criteria for the 10 to 15 pilot beneficiaries.

3.1.3.4. Establishment of pilot conservation agreements with ranchers, Brazil nut harvesters and native communities to facilitate human-wildlife coexistence and finance concrete actions.

The aim is to agree on specific measures, such as livestock management practices, protection of key areas and identification of biological corridors. A work plan will be developed with responsibilities, timelines and funding sources. Conservation agreements will also be drawn up to implement measures such as electric fencing, acoustic or visual deterrents and flashing lights for pilot beneficiaries. The same will be done for the bear in Landscape 3 (between the RCA and Manu National Park). It will be articulated with the activities of the Entrepreneurs by Nature Fund. The participation of women is included among the beneficiaries of the agreements, as they have access to different places and resources than men and can use the commitments (agreements) to mitigate the conflict.

3.1.3.5. Monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of conflict reduction measures in the areas prioritised in activity 3.1.3.4:

In year 3 and 4, trips are funded to monitor the jaguar population, assess habitat loss and collect data on conflicts with humans. This will allow you to better understand their movements, feeding habits and areas of use, and the effectiveness of mitigation actions. The project will ensure the inclusion of the gender perspective in the elaboration of the diagnosis and monitoring actions.

Outcome 3.2. Sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation and ecosystems restoration.
The objective is to secure the availability of long-term financial resources that are sufficient, predictable, and sustainable to support biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration and to provide continuity to processes developed within the Project's activities. This means mobilizing both public and private funds and creating financial mechanisms. Thus, three new or existing financial sustainability mechanisms for biodiversity conservation will be implemented.

Output 3.2.1. Two (02) existing or new sustainable finance mechanisms for biodiversity conservation/restoration in the MDD landscape strengthened/implemented, with focus in gender equity.

The objective of this ouput is to promote sustainable finance of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration actions by identifying, strengthening, and implementing financial sustainability mechanisms. This will be achieved through a feasibility assessment of new and existing mechanisms, a prioritization of a short list of mechanisms, technical assistance and coordination to implement selected sustianable finance mechanisms, and stakeholder training for its implementation and dissemination in relevant sectors (MEF, MINCETUR, DGEFA (MINAM), and private sector and indigenous organizations.

Activities:
3.2.1.1. Feasibility assessment of existing and new financial mechanisms in the MDD landscape and prioritization of a short list of mechanisms.

Legal and technical feasibility studies of the mechanisms identified in the priority list, including a gender and intercultural approach, will be carried out through consultancies. These feasibility studies should include the identification of bureaucratic barriers or bottlenecks to their implementation. A preliminary list prepared by WWF has identified 29 public and private financing mechanisms. This list will be used as a starting point to complement the diagnosis for Madre de Dios. An important mechanism identified is the water MERESE being developed by SUNASS, EMAPA and the local government of Inambari in the Señor de la Cumbre forest, as well as potential MERESEs identified in other areas of Madre de Dios.

The project will ensure that the gender and intercultural dimensions are integrated into the financial mechanisms, through the participation of the Project's gender professional in the design and development of these mechanisms.

3.2.1.2. Technical and legal assistance to implement identified mechanisms.

The PMU, in coordination with GORE and MINAM, will finance specialised consulting firms to define implementation strategies, train relevant staff and draft the legal documents necessary for their implementation, and will provide this technical assistance to the selected mechanisms for at least 3 years. The project will ensure that the gender and intercultural dimensions are integrated into the technical and legal assistance.

3.2.1.3. Meetings and platforms for coordination and training of intersectoral public and private stakeholders for the implementation of selected mechanisms.

Meetings and capacity building platforms will be funded to ensure that all parties involved in the financial mechanism are aligned and trained to carry out the necessary actions and to reach out to key actors for sectoral policy support, promoting the participation of women and youth.

3.2.1.4. Elaboration of the Work Plan or within the framework of the Mechanisms of Remuneration for Ecosystem Services (MERESE), in close coordination with the National Superintendency of Sanitation Services (SUNASS), Entities Providing Sanitation Services (EPS-SUNASS), Municipality of Inambari and Bosque local del Señor de la Cumbre.

The work plan will include 1) Training workshops to adapt NPA management tools to the Bosque del Señor de la Cumbre, promoting the participation of women and youth. These trainings will include the EPS EMAPAT SA. SERNANP will share its experience in applying these tools to the NPAs. 2) Internships for members of the Señor de la Cumbre Local Forest in the Tambopata Reserve and its Management Committee, through travel and 3) Transfer of skills and tools from the Tambopata National Reserve Buffer Zone Monitoring Committee to the Señor de la Cumbre Monitoring Committee through workshops.

Component 4: Promoting monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management in collaboration with ASL Program (GEF Budget USD 1,634,337.80)

This component establishes a robust monitoring and evaluation system to facilitate efficient decision-making processes and adaptive project management. It also promotes access to updated information and collaboration between key stakeholders through a knowledge management platform.

Outcome 4.1. Efficient decision making and adaptive project management based on a robust monitoring and evaluation system. Implementing the project strategy within five years will adjust to a changing context and potential challenges and opportunities and anticipate and mitigate possible risks. It will be implemented by the PMU, under the leadership of the Project Manager and the Expert in Monitoring and Evaluation, supported by the PMU team and the Executing Agency.

Output 4.1.1. One (01) monitoring and evaluation system used for the Project’s adaptive management, with gender sensitive indicators.
This is implemented by the Expert in Monitoring and Evaluation from year 1 to year 5. This system will be designed to provide the necessary tools to collect, analyze, and use information from the Project’s indicators to report on progress and results. It will also provide input to the mid-term and final evaluations.
The project will ensure that the monitoring and evaluation plan and annual work plans are developed based on the activities and indicators of the Gender Action Plan, into relevant reports and case studies and monitoring and evaluation.

Activities:
4.1.1.1. Elaboration of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, annual plans, monitoring reports, annual reports on activity implementation, and financial reports (including financial audits).4.1.1.2. Conduct mid-term and final evaluations.4.1.1.3. Design and implementation of the monitoring system.

Outcome 4.2 Knowledge and learning, generated, disseminated and shared through SINIA (Spanish acronym for the National System of Environmental Information) and the ASL Regional Coordination Platform, ensuring accessibility and use by stakeholder.
This outcome focuses on ensuring that key project stakeholders actively use the knowledge management platform to obtain updated information, share best practices, collaborate on joint projects, and make informed decisions, fostering sustainability and development in MMD and countries of the ASL Platform

Output 4.2.1. One (01) effective communication plan for learning and awareness designed and implemented.

It comprises designing and implementing a detailed Communication Plan that establishes how internal and external communications will be carried out in all project phases. The plan must include objectives, target audience, strategy and activities (community communication strategies and internal and external communication strategies), budget, schedule, and monitoring. The expert in communication and knowledge management is in charge of this output.

Activities:
4.2.1.1. Communication and Management Plan with a generational, gender, and knowledge interculturality approach to achieve the project objectives.

Communication and knowledge management staff will be trained in intercultural, gender and intergenerational approaches. In addition, previous experience in Madre de Dios will be a priority in the selection process.

The communication and knowledge management specialist will have to liaise with the different institutions responsible for project implementation, according to the project governance mechanisms, to develop the project's dissemination strategy in a way that demonstrates the project's impact and allows for articulation and complementarity with other interventions, communicating results and progress to donors, partners and the general public. The information communicated should be adapted according to the type of actors, their involvement in the project and its cultural relevance.

Knowledge generated and lessons learned will be disseminated and shared with other countries that are part of the ASL platform for an effective exchange participation.

The communication professional should identify success stories, build cases and disseminate them, with an emphasis on the participation of women, youth and indigenous peoples.
4.2.1.2. Implementation of prioritized actions that contribute to the Project in terms of the Work Plans of the Municipal Education, Culture and Environmental Citizenship Program of the provincial municipalities of Manu and Tambopata, in close coordination with the Environmental Management Office, for the integrated landscape management with a generational, gender and interculturality approach.

Output 4.2.2. Knowledge and learning with an intersectional approach is generated, disseminated and shared nationally and regionally, through the ASL Regional Coordination Platform.
Activities:
4.2.2.1. Development of the state of the art of knowledge, through academic dialogues and knowledge systematization, as well as the dissemination for decision-making by local stakeholders.

During year 2 and 3 of the project, the PMU, in coordination with universities, will systematize existing knowledge including previous research, scientific studies, lessons learned from previous projects such as the National Forest Conservation Programme for Climate Change Mitigation and local indigenous knowledge through grants with universities. In the development of the systematisations, knowledge gaps by actors will be identified. The consultancy will generate specific spaces with 'wise men and women' of the communities, since they are the ones who safeguard and disseminate the cultural information of the indigenous peoples. During year 3 and 4 of the project, meetings will be organised between groups of experts and local actors in the sub-landscapes to disseminate the systematised information.

Exchanges will be promoted with universities in Bolivia and Brazil that border Madre de Dios and also they are part of the ASL Platform. Also, the project will generate specific spaces with 'wise men and women' of the communities, since they are the ones who safeguard and disseminate the cultural information of the indigenous peoples.
4.2.2.2. Calls for research in citizen science (with citizen participation) regarding the knowledge gaps identified by Indigenous populations and local communities, NPAs in its master plans, local and regional governments.

The PMU will coordinate with UNAMAD, IIAP and NGOs such as CINCIA that have generated local scientific knowledge, as well as with FENAMAD to integrate and value indigenous ancestral knowledge. Four research projects will be funded each year, in years 2, 3 and 4 of the project. The topics identified during the design were: ecosystem restoration planning in the MDD and participation of youth and women, mercury contamination and its impact on health, indigenous bio-businesses, climate change. Priority will be given to ensuring that at least one of the annual research projects addresses to the research and knowledge gaps of indigenous peoples contributing to the project outcomes.

Coordination will be established with SERNANP to complement SERNANP's scholarship Programme for priority research in SINANPE's ANP. In addition, local and scientific knowledge developed by CINCIA on ecological restoration and mitigation of the environmental impacts caused by illegal mining will be integrated and further progress will be sought in generating research on knowledge gaps.

The PMU will incorporate regular inter-sectoral exchanges, ensuring that different government ministries share lessons learned and align their strategies. These discussions will prevent duplication of work by ensuring all involved directorates in MINAM, SERNANP and MIDAGRI have access to up-to-date information and research findings that can inform decision-making at multiple levels and supported by UNAMAD.

4.2.2.3. Support in the design and articulation of data and knowledge generated by the Project to the knowledge platform of the National Environmental Information System (SINIA).

The project foresees the development of a module in MINAM's SINIA platform to host information from past (e.g. ASL1, ASL2, etc) and current CDM projects, as well as the design and articulation of the information and knowledge generated to the SINIA knowledge platform, with a generational, gender and intercultural approach, and public access. This will include databases, geographic information systems (GIS), online platforms and knowledge management tools to store and organise data, reports and other project products in a way that is accessible and easy to use by local actors and which will also be part of the communication plan. The PMU will consider recording information differentiated by gender, generation and interculturality, to facilitate the specific visualization of this information for decision making. Additionally, it will generate training moments with women and young people in the use of the platform (registration and visualization), facilitating its use.

By ensuring that all relevant government Ministries (environment, planning, finance, mining, indigenous affairs, etc.) contribute and access the platform through the multistakeholder platform and project governance, the project will promote coherent policy development and data-sharing practices.

4.2.2.4. Participation at regional scale in the ASL III knowledge exchange and management platform.

Ensuring that different directorates have access to the knowledge platforms, such as SINIA and the ASL Regional Coordination Platform, to align activities. Each year, the travel of 4 officials and/or key actors will be funded to attend ASL3 meetings and share lessons learned from the implementation of the project with other countries that are part of the Amazon biome.

4.2.2.5. Implementation of pauses and reflections for learning and exchange of experiences between the Project stakeholders, with an intercultural and gender approach, which also contributes to the Annual Plans.

During each year of project implementation, the monitoring and evaluation professional will be responsible for leading pauses and reflections as spaces for learning exchange between the actors involved in the project. Workshops will be developed with the participation of key actors, especially women, youth and indigenous peoples.

Regular cross-sectoral workshops and meetings to discuss lessons learned and share information across ministries.

For more detailed information about the project description, see Annex 12, in the Additional Annexes document.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). 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)

The project's Executing Agency is PROFONANPE, a private non-profit organization specializing in fundraising and financial resource administration for executing programs and projects that contribute to Peru's biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

PROFONANPE will be responsible for the technical, financial, and fiduciary project execution and all procurement activities. It will execute the project through a Project Management Unit (PMU) within its organizational structure and assign both human and technical resources required for its implementation. The project will use PROFONANPE's existing systems for integrated planning, procurement, financial management, reporting, and monitoring while ensuring compatibility with WWF-US standards, procedures, and control systems.

The Ministry of Environment (MINAM) will be the Lead Executing Agency of the Project. It will be responsible for strategic guidance and management, securing its alignment with national policies and priorities, and ensuring that activities are carried out according to the CEO Approval Document and the approved Contract Agreement. Furthermore, it will sign an inter-institutional cooperation agreement with PROFONANPE to establish roles, responsibilities, coordination channels, and any other details required for the effective and coordinated implementation of the project. MINAM could receive services and knowledge products and benefit from the results of consultancy services acquired by PROFONANPE with GEF resources. However, MINAM will not accept or manage GEF resources.

PROFONANPE will also coordinate its activities within the project execution scheme with the following entities:

i) Non-governmental organizations for Component 1, such as FENAMAD and ACCA, to strengthen monitoring and control actions and support of the human rights defenders and with the Madre de Dios Regional Government.
ii) Production grassroots organizations for Component 2, such as Numberi SAC, AFIMAD, ASCART, and RONAP, to improve sustainable practices in the Brazil nut chain, and COOPSUR and AGROBOSQUE for the cacao chain.
iii) The Natural Heritage initiative of Peru and SERNANP for Component 3 is to improve effective management within NPAs.

Each entity will act as a co-executor of the project and receive resources from GEF only if it passes PROFONANPE's due diligence processes. Each will also 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 scheme.

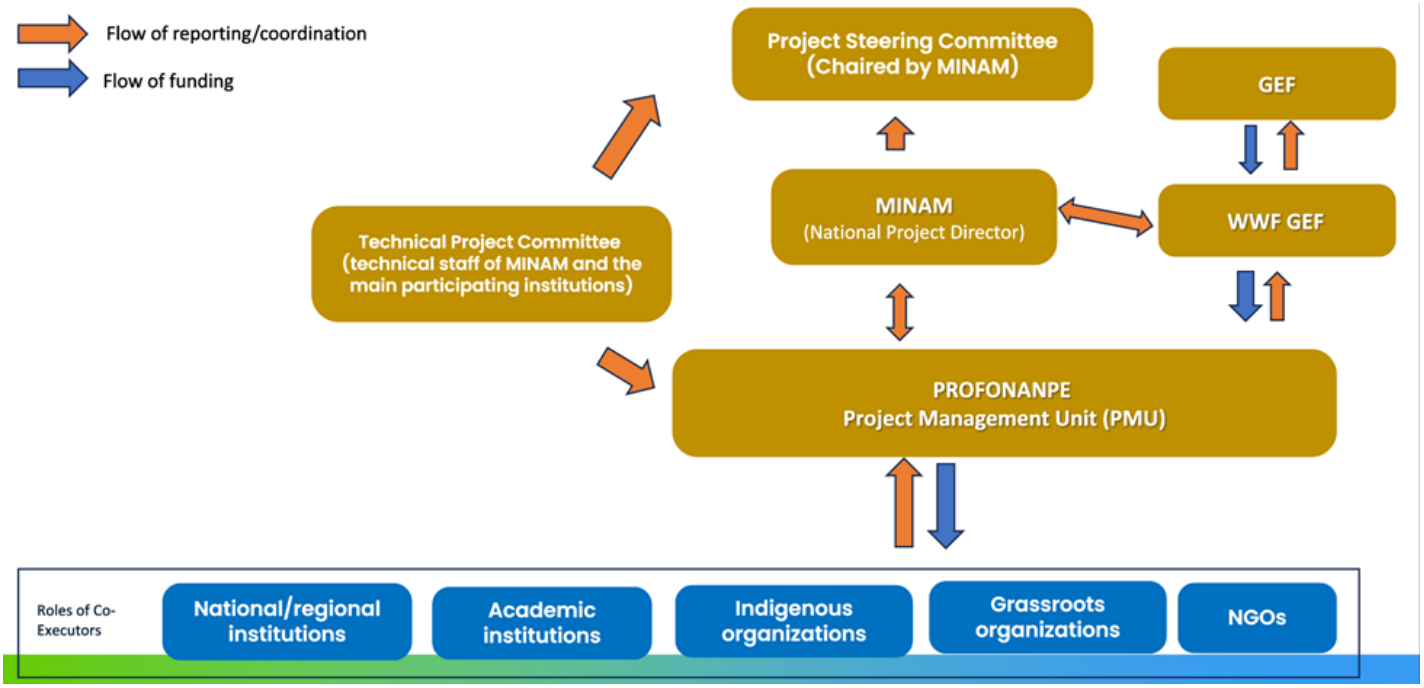
The project's governance will include a Project Steering Committee (PSC), the highest decision-making authority. This committee will supervise and monitor the technical and financial execution of the project,

ensuring compliance with objectives, activities, and goals and approving the annual work plan, budget, project reports, and financial audit reports.

The National Project Director (NPD) will provide technical guidance and advice for planning and implementation in charge of the Project Management Unit (PMU). The Technical Project Committee (TPC) will act as a multi-actor advisory body regarding the technical aspects of the four project components.

The PMU, recruited by PROFONANPE with the support of a Selection Committee, will be responsible for the project's operational planning, implementation, and daily monitoring in close coordination with MINAM, GOREMAD, and PROFONANPE. It will also draft technical and administrative reports, monitor activities and products, and supervise grant management.

Project's Institutional Arrangements Flowchart



Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child 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)

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

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

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)

4714977	4728437.6	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	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 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)
4714977	4728437.6	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)
Parque Nacional Alto Purus	303316	National Park	1,230,240.00	1,243,700.76			80.81		
Parque Nacional Bahuaja Sonene	127825	National Park	1,091,416.00	1,091,416.00			64.65		
Parque Nacional del Manu	257	National Park	1,716,295.00	1,716,295.22			92.90		
Reserva Comunal Amarakaeri	303317	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	402,336.00	402,335.62			53.10		
Reserva Nacional Tambopata	3370	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	274,690.00	274,690.00			82.00		

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)
2000	300	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)
Cropland	1,000.00	75.00		
Rangeland and pasture	1,000.00	0.00		

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)
	225.00		

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)
3025000	252951.11	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)
400,000.00	158,207.31		

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)
2,575,000.00	92,743.80		

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Ecotourism concessions: 55,000.0

Conservation concessions: 200,000.0

Chestnut concessions under good non-timber forest harvesting practices (chestnut concessions, conservation and ecotourism): 1,120,000.0

Timber concessions under good timber harvesting practices (timber concessions): 1,200,000.0

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)
50,000.00	2,000.00		

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)
Los Amigos River Conservation Concession	555756384	140,000.00	145,661.30		

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)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	10000000	663679189	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	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)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	10,000,000	663,679,189		
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2024	2025		
Duration of accounting	20	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)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

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)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

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)
Female	9,540	1,136		
Male	10,460	1,446		
Total	**20,000**	**2,582**	0	**0**

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

Indicator 1: This Project will improve the management of five (05) Natural Protected Areas (Manú National Park, Amarakaeri Communal Reserve, Tambopata National Reserve, Parque Nacional Alto Purus and Bahuaja Sonene National Park), 4,728,437.6 hectares, with activities to secure the optimal effective management level (including rights to use wild flora and fauna within NPAs). The original Child Project target for this indicator (4,714,977ha) is due to according to SERNANP official data. For Amarakaeri Communal Reserve, the area was adjusted from 402,336 ha to 402,335.62 ha, and for Alto Purús National Park, it went from 1,230,240 ha to 1,243,700.76 ha. The work in these NPAs would also—indirectly—strengthen the biological connectivity of a network of 10 NPAs with over 7 million hectares and 3 territorial reserves for Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI), with over 2 million hectares.

Indicator 3: The Project will strengthen restoration initiatives in priority areas of the landscape, and will develop financial mechanisms that ensure the necessary financing to cover restoration gaps. The original estimated area under restoration in the Child Project was 2,000 hectares. During the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase, through field work and stakeholder consultation, the target of this indicator was adjusted based on real restoration costs in Madre de Dios. Two sub-indicators will be reported: 1) Area of degraded agricultural land (includes cacao) under restoration process (COOPSUR and AGROBOSQUES): 75 hectares; 2) Area of forests and forest lands under restoration process (SERNANP, Candela and RONAP): 225 hectares—making a total of 300 hectares.

Indicator 4: The Project will promote better sustainable production practices in Brazil nut concessions and in indigenous communities, including NPAs buffer zones, working through grassroots organizations within the TNR. The original Child Project target for this indicator was adjustedfrom 3,165,000 hectares, (which comprised the total area of Brazil nut, conservation, tourism and timber concessions in the entire region) to a target of 107,289.8 hectares, which is the sum of: 1) Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (Numberi SAC) with 12,546 hectares, which correspond to native community areas that will improve Brazil nut harvesting practices; and 2) Area of landscapes under third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations, with 92,743.8 hectares, which correspond to Brazil nut concessions and Brazil nut harvesting areas within NPAs, native communities, and concessions that acquire and maintain third-party certification. Efforts will be carried out through the cooperatives of AFIMAD with 2,5485.4 hectares, ASCART with 41,872.60, and RONAP with 25,385.64 hectares, and 3)

Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in cocoa production systems, with 2,000 ha corresponding to COOPSUR 1,000 ha and Agrobosque with 1,000 ha.

Indicator 6: An estimated figure of avoided GHG emissions is presented in accordance with the Forest Reference Level (FRL) developed by MINAM, for the Amazon Biome, for the activity of reducing GHG emissions from deforestation.

Priority has been given to the application of methods, information sources and emission factors used in the country's Forest Reference Level (NREF 2022) and in the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (INGEI 2019), which are prepared following the 2006 Guidelines of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The objective is to ensure that estimates of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that occur in the Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) are aligned with national GHG emissions reports for the sector.

Peru has developed national emission factors to calculate GHG emissions from deforestation, based on the results of the National Forest Inventory and other scientific studies in the Peruvian Amazon. The Project use the national emission factor methodology rather than the ExACT spreadsheet, because factors allow a greater precision in calculations for the LULUCF sector. A detailed excel explains the calculation of the target.

Indicator 11: People directly benefiting from the Project include men and women from indigenous communities and local communities, who participate in the production of Brazil nut, cacao with agroforestry systems, management committees, municipal and GORE officials, national and regional governance spaces , civil society in articulated surveillance and control, surveillance and control officials, environmental defenders, bio-business initiatives, entrepreneurs, potential OECMs, farmers and ranchers due to human-wildlife conflicts, and participants in the financial mechanisms platform. Finally, it includes people who participate in awareness and research activities at local and regional scales. Estimated goal in the Child Project was 20,000 people, including 9,540 women and 10,460 men. Based on the GEF23 Guidelines for estimating direct beneficiaries, the current calculation is 1,136 women and 1,446 men, a total of 2582 beneficiaries.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	The impacts of climate change, such as droughts, floods, and changes in rainfall patterns, could affect the project implementation and ecosystem conservation in Madre de Dios. Adaptation strategies include implementing adaptation measures in sustainable practices and bio-business, restoring climate-resilient ecosystems, and strengthening the capacity of local communities and indigenous populations to face the impacts of climate change through specific training and technical assistance.

Environmental and Social	Moderate	The ESS Screening applied to this project, as well as the results from the participatory process conducted to develop the safeguards and gender documents that accompany this submission, have yielded low environmental risks. The majority of these are related to the projected activities of bio-businesses, as these might lead to unsustainable practices if not planned accordingly. The overall ESS risk, however, has been deemed moderate because the project will have to contend with a series of social impacts. The main social risk identified by stakeholders is related to the opposition of certain actors, such as those who carry out illegal activities, to conservation and sustainable development initiatives in the region, which could put those working on the project at risk. Although the project's activities do not directly imply risks to health, safety, and security, the context of MDD, marked by illegal mining, drug trafficking, and human trafficking, does pose a transversal risk. As such, special attention will be paid to ensuring the safety of the people affected by this project, relevant community stakeholders, and project staff. The area of intervention of the project is inhabited by seven groups of Indigenous Peoples (including some in initial contact and voluntary isolation or "PIACI"), which is why special provisions have been put in place to ensure appropriate stakeholder engagement, as well as adequate application of the already available national protocols to protect PIACI's well-being.
Political and Governance	Substantial	Change of administration at national, regional, and local levels in 2026 may cause delays in project implementation, triggered by change of officials or changes in approaches and priorities of the new authorities. To mitigate this risk, the project will work closely with the new officers and government officials, offering technical assistance and training and explaining the project's importance to the region. There are groups of stakeholders who support the continuous expansion of illegal mining and who are financing candidates for national/regional government or congress. Corruption reduces the effectiveness of monitoring and control actions and the ability to penalize environmental crimes such as illegal logging and mining. The current administration of the Regional Governor openly shows reluctance to conservation activities, with the perception that they could limit mining and economic development activities. This hampers the articulated work between the regional government and civil society. The main risk for the project is that officials need to take the lead and carry out the project activities according to their competencies while the governor's administration continues (2025, 2026). The mitigation measure includes establishing strong relationships with career officials in the regional government and the ministries involved and working with governance mechanisms established and approved by the GORE, such as CAR, CAM, etc. During the electoral process, political advocacy with candidates will help them understand the importance of conservation for sustainable development in the medium and long term.

INNOVATION

Institutional and Policy	Moderate	GDP for the third quarter of 2023 dropped by 1% interannually, reflecting continuous recessions mainly attributed to the constant deterioration of domestic demand, led by the performance of private and public investment, and a slight downturn in private consumption. This situation poses a risk of reduced demand for biodiversity products in the local market. The mitigation measure is to diversify towards local and external markets, as in the case of cacao and Brazil nut, which are export products. A lack of effective coordination between different institutions at the national level could hinder the project's implementation at the national and regional levels. The mitigation measure involves establishing formal interinstitutional coordination mechanisms and working closely with national and regional authorities to align the project objectives with national priorities for biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use. These mechanisms are the governance spaces that the project will strengthen at national, regional, and local levels. Changes in policies and laws on a national scale could affect the project implementation in Madre de Dios, such as the recent modification of the Forestry and Wildlife Law approved by Congress. The mitigation measure involves maintaining close communication and collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, SERNANP, Ministry of Agriculture, SERFOR, OSINFOR, and other relevant government bodies through the national mechanism chosen for multisectoral coordination. Active monitoring of proposed legislative changes and changes in environmental legislation and policies will be carried out in order to make advocacy, identify risks, and take further mitigation measures.
Technological		
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Limited working capital risks for collecting Brazil nuts, cacao, or bio-businesses may affect the volumes committed in contracts and, thus, prices that compensate for the sustainability of fair practices. Rising gold prices may also encourage producers, Brazil nut harvesters, or indigenous populations to engage in illegal mining. Other financial risks are related to the Project's Sustainable Finance Mechanisms. The SFMs deployed by the project may not produce the anticipated funding for the financial sustainability of the Conservation Areas, Restoration Initiatives, and bio-businesses of the project. As a mitigation measure, feasibility analyses will be conducted with experts in the field to ensure the effective selection and implementation of the mechanisms.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	WWF US GEF Agency has worked with Profonanpe as an executing entity since 2018. Profonanpe is reassessed every two years and is considered a low-risk entity. Therefore, for this project the Fiduciary risk has been assessed as low
Fiduciary	Low	WWF US GEF Agency has worked with Profonanpe as an executing entity since 2018. Profonanpe is reassessed every two years and is considered a

		low-risk entity. Therefore, for this project the Fiduciary risk has been assessed as low
Stakeholder	Low	According to WWF GEF Environmental and Social Safeguards policies, the proposed project will be implemented following a Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The risks associated with stakeholder participation are low. Still, one identified risk is the resistance of Brazil nut concessionaires, cocoa producers, and indigenous communities involved in bio-business chains to adopt good practices in using natural resources. A mitigation measure is to raise awareness and train beneficiaries to improve their perception of the importance of ecosystem services, the need to adopt sustainable uses and practices, and how to improve their livelihoods. Promoting sustainable production, linking with markets, and seeking differentiated prices for products from protected areas/buffer zones will help engage producers and enhance their incomes and livelihoods through their integration into bio-businesses. The project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan includes a series of measures to maintain a high degree of stakeholder participation throughout the project's life in the various project activities.
Other	Moderate	Corruption and lack of transparency in natural resource management could undermine the project effectiveness in Madre de Dios. A mitigation measure is strengthening the Regional Forest Roundtables and governance spaces at local and regional levels.
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	The overall Risk Rating for the project is Moderate, mainly due to risks related to illegal mining, drug and human trafficking in the landscape and the change of administration at national, regional, and local levels in 2026, that could bring new elected government teams with pro mining and against biodiversity conservation political visions, amongst others.

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

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Peru is a signatory country and has ambitious national goals in the main Multilateral Environmental Agreements in which the ASL project is framed, including the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the new global biodiversity framework (whose objectives will be supported by the ASL project for its implementation in Peru), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Paris Agreement and the national NDCs, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the national LDN targets (Land Degradation Neutrality), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the COP19 jaguar agreements, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, and the Glasgow Declaration on Forests and Land Use.

The proposed interventions will contribute to the country's commitments to multilateral environmental agreements, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, where Peru adopted the new global biodiversity framework that comprises four global goals and 23 targets aimed at reversing biodiversity loss. Priority is given to goal 3, which involves conserving at least 30% of terrestrial, marine, and freshwater ecosystems worldwide. Peru supported and contributed to the definition of this goal. The Project will also contribute to different targets, such as the following:

i) Target 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity; The project will work on restoration planning in the Biodiversity Strategy, the implementation of some restoration pilots, and the design of public investment projects and financing mechanisms to increase the number of restored hectares. The pilots will also include the participation of women and youth in capacity building.
ii) Target 3: By 2030, ensure and enable that at least 30% of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected, and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes, and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories. The project will work to improve the management of protected areas (ANPs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), and improve governance. This includes the use of the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) to assess and improve conservation management in key ANPs and the OECM Regulation to report on new ANPs. Also, new financial mechanisms to improve connectivity between NPAs and OECM.
iii) Target 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecology and other innovative approaches contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services; By working with cooperatives such as COOPSUR, AGROBOSQUES, RONAP, ASCART and AFIMAD, the project will ensure that over 100,000 hectares of landscapes are brought under sustainable management practices. Technical assistance to promote sustainable practices in the Brazil nut and cocoa chains, as well as capacity building to improve the commercialisation of cooperatives and organisations and their associativity, and the development of business plans to innovate and add value, will be part of the strategy to contribute to the framework. In addition, as part of income diversification, new organic enterprises will be equipped, trained and linked to the market in a way that promotes biodiversity conservation.
iv) Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework; The project will integrate biodiversity conservation objectives into local and regional development plans. Work with stakeholders to align development policies with conservation objectives and ensure that biodiversity considerations are integrated into planning processes. The project will build the capacity of policy makers, local governments and other stakeholders to promote the integration of biodiversity conservation into development strategies and decision-making. It will also promote the involvement of women, indigenous peoples and local communities in the design, implementation and monitoring process through strengthened local, regional and national articulated governance.
v) Target 22: Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.The project will involve indigenous communities as part of the project management and potentially in the direct implementation of some activities. Indigenous peoples and local communities will be part of the governance platform that will be strengthened, part of the beneficiaries in the value chains and in the prioritised bio-business and in the effective management of the NPA. The project will ensure that project activities do not violate their rights and that their traditional knowledge and practices are recognised and incorporated, promote social justice by ensuring equitable access to benefits and opportunities, provide support and resources to women and youth and ensure their active participation in project activities.

The Project aligns with GEF-8 programming by incorporating conservation strategies to support the conservation of remaining Intact Forest Landscapes (IFL), such as the "Los Amigos" conservation concession and the potential OECMs that will be reported in Madre de Dios. Beyond intact biomes, smaller forests harbor biodiversity, i.e., El Señor de la Cumbre and the

Kotsimba Native Community. Moreover, these smaller forests can serve as critical components for ecological restoration initiatives in fragmented landscapes, encompassing private conservation areas, ecotourism entrepreneurship, and conservation concessions. There are also forests in the native communities of Madre de Dios, which are quintessential for their environmental importance and for being the habitats of indigenous populations and local communities. These communities have livelihoods, cultures, and traditional management that are profoundly interconnected with the ecosystem.
The Project will support government efforts to strengthen the political, legal, and institutional framework for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the Amazonian Biome, climate change mitigation and adaptation, ecosystem restoration and bio-business promotion, and protection of rights over the land and natural resources, especially for local and indigenous communities.
The Project will emphasize the importance of terrestrial connectivity to ensure sustainability, especially in territories with high biodiversity, such as Madre de Dios. Adopting this framework requires the Peruvian government to establish commitments and develop relevant actions to conserve priority ecosystems, including the Amazon region. This includes Natural Protected Areas (NPA) and other complementary effective conservation modalities based on integrated landscape management. These commitments will be reflected in the updated National Biodiversity Strategy 2024-2030, which is being processed. OECMs are a key component of the Peruvian Government's Conservation Strategy. Over the past five years, Peru has engaged in discussions on OECMs, leading to the presentation of its first two OECMs during the COP15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity in December 2022. One of these is Los Amigos Conservation Concession in Madre de Dios. To further advance the national OECM Agenda, the Ministry of Environment approved the guidelines for reporting on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECM) in November 2023. Furthermore, MINAM is working to develop a comprehensive roadmap to support OECMs in close coordination with SERFOR and OSINFOR, which will be shared by the end of 2023. OECMs recognize the value of biodiversity in terrestrial and marine landscapes located outside protected areas and highlight the role of managers in situ, including indigenous peoples and local communities that depend on healthy ecosystems for their livelihoods.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child 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 child 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 child 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 has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child 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		

E. 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. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

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

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	6,243,040.00	561,874.00	6,804,914.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	2,081,013.00	187,291.00	2,268,304.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	894,931.00	80,544.00	975,475.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	298,310.00	26,848.00	325,158.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	1,811,341.00	163,020.00	1,974,361.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	Grant	603,780.00	54,340.00	658,120.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**11,932,415.00**	**1,073,917.00**	**13,006,332.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount ($) 300000

PPG Agency Fee ($) 26999

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	156,960.00	14,126.00	171,086.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	52,320.00	4,708.00	57,028.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	22,500.00	2,025.00	24,525.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	7,500.00	675.00	8,175.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	45,540.00	4,099.00	49,639.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	15,180.00	1,366.00	16,546.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**300,000.00**	**26,999.00**	**326,999.00**

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	6,976,000.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,024,000.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
Total GEF Resources					**10,000,000.00**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CFB Amazon IP	GET	11,932,415.00	40988970
Total Project Cost		**11,932,415.00**	**40,988,970.00**

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($)
Recipient Country Government	SERNANP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10014661
GEF Agency	World Wildlife Fund	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1600000
GEF Agency	World Wildlife Fund Peru	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4369829
Others	Fundación Gordon y Betty Moore,	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5000000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment- MINAM (FIP/BID-PIP)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1612890
Recipient Country Government	Regional Directorate of Natural Resources and Environment of the Regional Government of Madre de Dios.	Grant	Investment mobilized	5572238
Recipient Country Government	Servicio Nacional Forestal y Fauna Silvestre (SERFOR)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10530000
Private Sector	PROFONANPE	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2289352
Total Co-financing				**40,988,970.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Madre de Dios local regional Government:

The objective of the project "Recovery of Non-Floodable Terrace Forest Ecosystems and Low Hill Forests in the La Pampa Sector" (CUI 2499670) is to recover the non-floodable terrace forest and low hill forest ecosystems in the La Pampa sector of the Tambopata National Reserve Buffer Zone, Inambari district, Tambopata province in the Department of Madre de Dios. The project proposes the remediation of the damages caused by the high degradation of forests, soils, and water and the loss of terrestrial ecosystems affected by the development of productive, formal, informal, and illegal activities in the ecosystems of non-floodable terraced forests and low hills by reforesting 5,400 ha of areas degraded by anthropogenic activities, through the recovery of the physical and biological characteristics of the soils, by applying various techniques for the recovery of degraded ecosystems.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	6/29/2024	Dr. Renae Stenhouse	2027669372	renae.stenhouse@wwfus.org
Project Coordinator	6/29/2024	Isabel Filiberto	12027796942	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 OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Ines Pando	Operative Focal Point	Ministry of Environment	5/15/2024

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 paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

						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**	**Notes/ Assumptions**
Objective: to promote the conservation and sustainable use of priority ecosystems in Madre de Dios that help to curb deforestation, prevent biodiversity loss, promote connectivity, and carbon neutrality, and contribute to enhancing livelihoods of indigenous people and local communities.											
Objective indicator 1:											
Indicator: Amount of investment mobilized (USD) for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of	This indicator measures the total financial resources (In-kind or cash/grant) mobilized by the project specifically for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. It	Gather data from national and local government financial reports, budget allocations, and public investment documents. Analysis: Calculate the total amount allocated to biodiversity conservation within these sources.	M&E Officer (PMU)	By investment sources, including government funding, private sector contributions, international aid, and NGOs. By geographic allocation in	0	0	0	500,000 US dollars	1,000,000 USD dollars	1,500,000 USD dollars	MINAM and GORE Madre de Dios will lead developing financing strategies to provide sustainability to the activities taken after the

natural resources Gender approach: Percentage of Financing Mobilization that Include Gender-Specific Objectives ASL Transformation indicator (Financial Leverage)	includes funding from various sources such as government budgets, private sector investments, international aid, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The types of investment mobilized includes: Total public resources mobilized, whether budget programs or public investments. Total private resources mobilized via 02 financial mechanisms address gender target activities)	For gender objectives, the documents will be reviewed: Budget program with gender targets Public investment with gender targets. Cofinancing to gender target activities. Documents of the governance mechanism Cumulative		Madre de Dios By type of project according to the public investment criteria							project ends. Gender indicator will be monitored, but not against a target

Objective indicator 2:											
Area of landscapes under improved practices Core indicator 4 Global Biodiversity target 10	This indicator captures the total area of landscapes under improved practices, including Brazil nuts concessions and cocoa farms, that lead to improved environmental conditions and/or for which management plans have been prepared and endorsed and are under implementation. Sustainable management practices will include: Technical standards for cocoa and Brazil nuts that can address aspects such as cultivation practices, post-harvest managem	Monitor the implementation of improved land management practices across the project area through field assessments and participatory mapping exercises. This indicator helps assess the project's contribution to enhancing landscape resilience, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem services delivery.	M&E Officer (PMU)	Total By Brazil nuts, cocoa and bio business organizations	TBD	75,531 ha	92,036ha	102,192 ha	107,290 ha	75,531 ha	COOPSUR, AGROBOSQUES, Numberi SAC, AFIMAD, ASCART and RONAP are committed to co-financing the commercialization strategy activities and seeking sustainability practices.
				4.1. Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity		n/a	4.1. 6,273 ha	4.1. 10,036 ha	4.1. 12,546 ha	4.1.12,546 ha	
				4.2. Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations.		4.2. 67,258 ha	4.2. 80,000 ha	4.2. 87,646 ha	4.2. 92,743.8 ha	4.2. 92,743.8 ha	
				4.3. Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems.		4.3. 2,000 ha	4.3. 2,000 ha	4.3. 2,000 ha	4.3. 2,000 ha	4.3. 2,000 ha	
				4.5. Terrestrial OECMs supported		4.5. 145,661.31 ha	4.5. 145,661.31 ha	4.5. 145,661.31 ha	4.5. 145,661.31 ha	4.5. 145,661.31 ha	

	ent, processing, storage, transportation, and commercialization. Fair trade and organic certification and traceability for cocoa and Brazil nuts, promoting responsible production practices, fair wages, safe working conditions, conservation of natural resources, and transparency in the sustainability of the supply chain. Forestry legal framework that assigns functions to SERFOR, OSINFOR, and the Forestry Management, regulating and establishing the duties and rights of the enabling titles for the										

	extraction of non-timber forest resources (Brazil nuts and agroforestry products). These regulations may include provisions on collection permits, sustainable management practices, extraction limits, protection of sensitive areas, and compliance with environmental and social standards Cumulative										
Area of land and ecosystems under restoration Core indicator 3 Gender approach: Percentage of the total area of land and	This indicator captures the total area of land and ecosystems directly undergoing restoration in terms of ecosystem function and/or ecology. Restoration is defined as the process of repairing and/or assisting the		M&E Officer (PMU)	Total Area	645 ha	200 ha	240 ha	300 ha	355 ha	380 ha	COOPSUR, AGROBOSQUES, Candela, and RONAP are committed to co-financing the restoration activities and seeking sustainability. SERNANP is committed to continuing the restoration process
				3.1. Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration.	3.1. 0 hectares	3.1. 30 ha	3.1. 30 ha	3.1. 50 ha	3.1. 75 ha	3.1. 75 ha	
				3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration.	3.2. 645 ha	3.2. 150 ha	3.2. 170 ha	3.2. 200 ha	3.2. 220 ha	3.2. 245 ha	
				Gender approach:	0%	10%	15%	16%	16%	16%	

ecosystem under restoration through women-led initiatives Global Biodiversity Target 2	recovery of land and ecosystems that have been degraded, damaged, destroyed, or modified to an extent that the land and/or ecosystem cannot fulfil its ecological functions and/or fully deliver environmental services. Activities may include (i) ecosystem restoration that reduces the causes of decline and improves basic functions; and (ii) ecological restoration that enhances native habitats, sustains ecosystem resilience, and conserves biodiversity. The definitions and classification of forests and woodlands relies on FAO's 2020 Global Forest Resources											(monitoring and maintenance) and setting strategies to co-finance activities. Indigenous communities of San José de Karene and San Jacinto.

	Assessment, Terms and Definitions Women-led initiatives: presence and active participation of women in key decision-making roles and the implementation of restoration initiatives where soil degradation has been identified. Cumulative										
Objective indicator 3:											
Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness Core indicator 1.2 Global Biodiversity Target 3	This indicator refers to the number of hectares of protected area whose management has been improved. Terrestrial protected areas are totally or partially protected	The main data source for this indicator is the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score, which is calculated using the GEF-7 BD tracking tool (https://www.thegef.org/documents/gef-7-biodiversity-protected-area-tracking-tool). If the score increases over the life of the project; the protected area	M&E Officer (PMU) All METT files from projects should be provided to WCMC, which hosts the global	By protected area	Number of hectares RNT: 274,690 ha PNBS: 1,091,416 ha		RNT: 274,690 ha PNBS: 1.1 Mha PNAP: 1.2 M ha PNM: 1,7 M ha RCA: 402,336 ha	RNT: 274,690 ha PNBS: 1.1 Mha PNAP: 1.2 M ha PNM: 1,7 M ha RCA: 402,336 ha	RNT: 274,690 ha PNBS: 1.1 Mha PNAP: 1.2 M ha PNM: 1,7 M ha RCA: 402,336 ha	RNT: 274,690 ha PNBS: 1.1 Mha PNAP: 1.2 M ha PNM: 1,7 M ha RCA: 402,336 ha	SERNANP is committed to leading the protected areas and setting strategies to co-finance activities to improve effectiveness

	areas that are designated as national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves, or wildlife sanctuaries; Protected landscapes; and scientific reserves. The category includes IUCN protected area Categories I–VI7.	hectares should be counted. Any increase in METT score will satisfy the threshold for this indicator. If the METT score does not change or decreases, then the protected area hectares should not be counted.	database of METTs. Only the overall METT score will be required for GEF indicator reporting.		PNAP: 1,230,240 ha PNM: 1,716,295 ha RCA: 402,336 ha (See. 3.1.)						
Greenhouse Gas emissions mitigated Core indicator 6	This indicator refers to the total reduction of GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs reported in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e). As such, it is reported as the aggregate of the first two Sub-Indicators. The mitigation of GHG emissions is defined as a human intervention to	Regarding the Agriculture, Forestry, and Land Use Change Lifetime, the length of time is defined as 20 years, unless an alternative number of years is deemed appropriate. For emission or removal factors (tons of CO2e per hectare per annum), the defaults to be applied are those of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) or country-specific factors. Details: This element requires information on the quantity of carbon (tons CO2e) stored or not emitted in forests and soils as a result of the project, the duration of accounting period, and the anticipated start year of accounting. By definition, the	M&E Officer (PMU)	N/A	6.1. 0 Metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions mitigated					6.1. 6.64 Expected Million Metric tons of CO2e mitigated (projected until 2035)	MINAM Ex-Act tool is being replaced by X tool as this is the selected climate emissions monitoring tool adopted by the Peruvian Government.

	reduce the sources, or enhance the sinks, of GHG26. Definition: Carbon sequestration is defined as the process of increasing the carbon content of a reservoir/ pool other than the atmosphere (IPCC, 2012). Avoided emissions refers to reduced emissions due to avoided deforestation or forest degradation, sustainable forest management, and improved practices on other land uses such as in agriculture. Priority has been given to the application of methods, information sources and emission factors used in the country's	benefits should be measured above a baseline value.									

	Forest Reference Level (NREF 2022) and in the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (INGEI 2019), which are prepared following the 2006 Guidelines of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The objective is to ensure that estimates of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that occur in the Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) are aligned with national GHG emissions reports for the sector. The government of Peru has developed national emission factors to calculate GHG emissions from deforestation, based on the results of										

	the National Forest Inventory and other scientific studies in the Peruvian Amazon. The Project will use the national emission factor methodology rather than the ExACT spreadsheet, because factors allow a greater precision in calculations for the LULUCF sector. Cumulative										
People benefiting from GEF-financed investments Core indicator 11	This indicator captures the number of individual people 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. Direct	• In case data is available by households, agencies may estimate the number of individuals direct beneficiaries by using local or national data on household size. • Direct beneficiaries should be counted only once if several activities of the same project support the same person in different ways. • Disaggregation by male and female should be grounded	M&E Officer (PMU)	By gender (male, female)	Target Support:0 High intensity of support:0	Total 270 152 Male 118 Female	Total 520 291 Male 229 Female	Total 1124 633 Male 491 Female	Total 1800 1008 Male 792 Female	Total 2,583 1,446 Male 1,137 Female	

	beneficiaries are all individuals receiving either. **Targeted support:** This includes individuals whom can be identified as receiving direct support or assistance, can be counted individually and are aware they are receiving support in some sort and/or use the specific resources. This implies a high degree of attribution to the project. **High intensity of support.** This means receiving a high level of support/effort provided per person, assessed on a continuum with broad levels from Low to Medium and High, where	on actual data to the extent possible, rather than estimated.									

	only high intensity of support qualifies as direct beneficiary. Cumulative										
Component 1: Strengthening~~ed~~ governance and institutions for conservation and sustainable use of Amazonian ecosystems.											
Outcome 1.1. Territorial planning instruments are updated and articulated, with an integrated landscape management, gender, intercultural and biodiversity conservation approaches are implemented and monitored.											
Number of policies informed by the project activities ASL Transformation indicator (Governance and policies)	Policies are laws, regulations, guidelines, or statements that describe principles, values, and expectations related to behaviors or actions that affect or could affect the environment. The policy expected in this project is the design, implementation, and monitoring of a regional biodiversity strategy integrated through climate change indicators and the Regional and Local Concerted Development Plan.	The main data source for this indicator is the data reported by MINAM, OSINFOR, SERFOR, MEF, GORE Madre de Dios and local governments. Complementary qualitative information: The projects set up a monitoring system to track and document how and when information is shared from ASL project activities with other key stakeholders, with whom it was shared, and how the information influence policy changes. Y1 - drafting and approval of policy Y2. Implementation of actions to support the policy Y3 – Y5 – Implementation of actions to support the policy and monitoring of policy	M&E Officer (PMU)	The indicator must be broken down by progress in approval and/or policy implementation (i.e. consultation, drafting, approval, implementation, assessment). Also, the indicator must be broken by gender	0 (progress related to project will be measured)	01	01	01	01	01	MINAM, SERFOR, and OSINFOR are committed to promote positive incentives for nature, while MEF aims to develop policies enabling the increase of public investment for conservation of biodiversity.

	Policy priorities include: Aligning commitments and targets with the project's objectives. Promoting positive incentives to reduce illegal logging and illegal mining. Increasing resources for public investments and budget programs in biodiversity conservation. The objective is for the strategy and/or governance structure to promote coherence and intersectoral integration at all levels. Informed: Informing others may include activities related to sharing informati										

	on, data, or strategy directly from ASL project activities to decision-makers or influencers. The channels used by ASL projects may be open or closed to the public. The objective of informing others is strategic, and activities should consider audience information needs and policy change processes. Key Definitions to Consider for Measuring this Indicator: Biodiversity Strategy and Development Plans Coherence: Examine whether there is coherence and alignment between them in integrated landscape										

	management, and whether they promote cross-cutting approaches. Implementation of Actions: Analyze whether concrete actions have been taken in coordination and jointly by different sectors, such as: Pilot projects Training public officials and stakeholders Budget plans adjusted and investment projects designed. Budget plans and investment projects implemented. Monitoring Mechanism to Track Progress of Actions: This will track the										

	progress of actions in the area and the funding they are mobilizing from public and private investments. Non-cumulative										
Outcome 1.2. Institutions and and territorial governance are strengthened to prevent deforestation and loss of ecological connectivity in the MDD landscape											
Outcome 1.2 indicator: Number of outcomes resulting from dialogues among multiple interested parties Sub-indicator for gender approach: Number of outcomes resulting from dialogues among multiple interested parties that target gender equality	Results from dialogues: - Dialogue among the Multisectoral national-level Commission (MNC) will include the participation of the Regional Governments (GORE) and work to reso	The data source will be an official record of the documented results of meetings, roundtables, forums, or other dialogue events involving multiple interested parties. These records will be provided by MINAM and PMU The method for collecting this data will be through document analysis, where records and minutes of meetings are reviewed to identify specific results that emerged from the dialogues. Additionally, participant observation during the dialogue events will provide insights into real-time results and the dynamics of discussions among stakeholders.	M&E Officer (PMU)	By governance group National Regional	0	0	MNC:1 CAR: 1	MNC: 1 CAR: 2 Gender approach: 1 action resulting from dialogues that target gender equality	MNC:1 CAR: 1 Gender approach: 1 action resulting from dialogues that target gender equality	CAR: 1 Gender approach: 1 action resulting from dialogues that target gender equality	

	lve the challenges of illegal logging and illegal mining in Madre de Dios that the project is expected to support. Y1 result: work plan developed to resolve overlapping title holders. Y2, Y3 result; Work plan supported by Action plan with tasks for										

	each institution. Y4 result: internal brief assessment of the results of the actions taken. Outcomes from dialogue among the Regional Environmental Commission (CAR by its acronym in Spanish) will measure the inclusive process like: Y1: Design and coordination platform for the regional strategy created and have representatives from all sectors (govt, communities, PS,										

	academia, NGOs) Y2: Representatives from all sectors (govt, communities, academia, NGOs) have received training and are participating in at least one meeting per semester. Y3, Y4 and Y5: There are some criteria to assess the dialogues. <u>Existence and relevance of Coordination Platforms</u>: Evaluate whether CAR and CAM or management committees for natural protected areas are trained and apply integrated landscape management, and whether these platforms include represent										

	atives from relevant sectors. <u>Participation of Key Actors:</u> Analyze the participation and representation of key actors in these coordination platforms, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, local communities, and academic institutions. <u>Exchange of Information and Experiences:</u> Assess the extent to which relevant information, best practices, and lessons learned are shared among different sectors involved in landscape management.										
Outcome 1.3. Institutional capacities strengthened for monitoring and control of deforestation and illegal mining.											

Outcome 1.2 indicator Number of government institutions and civil society organizations have implemented specific measures to strengthen surveillance and control of deforestation and illegal mining, as well as the protection of environmental defenders' rights. Global Biodiversity Target 22	Measures to strengthen surveillance and control…and protection of environmental defenders: Active training programs for staff on monitoring techniques and legal frameworks. Active deployment of monitoring technologies (e.g., satellite imagery, drones) for detecting deforestation and illegal mining activities. Development and/or active implementation of policies or protocols for the protection of environmental defenders. Active collaboration agreements	Data Collection: Collect data on the implementation of these specific measures. This can be done through various methods: Interviews with representatives from relevant institutions and organizations to gather information on the status of planned or ongoing activities. Review of official documents, reports, and project documentation to document progress and achievements. Site visits or field observations to assess the actual implementation of activities and the effectiveness of measures on the ground.	M&E Officer (PMU)	By the management committees of protected natural areas, FENAMAD, COARYIMA, ECA Amarakaeri, RONAP, AFIMAD.	TBD	01 Government organization and 01 Civil society organization	03 Government organization and 03 Civil society organization	03 Government organization and 03 Civil society organization	03 Government organization and 03 Civil society organization		

	between different agencies or organizations to enhance coordination on surveillance and control or protection of environmental defenders										
Component 2: Strengthening~~ed~~ and diversifying~~ied~~ sustainable value chains and bio-business and landscape restoration.											
Outcome 2.1. Productive capacity of Cooperatives and associations in cacao and Brazil nuts are strengthened to improve their economic, social and environmental sustainability with intercultural and gender approaches											
Outcome 2.1.1. indicator Percentage of farmers and Brazil nuts harvesters that increase adoption of sustainable farming/agricultural techniques by member organizations over a specific period.	This indicator measures the percentage of farmers and Brazil nut harvesters who, over a specified period, adopt sustainable farming techniques promoted by member organizations. Sustainable farming/agricultural	The information will be provided by the cooperatives and associations to PMU. The data will be assessed across three dimensions mentioned in the definition's column. Method: Identify the farmers and Brazil nut harvesters who are members of the participating organizations. Conduct an initial survey to establish a baseline of the current techniques and production methods being used.	M&E Officer (PMU)	By gender (male, female) By cooperative /associations	60% Gender: 20% Women	70% Gender: 30% Women	80% Gender: 30% Women	90% Gender: 30% Women	100% Gender: 40% Women	100% Gender: 40% Women	

Gender: Percentage of women farmers and Brazil nuts harvesters Global Biodiversity Target 10	techniques: Cocoa: Agroforestry systems, shade-grown practices, organic farming, integrated pest management, fair trade practices and soil conservation techniques. Brazil nuts: Agroforestry systems, organic farming, sustainable harvesting, water management, wildlife protection and non-timber Forest Products (NTFP) Management. Over a specific period.: the above methods/ techniques would be adopted within a period of 3 years	Data: List of farmers and harvesters, and results of the baseline survey on current practices.									

Outcome 2.1.2. Indicator: Increase in Income from sustainable practices and improved commercialization	This indicator tracks the percentage growth in income for cooperative members, reflecting the combined impact of sustainable practices (such as agroforestry, ecotourism, and NTFP collection, etc) and enhanced commercialization efforts (including improved market access, value addition, and price negotiation).	Use cooperative records to collect income data from all pertinent sources: • **Sustainable Practices:** Monitor income earned directly from activities such as agroforestry, ecotourism, and NTFP collection. • **Commercialization:** Record income increases resulting from enhanced marketing, value addition, and improved pricing facilitated by project interventions. **Data Triangulation:** Complement the data from cooperative records with surveys conducted among cooperative members to cross-check and validate the information provided, ensuring accuracy and reliability.	M&E Officer (PMU)	By farm size By cooperative /associations	TBD by cooperative and association	8% increase	12% increase	15% increase	18% increase	20% increase	The targets combine the incremental impacts of improved sustainable practices (such as better yields and higher-quality products) and enhanced commercialization (such as better market access and higher prices). The increases are cumulative, reflecting the compounding benefits over time.
Outcome 2.2: Bio business in ecotourism and palm fruits strengthened to foster diversification.											
Indicator: Number of bio-businesses with strengthened technical, financial	According to the General Guidelines for Identifying and Promoting Eco-Businesses and Bio-Businesses,	Identify the specific capacity strengthening activities implemented as part of the project. These activities may include training programs, workshops,	M&E Officer (PMU)		0	01 Gender approach: 30%	02 Gender approach: 40%	03 Gender approach: 40%	03 Gender approach: 40%		

and/or commercial capacities attributed to the project. Gender approach: Percentage of female participation in the biobusiness	approved by Ministerial Resolution No. 046-2020-MINAM, A bio-business is a business based on the sustainable use of biodiversity products, taking into account environmental, social, and economic sustainability criteria. Female participation: The participation of women in production, processing, marketing and management of products and services for the bio business. This participation ranges from operational and technical roles to leadership and decision-making functions, contributing to the economic, social and environm	mentorship, access to financial resources, technology transfer, or market linkages aimed at enhancing technical, financial, and commercial capacities. A survey will be conducted to identify key changes in capacities related to business value proposition, business plan, financing, and team building									

	ental development of the community. Cumulative.										
Component 3: Improving conservation~~M~~management and ~~for the conservation,~~ sustainable use of different protection regimes for connectivity, ~~and restoration of biodiversity~~											
Outcome 3.1. Improved effective management of conserved areas and OECMs in the MDD landscape, including gender responsive measures											
Outcome 3.1 indicator METT Tool Score (Measure the assessment of Effective Management of Protected Natural Areas and OECMs - Percentage of women's participation in the development and monitoring of management instruments and participation platforms for the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of ecosystems and natural	This indicator measures the percentage increase in the effective management of conservation areas, including both Protected Areas (ANP). Criteria for Effective Management of conservation areas, including factors such as governance structures, legal frameworks, management planning, enforcement capacity, stakeholder engagement, and ecological monitoring. Monitoring progress	Conduct a baseline assessment to evaluate the current level of effectiveness in the management of conservation areas within the landscape. METT tool A = N° of women participants / Total number of people participating in the development and monitoring of management instruments* for the conservation, recovery and sustainable use of ecosystems and natural resources x 100. B = N° of women participants /Total N° of participants in spaces for the management of conservation, recovery and sustainable use of ecosystems and natural resources organization x 100. Spaces include:	M&E Officer (PMU)	By ANP and OMECs	METT Scores by protected areas: (2023) RNT: 80.81 (2023) PNBS: 64.65 (2023) PNAP: 76.67 (2023) PNM: 92.93 (2023) RCA: 53.13 (2023) This infor		RNT: 82 PNBS: 67 PNAP: 80 PNM: 93 RCA: 55	RNT: 84 PNBS:69 PNAP: 82 PNM:94 RCA:57	RNT:85 PNBS:70 PNA P 84 PNM: 95 RCA:60	RNT:85 PNBS: 71 PNAP: 86 PNM: 96 RCA: 63	

resources. =(A+B)/2	without targets for the effective management tool of other effective area-based conservation measure-OECM recognized “Los amigos”, according to the monitoring data of MINAM Monitoring progress without targets for two gender indicators in the Institutional Strategic Plan of SERNAP 2022-2026. These indicators will be measured according to the indicator sheets and monitoring data of the SERNANP. Management instruments: - Assemblies of approval of the Conservation Agreeme	.			mation was provided by SERNANP (2023)						

	nts subscribed with peasant or native communities of the buffer zones of the NPAs. - General Assemblies of the Executors of Administration Contracts (ECA) of the Communal Reserves. Participation platforms: - Assemblies for approval of Conservation Agreements signed with peasant or native communities in the buffer zones of the NPA.										
Outcome 3.2. Increase in sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration (both new and existing)											
Indicator: Number of actions taken to increase capacity to mobilize financing	Action: includes a wide range of activities, such as training, hiring staff, developing a financing strategy, or establishing a working group.	Review relevant documents such as project reports, financial plans, strategic documents, and policies to identify specific measures adopted to enhance the capacity for mobilizing financing. Project reports and progress updates often document the	M&E Officer (PMU)	By ANP and regional Level Also, the indicator must be broken by actions that address gender disparities in access to finance.	0		1 action taken for public investment 1 action taken to increase resources through innovative financial	2 actions taken for public investment 1 action taken to increase resources through innovative financial	1 action taken for public investment 2 actions taken to increase resources through innovative	2 actions taken to mobilize resources through innovative mechanisms Gender:	MINAM and GORE Madre de Dios will lead developing financing strategies to provide sustainability to the activities taken

	The action must have an agenda, minutes, participants, Terms of Reference (ToR), and outcomes . Measures can also be high-level and may include inter-institutional legislation that can support financing, such as new or modified banking regulations. The objective of the action should be to increase capacity (increasing knowledge, skills, behavior changes, or institutional capacity) to mobilize financing. These actions can also help leverage non-traditional sources of financing. Reporting requirements:	measures taken to mobilize financing, including descriptions of financial mechanisms established, capacity-building activities conducted, and partnerships formed. For gender objectives, the documents will be reviewed: Budget program with gender targets Public investment with gender targets. Documents of the governance mechanism Y1 Actions: 0 Y2 Actions: Training program to improve capacities for public investment. Diagnosis of existing and new financial mechanism Y3 Actions: Incorporation of the project idea in multiannual investment programming (PMI) Technical studies from formulation to pre-investment feasibility					mechanisms .	mechanism	mechanisms Gender: 1 action that address gender disparities in access to finance	1action that address gender disparities in access to finance.	after the project ends.

	When describing the action(s), it is important to share what type of action was taken and what the immediate, expected, or long-term outcomes were. For this indicator the expected outcome is establishing 02 financial mechanisms resources to increase public national investment and co-financing from private investments.	Specialized consultancies defining implementation strategies, training of relevant personnel and drafting of legal documents. Y4 Actions: Pre-investment feasibility approval The parties involved in the 02 financial mechanism are signed an agreement and workplan has been endorsed. Y5 Actions: The parties involved in the 02 financial mechanism are implementing the workplan actions.									
Component 4: Promoting ~~M~~monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management in collaboration with ASL Program.											
Outcome 4.1. Efficient decision-making and internal adaptive project management based on a robust monitoring and evaluation system											
Outcome 4.1 indicator Percentage of monitoring plan effectively implemented and utilized supporting	Effectively implemented and utilized the following reports, events and tools: PPR: Project	Y1: 2PPR, 4 QFR, 1 TT, RW Y2: 2PPR, 4 QFR, 1 TT, RW Y3: 2PPR, 4 QFR, 1 TT, 1 RW, 1 MTR Y4: 1PPR,1 PCR, 4 QFR, 1 TT, 1 RF, 1TE	M&E Officer (PMU)		Non	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

communication, accountability and adaptive management.	Progress Report QFR: Quarterly Financial Report TT: Tracking Tool RW: Reflection workshop which reviews M&E data and informs revision of project strategy MTR: midterm review report PCF: Project Closeout Report TE: Terminal evaluation report Non cumulative										
Outcome 4.2. Knowledge and learning are generated,disseminated and shared through SINIA (by its acronym in Spanish National Environmental Information System) and ASL Regional Coordination platform, ensuring accessibility and use by register users											
Percentage of registered users who download at least 8 documents, including	Cumulative	This can be done through implementation of a system to track the utilization of the platform by stakeholders. This can include monitoring the number of visits, downloads, interactions with content, and	M&E Officer (PMU)	Disaggregate by gender, stakeholder group, etc.	0	0	10% Gender: 5%	15% Gender: 8%	25% Gender: 15%	50% Gender: 25%	Users find value in the information presented and can use it for decision-making, project

the biodiversity strategy, action plan articulated for the identification, reporting and monitoring of OECM to achieve 30x30, 06 local concerted development Plan. Gender approach: Percentage of female registered users who download at least the biodiversity strategy (or a certain number of documents)		participation in discussions or forums on the platform. Incorporate feedback mechanisms on the platform to gather insights from stakeholders about their experiences and the usefulness of the knowledge shared. This can be done through surveys, polls, or comment sections.									implementation or other relevant activities.

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
Lead Consultant	70,000.00	44,289.00	25,711.00
Stakeholder Engagement	36,451.00	13,847.00	22,607.00
Project Design	68,584.00	47,450.00	21,133.00
ESMF and Gender Action Plan	77,028.00	60,012.00	17,015.00
Project Validation	47,937.00	14,273.00	33,664.00
Total	**300,000.00**	**179,871.00**	**120,130.00**

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
Madre de Dios Department	-12.16386	-70.45816	

Location Description:

The Madre de Dios Department is located in the south-eastern part of Peru. It borders to the north with Ucayali Department and the Republic of Brazil; to the south with the departments of Puno and Cusco, to the east with the Republic of Bolivia, and to the west with the departments of Cusco and Ucayali.

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sub-landscape 1	-13.061372	-70.227575	

Location Description:

The Malinowsqui River flows through it. It includes the fragile ecosystem of the local Forest “El Señor de la Cumbre” in Spanish) and the Native Community Kotsimba.

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sub-landscape 2	-12.676012	-69.195679	

Location Description:

The Madre de Dios and Tambopata rivers flow through it, encompassing the city of Puerto Maldonado at the center. It includes the Native Communities Palma Real, Sonene, and Infierno.

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sub-landscape 3	-12.681393	-71.368078	

Location Description:

The Pini-pini and Serjali rivers flow through this sub-landscape. It is adjacent to the Manu National Park and the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve. Within this sub-landscape are the Native Communities Shipetiari, Diamante, Shintuya, and Palotoa Teparo.

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sub-landscape 4	-12.474230	-70.541346	

Location Description:

The Blanco River flows through this sub-landscape. It is adjacent to the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve. Within this sub-landscape are the Native Communities San Jose de Karene and Boca Ishiriwe.

Activity Description:

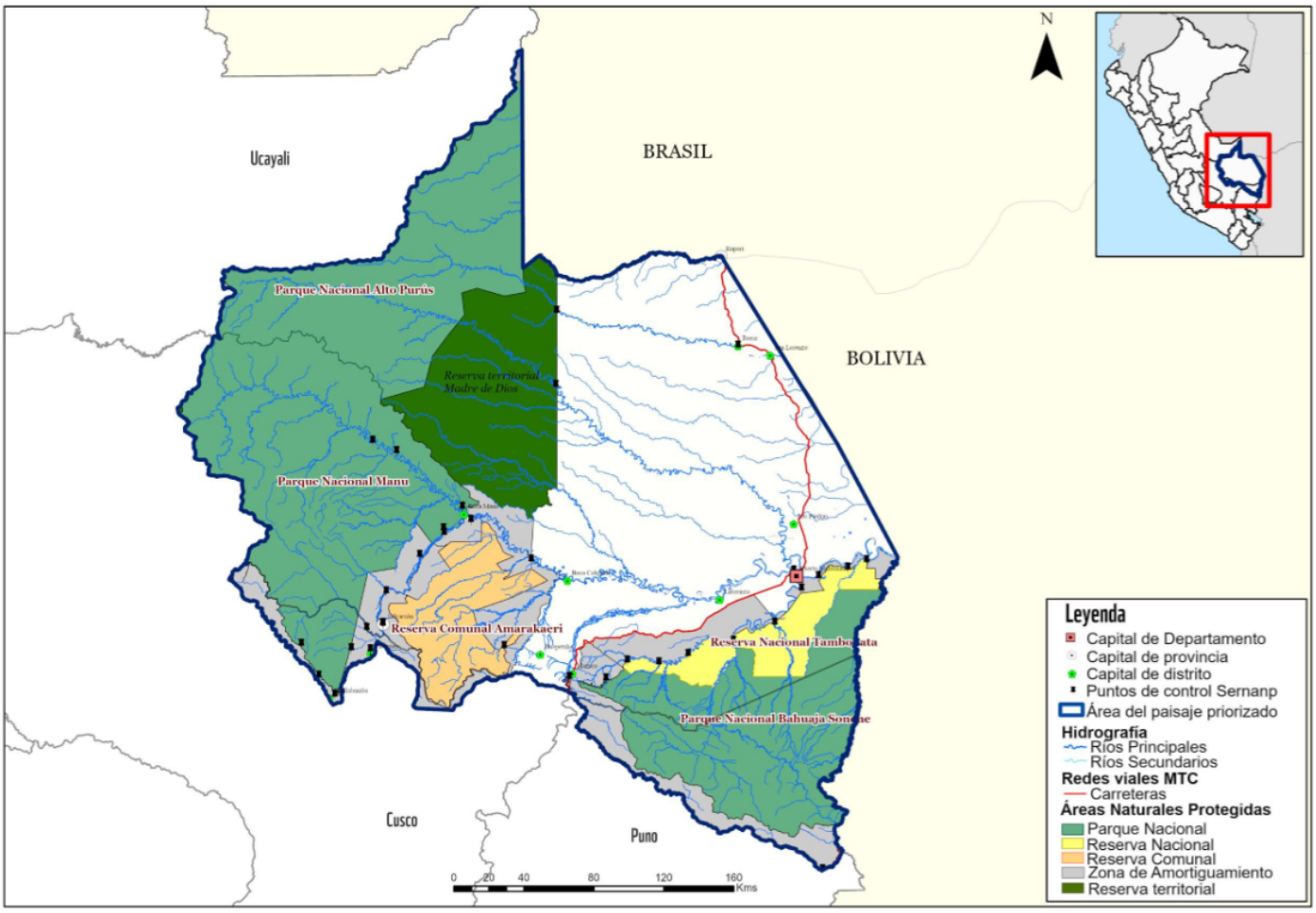
Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sub-landscape 5	-12.190160	-69.209530	

Location Description:

The Manuripi and Las Piedras rivers flow through this sub-landscape. There are hundreds of Brazil nuts concessions and rural properties. Within this sub-landscape are the Native Communities Boca Pariamanu, Tres Islas, and Puerto Arturo.

Activity Description:

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
SEP_ASLIII_Spanish
Gender Action Plan
Gender Analisis
Security ProtocolF
ESMF_ASLIII

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Budget notes and assumptions # *(Please include footnots below)*	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
			TOTAL COMPONENT 1	TOTAL COMPONENT 2	TOTAL COMPONENT 3	TOTAL COMPONENT 4	Subtotal	*PMC*	Total Project	
	Furniture and chairs for member of PMU and one professional of investment design	2	10,000	-	-	-	10,000		10,000	PROFONANPE
	Equipment for case analysis by Specialized Environmental Prosecutors	3	30,000	-	-	-	30,000		30,000	PROFONANPE
	Surveillance and control tools for RONAP	4	40,000	-	-	-	40,000		40,000	PROFONANPE
	Material for designing technical assistance (soil meters, quality measurement instruments,	5	-	25,000	-	-	25,000		25,000	PROFONANPE

	nut crackers, etc.)									
	Design and construction of the booth for international fairs	6	-	60,000	-	-	60,000		60,000	PROFONANPE
	Equipment for ranchers, Brazil nut harvesters, and indigenous communities to facilitate human-wildlife coexistence actions (electric fences, acoustic or visual deterrent devices, flashing lights, etc.)	7	-	-	10,000	-	10,000		10,000	PROFONANPE
	Equipment for monitoring and evaluation - PMU (GPS, cameras, tablets, and software)	8	-	-	-	20,000	20,000		20,000	PROFONANPE
	Software and licenses for monitoring systems - PMU	9	-	-	-	20,000	20,000		20,000	PROFONANPE
	Equipment for communications PMU (cameras, tablets, cellphones, etc.)	10	-	-	-	20,000	20,000		20,000	PROFONANPE
	Equipment Work Plans for the Municipal Program for Education, Culture, and Environmental Citizenship of municipalities (cameras, tablets, etc.)	11	-	-	-	25,000	25,000		25,000	PROFONANPE

	Multimedia stations-PROFONANPE	12	-	-	-	-	-	11,053	11,053	PROFONANPE
	Software and Licenses-PROFONANPE	13	-	-	-	-	-	31,296	31,296	PROFONANPE
Total Goods			**110,000**	**85,000**	**10,000**	**85,000**	**290,000**	**42,349**	**332,349**	
Grants / Sub-grants	Grant to FENAMAD	14	400,553	-	-	-	400,553		400,553	PROFONANPE (potential co-executor with FENAMAD, pending due diligence)
	Grant for ECA Amarakaeri	15	75,000	-	-	-	75,000		75,000	PROFONANPE (potential co-executor with ECA-AMARAKAERI, pending due diligence)
	Grant to Legal advice and support for environmental defenders and operational cost to provide the protection	16	137,500	-	-	-	137,500		137,500	PROFONANPE
	Grant to cooperatives and associations to provide technical assitance	17	-	800,842	-	-	800,842		800,842	PROFONANPE (potential co-executor with ECA-AMARAKAERI, pending due diligence)
	Grant to IIAP for the implementation of restoration pilots and technical advisory for	18	-	210,595	-	-	210,595		210,595	PROFONANPE (potential co-executor with IIAP, pending due diligence)

	innovation in value chains									
	Grant to OECM "Los amigos" to maintain their conservation actions	19	-	-	45,000	-	45,000		45,000	PROFONANPE (potential co-executor with ACCA, pending due diligence)
	Grant to Patrimonio del Peru for the implementation of prioritized activities in Master Plans and the METT of National Protected Areas (ANP) and to implement "Entrepreneurs for Nature"	20	180,000	-	1,553,351	-	1,733,351		1,733,351	PROFONANPE (potential co-executor with Patrimonio del Peru, pending due diligence)
	Conservation agreements with ranchers, Brazil nut harvesters, and indigenous communities to facilitate human-wildlife coexistence	21	-	-	45,000	-	45,000		45,000	PROFONANPE
	Grant for developing academic dialogues and knowledge systematization and dissemination (UNAMAD, IIAP, other universities)	22	-	-	-	75,000	75,000		75,000	PROFONANPE (potential co-executor with UNAMAD and IIAP pending due diligence)
	Grants for scientific research with citizen participation (UNAMAD,	23	-	-	-	300,000	300,000		300,000	PROFONANPE (potential co-executor with UNAMAD

	IIAP, other universities)									and IIAP pending due diligence)
			-	-	-	-	-		-	
Total Sub-grants			**793,053**	**1,011,437**	**1,643,351**	**375,000**	**3,822,841**	**-**	**3,822,841**	
Contractual Services – Individual	Consultancy for technical assistance in project and investment design	24	71,053	-	-	-	71,053		71,053	PROFONANPE
	Consultancy for training in environmental crimes, procedures for characterizing crimes, and the use of technological tools.	25	60,000	-	-	-	60,000		60,000	PROFONANPE
	Consultancy for use of monitoring and control tools for FENAMAD and Coharyima, the Amarakaeri RCA Administration Contract Executor in coordination with SERNANP, and RONAP.	26	140,000	-	-	-	140,000		140,000	PROFONANPE
	Consultancy to design sustainable practices for Brazil nuts and cacao.	27	-	80,000	-	-	80,000		80,000	PROFONANPE
	Consultancy for formulating proposals to access funding	28	-	80,000	-	-	80,000		80,000	PROFONANPE
	Consultancy to develop business plans enabling application to various	29	-	180,000	-	-	180,000		180,000	PROFONANPE

	funds for added value.									
	Consultancy to identify and prioritize at least 4 initiatives with potential for bio-business.	30	-	30,000	-	-	30,000		30,000	PROFONANPE
	Diagnosis to identify indigenous and women's bio-businesses and establish a database.	31	-	25,000	-	-	25,000		25,000	PROFONANPE
	Consultancy to develop the Regional Action Plan aligned with the 30x30 Roadmap.	32	-	-	30,000	-	30,000		30,000	PROFONANPE
	Consultancies for diagnostics, baseline and monitoring of wildlife management for potential OMECs				80,000	-	80,000			PROFONANPE
	Consultancy for technical assistance in regional wildlife-humen conflict planning.	33	-	-	20,000	-	20,000		20,000	PROFONANPE
	Consultancy for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of measures to reduce jaguar conflicts in prioritized areas	34	-	-	40,000	-	40,000		40,000	PROFONANPE
	Diagnosis of existing financial mechanisms and prioritization of those needing	35	-	-	30,000	-	30,000		30,000	PROFONANPE

	strengthening.									
	Consultancy for midterm and final evaluations of the project.	36	-	-	-	80,000	80,000		80,000	PROFONANPE
	Consultancy to design and implement a monitoring system.	37	-	-	-	50,000	50,000		50,000	PROFONANPE
	Consultancy for communications	38	-	-	-	100,000	100,000		100,000	PROFONANPE
			-	-	-	-	-		-	
			-	-	-	-	-		-	
Total Contractual Services - Individuals			**271,053**	**395,000**	**200,000**	**230,000**	**1,096,053**	**-**	**1,096,053**	
Contractual Services – Company	Consultancy to develop tools to update local concerted development plans and to design 6 local concerted development plans	39	200,000	-	-	-	200,000		200,000	PROFONANPE
	Consultancy to update the Regional Biodiversity Strategy integrated with the Climate Change Strategy, incorporating region-specific indicators.	40	40,000	-	-	-	40,000		40,000	PROFONANPE
	Consultancy for technical assistance in project and investment design.	41	170,000	-	-	-	170,000		170,000	PROFONANPE
	Consultancy for training public	42	150,000	-	-	-	150,000		150,000	PROFONANPE

	servants in biodiversity conservation and investments									
	Consultancy for incubating 3 bio-business initiatives and providing technical support for accessing financing and markets.	43	-	315,000	-	-	315,000		315,000	PROFONANPE
	Consultancy to design and integrate the information and knowledge generated by the project into the SINIA knowledge platform.	44	-	-	-	72,000	72,000		72,000	PROFONANPE
	Consultancy to provide technical and legal assistance for implementing identified mechanisms	45	-	-	120,000	-	120,000		120,000	PROFONANPE
			-	-	-	-	-		-	
			-	-	-	-	-		-	
			-	-	-	-	-		-	
			-	-	-	-	-		-	
Total Contractual Services - Company			**560,000**	**315,000**	**120,000**	**72,000**	**1,067,000**	**-**	**1,067,000**	
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Project Manager, private partnerships and sustainable finance Lead	46	-	106,579	177,632	-	284,211	71,053	355,263	PROFONANPE
	Territorial and public	47	266,447	-	-	-	266,447		266,447	PROFONANPE

	policy Professional									
	Sustainable Bioeconomy Specialist	48	-	266,447	-	-	266,447		266,447	PROFONANPE
	Biodiversity and ecological restoration Specialist	49	-	-	266,447	-	266,447		266,447	PROFONANPE
	Monitoring & Evaluation Expert	50	47,368	47,368	118,421	23,684	236,842		236,842	PROFONANPE
	Communications & Knowledge Manager	51	62,171	82,895	20,724	41,447	207,237		207,237	PROFONANPE
	Safeguarding & Community Relations Coordinator	52	66,612	111,020	44,408	-	222,039		222,039	PROFONANPE
	Administrative and stakeholder engagement assistant	53	55,235	31,688	8,141	27,058	122,122	40,707	162,829	PROFONANPE
	Operations Specialist	54	-	-	-	-	-	92,382	92,382	PROFONANPE
	Accounting Analyst	55	-	-	-	-	-	146,824	146,824	PROFONANPE
	EA Targeted Assistance	56	135,744	131,126	172,763	83,102	522,736		522,736	PROFONANPE
Total Staff Costs			**633,577**	**777,124**	**808,536**	**175,292**	**2,394,529**	**350,967**	**2,745,495**	
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops for territorial Planning instruments articulation	57	45,000	-	-	-	45,000		45,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshops for Update of the Regional Biodiversity Strategy, aproval and monitoring	58	49,000	-	-	-	49,000		49,000	PROFONANPE
	Training Program for public servants in investment with ILM	59	37,500	-	-	-	37,500		37,500	PROFONANPE
	Workshop to design public investment projects	60	21,000	-	-	-	21,000		21,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshops for the	61	24,000	-	-	-	24,000		24,000	PROFONANPE

	national and regional multistkahol der governance									
	Workshops for Multi-stakeholder Working Meetings to Coordinate Management Committees and Municipal Environment al Commissions and management committees	62	112,000	-	-	-	112,000		112,000	PROFO NANPE
	Workshops to design a protocol for coordinated action and the implementati on of agreements with public environment al oversight partners	63	25,000	-	-	-	25,000		25,000	PROFO NANPE
	Training in environment al crimes and procedures for characterizin g crimes and in the use of technological tools	64	30,000	-	-	-	30,000		30,000	PROFO NANPE
	Training for surveillance and control at FENAMAD, COHARYIMA, RONAP and ECA Amarakaeri.	65	60,000	-	-	-	60,000		60,000	PROFO NANPE
	Workshop to coordinate the regional board for forest and wildlife control and surveillance	66	35,000	-	-	-	35,000		35,000	PROFO NANPE
	Workshops for Regional Forum for Human	67	25,000	-	-	-	25,000		25,000	PROFO NANPE

	Rights Defenders									
	Training to understand their rights for the action of environmental defenders	68	20,000	-	-	-	20,000		20,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshops for knowledge exchange to promote generational turnover and foster new leadership	69	-	108,000	-	-	108,000		108,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshop for Technical assistance to develop business plans	70	-	35,000	-	-	35,000		35,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshsops for incubation for 03 bio-business initiatives and technical support so they can access financing and markets	71	-	36,000	-	-	36,000		36,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshop for diagnostic for indigenious biobusiness and identification of biobusiness	72	-	20,000	-	-	20,000		20,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshop Regional Action Plan 30X30	73	-	-	15,000	-	15,000		15,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshops for implementation of the Regional Action Plan 30X30	74	-	-	60,000	-	60,000		60,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshops for monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the	75	-	-	28,000	-	28,000		28,000	PROFONANPE

	Regional Action Plan									
	Workshop for Technical assistance for straghtening capacities to manage wildlife in potential OECMs	76	-	-	10,000	-	10,000		10,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshops for designing NPA Plans	77	-	-	5,000	-	5,000		5,000	PROFONANPE
	Training workshops for managing the funding	78	-	-	15,000	-	15,000		15,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshops for technical assistance for the recognition of Private Conservation Area (PCA) proposals				10,800	-	10,800			PROFONANPE
	Workshop for delineation of functions (protocol) of the Conflict Plan, monitoring, and reporting for Madre de Dios	79	-	-	15,000	-	15,000		15,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshop to design and implementation of the regional protocol for human-jaguar conflict management	80	-	-	15,000	-	15,000		15,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshops to identification and prioritization of corridors or high-connectivity zones to implement conflict mitigation measures	81	-	-	15,000	-	15,000		15,000	PROFONANPE

	Workshops to establish conservation agreements with ranchers, Brazil nut harvesters, and indigenous communities to facilitate human-wildlife coexistence	82	-	-	15,000	-	15,000		15,000	PROFONANPE
	Training about sustainable use of wildlife	83	-	-	8,000	-	8,000		8,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshops for diagnosis of existing financial mechanisms and prioritize a shortlist of those that need strengthening	84	-	-	10,000	-	10,000		10,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshop to technical and legal assistance to implement the identified mechanisms	85	-	-	20,000	-	20,000		20,000	PROFONANPE
	Training for public, intersectoral, and private stakeholders for the implementation of selected mechanisms and technical multistakeholders meetings	86	-	-	60,000	-	60,000		60,000	PROFONANPE
	Training from SERNANP to Bosque del Señor de la Cumbre	87	-	-	30,000	-	30,000		30,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshops tp monitor the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, social and	88	-	-	-	20,000	20,000		20,000	PROFONANPE

	environmental safeguards, gender considerations, and grievance mechanisms									
	Pauses and reflections for learning and exchange of experiences among project stakeholder	89	-	-	-	40,000	40,000		40,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshops for Work Plans of the Municipal Program for Education, Culture, and Environmental Citizenship of municipalities	90	-	-	-	96,000	96,000		96,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshop of academic dialogues	91	-	-	-	30,000	30,000		30,000	PROFONANPE
Total Trainings, Workshops, Meetings			**483,500**	**199,000**	**331,800**	**186,000**	**1,200,300**	**-**	**1,200,300**	
Travel	Traveling: Stakeholder participation in the design of planning instruments	92	135,000	-	-	-	135,000		135,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling: Stakeholder participation in the update of the Regional Biodiversity Strategy	93	60,000	-	-	-	60,000		60,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling for ERDB MDD monitoring	94	12,500	-	-	-	12,500			PROFONANPE
	Traveling to develop public investment projects and training	95	25,000	-	-	-	25,000		25,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling for Public	96	40,000	-	-	-	40,000		40,000	PROFONANPE

	servants training									
	Traveling for learning exchange between Management Committees and Municipal Environmental Commissions for	97	70,000	-	-	-	70,000		70,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling for stakeholder participation regional governance and articulation with national multisectoral commission	98	15,000	-	-	-	15,000		15,000	PROFONANPE
	Travel to design a protocol for coordinating actions and implementing agreements with public environmental oversight partners	99	40,000	-	-	-	40,000		40,000	PROFONANPE
	Travel for training in surveillance and control for FENAMAD, COHARYIMA, RONAP and ECA Amarakaeri.	100	32,000	-	-	-	32,000		32,000	PROFONANPE
	Travel to training members from the regional board for forest and wildlife control and surveillance	101	50,000	-	-	-	50,000		50,000	PROFONANPE
	Travelings for public servants for Regional Forum for Human Rights Defenders	102	20,000	-	-	-	20,000		20,000	PROFONANPE

	Traveling to attend to training for environmental defenderss	103	25,000	-	-	-	25,000		25,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling for technical asistance	104	-	28,800	-	-	28,800		28,800	PROFONANPE
	Traveling for knowledge exchange, including youth, to promote generational turnover and foster new leadership	105	-	25,600	-	-	25,600		25,600	PROFONANPE
	Traveling for PMU and local communities for restoration projects	106	-	33,600	-	-	33,600		33,600	PROFONANPE
	Traveling for biobusiness identification and participation in workshop for comunities	107	-	5,000	-	-	5,000		5,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling of local actors for biobusiness incubation process	108	-	20,000	-	-	20,000		20,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling for participation of prioritized initiatives in business rounds, trade missions, and others	109	-	150,000	-	-	150,000		150,000	PROFONANPE
	Travelings to participate in workshops for the Regional Action Plan 30X30	110	-	-	15,000	-	15,000		15,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling to Workshops for implementation of the Regional Action Plan 30X30	111	-	-	40,000	-	40,000		40,000	PROFONANPE

	Travelings to Workshops for monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the Regional Action Plan 30X30	112	-	-	15,000	-	15,000		15,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling for Technical assistance for straghtening capacities to manage wildlife in potential OECMs	113	-	-	20,000	-	20,000		20,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling monitoring restauration by GRRNyGA	114	-	-	25,000	-	25,000		25,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling for monitoring "Entrepreneurs for Nature"	115	-	-	15,000	-	15,000		15,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling to Technical assistance for the recognition of Private Conservation Area (PCA) proposals				13,145	-	13,145			PROFONANPE
	Traveling for Workshop for delineation of functions (protocol) of the Conflict Plan, monitoring, and reporting for Madre de Dios.	116	-	-	5,000	-	5,000		5,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling for workshop to design and implementation of the regional protocol for human-jaguar conflict management	117	-	-	10,000	-	10,000		10,000	PROFONANPE

	Traveling for workshops to identification and prioritization of corridors or high-connectivity zones to implement conflict mitigation measures	118	-	-	15,000	-	15,000		15,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling for workshops to establish conservation agreements with ranchers, Brazil nut harvesters, and indigenous communities to facilitate human-wildlife coexistence	119	-	-	4,500	-	4,500		4,500	PROFONANPE
	Travelings for MINAM, SERNANP, GOREMAD to studies and instruments for the conservation of wildlife in potential OECM	120	-	-	25,000	-	25,000		25,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling for technical and legal advice to implement financing mechanism	121	-	-	10,000	-	10,000		10,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling for training for public, intersectoral, and private stakeholders for the implementation of selected mechanisms and technical multistakeholders meetings	122	-	-	30,000	-	30,000		30,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling for internship	123	-	-	20,000	-	20,000		20,000	PROFONANPE

	Traveling for monitoring and evaluation Plan	124	-	-	-	50,000	50,000		50,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling for midterm and final evaluations of the project.	125	-	-	-	10,000	10,000		10,000	PROFONANPE
	Pauses and reflections for learning and exchange of experiences among project stakeholder	128	-	-	-	50,000	50,000		50,000	PROFONANPE
	Participation at the regional level in the Knowledge Exchange and Management Platform of ASL3.	129	-	-	-	80,000	80,000		80,000	PROFONANPE
	Workshops for Work Plans of the Municipal Program for Education, Culture, and Environmental Citizenship of municipalities	130	-	-	-	40,000	40,000		40,000	PROFONANPE
	Traveling PROFONANPE	131	12,432	6,216	3,108	9,324	31,079		31,079	PROFONANPE
	Traveling for PMU	132	41,563	21,875	37,188	21,875	122,500		122,500	PROFONANPE
	Traveling for safeguards, gender and stakeholders engagement professional	133	16,964	8,929	15,179	8,929	50,000		50,000	PROFONANPE
Total Travel			**595,458**	**300,019**	**318,119**	**270,127**	**1,483,724**	**-**	**1,483,724**	
Office Supplies	For workshop in update of the Regional Biodiversity Strategy	131	3,000	-	-	-	3,000		3,000	PROFONANPE
	For workshops to	132	3,000	-	-	-	3,000		3,000	PROFONANPE

	strengthen governance at national and regional level									
	For communications	133	-	-	-	9,999	9,999		9,999	PROFONANPE
Total Office Supplies			**6,000**	**-**	**-**	**9,999**	**15,999**	**-**	**15,999**	
Other Operating Costs	Annual Audit	134	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	PROFONANPE
	Internet & Communication	135	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	12,000	PROFONANPE
	Office Operating Cost	136	-	-	-	-	-	52,000	52,000	PROFONANPE
	Equipment Insurance	137	-	-	-	-	-	10,654	10,654	PROFONANPE
	Office Rent	138	-	-	-	-	-	44,000	44,000	PROFONANPE
Total Other Operating costs			**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**168,654**	**168,654**	
Grand Total			**3,452,641**	**3,082,580**	**3,431,806**	**1,403,418**	**11,370,446**	**561,969**	**11,932,415**	

Budget Notes and Assumptions

1	Includes equipment for 8 people from the Project Management Unit who will be working in the regional government office. (average cost per person 3,500)
2	The furniture will be for the 8 team members and the investment design professional to be contracted as services will be working in the regional government office. (average cost 1000 dollars per person)
3	This is part of the grant of ACCA and it is considering: equipment (drones, gps, personal safety equipment, etc), workshops for training

	and coordination with other institutions and traveling (boats, canoes, gasoline)
4	These encompass remote monitoring technologies, drone operation and overflights, and satellite image analysis for surveillance and control in RONAP for there years for 40,000 USD
5	Materials for designing technical assistance (soil meters, quality measurement instruments, nut crackers, etc.). It covers 1388 USD each years for 3 years for 6 organizations
6	Design and construction of the booth for international fairs for 03 biobusiness, for 02 ocassions for 10,000 USD each
7	Equipment for ranchers, Brazil nut harvesters, and indigenous communities to facilitate human-wildlife coexistence actions (electric fences, acoustic or visual deterrent devices, flashing lights, etc.)
8	Equipment for monitoring and evaluation - PMU (GPS, cameras, tablets, and software)
9	Software and licenses for monitoring systems - PMU
10	Equipment for communications PMU (cameras, tablets, cellphones, etc.)
11	Equipment Work Plans for the Municipal Program for Education, Culture, and Environmental Citizenship of municipalities (cameras, tablets, etc.)
12	Multimedia stations-PROFONANPE
13	Software and Licenses-PROFONANPE
14	Grant for FENAMAD was calculated to complete the design of 02 life plans for indigenous peoples,

	hire one Indigenous Technician to enhance coordination for biodiversity strategy and local development plans and coordinate workshops for 71 052.63 USD , cover travel expenses (25,000 USD) for the Indigenous Technician coordination, provide training for indigenous human rights defenders (32,500 USD) , monitoring technologies, drone operation and overflights, and satellite image analysis for surveillance and control for FENAMAD and Coharyima for there years (80,000 USD) and systematization and a consultancy for analysis of survillance and control information (30,000 USD). Also includes the consultancy to design and implement a Women's Training and Coordination Plan for FENAMAD Women's Committee (75,000)
15	Grant for ECA Amarakaeri was calculated to strengthen management committeesfor NPA (45,000 USD), monitoring technologies, drone operation and overflights, and satellite image analysis for surveillance (40,000 USD) and systematization and a consultancy for analysis of survillance and control information (30,000 USD)
16	Grants to provide legal advice and logistic support for environmental defenders when a violation of their rights occurs. when it happens, it will be channeled through FENAMAD and other NGOs that offer legal advisory services. 4 contingencies costing $20,000 each, with an additional $25,000 for logistical costs
17	Grant to cooperatives and associations to

	provide technical assistance and to hire commercial personnel for 3 years full time or partial time for 5 years. The cooperatives selected are Sublandscape 1: COOPERATIVA AGRARIA DE SERVICIOS DE CACAO FINO AGROBOSQUE, sublandscape 2: COOPSSUR, ASCART and AFIMAD, sublandscape 4: Numberi SAC-ECA Amarakaeri and sublandscape 5: AFIMAD and RONAP.
18	Grant to IIAP for the implementation of restoration pilots. 01 pilot rehabilitation of 5 ha with agroforestry systems in agricultural areas and 02 pilots of 10 ha each, in areas affected by mining in the native communities of San Jose de Karene and San Jacinto. This work will be coordinated with the productive organizations, in the first one, and with FENAMAD in the framework of its ICI-GEF7 project and the ECA Amarakaeri and the RC Amarakaeri, in the second one.
19	Grant to OECM "Los amigos" to do training related to measuring management effectiveness, monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity conservation and threats, develop basic and applied research and publications related to biodiversity. It covers a 15,000 USD each for 3 years
20	Grant to Patrimonio del Peru for the implementation of prioritized activities in Master Plans and the METT of National Protected Areas (ANP): The eligible expense categories would be: 1) Training for protected natural area administrators related to the objectives of the

Master Plan, 2) Mid-term evaluation and final evaluation in the fourth year after the approval of the Master Plans, which will be finalized in 2025, 3) Monitoring the implementation of the work plan for protected natural areas, 4) Training to strengthen methodologies and processes for monitoring and reporting on the state of conservation and threats, 5) Training for commercial integration regarding the utilization rights granted within the protected natural areas (ANP), 6) Services for commercial integration in tourism and resource management, 7) Small equipment for commercial integration and markets regarding the utilization rights granted in ANP, 8) Technical assistance for the granting of natural resource rights in the ANP, in addition to KFW funds.
Basic equipment (motorcycles, cameras, drones) in accordance with the inventory of each ANP to validate the acquisition, 9) Operational costs (e.g., fuel, food, transportation services), tickets, and per diems, 10) Workshops on the preparation of management plans, 11) Improvement or maintenance of existing small tourist infrastructure (bathrooms, trails, interpretive panels, among others), 13) Training for landscape rights holders, tourist service providers, and others involved in the tourism chain, 14) Training for resource management rights holders within the ANP and ZA, 15) Facilitation services/service providers, 16)

	Consultancy to develop the evaluation matrix of the 50 indicators for Manu Park, solutions and registration on the Compass platform for its application and certification to the IUCN standard, 17) Monitoring the ANP recognized on the IUCN Green List, 18) Consultancies for the implementation of the improvement proposals of the ECA Amarakaeri Plan within the framework of the Green List certification. Physical demarcation in ANP is conditioned upon the approval of the diagnostic on this matter, 19) Maintenance of the restoration of areas affected by mining implemented by SERNANP in the Tambopata National Reserve. For the Management Committees, eligible activities include: (a) Training, (b) Meetings, and (c) Renewal of the Executive Committees. Establishment of the Management Committees, (d) Actions contained in the Master Plan and Annual Work Plan containing Stakeholders' Commitments."
21	Conservation agreements with ranchers, Brazil nut harvesters, and indigenous communities will cover to implement measures such as electric fences, acoustic or visual deterrents and flashing lights for pilot beneficiaries. This covers 15 beneficiaries for 3 years for a cost of 1000 USD
22	Grant to UNAMAD for developing academic workshops, knowledge systematization, and dissemination. This includes 3 systematization plus workshops for sharing

	information, each costing $25,000
23	Grants to UNAMAD, IIAP, and CINCIA, coordinated with FENAMAD, to develop scientific research with citizen participation for 3 years, comprising 4 research projects at a cost of $25,000 each
24	Consultancy for technical assistance in project and investment design and consultant to support the GOREMAD in the investment design. the cost was calculated based on MINAM's previous investment experience. It will reach the profile level and only the partial preparation of technical files will be covered. There are two investment projects with a cost of 85,000 each. The personnel supporting GOREMAD was calculated at 6,000 soles per 15 months for 3 years.
25	Consultancy for training in environmental crimes, legal and technical procedures for documenting and processing evidence of environmental crimes and in the use of technological tools to collect and analyze relevant information for the preparation of the technical report (technical and scientific data, legal and regulatory analysis and impact assessment). Approximatly a unit cost of 30,000 usd. 20 people, 1500 USD each person. Per 02 years.
26	Consultancy for use of monitoring and control tools for FENAMAD and Coharyima, the Amarakaeri RCA Administration Contract Executor in coordination with SERNANP, and RONAP. Two years for an expert training per 70,000 USD per year

27	Consultancy to design sustainable practices for Brazil nuts and cacao, 40, 000 USD each
28	Consultancy for formulating proposals to apply to existing funds in Peru such as AGROIDEAS, the Financial Facility for Eco and Bio-businesses, Fondo Agroperú, PROCOMPITE, Emprendedores por Naturaleza, among others. Only for Brazil nuts cooperatives. Sublandscape 2: ASCART and AFIMAD, sublandscape 4: Numberi SAC-ECA Amarakaeri and sublandscape 5: AFIMAD and RONAP. Four business plans , 20,000 USD each.
29	Consultancy to develop business plans enabling application to various funds for added value for Cooperativa Agraria de Servicios Múltiples Sur Oriente (COOPSSUR)37, la Cooperativa Agraria de Servicios de Cacao Fino Agrobosque, la Asociación de Recolectores Orgánicos de la Nuez Amazónica del Perú (RONAP), la Asociación de Castañeros de la Reserva Tambopata – Los Pioneros (ASCART), la Asociación Forestal Indígena de Madre de Dios (AFIMAD)41 y Numberi SAC, empresa de la ECA Amarakaeri. Six business plans for 30,000 USD each.
30	Consultancy to identify and prioritize at least 3 initiatives with potential for bio-business. This includes market research and analysis, action plan development, business value proposition, business plan, validation of the technology or concept, obtaining financing and team building. For 03 biobusiness, 3 years, for 35,000 USD each year.

31	Diagnosis to identify indigenous and women's bio-businesses and establish a database, 25,000 USD
32	Consultancy to develop the Regional Action Plan aligned with the 30x30 Roadmap, 30,000 USD
33	Consultancy for technical assistance in regional wildlife-human conflict planning, 20,000 USD
34	Consultancy for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of measures to reduce jaguar conflicts in prioritized areas, 30,000 USD and consultancies for monitoring populations of key species (e.g., aquatic turtles). 2 key species diagnostics for communities (1 game animals, 1 aquatic chelonians) - Year 1 Amount: $ 30 000.00. Development of monitoring protocols for these species to determine the good status of their populations and continue with the sustainable use of resources. 2 monitoring protocols for communities (1 game animals, 1 aquatic chelonians) - Year 1 Amount: $ 10 000.00 Implementation of species population monitoring baselines. Implementation of baseline for game animals - Year 2 Amount: $ 50 000.00 Implementation of baseline for aquatic chelonians (taricaya) - Year 2 Amount: $ 30 000.00
35	Diagnosis of existing financial mechanisms and prioritization of those needing strengthening. 30,000 USD (including potencial MERESE)
36	Consultancy for midterm and final evaluations of the project. (40,000 usd each)

37	Consultancy to design and implement a monitoring system. 50,000 USD
38	Consultancy for communications to develop different, Brochures: 700 USD per design. Infographics: 800 USD per design. Promotional Videos: 6,000 USD depending on duration and production quality. Presentations (PowerPoint, Keynote): 3,000 USD. Social Networks and Web Content: 1, 200 USD per content package. Total 20,000 USD per year for 5 year, total 100,000 USD
39	Consultancy for designing tools to update PLDC (20,000 USD) and to update 06 local concerted development plans in a participate way (30,000 usd each plan)
40	Consultancy to update the Regional Biodiversity Strategy integrated with the Climate Change Strategy, incorporating region-specific indicators (40,000 usd). It is assumed that other organizations will also support to the GOREMADD the development of studies required for the biodiversity strategy. This consultancy will support a team to develop the analisis of the informaction and updated studies developed , support the GORE to lead the process and support the coordination between different sectors and level of government, lead and facilitate the workshops and meetings and write the document.
41	Consultancy for technical assistance in project and investment design.
42	Consultancy for training 30 public servants in biodiversity conservation and investments. The

	cost is 1,500 USD each participant.
43	Consultancy for incubating 3 bio-business initiatives and providing technical support for accessing financing and markets.
44	Consultancy to design and integrate the information and knowledge generated by the project into the SINIA knowledge platform.
45	Consultancy to provide technical and legal assistance for implementing identified financial mechanisms. The costs based in MERESE are 60.000 USD aprox including technica studies, design of the mecahnism, training and workshop, implementation and monitoring
46	Project Manager-PMU
47	Territorial and public policy Professional--PMU
48	Sustainable Bioeconomy Specialist-PMU
49	Biodiversity and ecological restoration Specialist-PMU
50	Monitoring & Evaluation Expert-PMU
51	Communications & Knowledge Manager-PMU
52	Safeguarding & Community Relations Coordinator-PMU
53	Administrative assistant-PMU
54	Operations Specialist-PROFONANPE
55	Accounting Analyst-PROFONANPE
56	EA Targeted Assistance. This cost includes Human Resources Analyst-PROFONANPE (20%), Acquisitions and Contracts Specialist-PROFONANPE (90%), Treasury Analyst-PROFONANPE (90%), Monitoring and evaluation Analyst-PROFONANPE (30%), Resource Raising Analyst-PROFONANPE (10%),

	Knowledge Management Analyst-PROFONANPE (15%), Safeguards Analyst-PROFONANPE (20%), Communication Analyst-PROFONANPE (30%)
57	Workshops for territorial Planning instruments articulation. The cost is 1,500 USD per each workshop, 5 workshops per plan and 6 plans for local goverment for Inambari, Las Piedras, Tambopata, Fitzcarrald, Manu y Madre de Dios,
58	Workshops for Update of the Regional Biodiversity Strategy. The cost includes 16 workshops for 2,500 USD each. This includes this includes the rental of the venue and food for 40 people approx.
59	Five workshops are scheduled during the 5 years of the project, to generate exchange and project design work. These are workshops with less than 30 people. Ech workshop is 1500 USD
60	Workshop to design public investment projects. There will be 7 workshops for every 2 investment projects for an amount of $1500, which is for fewer than 30 people."
61	Workshops for the national and regional multistkaholder governance. three workshops for 4 years for an amount of USD 2,000
62	Workshops for Multi-stakeholder Working Meetings to Coordinate Management Committees and Municipal Environmental Commissions and management committees for ANP. 7 multiactor platforms for 4 years for 4 times a year
63	Workshops to design a protocol for coordinated action and the implementation of

	agreements with public environmental oversight instituons. 5 meetings for 5 years for 1000 USD
64	Training in environmental crimes and procedures for characterizing crimes and in the use of technological tools. 10 workshops per year to train at a cost of US$ 1500 per two years total 30,000 USD
65	Training for surveillance and control at FENAMAD, COHARYIMA, RONAP and ECA Amarakaeri. 03 workshops for 4 years of 5,000 USD (access to the 5 landscapes)
66	Workshop to coordinate the regional board for forest and wildlife control and surveillance. 04 workshops for 4 years 1500 and one large workshop 11000 usd
67	Workshops for Regional Forum for Human Rights Defenders. 05 workshops for 05 years for 1000 USD
68	Training to environmental defenders about their human rights. 02 workshops for 05 years for 2,000 USD. Cost varies because of the workshop facilitation
69	Workshops for knowledge exchange to promote generational turnover and foster new leadership. 03 workshops in 03 locations for 04 years at a cost of US$3,000
70	Workshop for Technical assistance to develop business plans. 07 workshops. Cost 5,000 each
71	Workshops for incubation for 03 bio-business initiatives and technical support so they can access financing and markets. 4 workshops for 5,000 each. Total 20,000
72	Workshop for diagnostic for indigenious biobusiness and identification of biobusiness. 06 workshops for 3 bio-

	businesses at a cost of 2000 USD
73	Workshop Regional Action Plan 30X30. 03 workshops of 5000 USD
74	Workshops for implementation of the Regional Action Plan 30X30. 03 workshops for 4 years for an amount of 5000 USD
75	Workshops for monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the Regional Action Plan. 01 workshop for 4 years for an amount of 7000 USD
76	Workshop for Technical assistance for the recognition of Private Conservation Area (PCA) proposals. 03 workshops for 3 years in the amount of 1200 USD
77	Workshops for designing NPA Plans. One workshop in Madre de Dios to develop the working plans fro 5,000 USD
78	Training workshops for managing the Emprendores por naturaleza. A design workshop for 03 years for the cost of 5,000 USD
79	Workshop for delineation of functions (protocol) of the Conflict Plan, monitoring, and reporting for Madre de Dios. 03 workshops of USD 5,000 each
80	Workshop to design and implementation of the regional protocol for human-jaguar conflict management. A 15,000 workshop for presentation of the designed conflict plan
81	Workshops to identification and prioritization of corridors or high-connectivity zones to implement conflict mitigation measures. 03 workshops of USD 5,000 each
82	Workshops to establish conservation agreements with ranchers, Brazil nut harvesters, and indigenous communities

	to facilitate human-wildlife coexistence. 05 workshops for 03 years for a cost of 1000 USD
83	Training about sustainable use of wildlife. 02 workshops of 4,000 USD each
84	Workshops for diagnosis of existing financial mechanisms and prioritize a shortlist of those that need strengthening. 02 workshops for a cost of 5000 USD
85	Workshop to technical and legal assistance to implement the identified mechanisms. One workshop per year, for 02 years for 2 mechanisms of US$5000 each
86	Training for public, intersectoral, and private stakeholders for the implementation of selected mechanisms and technical multistakeholders meetings. Dos talleres por 02 años por 2 mecanismo de 15000 USD cada uno
87	Training from SERNANP to Bosque del Señor de la Cumbre. Two workshops for 02 years of USD 15,000 each
88	Workshops to monitor the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, social and environmental safeguards, gender considerations, and grievance mechanisms. Two workshops for 05 years for USD 2000 each
89	Pauses and reflections for learning and exchange of experiences among project stakeholder. 04 workshops for 10,000 USD each
90	Workshops for Work Plans of the Municipal Program for Education, Culture, and Environmental Citizenship of municipalities. 03 workshops for 4 schools in 02 provinces for 04

	years of the project at a cost of 1000 USD
91	Workshop of academic dialogues. 03 workshops at a cost of 10,000.
92	Traveling: Stakeholder participation in the design of planning instruments. 06 municipalities, 5 workshops, travel of 3 groups of participants to one point. The workshops are decentralized, i.e. the PMU travels to the central point, e.g. Salvation, Mazuco, boca Colorado or Pariamanu.
93	Traveling: Stakeholder participation in the update of the Regional Biodiversity Strategy. 04 workshops to bring to one point a group of representatives of indigenous peoples for a cost of 2,5000 (from Manu, Boca colorado, Boca Manu). For other actors closer to the site, the cost is US$500, as in the case of mayors or municipal officials. Also, 05 viajes de autoridades por 5 años por un costo de 500 dólares
94	Traveling to develop public investment projects and training. 05 trips at 05 points in the project area for 02 investment projects during design
95	Traveling for Public servants training. Travel will be financed for 20 officials from the most remote municipalities to ensure their participation in 02 important meetings
96	Traveling for learning exchange between Management Committees and Municipal Environmental Commissions and Management committees. Travel funding two representatives for 5 years for the 7 platforms
97	Traveling for stakeholder participation regional governance and

	articulation with national multisectoral commission. three trips for regional authorities to participate in a national governance space for 5 years for USD 1,000 each
98	Travel to design a protocol for coordinating actions and implementing agreements with public environmental oversight partners. travel of FEMAS officials to implement actions . An average of 10 trips
99	Travel for training in surveillance and control for FENAMAD, COHARYIMA, RONAP and ECA Amarakaeri.
100	Travel to training members from the regional board for forest and wildlife control and surveillance
101	Travelings for public servants for Regional Forum for Human Rights Defenders
102	Traveling to attend to training for environmental defenderss
103	Traveling for technical asistance
104	Traveling for knowledge exchange, including youth, to promote generational turnover and foster new leadership
105	Traveling for PMU and local communities
106	Traveling for biobusiness identification and participation in workshop for comunities
107	Traveling of local actors for biobusiness incubation process
108	Traveling for participation of prioritized initiatives in business rounds, trade missions, and others
109	Travelings to participate in workshops for the Regional Action Plan 30X30
110	Traveling to Workshops for implementation of the

	Regional Action Plan 30X30
111	Travelings to Workshops for monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the Regional Action Plan 30X30
112	Traveling for Technical assistance for the recognition of Private Conservation Area (PCA) proposals
113	Traveling monitoring restauration by GRRNyGA
114	Traveling for monitoring "Entrepreneurs for Nature"
115	Traveling for Workshop for delineation of functions (protocol) of the Conflict Plan, monitoring, and reporting for Madre de Dios.
116	Traveling for workshop to design and implementation of the regional protocol for human-jaguar conflict management
117	Traveling for workshops to identification and prioritization of corridors or high-connectivity zones to implement conflict mitigation measures
118	Traveling for workshops to establish conservation agreements with ranchers, Brazil nut harvesters, and indigenous communities to facilitate human-wildlife coexistence
119	Travelings for MINAM, SERNANP, GOREMAD to studies and instruments for the conservation of wildlife and monitoring effectiveness of conflict reduction measures
120	Traveling for technical and legal advice to implement financing mechanism
121	Traveling for training for public, intersectoral, and private stakeholders for the implementation of selected mechanisms and technical multistakeholders meetings

1		
2		
2	Traveling for internship	
1		
2	Traveling for monitoring	
3	and evaluation Plan	
1	Traveling for midterm	
2	and final evaluations of	
4	the project.	
	Traveling for monitor the	
	Stakeholder Engagement	
1	Plan, social and	
2	environmental	
5	safeguards, gender	
	considerations, and	
	grievance mechanisms.	
1	Regular Mobility of the	
2	Project Management Unit	
6	(PMU).	
1	Pauses and reflections for	
2	learning and exchange of	
7	experiences among	
	project stakeholder	
	Participation at the	
1	regional level in the	
2	Knowledge Exchange and	
8	Management Platform of	
	ASL3.	
	Workshops for Work	
	Plans of the Municipal	
1	Program for Education,	
2	Culture, and	
9	Environmental	
	Citizenship of	
	municipalities	
1		
3	Traveling PROFONANPE	
0	to ensure GEF policies	
1	Office supplies for	
3	workshop in update of	
1	the Regional Biodiversity	
	Strategy	
1	Office supplies for	
3	workshops to strengthen	
2	governance at national	
	and regional level	
1		
3	Office supplies for	
3	communications	
1	Annual Audit. 01 audit	
3	per year for the cost of	
4	10000 usd	
1	Internet &	
3	Communication. Based	
5	on costs faciliated by	
	WWF	
1	Office Operating Cost.	
3	Based on costs faciliated	
6	by WWF	
1	Equipment Insurance.	
3	Based on costs faciliated	
7	by WWF	

1
3 Office Rent. Based on
8 costs faciliated by WWF

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

The portal doesn't allow to upload a excel file in this section, the excel file has been upload in the document section of the portal.

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.