Meeting of the Board
25 – 28 March 2026
Songdo, Incheon, Republic of Korea
Provisional agenda item 10

GCF/B.44/02/Add.16
4 March 2026

Consideration of funding proposals – Addendum XVI

Funding proposal package for FP300

Summary

This addendum contains the following seven parts:

a) A funding proposal titled "Peru's Natural Legacy – Amazon & Climate (PdP A&C): Effective Management of Peruvian Amazon Protected Areas for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation";
b) No-objection letter issued by the national designated authority(ies) or focal point(s);
c) Environmental and social report(s) disclosure;
d) Secretariat's assessment;
e) Independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment;
f) Response from the accredited entity to the independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment; and
g) Gender documentation.

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Funding Proposal

Project/Programme title:	**Peru's Natural Legacy – Amazon & Climate (PdP A&C):** Effective Management of Peruvian Amazon Protected Areas for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
Country(ies):	Peru
Accredited Entity:	World Wildlife Fund Inc.
Date of first submission:	[2020/09/03]
Date of current submission	[2026/01/23]
Version number	[V.12]

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

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Note to Accredited Entities on the use of the funding proposal template

- Accredited Entities should provide summary information in the proposal with cross-reference to annexes such as feasibility studies, gender action plan, term sheet, etc.
- Accredited Entities should ensure that annexes provided are consistent with the details provided in the funding proposal. Updates to the funding proposal and/or annexes must be reflected in all relevant documents.
- The total number of pages for the funding proposal (excluding annexes) **should not exceed 60**. Proposals exceeding the prescribed length will not be assessed within the usual service standard time.
- The recommended font is Arial, size 11.
- Under the GCF Information Disclosure Policy, project and programme funding proposals will be disclosed on the GCF website, simultaneous with the submission to the Board, subject to the redaction of any information that may not be disclosed pursuant to the IDP. Accredited Entities are asked to fill out information on disclosure in section G.4.

Please submit the completed proposal to:

fundingproposal@gcfund.org

Please use the following name convention for the file name:

"FP-[Accredited Entity Short Name]-[Country/Region]-[YYYY/MM/DD]"

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY

A.1. Project or programme	Project	**A.2. Public or private sector**	Public
A.3. Request for Proposals (RFP)	*If the funding proposal is being submitted in response to a specific GCF Request for Proposals, indicate which RFP it is targeted for. Please note that there is a separate template for the Simplified Approval Process and REDD+.* Not applicable		

A.4. Result area(s)

*Check the applicable GCF result area(s) that the overall proposed project/programme targets below. For each checked result area(s), indicate the estimated percentage of **GCF and Co-financers' contribution** devoted to it. The total of the percentages when summed should be 100% for GCF and Co-financers' contribution respectively.*

	GCF contribution	**Co-financers' contribution[1]**
Mitigation total	Enter number %	Enter number %
☐ Energy generation and access	Enter number %	Enter number %
☐ Low-emission transport	Enter number %	Enter number %
☐ Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	Enter number %	Enter number %
☒ Forestry and land use	36 %	100 %
Adaptation total	Enter number %	Enter number %
☒ Most vulnerable people and communities	15 %	Enter number %
☒ Health and well-being, and food and water security	14 %	Enter number %
☐ Infrastructure and built environment	Enter number %	Enter number %
☒ Ecosystems and ecosystem services	35 %	Enter number %

A.5. Expected mitigation outcome *(Core indicator 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed / sequestered)*	1,832,734 tCO2eq	**A.6. Expected adaptation outcome** *(Core indicator 2: direct and indirect beneficiaries reached)*	*Indicate total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries*	
			Direct beneficiaries: 33,516 people (16,423 men, 17,093 women)	Indirect beneficiaries: 605,000 people (296,450 men, 308,550 women)
			% of direct beneficiaries vis-à-vis total population: 0.1%	% of indirect beneficiaries vis-à-vis total population: 1.8%
A.7. Total financing (GCF + co-finance[2])	74.5 million USD	**A.9. Project size**	Medium (Upto USD 250 million)	
A.8. Total GCF funding requested	37.5 million USD			

A.10. Financial instrument(s) requested for the GCF funding	*Mark all that apply and provide total amounts. The sum of all total amounts should be consistent with A.8.* ☒ Grant 37,519,371 ☐ Loan Enter number ☐ Guarantee Enter number ☐ Equity Enter number ☐ Results-based payment Enter number		
A.11. Implementation period	7 Years	**A.12. Total lifespan**	25 Years
A.13. Expected date of AE internal approval	*This is the date that the Accredited Entity obtained/will obtain its own approval to implement the project/ programme, if available.* Click or tap to enter a date.	**A.14. ESS category**	B
A.15. Has this FP been submitted as a CN before?	Yes ☒ No ☐	**A.16. Has Readiness or PPF support been used to prepare this FP?**	Yes ☐ No ☒
A.17. Is this FP included in the entity work programme?	Yes ☒ No ☐	**A.18. Is this FP included in the country programme?**	Yes ☐ No ☒ As of date of submission in early 2022, Peru had not yet finalized a country programme
A.19. Complementarity and coherence	*Does the project/programme complement other climate finance funding (e.g. GEF, AF, CIF, etc.)? If yes, please elaborate in section B.1.* Yes ☒ No ☐		
A.20. Executing Entity information	• Executing Entity for Component 1: Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (Profonanpe) • Executing Entity for Component 2: WWF-Peru[3]		

A.21. Executive summary (max. 750 words, approximately 1.5 pages)

1. The Peruvian Amazon is a land of superlatives. First worldwide in its diversity of freshwater fish, first in butterflies, second in birds, and fifth in mammals and reptiles. On a global scale, Peru's extensive forests rank ninth in the world in terms of forest cover, fourth in terms of tropical forests, and second among the countries in the Amazonian basin.[4] Peru has approximately 73 million ha of forests, of which almost 69 million hectares or 94% of total land area are found in the country's Amazon region. Unfortunately, the conversion of forests and pastures in the LULUCF

[1] Co-financer's contribution means the financial resources required, whether Public Finance or Private Finance, in addition to the GCF contribution (i.e. GCF financial resources requested by the Accredited Entity) to implement the project or programme described in the funding proposal.
[2] Refer to the Policy of Co-financing of the GCF.
[3] In its capacity as a country office of WWF-US in Peru. For avoidance of doubt, WWF-Peru is not an independent legal entity, but it is local country office of WWF-US. For purposes of this proposal, we will hereinafter refer to WWF-US acting in its role as the Executing Entity for Component 2 as "WWF-Peru" to distinguish between its AE role and EE role.
[4] Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. *Peru*. World Bank.

sector is the main source of Peru's GHG emissions – accounting for 48% of the country's total 2019 GHG emissions – and the official BAU scenario foresees 2019 GHG emissions doubling by 2030 in the absence of mitigation actions.[5] Deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon is widely distributed and increasing, with the highest deforestation rates occurring in the Andean Amazon. Due to their vast size and sink potential, Peru's Amazonian forests and their conservation are critical for mitigating climate change, with Protected Areas (PA) that are Effectively Managed to prevent anthropogenic deforestation from land use change particularly important contributors to avoiding/reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Effective management of Peru's PA system is particularly important given PAs in the Amazon biome represent more than 23% of the Peruvian Amazon, as well as the overall value of the Peru's PAs to employment and the national economy. A recent study by the Conservation Strategy Fund (2025) found that: *"tourism activities, forest, flora, and wildlife resources; and the REDD+ and MERESE water-related projects generated more than 38,000 jobs, with remunerations that exceeded Sol/490 million and a value-added of more than Sol/1,187 million for the Peruvian Economy. In addition, it is estimated that for every sol invested by the public sector in 2023 on these activities and projects, there was an average return of S/10.31 to the Peruvian economy."*[6]

2. Given the above, since the 2000s – and particularly since the creation of the National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP) in 2008 – Peru has made great efforts to expand the number and size of national protected areas (NPAs) and improve their management and resource base. Over a 30-year period from the late 1990s to 2024, the area of Peru's NPAs more than tripled from 7 million hectares to 22.9 million hectares. Public budget appropriations for SERNANP increased even faster, from US$ 2.2 million in 2009 to US$ 24 million in 2023.

3. Over this last decade a host of Peru's public agencies, conservation NGOs (led by WWF), private donors and bilateral and multilateral agencies have planned and invested in conservation in Peru's Amazonia, particularly NPAs. **Patrimonio Natural del Peru/Peru's Natural Legacy (PdP)** is Peru's overarching initiative aimed at the long-term sustainability of SERNANP. Named a "priority national initiative" by Peru's Presidency in 2019, PdP's overall goal is the transformation of the country's PA system to reduce emissions from land use change and build the resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services – and the people that benefit from them – to climate change impacts.

4. The PdP PFP – the third one supported as part of WWF's growing Project Finance for Permanence model – was closed in May 2019 with SERNANP and its partners, including the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, Andes Amazon Fund, WWF and Profonanpe (a DAE to the GCF and EE for this Project), assembling US$ 24.2 million in private philanthropy to catalyze progress toward financing climate-resilient management practices in all 38 NPAs of Peru's Amazon Biome and some buffer zones. This was complemented by an investment from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), through the US$9.6 million GEF 6 project Securing the Future of Peru's Natural Protected Areas-Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (of which $5 million went to the PdP transition fund and the other $4.6 million went to catalyze governance and financial mechanisms of the PdP Initiative.). Of the 38 NPAs in the Peruvian Amazon, 3 are Reserved Areas which need to go through a legal designation process before receiving on-the-ground investments. The other 10 are communal reserves, which, due to their own co-management system, are formulating a separate GCF proposal with Profonanpe to the GCF, entitled Scaling the Communal Reserve Co-management Model to Reduce Emissions and Build Resilience of Indigenous People in the Peruvian Amazon. The remaining (majority) 25 NPAs targeted for additional support are covered under this project.

5. The proposed Project, **Peru's Natural Legacy – Amazon & Climate (PdP A&C),** was originally formulated in 2020[7] as an anchor investment in the 'PdP priority national initiative' and PFP. The Project does this by addressing structural funding gaps and systemic barriers to the long-term functioning of these 25 NPAs. Catalyzing new domestic sustainable finance mechanisms is the heart of the PFP model and addressing the financial gap of US$5.3M per annum in these 25 PAs presents a significant opportunity for GCF resources to catalyze a shift in protected area finance that will yield sustainable financial flows into the PA system for a 25-year period, guaranteeing long-term climate benefits. The three main sustainable finance mechanisms targeted for support by this project and the umbrella PdP PFP are: (a) tourism entrance fees; (b) Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) for water provisioning (MERESE schemes); and (c) environmental compensation payments.

6. Additionally the Project is unique in that not only does it focus on the financial gap and addressing deforestation and drivers of land use change in the 25 PAs and 4 buffer zones (BZs) across four geographic groups in Peru — Loreto in the Northeast, Amazonas-San Martin in North Central, Pasco-Junin in South Central, and Madre de Dios in the Southeast — it also simultaneously proposes financing locally-led investments in Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in some of the country's most vulnerable Indigenous communities living in and around these areas. This interconnected approach is essential in Peru where local communities living near the PAs and in BZs

[5] Ministerio del Ambiente; Ministerio de Desarrollo Agrario y Riego; Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre – SERFOR. (2022, October). *Nivel de referencia de emisiones forestales por deforestación bruta del Perú en el bioma amazónico*.
[6] Conservation Strategy Fund. (2025, March). *Contribution NPA Peru*.
[7] The first submission of the project to the GCF was in 2020

have a synergistic important role to play in reducing pressures on the country's PA system and supporting livelihoods linked to these ecosystems staying healthy.

7. The Project's integrated approach has two complementary components: i) Component 1 — Addressing climate change through financially sustainable improved management effectiveness of selected (25) natural protected areas in Peru; and ii) Component 2 — Strengthening resilience of Indigenous People in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones through the implementation of scalable adaptation measures and Indigenous-led climate risk management. Together, these components will accelerate a transition in management, stewardship and financing of Peru's Amazonian NPAs and BZs towards a low carbon, climate-resilient path aligned with zero deforestation models. The synergies between both components ensure that local adaptation actions are aligned with NPA management priorities in the same area, while institutional planning processes are informed by grounded, culturally appropriate community experiences. Indigenous Organizations empowered under Component 2 will contribute to governance platforms strengthened under Component 1, creating a two-way feedback loop that fosters coherence between landscape-level governance and community-level resilience. Together, these components reinforce the role of NPAs and their buffer zones as dynamic socio-ecological systems that operate under different institutional arrangements but are unified in their aims of maintaining ecological composition and functioning while supporting Indigenous-led adaptation strategies and sustainable revenues for both NPA staff and local communities.

8. The proposed Project is a cornerstone of WWF's regional vision and strategy for the Amazon, which aims to bring together Project Finance for Permanence (PFP)[8] projects in Peru, Colombia and Brazil (Bolivia is also under development) under WWF's Earth for Life initiative. Together these four initiatives will secure the long-term protection of approximately 13% of the Amazon biome and foster a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development in Latin America. The PFP methodology is strongly aligned with GCF's goal of funding initiatives that catalyze climate impact through transformation of financial systems and helps meet GCF's USP Target 5 (Ecosystems).

9. Like the PFP projects in Heritage Columbia (GCF FP203) and Bhutan for Life (GCF FP050), the Project is designed to address funding gaps and systemic barriers to protected area finance by blending funding from donors and increasing government investments significantly above baselines during a short-term financial transition period — improving access to finance and the management of integrated landscape of PAs required for the network's success. In so doing, the Project will shift the dependence from international, volatile or incomplete donor funding towards sustainable, domestic non-donor sources to finance long-term conservation and management needs of 25 NPAs and 4 BZs with this approach. During the 7-year Project period, GCF grant resources will attract US$ 37M in new investment as direct co-finance into these landscapes from the Government of Peru (sustainable finance mechanisms), WWF (which holds and will administer co-finance from philanthropic donor, Bezos Earth Fund), and Profonanpe (which manages the PfP Transition Fund), almost doubling the year-on-year financing flowing into these key landscapes compared to the government baseline. To sustain the paradigm shift over the 25-year Project lifespan, three proven financial mechanisms will be expanded and scaled to bring an additional US$ 143M in public investment into Peru's Amazon NPAs.

10. Component 1 will deliver 1.8 million tCO_2eq from avoided deforestation and preserved carbon sinks at Project completion and 13.4 million tCO_2eq over the Project lifespan (25 years). This is the largest component of the Project, with a budget of USD 59.7 million (79% of the Project total budget) of which USD 22.7 million is GCF funding. Related co-benefits include maintained ecosystem service provision, including water supply and regulation, enhanced protection of biodiversity, as well as reduced impacts and future risks of climate-related disasters such as droughts, floods and landslides. PROFONANPE, Peru's first national Direct Access Entity (DAE) and the trust fund manager of Peru PDP, is the Executing Entity for Component 1.

11. WWF, acting through its country office in Peru (hereinafter, "WWF-Peru"), will be the Executing Entity for Component 2 and work with two national (AIDESEP and CONAP) and six regional Indigenous Organizations to strengthen their governance in response to climate risks, as well as with 30 Indigenous communities to implement adaptation solutions in the targeted areas.

[8] The original PFP concept was presented in a publication by the Linden Trust for Conservation, Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, and Redstone Strategy Group, and was recently summarized and updated (with lessons learned to date) by WWF in a guide to PFPs released in Dec. 2021.

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

B.1. Climate context (max. 1000 words, approximately 2 pages)

Country context[9]

12. Peru is located on the western side of South America, with a coastline on the Pacific Ocean and has a surface area of 1.3 million km^2. Sharing borders with Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Bolivia and Chile, Peru's geography is incredibly diverse, with the massive Andean cordillera dividing its surface into three natural regions: the Costa to the west (arid coastal plains, where approximately 55% of the population resides); the Sierra (highlands, with 32% of the population); and the Selva to the east (lush Amazon rainforest, with 13% of the population)[10]. In the last 20 years, the Selva has witnessed a population increase, associated with an upsurge in forestry, agriculture, ranching and mineral extraction activities. In 2020, the country had a population of 32.97 million (of which approximately 50.8% are women) and a per capita gross national income (GNI) of US$ 6,530 (82nd in the world)[11]. From early 2000 and up to the Covid-19 pandemic, the country's economy performed consistently well, with mining, fisheries, and agricultural products being the main exports, and construction, infrastructure, trade, services and agriculture being major domestic market activities.

Project Intervention Area: National Protected Areas and Buffer Zones in the Peruvian Amazon targeted by the Project

13. Peru's 38 NPAs in the Amazon biome cover a total area of 17 million ha. They include three (3) Reserved Areas, twelve (12) National Parks, five (5) National Reserves, one (1) Historic Sanctuary, four (4) National Sanctuaries, three (3) Permanent Protection Forests and ten (10) Communal Reserves. Of these 38 NPAs in the Peruvian Amazon, 25 are included in the project. The project excludes:
    - The 3 Reserved Areas (0.5 M ha in total). These areas need to go through a legal designation process that could delay on-the-ground investments by several years.
    - The 10 Communal Reserves (2.2 M ha in total), which are co-managed between SERNANP and local Indigenous communities, were not included in the project at the request of their managing agency. These reserves are included in the GCF project under development, *Scaling the Communal Reserve Co-management Model to Reduce Emissions and Build Resilience of Indigenous People in the Peruvian Amazon* and ANECAP is advancing a complementary GCF project to support the specific characteristics and needs of these areas.

14. The Project will be implemented in 25 of these 38 NPAs, and 4 buffer zones. Buffer zones included are associated with the NPAs that the Project will bring to the Optimal level of management (See Section B.3). The spatial coverage of the Project is 15.8 M ha (14.1 M in 25 NPAs + 1.8 M in 4 BZs), comprising ~80% of total area covered by all of Peru's NPAs in the Amazon Biome[12]. Table 1 contains the total hectares covered by the project's NPAs and BZs and Figure 1 shows their spatial distribution throughout the Peruvian Amazon[13]. Climate modeling and analysis grouped the NPAs and BZs into four geographic groups: **Northeast – Loreto; North Central – Amazonas-San Martin; South Central – Pasco-Junin; and Southeast – Madre de Dios**. Details on the target NPAs and BZs are presented in Annex 2.

[9] See, among others, World Bank Group. 2017. Peru Systematic Country Diagnostic. World Bank, Washington, DC; Also, CEPAL- OCED 2016 Evaluaciones del desempeño Ambiental. PERÚ. Aspectos destacados y recomendaciones" CEPAL, Santiago, Chile; Also, INE- OIM (2016) Migraciones Internas En El Perú.

[10] USAID. *Peru*. Climatelinks.

[11] Figures from the World Bank's online data base

[12] Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado – SERNANP. *Institución*. Government of Peru.

[13] More detailed maps and descriptions of each NPA and their surrounding areas can be found in Annex 2: Feasibility Study

Table 1. Project target 25 NPAs and 4 BZs: Total Hectares.

# ID	Name	NPA Size (ha)	BZ Size (ha)
Northeast: Loreto			
PN13	Güeppí-Sekime	203,628.51	NA
PN14	Sierra del Divisor	135,4485.10	NA
PN15	Yaguas	868,927.84	NA
RN08	Pacaya-Samiria **	2,080,000.00	1,219,810.00
RN10	Allpahuayo Mishana **	58,069.90	NA
RN12	Matsés **	420,635.34	NA
RN14	Pucacuro **	637,953.83	339,500.00
North Central: Amazonas-San Martin			
BP06	Alto Mayo **	182,000.00	243,406.00
PN06	del Río Abiseo	27,4520.00	NA
PN09	Cordillera Azul	1,353,190.85	NA
PN12	Ichigkat Muja-Cordillera del Cóndor	88,477.00	NA
SN08	Tabaconas-Namballe	32,124.87	NA
SN09	Cordillera de Colán	39,215.80	NA
South Central: Pasco-Junin			
BP03	Pui Pui	60,000.00	NA
BP04	San Matías-San Carlos **	145,818.00	NA
PN02	Tingo María **	4,777.00	4,125.72
PN07	Yanachaga-Chemillén **	122,000.00	NA
SN07	Pampa Hermosa	11,543.74	NA
Southeast: Madre de Dios			
PN03	del Manu **	1,716,295.22	NA
PN08	Bahuaja-Sonene **	109,1416.00	NA
PN10	Otishi	305,973.05	NA
PN11	Alto Purús	2,510,694.41	NA

RN09	Tambopata **	274,690.00	NA
SH03	Machupicchu **	32,592.00	NA
SN06	Megantoni	215,868.96	NA
Total 25 NPAs (Ha)			**14,084,897**
Total 4 BZs (Ha)			**1,806,842**
Total 25 NPAs + 4 BZs (Ha)			**15,891,739**

BP: Protected Forest; PN: National Park; RN: National Reserve; SH: Historical Sanctuary;
SN: National Sanctuary ** NPA's whose BZ's are included in the project

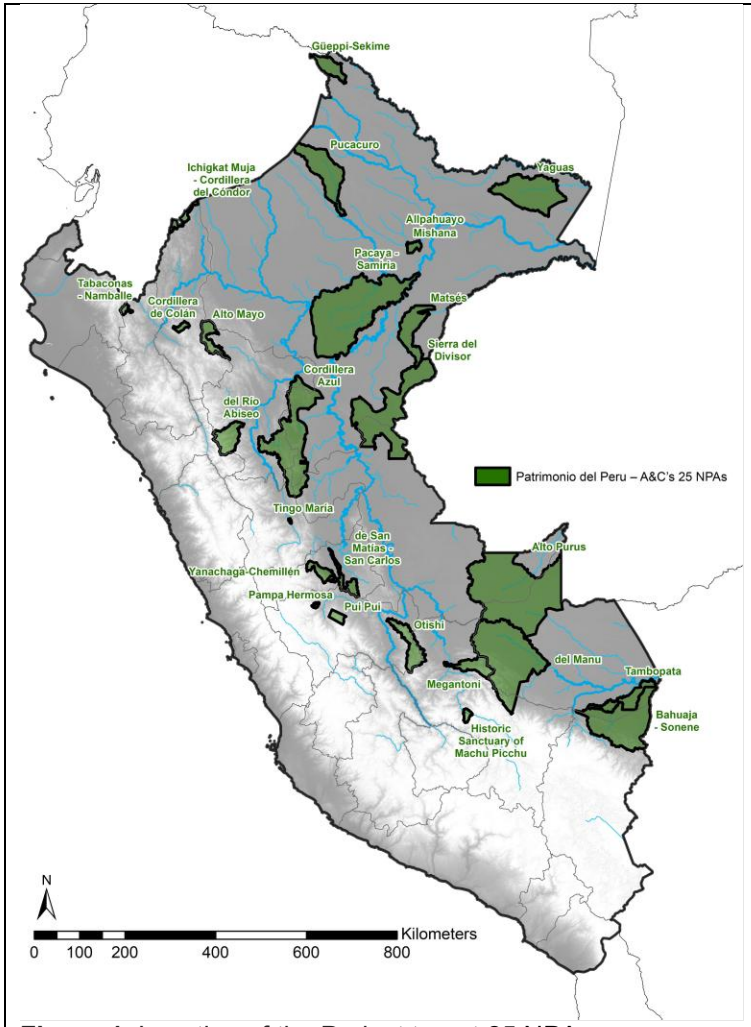


Figure 1. Location of the Project target 25 NPAs.

15. **Baseline of PA management in the 25 NPAs:** Protected areas are near these deforestation fronts. A cornerstone of the Project's mitigation and adaptation outcomes is its investment in improving Effective Management of the target protected areas, advancing them through the SERNANP hierarchy of Transitory, Basic, Structural and Optimal levels of management. NPAs which achieve conditions for effective

management provide local communities with essential ecosystem services and have lower rates of deforestation and GHG emissions. Further details on these different management levels are provided in Section 10 of Annex 2.

16. Currently, the 25 Project NPAs fulfill some steps of the **Basic** level of management, with some advancing to the **Structural** level, as shown Table 2. Through the implementation of this project, all 25 NPAs will achieve **a Structural** level of management and 12 will move further to the **Optimal** level.

Table 2. Effective Management Status of PdP A&C's 25 NPAs[14].

NPA name	Basic Management Level Conditions					Structural Management Level Conditions		Optimal Management Level Conditions		
	1. Head of NPA in place	2. Borders demarcated (% of NPA permiter demarcated)	3. NPA is legally registered	4. Has an updated master plan	5. Has a working management committee	6. Surveillance and control system implemented	7. Biological monitoring implemented	8. Sustainable use of natural resources	9. Sustainable use of tourism resources	10. Climate change monitoring
Cordillera Azul	Yes	84.00%	Yes	No	Yes	97%	56%	NA	NA	0%
Del Rio Abiseo	Yes	90.00%	Yes	Yes	Yes	88%	87%	NA	NA	0%
Bahuaja-Sonene	Yes	57.00%	Yes	Yes	Yes	71%	83%	100%	33%	0%
Ichigkat Muja – Cordillera del condor	Yes	90.68%	Yes	No	Yes	41%	56%	NA	NA	0%
Del Manu	Yes	84.00%	Yes	Yes	Yes	79%	87%	100%	67%	0%
Gueppi-Sekime	Yes	93.00%	Yes	Yes	Yes	96%	80%	NA	NA	0%
Yaguas	Yes	100.00%	Yes	Yes	Yes	91%	93%	NA	NA	0%
Yanachaga-Chemillem	Yes	91.05%	Yes	Yes	Yes	58%	100%	NA	0%	0%
Otishi	Yes	94.56%	Yes	Yes	Yes	83%	100%	NA	NA	0%
Tingo Maria	Yes	100.00%	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	96%	NA	67%	0%
Alto Purus	Yes	82.00%	Yes	Yes	Yes	93%	100%	NA	NA	0%
Sierra Divisor	Yes	96.58%	Yes	Yes	Yes	69%	89%	NA	NA	0%
De Machupicchu	Yes	99.84%	Yes	No	Yes	91%	100%	NA	33%	0%

[14] Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (SERNANP). (2020). *Informe PdP – segundo semestre 2020* [Bi-annual report].

Tabaconas-Namballe	Yes	94.00%	Yes	Yes	No	51%	100%	NA	NA	0%
Cordillera de Colan	Yes	34.93%	Yes	No	Yes	64%	56%	NA	NA	0%
Megantoni	Yes	80.00%	Yes	Yes	Yes	73%	89%	NA	NA	0%
Pampa Hermosa	Yes	100.00%	Yes	Yes	Yes	25%	76%	NA	NA	0%
Pacaya Samiria	Yes	97.00%	Yes	Yes	Yes	64%	85%	100%	100%	0%
Allpahuayo Mishana	Yes	100.00%	Yes	Yes	Yes	84%	83%	100%	100%	0%
Matses	Yes	91.00%	Yes	Yes	Yes	85%	93%	100%	NA	0%
Pucaruro	Yes	100.00%	Yes	Yes	Yes	78%	87%	100%	NA	0%
Tambopata	Yes	86.00%	Yes	No	Yes	73%	69%	100%	68%	0%
Pui Pui	Yes	100.00%	Yes	No	Yes	83%	86%	NA	NA	0%
San Matias San Carlos	Yes	9.90%	Yes	Yes	Yes	7%	80%	0%	NA	0%
Alto Mayo	Yes	24.44%	Yes	Yes	Yes	76%	72%	0%	NA	0%

17. For information on Peru's Protected Area climate finance needs, see Section 10 of Annex 2.

B.1a Adaptation Rationale

Observed climate change

18. Since 1960, average temperatures in Peru increased by 1˚C, the number of warm days and nights has increased, and the number of cold days and nights has decreased. Additionally, Peru's coast and northern mountains have experienced increased precipitation, coupled with increased intensity and frequency of rainfall events. Rainfall has decreased in the northern rainforests, and the intensity and frequency of rainfall events in the central highlands have also decreased. Central and southern highlands and rainforests have a greater recurrence of dry spells and droughts. The standard precipitation index in the southern Amazon fell by 0.32 per decade between 1970 and 1999, indicating an increase in dry weather during that period[15]. The mean annual discharge and monthly minimum discharge in some of the Amazon's major rivers decreased. The number of intense rainstorms, mudflows and forest fires more than doubled in the past 10 years and floods have increased by 60% since the 1970s[16].

[15] Li, W., Fu, R., Negrón Juárez, R. I., & Fernandes, K. (2008, May 27). *Observed change of the standardized precipitation index, its potential cause and implications to future climate change in the Amazon region. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 363*(1498), 1767–1772.

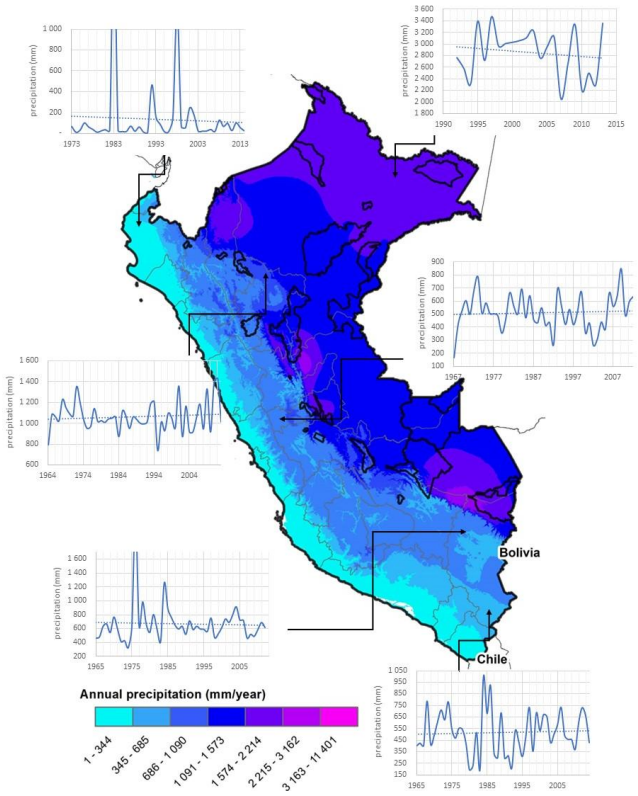
[16] NEP/GRID-Geneva. *Climate change / Peru*. Interactive Country Fiches.

Rainfall over time

19. Observational data shows a very dry (<300 mm) western coastline, moderate rainfall (<500 mm) in the mountainous areas, and high rainfall (1,500 – 3,000 mm) in the eastern part of the country (Figure 2). The change over time for the whole country shows minimal variation and remains ~1,500 mm annually. However, there is spatial variability over time.

Temperatures over time

20. The temperature profile shows cooler averages in the high mountain peaks of the Andes, slightly warmer along the coast to the west and warm temperatures in the Eastern Lowlands, the highest of which is in the more northern Amazonian areas. Temperature changes over the whole of Peru over the historical period in these areas show constantly increases in maximum, average, and minimum temperatures.



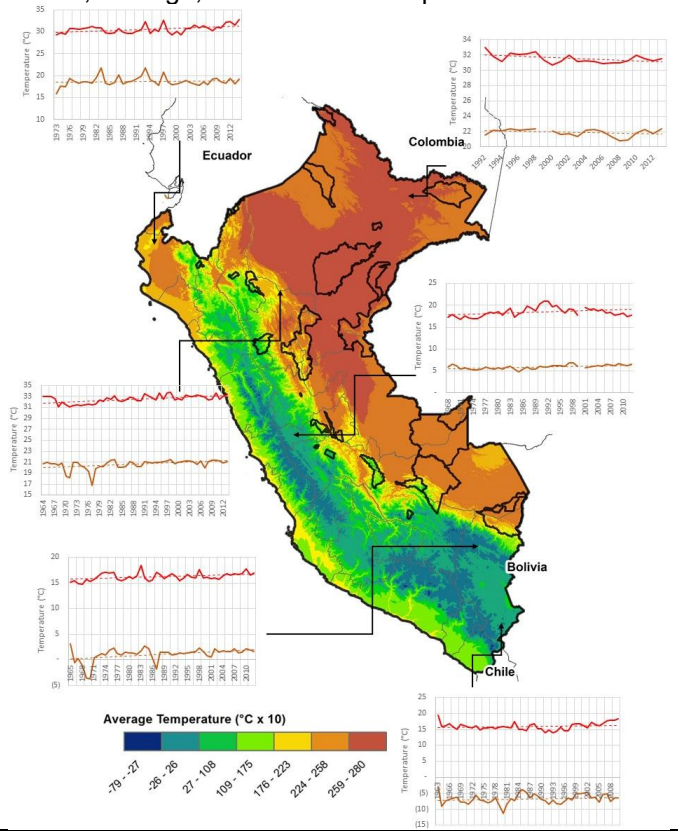


Figure 2. Left: Observed rainfall changes and annual precipitation changes based on station data. The project's 25 target NPAs are outlined in black. Right: Observed temperature changes based on station data[17]. The project's 25 target NPAs are outlined in black.

Projected climate change

21. The best performing model of all the CORDEX models assessed was the CSIRO model. As such it most accurately reproduces the observed climatology of the target regions and is the best fit for the climatic factors represented in these areas.

22. The assessments were undertaken in four primary geographies in the Peruvian Amazon (Figure 1) defined by current climatic conditions, topographical and landcover character and projected high-level climatic anomalies. More details are presented in Annex 2.
    - Northeast: Loreto (Allpahuayo Mishana, Pacaya Samiria and Sierra del Divisor): to the northeast of the country in the lower-lying majority forested area. This area has precipitation of more than 2,000 mm annually and average maximum temperatures of more than 26°C. Projected to have similar to lower overall precipitation in the future with increases most noted in March to April. This area is also projected to have among the highest average and extreme temperature increases.
    - North Central: Amazonas- San Martin: to the east of the Andes range and is in a general transition zone. This area has moderate precipitation of ~1,000 mm annually and average maximum temperatures from 20°C to 26°C. Projected to have the highest increase in total rainfall in the future with increases most noted in February to April. This area is also projected to have moderate average and extreme temperature increases.
    - South Central: Pasco-Junin: to the east of the Andes range and in the general transition zone. This area has moderate precipitation of ~800-1,000 mm annually and average maximum temperatures from 17°C to 24°C. Projected to have an increase in total rainfall of ~100 mm in the future with increases most noted in December to April. This area is also projected to have a low average temperature increase.
    - Southeast: Madre de Dios (del Manu, Tambopata and Bahuaja-Sonene): to the southeastern side of the country in the low release and lower-lying forested area. This area has precipitation of between 1,500 and 2,000 mm annually and average maximum temperatures of >25°C. Projected to have a mixed precipitation future with decreases in the more northerly area (August to November) and increases to the south (January to February). This area also has a high projected increase in average temperatures of ~3.6°C and subsequent extreme temperatures increases.

Impacts of climate change

Observed impacts of climate change

23. Peru has a high potential risk of various meteorological impacts due to high rainfall in the Eastern Lowlands, high temperatures, the Andes providing orographic blocking and high relief for mass movements. The changing climate parameters described above are exacerbating the risk in the country. Over time there has been an increase in the number of large meteorological hazard events annually (Figure 3). There has been an increase in the number of people impacted by large scale events in more recent records, including rainfall driven storms, floods, landslides, temperature-driven wildfires, extreme temperatures and aridity-based drought changes.

[17] Servicio Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología del Perú. *Descarga de datos hidrometeorológicos*.

24. Flooding and extreme temperatures have long been a hazard for the people of Peru. However, the number of people affected each year has increased along with an increase in the frequency of these events. Several observational meteorological indicators pertinent to ecosystem maintenance and community livelihoods in Peru are showing a tendency towards more extreme values in the historical period.

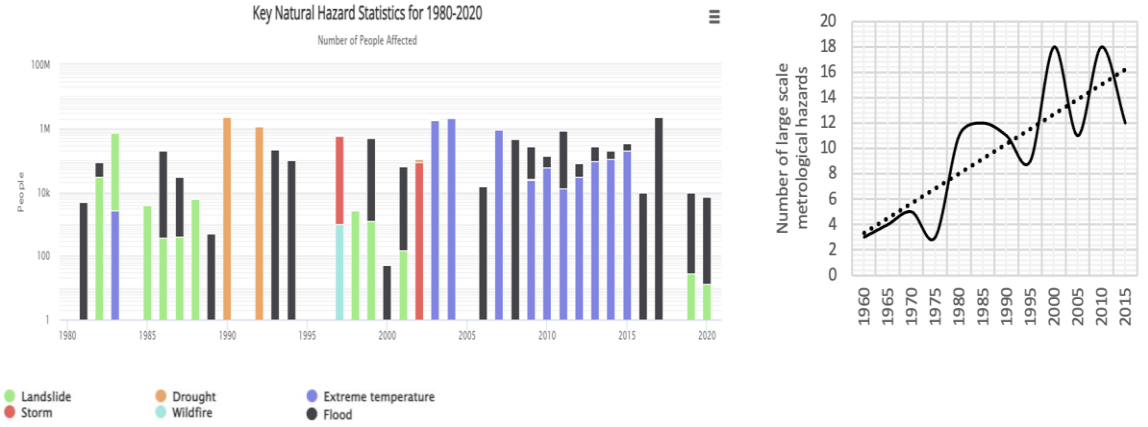


Figure 3. The number of people affected by and number of meteorological hazard events over time.

25. According to the Inter-American Development Bank, Peru is one of the most vulnerable countries in the Western Hemisphere to natural disasters; between 1970 and 2010, 72% of natural catastrophes in Peru were caused by climate change. During the period 2000-2004, the yearly cost of climate- and non-climate-related natural catastrophes was roughly USD 325 million. The occurrence of catastrophes has grown over time: floods increased by more than 60% from 1970-1980 to 1990-2000, while *huaycos* (mudflows) surged by about 400% during the same era. The frequency of extreme precipitation events is linked to climate change, whereas the severity of damage is impacted by non-climate stressors.[18]

26. Since the mid-1990s, the Peruvian Amazon has experienced a range of climatic anomalies and extreme weather events, such as the droughts of 1995, 1998, 2005, and 2010. Studies show that mean temperatures in the region have already increased by between 0.5 ˚C and 1.8 ˚C by 2020[19]. Extreme temperatures and floods had the greatest human and economic effect in Peru between 2003 and 2007, with losses averaging 0.11% of GDP from 1997 to 2006. Three severe temperature events have affected at least 5 million people (about 18% of the country's population), while one flooding event has affected 0.5 million people (about 2% of the country's population).

27. There is agreement between the historical and projected/observed climate impacts described above and the climate events and impacts observed by local communities. Information provided by communities (in consultations conducted in 2022 and 2024) on their perceived climate impacts reveals the extent of the impacts associated with these climatic hazards. These priority climate change hazards and impacts to

[18] Inter-American Development Bank. (2011). *Peru: Gestión del riesgo de desastres y adaptación al cambio climático*. Washington, DC: IDB.
[19] The World Bank. (n.d.). *Peru – Climate Data Historical*. Climate Change Knowledge Portal.

communities informed the design of component 2 activities and sub-activities (additional details can be found in Annex 2). In the northern Amazon, the three most relevant climate change hazards identified by 15 communities consulted in this region were changes in frequency and intensity of rains (93% of 15 communities surveyed), heat waves / increased temperatures (93%), and drought (87%). Other relevant climate change hazards identified include flooding (73%), storms (60%), changes in calendar seasons (53%), loss of water sources (53%), violent winds (47%), soil erosion and landslides (47%), increased precipitation (40%), cold spells / freezing temperatures (40%), and decreased precipitation (13%). Communities also selected priority climate hazards to address, including drought (53% of 15 communities surveyed), heat waves / increased temperatures (53%), changes in frequency and intensity of rains (33%), and flooding (33%). Given that the top 4 most relevant climate hazards were also indicated as priority, adaptation measures for the northern Amazon will primarily focus on addressing changes in frequency/intensity of rain, heat waves and increased temperatures, drought, and flooding.

28. In the southern Amazon, the three most relevant climate change hazards identified by 6 native communities consulted in this region were changes in frequency and intensity of rains (100% of 6 communities surveyed), changes in calendar seasons (100%), and cold spells / freezing temperatures (100%). Other relevant climate change hazards identified include drought (83%), heat waves / increased temperatures (83%), loss of water sources (50%), increased precipitation (33%), flooding (33%), changes in wind / violent winds (33%), soil erosion and landslides (33%), reduced precipitation (17%), storms (17%), fires (17%). Communities also selected priority climate hazards to address, including changes in frequency and intensity of rains (50% of 6 communities surveyed), changes in calendar seasons (33%), drought (33%), and cold spells / freezing temperatures (33%). Given that the top 4 most relevant climate hazards were also indicated as priority, adaptation measures for the southern Amazon will primarily focus on addressing changes in frequency/intensity of rain, changes in calendar seasons, cold spells and freezing temperatures, and drought.

Expected impacts of projected climate change

29. The anticipated impacts of climate change across Peru, based on a literature review, are summarized in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Expected impacts of projected climate change across Peru.

Climate parameter	Impact
Rainfall variability	• **Reduced production of agricultural and natural resource-based livelihoods** resulting in changes in land use, crops, pests, and in patterns of use and consumption of resources and ecosystem services as vulnerable peoples struggle to cope, ultimately causing deforestation and biodiversity loss[20]. In the lowlands, ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss would negatively affect communities that depend on ecosystem services such as food (foraging, fishing and hunting), medicinal plants, and materials for the construction of houses and boats. • Women in indigenous communities are particularly vulnerable to food and livelihood insecurity due to climate change, considering their dependence on forest resources as primary livelihoods[21].
Extreme rainfall events	• **Flooding** occurrences, as well as the groundwater flood danger, are particularly noticeable in the country's northern regions. • During these high-intensity events, the north and east of the country will see higher maximum river discharge and quicker peak flows. • Increased soil erosion.

[20] FAO. *World Food Security: The Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy.* Information Note, 2008, cited by E. Pajares

[21] UN Women. (2016, August 9). *Indigenous women in Peru combat climate change and boost economy.*

	• Increased migration among forest communities due to hazards such as flooding and exacerbated food insecurity[22].
	• Changes in rainfall and temperature are expected to affect slope and bedrock stability, perhaps resulting in further **landslide** occurrences.
Aridity and drought	• Higher **drought danger** and **water shortages** in the long term. • Changes in the hydrological regime in various areas of the upland forest, such as Huallaga Central and Alto Mayo due to deforestation processes in the basin headwaters which already face limitations to water provision for human consumption and productive activities such as rice cultivation. • In lowland forests, ecological processes that underpin the economy of the rural population, such as fishing and agriculture of beaches, *restingas* (low riverine hills) and *barriales* (floodable riverine areas), depends on the seasonal cycle of high-low water level that will be significantly affected by changes in the precipitation regime upstream. • Migration of indigenous communities and changes in the location of human settlements, are likely to be exacerbated by disruptions in the river or lake transport systems caused by decreased water availability and river flows[23]. • Reduced water quality and water availability have increased reliance on drip irrigation and water reservoirs among indigenous communities for crop production[24].
Temperature increases and extremes	• Relative risk of progressive disappearance of forests in the Amazon basin, with areas converted into savannas; and likely losses of between 20% and 80% of the current Amazon with temperature increases of 2.0°C to 3.0°C[25]. It is estimated that in Peru the **savannization** process would occur in the eastern Amazon, and in areas where there is a current climate with seasonal water deficits, such as Huallaga Central-Bajo Mayo, Pucallpa and Puerto Maldonado. • Savannization of the Amazon would result in massive GHG emissions, while both processes would have a severe impact on people's lives and livelihoods and result in severe biodiversity loss[26].
	• The severe heat danger is classed as medium, which implies that there is a greater than a 25% probability that at least one episode of extended exposure to a **heatwave**, resulting in heat stress, will occur over the next five years. • An increase in the incidence of extreme heat is likely to adversely impact water quality and water availability, leading to competition among forest communities for natural resources as well as increased reliance on drip irrigation and water reservoirs for crop production[27].
	• **Wildfires** are most common in the central region, which runs parallel to the Andes range. The rising temperatures will lead to more severe and frequent fires in the future. The places most vulnerable to future temperature exposure are Sierra del Divisor and Pacaya Samiria in the north. Because of prolonged periods without rain during fire seasons, the fire season is anticipated to lengthen and encompass a higher number of days with conditions that might promote fire spread in regions already prone to wildfire dangers.[28] During the dry season, warmer temperatures will increase evapotranspiration and the drying of vegetation, resulting in higher fuel loads and consequently more intense fires.

[22] International Organization for Migration. (2022). *Assessing the evidence: Climate change and migration in Peru.*
[23] *Ibid.*
[24] Rodriguez, S. (2020, March 2). *As glaciers shrink, Peruvian sisters build 'sacred' reservoirs for city water*. Thomson Reuters Foundation.
[25] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (2007). *Technical Summary. In Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge University Press.
[26] Lovejoy, T. E., & Nobre, C. (2019). Amazon tipping point: Last chance for action. *Science Advances, 5*(12), eaba2949.
[27] Branch, N., Collier, M. A., Lane, T., et al. (2023). *Adaptive capacity of farming communities to climate change in the Peruvian Andes: Past, present and future*. *Revista de Glaciares y Ecosistemas de Montaña, 8*(2023), 51-67.
[28] Manta, M. I., Kometter, R., & Navia, A. (2018). Evaluation of wildfire danger in the Peruvian Andes: First step for its reduction and adaptation. In *Advances in Forest Fire Research 2018 – D. X. Viegas (Ed.)*

	• Climate change-related ecosystem degradation and land tenure changes are expected to exacerbate migration among forest communities due to hazards such as extreme heat, wildfires and food insecurity[29].
	• The long-term extreme events and enhanced **glacial melt** under the warmer observed temperatures have enhanced flooding and river discharge in the Eastern lowlands and Amazon rainforest. There is evidence that the long-term trends in these locations show larger increased discharges over time. These increases are significantly larger than both the mild increases or even decreases in the average and low flow discharge states. Flooding as a result of this increasing peak discharge will be more prevalent over time.
Evapotranspiration	• Potential evapotranspiration, or the atmospheric demand for moisture, is likely to increase across Peru. Consequently, this reduces soil moisture and increases the risk of meteorological drought, leading to **reduced crop yields and quality**, as well as a **reduction in the quality and diversity of rangeland species** — negatively affecting both agriculturalists and pastoralists, and the communities that depend on them for food. • Reduced water quality and water availability have increased reliance on drip irrigation and water reservoirs among indigenous communities for crop production[30].
Multiple	• **Changes in the distribution and seasonality of pest vectors and diseases of animals and plants**, with unforeseeable effects. Changes in temperature, humidity and atmospheric gases can boost growth rates and generation of plants, fungi, and insects, disrupting interactions between pests, their natural enemies, and their hosts. Changes in land cover, such as deforestation or desertification, can make the remaining plants and animals increasingly vulnerable to pests and diseases. • Climate change-related crop and plant disease prevalence are likely to exacerbate food insecurity and migration among forest communities[31].
	• **Reduced suitability of agricultural and natural resource-based livelihood practices** (e.g., crop farming, fishing). • **Reduced suitability of land for settlements and productive activities**. • **Expansion of existing diseases** (cholera, dengue, malaria, Covid-19, etc.) and **emergence of new diseases** (zoonoses). As noted by the annual World Health Organization (WHO) Report, extreme climate events in the 1990s have directly or indirectly impacted human health magnifying infectious diseases episodes (malaria, dengue, diarrheal diseases and respiratory infections) aggravating the proliferation of transmitters of diseases such as insects (mosquitoes, flies and mites) and rodents; contamination of water and food; increased malnutrition; increased incidence of air pollution diseases; physical injuries and mental health conditions from thermal stress and disaster trauma. • **Socio-cultural impacts on indigenous peoples**, whose socio-cultural patterns and knowledge of resource management depend significantly on their stable relationship with ecosystems and biodiversity. Indeed, various studies and manifestations of indigenous peoples reveal concerns about the unforeseen changes and alterations in their perceptions of the natural environment related to climate change, which do not match the testimonies of their ancestors and the inherited tradition.

Climate Risk and Vulnerability

30. Regionally, climate vulnerability is greatest in the eastern and southern areas of the Amazon biome (affecting major cities like Manaus in Brazil and Iquitos in Peru), and in the *piedemonte* (foothills) of Colombia and Peru. In short, 8.4% of the biome has a very high vulnerability, and 11.9% has a high vulnerability. PAs as a whole contribute to reducing the Amazon's climate vulnerability by 21.4%. In particular, the protective

[29] International Organization for Migration. (2022). *Assessing the evidence: Climate change and migration in Peru.*
[30] Branch, N., Collier, M. A., Lane, T., et al. (2023). *Adaptive capacity of farming communities to climate change in the Peruvian Andes: Past, present and future. Revista de Glaciares y Ecosistemas de Montaña, 8*, 51–67.
[31] International Organization for Migration. (2022). *Assessing the evidence: Climate change and migration in Peru.*

effect of PAs, when effectively managed, prevents anthropogenic damage from land use change, which is generally much greater in areas that are not under some protection regime. Colombia and Ecuador have the lowest levels of integrated climate vulnerability in the biome, followed by Peru[32].

31. Rising temperatures, severe temperature swings, shifting rainfall patterns, and an increase in glacier melt in the Andes are all examples of climate change trends in Peru. The country is particularly vulnerable to these changes since most Peruvians live in water-stressed areas, work in resource-dependent industries such as agriculture or fisheries or live in or near poverty[33]. Peru is classified as an upper-middle-income country with significant inequality. Poverty is disproportionately prevalent among rural, Indigenous Peoples whose food security is impacted by weather patterns. Rainfed agriculture is used by more than 80% of farmers, and variations in precipitation are increasing competition for water resources for consumption, agriculture, and industry. The additional influences of the ENSO and projected climate changes compound hazards by increasing the variability, severity and timing of events. Vulnerable communities relying on climate-sensitive livelihoods will be exposed to increased risk and potentially forcing maladaptive measures. These include agricultural development into formerly unpopulated areas, ecosystem destruction, illicit mining, and increased air and water pollution[34].

32. In recent decades, the Amazon has suffered considerable environmental changes as a result of anthropogenic activity. In particular, climate change, deforestation, and the pollution and uncontrolled use of soil and water sources (e.g., rivers and lakes) have had major impacts on the livelihoods, health, and food security of local populations. Since Amazon livelihoods directly depend on the natural resources and ecosystem services affected by climate change impacts, such changes increase people's vulnerability[35]. Communities in the Amazon organize their livelihood activities according to two seasons: a dry season with low water levels and a wet season with high water levels. Permanent increases and decreases in river flow cycles associated with rainfall in the Amazon are among the most critical effects of climate change in the region, as well as one of the most acute changes perceived by vulnerable indigenous communities in recent decades[3637]. Agriculture and fishing are key livelihood activities that depend upon this hydrological regime and its water cycles, water flows, and flood pulses. Such cycles result in the yearly flooding of riverbanks which is necessary for the reproduction of certain aquatic and plant species.

Ecosystems and Biodiversity

33. The Amazon rainforest is one of the world's most biodiverse ecosystems, hosting approximately 10% of all known species. It is equally complex with the interrelationships of millions of plants, animals, and microorganisms that sustain critical ecosystem functions. This biodiversity is under mounting threat from deforestation, land conversion, illegal logging, mining, and, increasingly, climate change. According to WWF's Living Planet Report 2024, species populations in the Amazon have declined precipitously, with vertebrate populations dropping by 60% since 1970. Climate change exacerbates these threats, accelerating habitat loss and altering ecological dynamics. Rising temperatures, altered rainfall

[32] Guevara, Ó., Prüssmann, J., Suárez, C., & Vergara, A. (2016). *Análisis de vulnerabilidad y riesgo climático del bioma amazónico y sus áreas protegidas*. IUCN / WWF-REDPARQUES.
[33] International Resources Group. (2011). *Peru – Climate change vulnerability and adaptation desktop study*. USAID.
[34] U.S. Agency for International Development. (2017). *Climate change risk in Peru: Country risk profile*. Climatelinks.
[35] Sherman M, Ford J, Llanos-Cuentas A, Valdivia MJ, Bussalleu A (2015) Vulnerability and adaptive capacity of community food systems in the Peruvian Amazon: a case study from Panaillo. Nat Hazards 77(3):2049–2079.
[36] World Bank. (2021). *Peru: Climate Risk Country Profile*. World Bank & Asian Development Bank.
[37] Lastra Landa, D. E., & Grados Bueno, C. V. (2022). "Climate change might have caused our small harvest": Indigenous vulnerability, livelihoods, and environmental changes in lowland and high jungle indigenous communities in Peru. *Journal of Environmental Studies and Sciences*, 12(2), 216–231

patterns, and more frequent extreme weather events disrupt species migration, reproduction cycles, and food availability, further endangering species and the ecological services they provide. As certain species struggle to adapt, the risk of localized extinctions grows, destabilizing the entire ecosystem and undermining its ability to support Indigenous and local communities. Addressing these pressures through ecosystem restoration, conservation, and climate adaptation is critical to preserving the Amazon's biodiversity and the resilience of both natural and human systems in the region.

34. Peru's 74 million acres of rainforest ecosystems and their biodiversity are extremely vulnerable to climate change as they are highly adapted to specific climatic conditions that vary little from year to year. Amazonian flora and fauna, which include over 3,000 orchid species, 32 species of monkeys, and 312 species of unique birds, may be affected by varying precipitation levels and temperature extremes. Widely varying yearly rainfall levels are extremely stressful for forests, leaving them more susceptible to disease and fires, while higher temperatures shift agriculture into forested areas[38]. Temperature increases are forcing lower-elevation ecosystems to move higher, encroaching upon endemic species and ecosystems and increasing risk of extinction of certain species.

National Protected Areas

35. Peru is among the top ten countries containing PAs with the highest median climate anomalies under RCP 4.5[39]. At the NPA level, a vulnerability ranking analysis was conducted for all NPAs in Peru based on projected exposure to velocity of climate change, maximum temperature, minimum temperature, peak rainfall, rainfall variability and annual rainfall. Based on this analysis, 5 of the 15 most vulnerable NPAs (see Table) were selected for intervention with the adaptation component (Component 2) of the proposed project — additional details on this analysis are presented in Annex 2: Feasibility Study. The result of this analysis corroborates with the findings of the SERNANP-WWF-led 2014 study of Peru's protected areas' vulnerability to climate change.

Table 4. The top 15 most climate vulnerable NPAs in Peru (the NPAs targeted by the adaptation component are in **bold**).

Protect area	Projected exposure to Velocity of Change	Projected exposure to Max Temp	Projected exposure to Min Temp	Projected exposure to Peak Rainfall	Projected exposure to Rainfall variability	Projected exposure to Annual Rainfall	Average Rank
Matsés	5	8	2	43	21	3	1
Allpahuayo Mishana	11	37	3	30	7	7	2
Pacaya - Samiria	2	13	4	45	26	5	3
Yaguas	8	51	8	21	5	17	4
Tambopata	4	45	9	41	10	2	5
del Titicaca	3	2	13	36	34	28	6

[38] U.S. Agency for International Development. (2017). *Climate change risk profile: Peru.*

[39] Hoffmann, S., & Beierkuhnlein, C. (2020). Climate change exposure and vulnerability of the global protected area estate from an international perspective. *Diversity and Distributions, 26*(11), 1496–1509.

Bahuaja - Sonene	18	50	12	23	11	4	7
del Manu	23	39	10	14	13	20	8
Pucacuro	14	47	14	11	6	34	9
Amarakaeri	13	42	15	3	9	50	10
de Salinas y Aguada Blanca	25	1	23	47	18	18	11
Lago Titicaca (Peruvian sector)	16	3	19	39	31	24	12
Sierra del Divisor	15	5	5	50	48	14	13
Alto Purus	21	19	1	65	36	1	14
Machiguenga	34	32	21	10	20	44	15

Indigenous peoples and their livelihoods/productive practices

36. Communities in the Amazon face an increasing number of climate risks due to their exposure to climate threats associated with a changing forest ecosystem and their vulnerability as small, isolated populations highly dependent on natural resources and living in extreme poverty. Indigenous communities in the Peruvian Amazon, including ethnic groups like the Ese Eja, Matsigenka, Shipibo-Conibo, Asháninka, and Yine, living in and around natural protected areas face significant vulnerabilities to climate change.[40] Their sensitivity stems from deep cultural and subsistence ties to the forest, which provides not only resources for livelihoods, such as food, medicine, and materials, but also forms the foundation of their cultural identities. This dependence makes them highly sensitive to ecosystem degradation and climate-related impacts such as shifting rainfall, increasing drought and flood frequencies, and rising temperatures, all of which disrupt agricultural productivity, fisheries, and forest resources. These climate pressures are further compounded by external threats like deforestation, illegal mining, and infrastructure projects that degrade ecosystems critical to Indigenous life. Furthermore, these communities' adaptive capacity is constrained by a lack of access to resources, infrastructure, climate information, and decision-making platforms. Such barriers limit their ability to develop or implement effective adaptation strategies, leaving them highly vulnerable to rapid and unpredictable environmental changes.

37. In terms of exposure and sensitivity, the most common climate change impacts reported by Amazonian indigenous peoples are seasonal variations, changes in precipitation, and extreme weather events such as droughts and floods. Although interannual seasonal and precipitation variations are common in the Amazonian region, estimations show that those variations are increasingly accompanied by unusual events which affect indigenous livelihoods and destabilize their productive practices. Shorter wet seasons and more intense and hotter dry seasons are affecting planting and harvesting cycles, while efficiency of working on farmland in the summer months is being negatively impacted by the

[40] Birkmann, J., et al. (2022). Poverty, livelihoods and sustainable development. In *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (Ch. 8). Cambridge University Press.

hotter temperatures as people experience heat exhaustion. Variability of precipitation patterns, such as an excess of rain, is associated with an unusual rise in rivers' water levels and risks of flooding, with both villages and farmland being affected. Exposure and sensitivity to such climate variations such as extreme temperatures, droughts and floods have a direct effect on household production. The increase in daily average temperatures experienced by indigenous peoples influences the productivity of certain crops such as yuca, rice, and other staple foods and has an impact on the families' capacity for food production and consumption. Furthermore, the delay at the beginning of the summer season also seems to affect the raising of small livestock, because exposure to prolonged lower temperatures poses a major risk for these animals. Similarly, the prolonged winter season affects the availability of wild fruits and insects, which constitute another source of food and nutrients for some indigenous families. The intensity of the dry season also affects hunting and fishing activities, since the reduction of water levels in the streams drives small game further away from the villages and disrupts the reproduction cycle of different fish species[41].

38. According to indigenous scholars, the vulnerability of indigenous peoples is intensified by colonially induced environmental changes or an intensification of ongoing colonialist, capitalist practices[42]. Both anthropological and indigenous environmental studies highlight the links between settler colonialism and the vulnerability of indigenous communities, describing an unequal scenario where indigenous people are not only more exposed to disasters/negative events (such as extreme weather events), but have seen their coping strategies altered and undermined by different types of interventions such as increasing deforestation, land conflicts and invasions, cattle ranching, mining, fire incidence, health problems and human rights violations. Extractive activities — such as rubber and oil extraction — have changed the communities' relations to markets, their livelihoods, and their economic strategies, exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities[43]. For adaptation to be successful in indigenous communities, the role of non-climatic factors in exacerbating the impacts of climate change also need to be addressed. This becomes more crucial in the contemporary context shaped by the COVID-19 pandemic and the ways in which it has increased certain populations' vulnerability.[44]

39. Given the vulnerabilities faced by Indigenous communities in the Peruvian Amazon, effective climate change adaptation requires a holistic, culturally grounded approach that builds on local knowledge and addresses both ecological and socio-economic needs. These communities need adaptation strategies that strengthen ecosystem resilience—such as forest and watershed restoration, sustainable agroforestry, and enhanced biodiversity conservation—to ensure the continued availability of resources essential to their livelihoods. For example, reforestation of degraded areas, especially along rivers, can help stabilize soils, regulate microclimates, and preserve water sources vital for fishing and agriculture. In addition to ecological restoration, Indigenous communities require capacity-building support to improve adaptation skills and resource management techniques. This includes training in climate-resilient agricultural practices, sustainable fishery management, and monitoring systems for early warning of extreme weather events or ecological changes. Access to climate and weather data, translated into culturally relevant and locally applicable formats, would empower these communities to make informed decisions aligned with seasonal cycles and traditional practices. Importantly, these adaptation measures must respect Indigenous autonomy, values, and governance systems. This means fostering participatory decision-making processes that allow Indigenous leaders and community members to identify adaptation

[41] Sherman, M., Ford, J., Llanos-Cuentas, A., Valdivia, M. J., & Bussalleu, A. (2015). Vulnerability and adaptive capacity of community food systems in the Peruvian Amazon: A case study from Panaillo. Natural Hazards, 77(3), 2049–2079.
[42] Whyte, K. (2017). Indigenous climate change studies: Indigenizing futures, decolonizing the Anthropocene. *English Language Notes, 55*(1-2), 153–162.
[43] Lastra Landa, D. E., & Grados Bueno, C. V. (2022). "Climate change might have caused our small harvest": Indigenous vulnerability, livelihoods, and environmental changes in lowland and high jungle indigenous communities in Peru. *Journal of Environmental Studies and Sciences*, 12(2), 216–231
[44] *Ibid*.

priorities and manage interventions themselves. Strengthening local institutions, recognizing land tenure, and integrating Indigenous ecological knowledge into formal adaptation planning can build social cohesion and agency. By aligning adaptation measures with the communities' cultural identity, spiritual beliefs, and traditional land stewardship, these initiatives will not only increase their resilience to climate change but also reinforce the cultural foundations of their sustainable livelihoods.

40. **Adaptation needs:** To address the impacts of climate change on vulnerable indigenous communities, adaptation interventions must support: 1) climate-informed transformations of livelihoods and social dynamics including the implementation of adaptation strategies such as diversification of crops resistant to floods/droughts or with shorter production time, 2) changes in time of production (early planting/harvesting), reciprocity and market exchange, 3) increased stewardship of ecosystems and their service provision to enhance climate resilience services for hazard risk reduction. Such strategies demonstrate indigenous people's localized success in planning, organizing, and coping with the impacts of climate change. Recognizing this, the proposed project emphasizes the urgent need to implement climate-resilient productive practices, ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) interventions, and climate risk management strategies for communities and their Indigenous Organization governance structure. The high priority hazards, including increased rainfall variability, heat waves, drought, flooding, and cold spells, are already significantly affecting the livelihoods and well-being of these communities. Through the integration of sustainable agricultural and natural resource harvest practices, and EbA approaches like reforestation and restoration to reduce flood and landslide risk and improved water regulation services, this project aims to enhance the resilience of local livelihoods and reduce community exposure to climate-related hazards. Additionally, the development of climate risk management strategies—such as early warning systems—will further enhance the adaptive capacity of communities through the support of their indigenous organizations. By addressing key risks like the altered seasonality, extreme temperatures, and water scarcity, this project will foster resilient ecosystems and secure livelihoods in both regions, ensuring long-term adaptation to climate change.

41. Further details on projected climate change, including on climate vulnerability, projected climate change and impacts, and adaptation needs are presented in Section 10 of Annex 2.

B.1b Mitigation Rationale

GHG emissions profile[45]

National and Peruvian Amazon

42. As of mid-2024 Peru had posted GHG emission statistics for the years 2000, 2005, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2019 with a breakdown in 5 sectors: land use and forest (LULUCF), energy, agriculture, industry & industrial products' use, and waste. These figures are presented in Peru's Biennial Update Report[46], National Communications[47] and nationally designated contributions (NDCs)[48] to the UNFCCC. Overall, Peru is a moderate contributor to the world's GHG emissions, amounting to approximately 0.17% of the world's GHG emissions in 2019 (50th in the world)[49]. As shown in Table 5 and Figure 4, the main source of Peru's GHG emissions is the LULUCF sector, accounting for 47.9% of the country's total 2019 GHG emissions, with conversion of forests and pastures as its major component. The official BAU scenario foresees 2014

[45] Peru's GHG emissions are estimated by the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) and made available in the "Infocarbono" website.
[46] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *Biennial update reports (BURs).*
[47] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *National communications from non-Annex I parties.*
[48] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *Peru — NDCs, Climate Action Tracker* (Country profile).
[49] In 2014 world GHG emissions including LULUC were 48 GT of CO2eq (according to WRI figures)

GHG emissions doubling by 2030 in the absence of mitigation actions. On December 18, 2020, Peru submitted its updated NDC to the UNFCCC. The Peruvian NDC has updated its ambition as targets have increased from 20% to 30% emission reductions as an unconditional goal and from 30% to 40%, as the conditional goal.

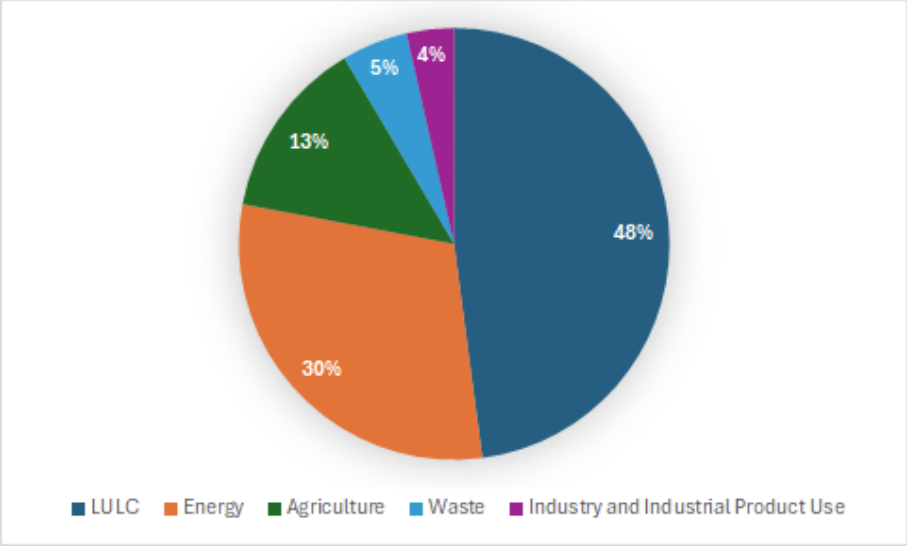


Figure 4. Total emissions by sector (210,404.42 Gg CO2eq)

Table 5. Peru's annual GHG emissions over time.

Sector	2000	2005	2010	2012	2014	2019		
Total	**166.8**	**184.9**	**170.3**	**171.3**	**167.6**	**210.4**		
Emissions from deforestation	-	65.9	72.6	80.05	76.06	92.9		

43. To estimate carbon stock per hectare of forest, the Peruvian Amazon biome is divided into four ecozones: Lowland Forest, Highland Accessible Forest, Difficult Access Highland Forest, Hydromorphic Forest. Estimated carbon stocks in tCO_2e per hectare in each of these four ecozones is presented in the table below.

Table 6. Estimated average biomass per ecozone[50].

Ecozone	t/ha		
	Aerial Biomass	Below ground biomass	Total
Lowland Forest	247.82	103.6	647.89
Accessible High Forest	183.68	77.7	488.11
Difficult to Access High Forest	188.74	88.7	526.38
Hydromorphic Forest	167.46	65.9	425.78

Project's 25 target NPAs and 4 BZs

44. In terms of PdP A&C's 25 target NPAs and 4 BZs, in 2020, collectively they contained ~14.2 million ha of forest and stocked ~8.73 billion tCO_2e (Tables 6 and 7). Over 80% of this forest and its carbon stock are inside the 25 NPAs.

Table 7. Forest Size and carbon stocks in the of the project's 25 NPA (2026).

#	Code	Name	NPAs size	Forest size in 2026	
			In Hectares	In Hectares	In Stock of Carbon (tCO_2e)
1	PN11	Alto Purús	2,510,694	2,482,571	1,690,407,151
2	PN03	del Manu	1,716,295	1,619,615	1,016,324,769
3	PN14	Sierra del Divisor	1,354,485	1,347,863	917,773,163
4	RN08	Pacaya-Samiria	2,080,000	1,997,473	938,282,030
5	PN09	Cordillera Azul	1,353,191	1,334,420	717,979,236
6	PN08	Bahuaja-Sonene	1,091,416	1,063,306	653,688,707
7	PN15	Yaguas	868,928	865,564	589,371,126
8	RN14	Pucacuro	637,954	631,063	429,697,206
9	RN12	Matsés	420,635	419,141	284,285,117
10	RN09	Tambopata	274,690	268,006	182,488,108
11	PN10	Otishi	305,973	288,307	153,769,961
12	PN13	Güeppí-Sekime	203,629	202,316	137,758,954
13	SN06	Megantoni	215,869	200,504	106,735,387
14	PN06	del Río Abiseo	27,4520	182,863	97,557,943

15	BP06	Alto Mayo	182,000	156,463	82,177,791
16	BP04	San Matias-San Carlos	145,818	133,328	69,217,955
17	PN07	Yanachaga-Chemillén	122,000	105,760	55,546,875
18	PN12	Ichigkat Muja-Cordillera del Cóndor	88,477	87,173	46,266,948
19	RN10	Allpahuayo Mishana	58,070	52,658	35,855,409
20	SN09	Cordillera de Colán	39,216	36,066	19,005,584
21	SN08	Tabaconas-Namballe	32,125	23,543	12,136,834
22	BP03	Pui Pui	60,000	18,160	9,167,885
23	SH03	Machu Picchu	32,592	10,319	5,313,533
24	SN07	Pampa Hermosa	11,544	9,774	5,153,746
25	PN02	Tingo María	4,777	3,962	1,993,299
		Total	**14,084,897**	**13,540,21**	**8,257,954,715**

BP: Protected Forest; PN: National Park; RN: National Reserve; SH: Historical Sanctuary; SN: National Sanctuary.
Source: as mentioned in text.

Table 8. Forest size and carbon stocks in the Project's 4 BZs.

			Buffer Zone size	**Forest Size in 2026**	
Number	**Code**	**Name**	**In Hectares**	**In Hectares**	**In Stock of tCO_2e**
1	RN08	Pacaya-Samiria	1,219,810	316,740	215,671,633
2	RN14	Pucacuro	339,500	335,389	228,370,054
3	BP06	Alto Mayo	243,406	68,772	36,696,731
4	PN02	Tingo María	4,126	1,693	851,674
Total			**1,806,842**	**722,594**	**481,590,092**

BP: Protected Forest; PN: National Park; RN: National Reserve; SH: Historical Sanctuary; SN: National Sanctuary
Source: as mentioned in text.

[50] Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM). (2021). *Nivel de referencia de emisiones forestales por deforestación bruta del Perú en el bioma amazónico: Documento preliminar para revisión.* Lima, Perú.

45. Historical CO_2e emissions in the 25 NPAs and 4 BZs for the period 2001–2025 show that the rate of deforestation is lower in NPAs than in adjacent BZs (Figure 5), as would be expected. Deforestation though seems to decreased off in NPAs by 2017/2018 but has again seen a steady increase from 2020 onwards (and in the wider Amazon Biome in general). For more details and data sources, refer to Annex 22. Deforestation and land use change across the Peruvian Amazon and the project's target NPAs and BZs is elaborated on below.

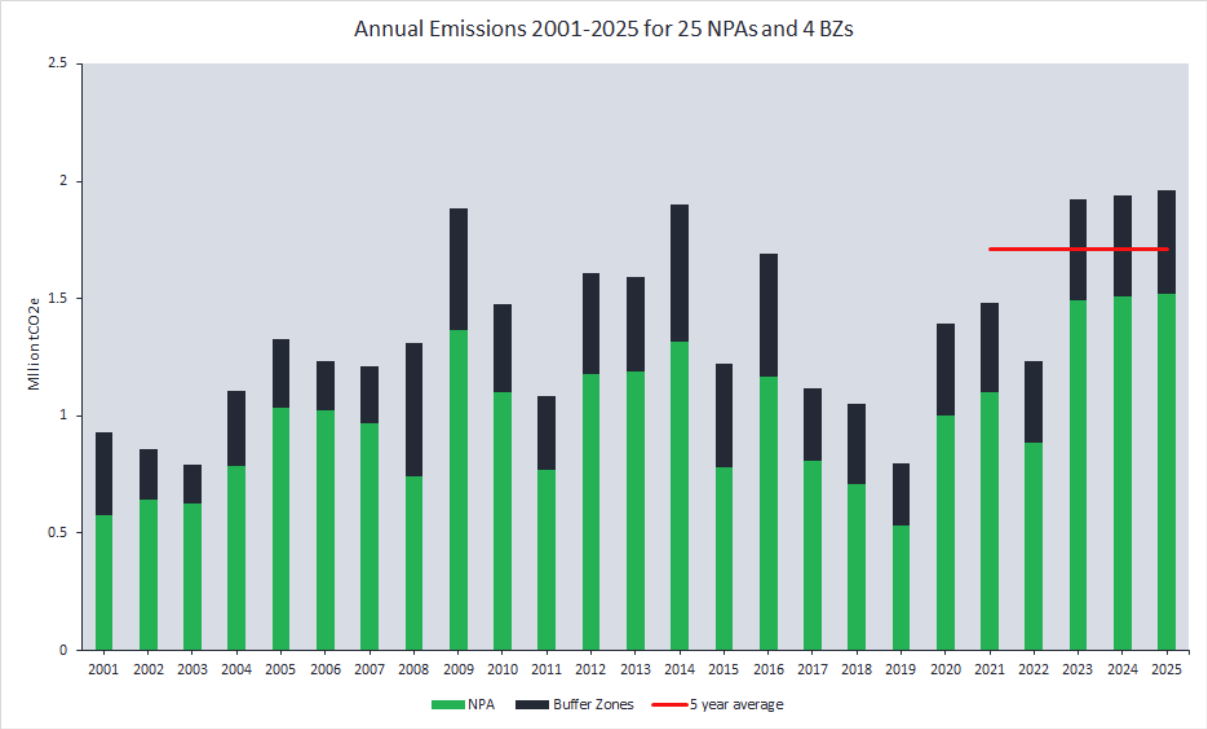


Figure 5. 25 NPA's and 4 BZsCO_2e annual emission 2001–2025.

Current Paradigm of Deforestation and Land Use Change

46. Due to their vast size, Peru's forests and their conservation are critical for mitigating climate change. More than half of Peruvian GHG emissions is caused by forest fires, deforestation, and other land-use changes[51]. Deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon is widespread and rapidly

[51] International Resources Group. (2011). *Peru – Climate change vulnerability and adaptation desktop study*. USAID.

increasing[52], with the highest deforestation rates occurring in the Andean Amazon. According to MAAP's synthesis, Peru deforested approximately 250,000 hectares in 2018, a decrease from the previous year but still the country's fourth-highest annual total on record.

Hotspots of deforestation

47. Peru's deforestation has been concentrated in a few key regions. Between 2001 and 2023, three regions accounted for 59% of the total forest loss. These regions include Loreto, Ucayali, San Martín, Huanuco, and Madre de Dios. Despite having low overall population density, these areas have experienced significant population growth due to migration from the Andes. Loreto and Ucayali have witnessed the most substantial increases in deforestation, losing approximately 26,000 hectares per decade

48. Of areas that have lost more than 100 ha in a year, the largest increases from the 2001–2006 period to the 2015–2020 period can be found in Puno, Ayacucho, Junín, Madre de Dios, and Ucayali. All have rates of area loss greater than 300%. Cusco, Loreto, La Libertad, Amazonas, Pasco, Lambayeque, and Huánuco have loss increases of 200%. Cajamarca, Huancavelica, San Martín, Apurímac, Piura, and Ancash have increased losses of between ~100 and 200%. These areas have been noted as areas of concern for the last several years by MAAP[53].

[52] Conservation International. *Addressing drivers of deforestation in Peru.*
[53] Monitoring of the Andean Amazon Project. (2021). *MAAP #124: Deforestation hotspots 2020 in the Peruvian Amazon*. Amazon Conservation Association.

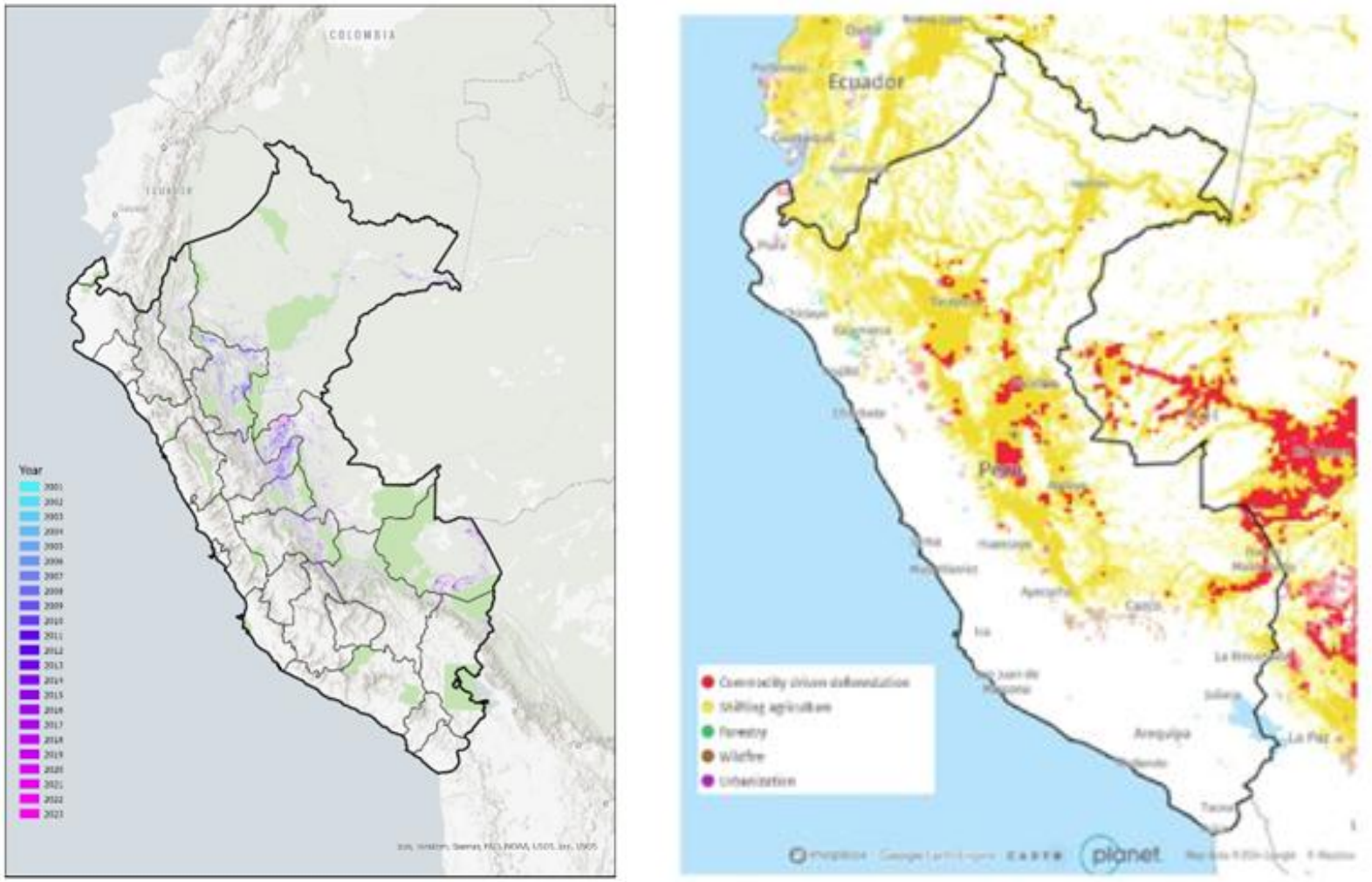


Figure 6. Left: Deforestation hotspots in Peru. Most deforestation has taken place post 2010. Right: Dominant spatial distribution of forest losses by deforestation driver 2001-2023.

Drivers of deforestation

49. Several cultural, socioeconomic, and environmental pressures contribute to deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon. Increased migration threatens the Amazon's forests, as rural poor from the Andes seek participation in legal and illegal activities. Slash and burn or shifting cultivation is the most commonly cited driver of deforestation along with the expansion of the agricultural frontier with large-scale crops (like oil palm) and the development of infrastructure, particularly roads and highways[54]. Most drivers are like those in other Amazon countries, with the exception that most agriculture in Peru's Amazon is driven by small-scale farmers and cattle owners, whereas in other Amazon countries, particularly Brazil, large rural enterprises are more common. The list of the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation in Peru's Amazon and their occurrence across the project's target areas are presented in Table 9 with the figure above showing dominant spatial distribution of forest losses by deforestation driver for the period 2001-2023. Further details are presented in Section 10 of Annex 2.

Table 9. Drivers of deforestation in the NPAs.

NPA geographic grouping	Major drivers of deforestation in and around NPAs	
1. Northeast: Loreto	Shifting agriculture	• Migration, small scale agriculture, timber extraction
	Commodity expansion	• Extraction of round wood and palm leaves for sale and construction • Oil fields
	Infrastructure	• Proximity to the Iquitos-Nauta Road
2. North Central: Amazonas-San Martin	Shifting agriculture	• Small scale and medium size agriculture and ranching
	Commodity expansion	• Small scale mining • Timber extraction
3. South Central: Pasco-Junin	Shifting agriculture	• Small scale agriculture • Wood extraction • Lowland forest: cutting and burning for extensive livestock
	Commodity expansion	• Wood extraction • Lowland forest: cutting and burning and logging • Upland forest: cutting for coffee crops and logging
	Infrastructure	• Proximity to San-Ramón-Oxapampa-Huancabamba-Pozuzo highway, Lima-Tarma highway and Tarma-San Ramón-Villarica highway
4. Southeast: Madre de Dios	Shifting agriculture	• Small scale and medium size agriculture and ranching • Intentional and natural forest fires
	Commodity expansion	• Coca cultivation • Illegal alluvial gold mining
	Infrastructure	• Inter-Oceanic Highway

B.1.c Complementarity and coherence with other relevant climate investments in Peru

50. **FP284 Amazonia Viva Program** is a World Bank led multi-country program covering six Amazon-basin nations: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Suriname. It adopts a blended finance approach to deliver cross-cutting climate impacts through regional cross border collaboration, strengthening sustainable deforestation-free value chains, promoting agroforestry practices, and mobilizing concessional finance to support low-emission, climate-resilient development across the region. While Peru is allocated US$50M under the program, the outcomes are different to the Project and none of the funding will be programmed for NPAs. There will be opportunities for knowledge sharing between the two projects, particularly in the context of the work with Indigenous communities and bio-businesses which could provide an investment case for scaling through the Amazonia Program.

51. GCF project under development, entitled *Scaling the Communal Reserve Co-management Model to Reduce Emissions and Build Resilience of Indigenous People in the Peruvian Amazon* to support 10 Indigenous managed Community Reserves (CRs) in the Amazon. The expectation from partner ANECAP is that the two soon-to-be officially-sanctioned Communal Reserves, Bajo Putumayo in Loreto and Ajutap in Amazonas, will also be part of the project´s activities in the latter stages of the GCF Communal Reserves Project. Several of these CRs are near the Project's 25 NPAs and 4 BZs and strong cooperation with the proposed Project is envisaged since these CRs make up part of the National System of Protected Areas (SINANPE) overseen by SERNANP. The PA boundaries ensure there is no risk of geographic overlapping.

52. **WWF US Nature-based Solutions (NbS) Origination Platform:** WWF established an NbS Origination Platform, a joint initiative between its Forests and Climate teams, to create a new model of scaling up, aligning, and mobilizing public and private investments in high-quality NbS under an integrated landscape finance model. **Madre de Dios (Peru**) is identified as a site under the platform and the Project and together these two investments will achieve multiple outcomes for both nature and climate, and with people and sustainable livelihoods.

53. WWF's partnership with Hewlett Packard (HP) Inc. under Forests Forward will provide opportunities for the initiative and the Project to maximize climate impacts in Madre de Dios given WWF and HP have signed an agreement to fulfill HP's 2030 commitment to counteract potential deforestation and forest degradation for all paper used in HP products by scaling up investments in nature-based solutions (NBS).

54. Further details on complementarity and coherence between the Project and other relevant investments in the country are presented in Section 10.5 of Annex 2.

[54] Velarde, S. J., Ugarte-Guerra, L. J., Rügnitz Tito, M., Capella, J. L., Sandoval, M., Hyman, G., Castro, A., Marín, J. A., & Barona, E. (2010). *Reducing emissions from all land uses in Peru: Final national report (REALU Project–Peru)*. ASB Partnership for the Tropical Forest Margins / World Agroforestry Centre.

B.2 (a). Theory of change narrative and diagram (max. 1500 words, approximately 3 pages plus diagram)

Goal statement

55. **IF** a new paradigm of protected area finance is achieved to support Peru's Amazonian NPAs reaching Basic, Structural and Optimal levels of Effective Management that consider climate change, and participatory climate-resilient management practices involving local communities and Indigenous Organizations are applied; **THEN** a new approach to protected area management will be realized for climate-resilient, low-emission development, which protects and strengthens carbon sinks and improves ecosystem service supplies, while building the adaptive capacity of local communities; **BECAUSE** deforestation, unsustainable productive practices and other threats to the NPAs that are exacerbated by climate change will be addressed, thereby lowering GHG emissions and sustaining or increasing the adaptation benefits generated through enhanced ecosystem integrity and functionality.

Target communities

56. The Project will target native and Indigenous communities living in 25 NPAs and 4 BZs in the following parts of the Peruvian Amazon: Northeast – Loreto; North Central – Amazonas-San Martin; South Central – Pasco-Junin; and Southeast – Madre de Dios. The NPAs and BZs are at risk of deforestation (as described in Section B.1 above) and there is a financial gap that does not allow for the consolidation of effective protected area management, due to low baseline investment and lack of sustainable financing for the National System of Natural Protected Areas of the State (SINANPE), which reduces the capacity of the PA system to provide GHG reductions and ecosystem services that support resilience, including biodiversity. Additionally, the people living near these areas and their livelihoods are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts such as increased temperature, rainfall variability and extreme rainfall events, aridity and droughts.

Outcomes and co-benefits

57. The Project will achieve the following outcomes:
58. **Outcome 1: Effective management of 25 NPAs and sustainable generation of finances to support mitigation and adaptation in the Peruvian Amazon.** This outcome will be achieved by ensuring that: i) NPAs fully meet the criteria for SERNANP's Basic level of Effective Management (Output 1.1) — including demarcating boundaries (Activity 1.1.1), enhancing Master Plans (Activity 1.1.2) and strengthening management committees (Activity 1.1.3); ii) NPAs fully meet the criteria for SERNANP's Structural level of effective management (Output 1.2) — including improving the surveillance and control of deforestation drivers (Activity 1.2.1) and strengthening biological monitoring capacity (Activity 1.2.2), and strengthening stakeholders' understanding of the impact of climate change on forest dynamics through expanding monitoring programs on carbon stocks in Amazon NPAs (Activity 1.2.3); and iii) NPAs fully meet the criteria for SERNANP's Optimal level of effective management (Output 1.3) — including implementing water PES schemes (Activity 1.3.1), scaling environmental compensation in Amazon NPAs (Activity 1.3.2), improving sustainable tourism products (Activity 1.3.3).

59. **Outcome 2: Increased adaptive capacity of Indigenous Peoples living in and around 5 NPAs and their buffer zones through the implementation of locally led adaptation measures and improved governance for climate risk management.** This outcome will be achieved by implementing climate-resilient productive practices and ecosystem-based adaptation with 30 native communities, to support resilient livelihoods and hazard risk reduction under conditions of climate change (*Output 2.1*) – including adaptation planning, implementing community- and women-led adaptation interventions, monitoring and capacity building (Activities 2.1.1. and 2.1.2). Additionally, the Project will strengthen Indigenous governance to manage climate change risk and to scale adaptation solutions across 162 additional native communities in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones (Output 2.2) — including increasing the technical and administrative capacity of Indigenous Organizations to implement adaptation interventions, and the institutionalization of three climate risk management mechanisms focused on in-situ knowledge exchange, integrated monitoring systems, and advocacy for climate informed decision-making processes at local and regional levels (Activities 2.2.1 and 2.2.2).

60. The project will achieve the following co-benefits, with additional co-benefits described in Section D.3 of this Funding Proposal:
    - Co-benefit 1: Preserved Improved water provisioning and regulating services. For defining this co-benefit, these ecosystem services and sub-services are referred to collectively as water provisioning and regulating services.

Protected areas preserve many ecosystem services, with substantial value to society. Provisioning services relate to the direct availability of a quantity of water in any given catchment for various domestic and industrial uses. Regulating services relate to the maintenance of a certain quality of water in states that facilitate uses such as power generation and river navigation. While provisioning values are generally reflected in their value as a final product (e.g., drinking water) or as an input to the production process (e.g., in agriculture or industry), regulating values are more often reflected as an averted cost (e.g., the averted cost of water treatment prior to its use in a hydro-electric plant).

- Co-benefit 2: Biodiversity is protected and resilient. These benefits will be derived from the improved Effective Management of the 25 NPAs and their BZs (Component 1) and sustainable climate-resilient use of natural resources across 5 of those 25 NPAs and BZs by Indigenous communities (Component 2). Overall, the Project will protect and strengthen the resilience of biodiversity across a total of 15.8 million ha. The ecosystem services that will result from enhanced biodiversity in the Project areas is outlined in Section D.3.

Barriers

61. The Project is designed to respond to specific barriers to the achievement of its proposed outcomes and goal. These barriers and the activities which will address them are presented below.

62. *Barrier 1: Low community participation in the management of NPAs and their BZs, restricting progress towards adaptation and mitigation targets within and around these areas.* Although required by law, current models for fostering the participation of local communities in the management of NPAs and their BZs are not fully implemented, limiting their effectiveness. A lack of participation from local communities in NPA management reduces the incentive to move away from unsustainable productive practices, contributing to increased rates of deforestation, increasing GHG emissions and adversely affecting ecosystem services supplies which are vital for adaptation. Contributing to this problem is the lack of land use planning and/or coordination among stakeholders at the landscape level, as well as conflictive or overlapping claims that 1) leave protected areas vulnerable to the pressure of illegal or informal activities 2) prevent local communities from maximizing the sustainable use of NPAs, 3) reduce impacts of conservation efforts and 4) reduce the contribution of Peru's NPAs and BZs to climate-resilient low-emission development.

63. Barrier 1 will be addressed in the 25 target NPAs by the following Project activities:
    - During the process of strengthening the climate responsiveness of NPA Master Plans (*Activity 1.1.2*), NPA managers will develop communication and education activities for local communities on climate risks and adaptation (EbA) measures presented in Master Plans. This will be geared specifically to strengthen the local community understanding of the NPAs' climate risks and EbA measures, as well as to increase their participation in the implementation of master plans.
    - Supporting the strengthening of NPA management committees to foster participatory management (*Activity 1.1.3*). The committees constitute the most important formal mechanism for public involvement at the NPA level, conceived as spaces that bring together representatives from key stakeholders to promote information exchange, coordination, and consultation. Through this Project, management committees will be trained on participatory management at multiple levels and will be encouraged to set goals to increase participatory management. Additionally, this Project help management committee meetings transition from online to in person, allowing greater participation of indigenous people and other vulnerable groups.
    - Supporting the development of participatory mechanisms (conservation agreements and use rights) between communities and NPAs, which codify the sustainable use of natural resources and reduction of deforestation (*Activity 1.4.1*). These mechanisms are important to allow the local population to benefit from the natural resources and ecosystem services supplied by NPAs, and to foster their support for conservation and addressing the drivers of deforestation.
    - The Project will build on valuable lessons learned from previous initiatives in which WWF Peru supported participatory land use planning with Indigenous Peoples. Notably, the Mecanismo Dedicado Específico (MDE) Saweto project and the Amazonía Indígena, Derechos y Recursos (AIRR) project highlighted critical success factors such as Indigenous leadership and ownership, intercultural dialogue, long-term capacity building, and the empowerment of women and youth. These initiatives have shown that Indigenous-led governance, the integration of traditional knowledge, and sustained capacity strengthening are essential for legitimacy, ownership, and long-term sustainability. Both projects emphasized the importance of tailored financial mechanisms, locally rooted technical teams, and inclusive participation (i.e., meaningful involvement of women,

youth, and Indigenous elders) in strengthening territorial governance and autonomy. They also demonstrated the value of trust-building and intercultural dialogue between Indigenous organizations, government, and partners. Drawing on these experiences, the Project will ensure that Indigenous Peoples assume a central role throughout implementation. It will institutionalize spaces for intercultural dialogue, adapt participation mechanisms (e.g., quotas, flexible schedules, and community-based workshops), and support training programs rooted in Indigenous knowledge systems. Planning processes will be inclusive, context-specific, and empowering. These practices will enable Indigenous communities to co-lead the design and implementation of climate change adaptation measures that reflect their priorities, knowledge, and rights, ultimately enhancing their resilience to climate change while supporting the conservation mandates of the NPAs.

64. *Barrier 2: Limited capacity (logistical, human resource, infrastructural and technical) within SERNANP (central and NPA level) to exercise control and surveillance of the drivers of deforestation.* While SERNANP has increased its capacity to combat the current deforestation drivers (such as mining, land grabbing and the expansion of illicit crops), it is still necessary to exert more robust control and improve surveillance systems. There are deficiencies in human, technological, logistical, and infrastructural resources to manage threats within the NPAs and to work with and engage stakeholders in the BZs to find solutions to further loss of forest cover.

65. Barrier 2 will be addressed in the 25 target NPAs by the following Project activities:
    - Supporting the physical demarcation of boundaries to reduce threats (*Activity 1.1.1*) by analyzing demarcation needs, installing and maintaining demarcation infrastructure where needed, and supporting recognition of boundaries by local stakeholders, including people/groups causing threats in NPAs (e.g. settlers, loggers and miners).
    - Supporting the implementation of deforestation control and surveillance strategies (*Activity 1.2.1*) through the provision of equipment, logistical support, infrastructure and strengthening of human resource capacities. Supporting the improvement of environmental and biological monitoring capacity to reduce risks of deforestation (*Activity 1.2.2*) by providing the NPAs with the necessary resources (monitoring protocols, equipment, logistical support, analyzed data) that they require to monitor and report on the state of conservation of each NPA based on its conservation objectives and goals according to its master plan.

66. *Barrier 3: Low baseline financing for NPA management.* The national system of protected areas (SINANPE) is under budgeted and has a significant shortage of personnel, equipment, infrastructure, technical and institutional capacities. SERNANP's average annual budget for the last ten years (2014-2023) was US$25.3 million. It sustained steady growth between 2011 and 2020 when the total budget doubled. In the context of the global Covid-19 pandemic, this trend was interrupted and in 2021 the budget was reduced by 25% compared to the previous year. This reduction resulted primarily from an 82% decrease in Directly Collected Resources (RDRs), that is, funding from tourism entrance fees and other revenue from the NPAs as opposed to funding assigned to SERNANP by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. RDRs of the project's 25 target NPAs totaled US$2.7 million in 2019 and US$1.5 million in 2020. In the 25 NPAs, the contribution of the RDRs to the total budget of each NPA was variable and significantly lower than the average of the SINANPE NPAs (approximately 30% of the total budget). Through sustained efforts in partnership with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, SERNANP has been able to increase its assigned budget so that by 2023, it was 11% higher than pre-pandemic. However, much of this recent increase has gone toward shortfalls in NPAs in the Andes and coast. Funding executed in the 25 NPAs has been nearly stable between 2021 and 2023 (less than 1% difference). It is estimated that over the next 7 years, the financial gap corresponding to bringing the 25 target NPAs to Structural and Optimal management will be more than US$ 8 million per year on average (additional detail is presented in Annex 3.a). Currently, the lack of sustainable financing is a barrier to timely progression to these levels.

67. Barrier 3 will be addressed by the following Project activities:
    - Implementing and managing payment for ecosystem services schemes related to water supply, through which payment will be received from public services and private companies or households, who benefit from and use water, thereby sustainably generating finance for SERNANP (*Activity 1.3.1*).
    - Designing and implementing improved systems for environmental compensation payments and user rights in NPAs (*Activity 1.3.2*). The payments, to compensate for any adverse environmental impacts resulting from activities in NPAs, will contribute to a sustainable financing mechanism for SERNANP.

- Improving NPA sustainable tourism products to increase and diversify tourism revenue streams (*Activity 1.3.3*), thereby increasing the funding available for the effective management of SERNANP's NPAs.

68. *Barrier 4: Limited site-specific monitoring and research programs to generate data related to climate change adaptation and mitigation in Amazon NPAs.* Both generation of and access to climate change adaptation and mitigation information and data for ecosystems within Peru's Amazonian NPAs is still dispersed and, in some instances, out of reach for users at relevant sub-national and local scales. Gaps include data on forest carbon stocks, ecosystems services and the socio-economic impacts of climate change and measures to address them (such as EbA). In terms of research on carbon sinks, Peru has, in recent years, undertaken its own Amazon carbon sink studies, a pioneer activity for Amazon's Western and Northern areas. However, there is much work still to be done to expand such research across the Peruvian Amazon. Gaps in information and data limit the effectiveness of climate-conscious decision-making and planning both at the NPA and community levels and hinder the adaptive management of current practices (such as natural resource-based livelihoods and conservation activities).

69. Barrier 4 will be addressed in the 25 target NPAs by the following Project activities:
    - Improving information on climate change vulnerability as part of climate-sensitive planning for each NPA (*Activity 1.1.2*). This will inform EbA and other measures to address climate change impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems services in the NPAs.
    - Improving biological and ecological monitoring capacity to reduce deforestation risks (*Activity 1.2.2*) by providing the resources (monitoring protocols, equipment, logistical support, analyzed data) required to monitor and report on the state of conservation of the NPA based on its conservation objectives and goals in accordance with its master plan. The monitoring data and related reports will be used to inform the adaptive management of NPAs and update management planning instruments as necessary.
    - Expanding existing research and monitoring programs on carbon stocks in forests in Peru's Amazonian NPAs (*Activity 1.2.3*) to understand the impact of climate change on forest dynamics as part of SERNANP's Permanent Plot Monitoring Program and bringing the results of these analysis to decision-makers and key stakeholders (heads of NPAs, regional governments, indigenous communities and Indigenous Organizations).
    - Training indigenous communities around 5 NPAs to monitor the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of climate-resilient productive practices and EbA interventions using monitoring frameworks and protocols specifically developed via the project (*Activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2*).
    - Developing an integrated monitoring system (Activity 2.2.2) that provides communities with access to timely and locally relevant data on climate hazards, through an early warning system developed by Indigenous Organizations, as well as evidence on the effectiveness of nature-based adaptation solutions in reducing target vulnerabilities on community livelihoods.

70. *Barrier 5: Limited capacity of native and Indigenous communities living in and around NPAs and BZs to strengthen the climate resilience of their productive practices and implement interventions for climate risk management.* Indigenous Organizations and vulnerable communities currently rely on existing coping mechanisms to adapt to the impacts of climate change. More frequent and intense climate shocks such as droughts and floods require urgent climate-proofing of current productive practices (e.g., agriculture and natural resource-based livelihoods) and/or introduction of climate-resilient alternatives. Because their livelihoods are almost exclusively dependent on agriculture and forest resources, urgent action is required to increase the resilience of their productive practices to climate change. However, indigenous communities neither have the financial nor technical capacity to make such changes themselves, limiting their options in terms of adaptation, thereby increasing their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

71. Barrier 5 will be addressed by the following Project activities:
    - Sub-grants issued to 8 Indigenous Organizations to support 30 native communities in the vicinity of 5 NPAs and their buffer zones to implement adaptation measures (*Activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2*). This will include: i) undertaking adaptation planning and co-design of climate-resilient productive practices and EbA measures, ii) integrating climate-resilient livelihood and EbA guidelines and protocols into Life Plans and Conservation Agreements, iii) establishing demonstration sites for climate-resilient production practices and EbA in 30 communities, iv) women-led adaptation solutions, and v) supporting community led monitoring and evaluation of adaptation solutions.

72. *Barrier 6: Insufficient awareness and knowledge transfer on climate risks and adaptation responses to support climate-resilient livelihoods of indigenous communities in the Peruvian Amazon.* Native communities lack the capacity and resources to switch from short-term exploitation to the long-term sustainable climate-resilient use of natural resources. While some native communities have benefitted from support to adopt sustainable livelihoods and respond to climate change risks, broader awareness raising and knowledge transfer has been limited at best. This is largely the result of insufficient capacity (including resources, knowledge collection and sharing skills, awareness raising skills and the necessary knowledge-sharing mechanisms), dialogue and coordination amongst, not only communities, but also the Indigenous Organizations (such as CONAP and AIDESEP at the national level, and their constituents at the regional and local level), who have the reach required to connect communities for the sharing of good adaptation practices.

73. Barrier 6 will be addressed by the following Project activities:
    - *Developing technical and administrative capacities in the Indigenous Organizations to lead the implementation of adaptation solutions in support of native communities, and to develop and manage new funding opportunities for climate change adaptation.*
    - Developing an Indigenous Climate Risk Management Strategy and establishing three climate risk management mechanisms to scale climate-resilient productive practices and EbA across indigenous communities in 5 NPAs and BZs (*Activity 2.2.2*). These mechanisms focus on in-situ knowledge exchange, integrated monitoring and strengthened local organizational governance.

Assumptions

74. The foundational assumption for the proposed actions is that SERNANP, Indigenous communities, productive sectors, and other stakeholders, through active and continuous engagement, will commit and contribute to the effective management of the project's 25 target NPAs and BZs to optimize biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation goals. Reaching an Optimal level of effective management will depend on the successful implementation of financial mechanisms that generate a consistent flow of resources — diversified and resilient to economic shocks — necessary to sustain the active management of public sector actors and the engagement of stakeholder groups. Further, the project assumes that by achieving an Optimal level of effective management, including through climate-sensitive planning and implementation, NPAs will continue to support climate change adaptation and mitigation in the Peruvian Amazon.

75. The project also assumes that the long-term resilience of ecosystems and maintenance of the services they supply will depend on implementing measures to lessen landscape transformation, improving capacities of all relevant stakeholders to manage ecosystems and the use of natural resources, and building on SERNANP's and the Indigenous Organizations' governance processes. By strengthening local governance and stakeholders' participation and improving local livelihoods, the project will reduce conversion and degradation pressures on protected areas, ecosystems, and ecosystem services, and reduce human populations' vulnerability to water scarcity, flooding, landslides and other increasing impacts, risks, and hazards of climate change.

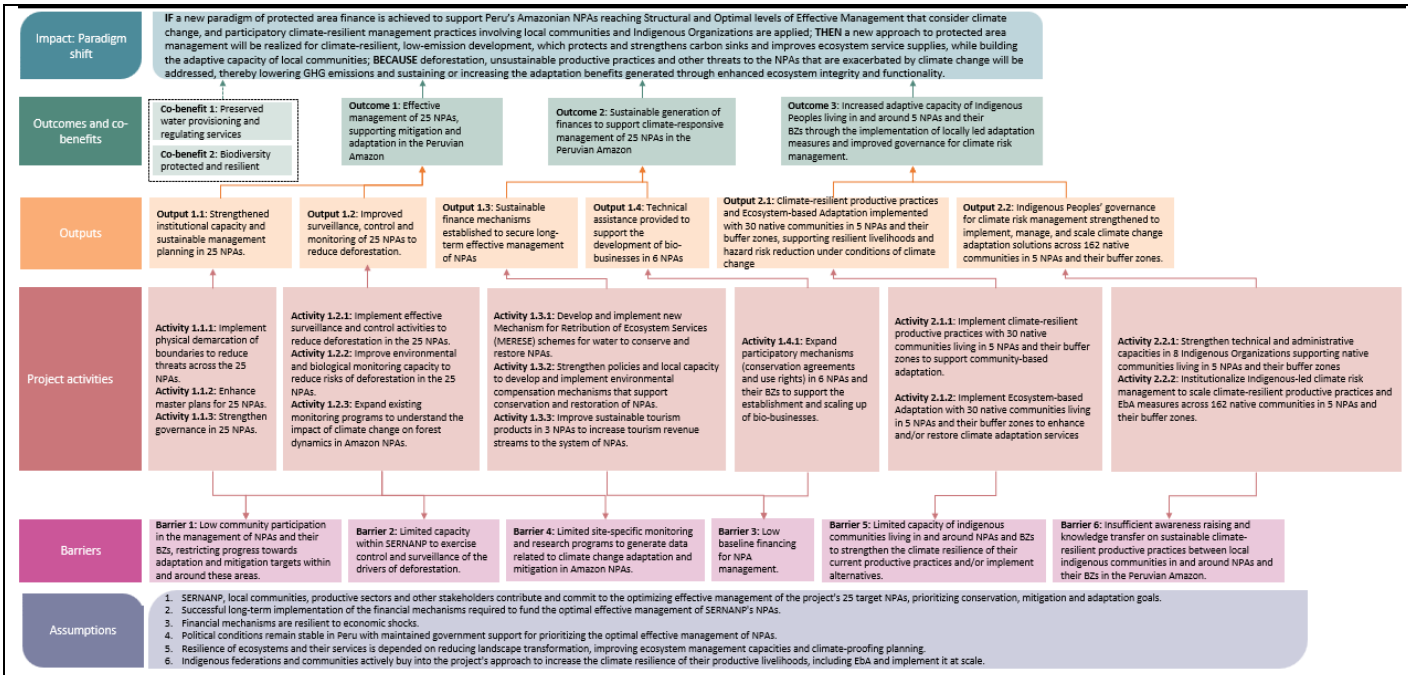


Figure 7. Project theory of change diagram.

B.2 (b). Outcome mapping to GCF results areas and co-benefit categorization

76. As presented in the ToC diagram above, the proposed project's goal will be realized via three outcomes.
    - Outcome 1: Effective management of 25 NPAs and sustainable generation of finances to support mitigation and adaptation in the Peruvian Amazon.
    - Outcome 2: Increased adaptive capacity of Indigenous Peoples living in and around 5 NPAs and their buffer zones through the implementation of locally led adaptation measures and improved governance for climate risk management.

Outcome number	GCF Mitigation Results Area (MRA 1-4)				GCF Adaptation Results Area (ARA 1-4)			
	MRA 1 Energy generation and access	**MRA 2** Low-emission transport	**MRA 3** Building, cities, industries, appliances	**MRA 4** Forestry and land use	**ARA 1** Most vulnerable people and communities	**ARA 2** Health, well-being, food and water security	**ARA 3** Infrastructure and built environment	**ARA 4** Ecosystems and ecosystem services
Outcome 1	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒
Outcome 2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒

77. The key co-benefits identified for tracking within the Project are ecosystem service related. Additional detail on these co-benefits is provided in Section D.3.
    - Co-benefit 1: Preserved water provisioning and regulating services.
    - Co-benefit 2: Biodiversity protected and resilient.

Co-benefit number	Co-benefit					
	Environmental	**Social**	**Economic**	**Gender**	**Adaptation**	**Mitigation**
Co-benefit 1	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐

Co-benefit 2	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

B.3. Project/programme description (max. 2500 words, approximately 5 pages)

78. The Project will be implemented in the 25 PAs and 4 buffer zones (BZs) across four geographic groups in Peru — Loreto in the Northeast, Amazonas-San Martin in North Central, Pasco-Junin in South Central, and Madre de Dios in the Southeast. It has two complementary components.

79. Applying the PFP model, **Component 1 — Addressing climate change through financially sustainable improved management effectiveness of natural protected areas and buffer zones in Peru —** will bring 15.8 million ha under Effective Management (which prioritizes climate-resilient, sustainable land management) so that all 25 NPAs and 4 BZs meet the criteria for SERNANP's Basic and Structural Management Effectiveness Levels and 9 of them meet the additional criteria for the Optimal Management Effectiveness Level. (See Section Annex 2; Section 10.6 for further details on these different levels.) Under the current baseline, there is a financial gap of US$5.3M per annum preventing these NPAs from reaching these levels of management, meaning deforestation will continue, exacerbated by climate change. Achieving effective management will therefore reduce deforestation across ~5,400 ha and address drivers of land use change in these areas. In so doing, the Project will deliver 1.8 million tCO_2eq from avoided deforestation and preserved carbon sinks at Project completion and 13.4 million tCO_2eq over the Project lifespan (25 years). The PFP model is the financial exit strategy to secure these climate benefits well beyond Project closure, where GCF funding will catalyze a shift in protected area finance that will yield sustainable financial flows into these NPAs for a 25-year period, resolving the financial gap of US$3.8M and guaranteeing the long-term climate benefits. The three main sustainable finance mechanisms that will generate the revenue to address this financial gap are: (a) tourism entrance fees; (b) Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) for water provisioning (MERESE schemes); and (c) environmental compensation payments. (See Section D.2 of the FP, Annex 2; Section 10.6, Annex 3c, and Annex 23 for further details on the PFP, its financial model, the selected revenue generating mechanisms and associated projections for revenue generation.) PROFONANPE will be the Executing Entity (EE) for this component.

80. **Component 2 — Strengthening the resilience of Indigenous People in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones through financing and implementing scalable adaptation measures and Indigenous-led climate risk management —** will finance locally-led investments in Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) and climate-resilient productive practices (CRPPs) in in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones, namely PN Bahuaja Sonene, PN Manu, RN Pacaya Samiria, PN Sierra del Divisor and RN Tambopata, which are some of the country's most vulnerable Indigenous communities. This component will increase the resilience of 192 Indigenous communities to climate change through a combination of:
    - climate-resilient productive practices (CRPPs), such as innovative agricultural and resource harvest practices
    - Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), such as restoration, protection and sustainable management of forests to recover and/or enhance ecosystem services
    - technical and administrative capacity-building of Indigenous Organizations to support the effective implementation of CRPPs and EbA and take ownership of the planning, design, implementation, and monitoring of adaptation solutions
    - Improved Governance for climate change adaptation to enhance learning, early warning systems, and advocacy.

81. The CRPP and EbA interventions will be implemented in 30 communities and the capacity building and improved governance the Project will deliver will enable these context-specific and community-driven adaptation solutions to be scaled up and replicated across 162 additional communities. (See Annex 24 for details on beneficiary calculations and a map of their locations in the Project area.)

82. WWF, acting through its country office in Peru (hereinafter, "**WWF-Peru**")[55], will be the Executing Entity for Component 2, working closely with national and regional Indigenous Organizations, whose membership consists of

[55] For avoidance of doubt, WWF-Peru is a branch office of World Wildlife Fund Inc. (the AE) and is not a separate legal entity. For further details, please see Section B.4.

native communities from the targeted NPAs. This is important to demonstrate firm locally-led adaptation and ownership. The close collaboration will take place in the form of a Directive Committee, to be composed by WWF-Peru (as the EE and its chair) and the two National Indigenous Organizations (AIDESEP and CONAP; together, the "**NIOs**"), who will actively confer on the strategic vision and adaptive management of activities, sub-activities and beneficiaries (i.e. the targeted indigenous communities for Activities 2.1.1, 2.1.2, and 2.2.2). AIDESEP and CONAP will conduct rigorous coordination and communication with the six regional Indigenous Organizations (FENAMAD, ORAU, ORDEPIA, ORNAL, ORNAU and ORPIO; together, the "**RIOs**") to ensure that the needs and priorities of native communities are placed at the center of this decision-making process. To ensure transparency and accountability, the RIOs will be required to report annually to the Directive Committee, as well as to the beneficiary communities. Communities have expressed the importance of the following during project implementation: continuous dialogue with their representative organization, decision-making through their communal assemblies, co-creation of a workplan for implementation of activities, establishment of a grievance mechanism (which will be in place as described in Annex 6), and reporting of project expenditures. NIOs and RIOs will commit to meeting these conditions to promote trust building with their communities, and to ensure that the project is adequately implemented in line with communities' needs and expectations. (See Section B.4 for further details on the project's implementation arrangements.) Annex 10; Section 10.6 has details on the Project's systemic and integrated approach to building climate resilience across Amazonian Protected Areas (NPAs) and the Indigenous communities that steward them.

83. **Summary descriptions of the Project outcomes, outputs and activities are presented below with further details in Section 10.6 of Annex 2.**

Outcome 1: Effective management of 25 NPAs and sustainable generation of finances to support mitigation and adaptation in the Peruvian Amazon.

84. This outcome will be achieved by ensuring that: i) NPAs fully meet the criteria for SERNANP's Basic Management Effectiveness Level (*Output 1.1*) — including demarcating boundaries (*Activity 1.1.1*), enhancing Master Plans (*Activity 1.1.2*) and strengthening management committees (*Activity 1.1.3*); ii) NPAs fully meet the criteria for SERNANP's Structural Management Effectiveness Level (*Output 1.2*) — including improving the surveillance and control of deforestation drivers (*Activity 1.2.1*) and strengthening biological monitoring capacities (*Activity 1.2.2)*, and strengthening research on climate change through the expansion of monitoring programs on carbon stocks in Amazon NPAs (*Activity 1.2.3*).; and iii) NPAs fully meet the criteria for SERNANP's Optimal Management Effectiveness Level (*Output 1.3*) — including supporting the design and replication of PES schemes for water supply (*Activity 1.3.1*), improving systems for environmental compensation payments (*Activity 1.3.2*), improving NPA ecotourism services to increase and diversify tourism revenue streams (*Activity 1.3.3*).

Output 1.1: Strengthened institutional capacity and sustainable management planning in 25 NPAs

Activity 1.1.1: Implement physical demarcation of boundaries to reduce threats across the 25 NPAs.

85. Demarcation of at least 80% of the NPA perimeter is required to achieve a basic level of management. Out of the 25 NPAs targeted by PdP A&C, 21 have 80% or more of their boundaries demarcated (excluding conflict zones where demarcation would be counterproductive in the short term). By formally demarcating the boundaries of the target NPAs, this activity contributes to addressing deforestation and habitat degradation in NPAs by facilitating a clear recognition of the boundaries by different actors (e.g., settlers, loggers, and miners) present in the landscape. Consequently, the forest carbon stocks and carbon sink potential of the NPAs will be protected, emissions will be avoided and reduced, the conservation of biodiversity will be strengthened and the supplies of ecosystem services critical to the resilience of surrounding communities will be maintained and enhanced.

86. Further, this activity will support clear recognition of the physical boundaries by various stakeholders causing threats to the NPA (e.g., settlers, loggers, and miners), which will contribute to the reduction of these threats and thus protection of forest carbon stocks and carbon sink potential of the NPAs, reduction of emissions, strengthened biodiversity conservation, and enhanced provision of ecosystem services that are critical to the resilience of surrounding communities. To do this, a general intervention guide on demarcation will be developed by SERNANP, in coordination with Profonanpe, based on the prior experience that SERNANP has built from individual intervention strategies in 4 NPAs. The guide will outline recommended actions to engage with different types of stakeholders and to face various common challenges and threats. This activity will be overseen by Profonanpe, in coordination and working closely with the Director of Strategic Development at SERNANP for the implementation of the sub-activities.

Sub-activities:

1.1.1.1 Analyze demarcation needs of the targeted NPAs.
1.1.1.2 Identify the locations for demarcation infrastructure.
1.1.1.3 Construct and install physical demarcation infrastructure.
1.1.1.4 Maintain the physical demarcation infrastructure.
1.1.1.5 Build capacity regarding demarcation for SERNANP staff.
1.1.1.6 Support recognition of boundaries by local stakeholders.

Activity 1.1.2: Enhance master plans for 25 NPAs to incorporate appropriate responses to climate change impacts on conservation targets and ecosystem services and support the implementation of adaptive management.

87. This activity will enhance master plans for 25 NPAs to incorporate appropriate responses to climate change impacts on conservation targets and ecosystem services and support the implementation of adaptive management, ensuring that climate resilience is prioritized in planning and budgeting processes. All 25 NPAs will receive support to update their master plans during Project implementation, ensuring that the next generation of master plans fully includes climate change and considerations and EbA approaches to address current and imminent climate change impacts, thus contributing to reduced vulnerability of ecosystems within the NPAs and maintaining the provision of ecosystem services for the wellbeing of the local population.

Sub-activities:

1.1.2.1 Design a specific methodological protocol to integrate climate change considerations and EbA solutions in the NPA master plans and a guide to applying this protocol in each NPA.
1.1.2.2 Strengthen capacity of SERNANP UOFPyP staff and technical staff in the 25 NPAs on climate change mitigation and adaptation, including incorporating climate considerations into NPA master plans using the new protocol and guide.
1.1.2.3 Update master plans for the 25 NPAs to include climate change adaptation and mitigation considerations, including EbA and indicators for monitoring and evaluation, according to the new protocol and guide.
1.1.2.4 Support NPA staff in implementing the new climate change considerations in the master plans through technical guidance, communication materials and educational activities for relevant local stakeholders.

Activity 1.1.3: Strengthen governance in 25 NPAs by ensuring management committees are functioning, have the capacities needed to support NPA decision-making, and advance toward participatory management through the adequate inclusion of women, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups.

88. This activity will strengthen governance in 25 NPAs by ensuring management committees are functioning, the annual assembly of the National Coordination Council of NPA Management Committees and annual meetings at the macroregional level are held, and that these committees have the capacities needed to support NPA decision-making, and advance toward participatory management through the adequate inclusion of women, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups. It will also support each of the 25 NPAs having a trained management committee and a work plan approved by the management committee in their general assembly that considers equitable and effective inclusion of women, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups. Specific training programs will be implemented to strengthen the leadership and management skills of committee members, with special emphasis monitoring and the inclusion of vulnerable groups. These management committee meetings will include community representation, making them a formal vehicle for the indigenous organizations involved in Component 2 to express their needs and share their experiences, informed by the adaptation requirements identified and the insights gained through the Project.

Sub-activities:

1.1.3.1 Hold the management committee general assembly in each of the 25 NPAs once per year, with a focus on training all members regarding effective management and planning for participatory management.
1.1.3.2 Hold the biannual assembly of the National Coordination Council of NPA management committees and meetings in each of the five Amazon macroregions to strengthen the capacities of management committee presidents, especially regarding effective and participatory management.
1.1.3.3 Support SERNANP in monitoring the capacity of the 25 management committees and the inclusion of women, indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups, as appropriate to each NPA.

Output 1.2: Improved surveillance, control and monitoring of 25 NPAs to reduce deforestation

Activity 1.2.1: Implement effective surveillance and control activities to reduce deforestation in the 25 NPAs.

89. One of the most important strategies to achieve effective management of NPAs is the implementation of surveillance and control strategies that reduce deforestation and habitat degradation. Activity 1.2.1 will support all 25 NPAs in implementing their surveillance and control strategies, in accordance with SERNANP's guidelines.[56] Of the 25 NPAs, as of July 2024, 11 have reached at least 72% of their hectares under surveillance and control, which is the PdP threshold to meet this condition for structural management. The remaining 14 are below the 72% threshold. This Activity will support these 14 in reaching 72%, and the 11 NPAs that have reached the threshold continue to improve toward 100% implementation. Co-financing from SERNANP will be used for the required regular patrolling, monitoring and surveillance activities, including equipment and vehicles required for on-the-ground control and maintenance activities, ongoing patrol and surveillance-related activities in the NPAs and capacity building aimed at ensuring SERNANP staff and strategic partners have the skills they need to detect, respond to and report illegal activities that pose a threat to the NPAs and their natural resources. 6 control posts will also be built so SERNANP can have a permanent presence in strategic sectors of NPAs to avoid an increase in threats that cause deforestation in the NPAs, such as illegal mining, indiscriminate logging, and growing of illegal crops. Where appropriate in the implementation of this Activity, SERNANP will coordinate with related agencies that can provide support in surveillance and control, such as the Peruvian National Police and Specialized Environmental Prosecutors (known in Peru as FEMA). Similarly, SERNANP will promote coordination between NPA staff and initiatives that contribute to surveillance, including indigenous guardians and surveillance and control committees.

Sub-activities

1.2.1.1 Provide and maintain equipment (including vehicles) for control and prevention to reduce deforestation risks and negative impacts on ecosystems in the 25 target NPAs.

1.2.1.2 Train SERNANP staff and strategic partners to implement control and prevention strategies in the 25 target NPAs.

1.2.1.3 Implement surveillance and control patrols in accordance with each NPA's surveillance and control strategy.

1.2.1.4 Build 6 control posts in strategic sectors in NPAs with a high risk of deforestation.

Activity 1.2.2: Improve environmental and biological monitoring capacity to reduce risks of deforestation in the 25 NPAs.

90. This activity contributes to the 25 NPAs reaching the Structural Management Effectiveness Level through the implementation of environmental and biological monitoring protocols. This Activity will support improved monitoring in all 25 NPAs so that they all reach implementation of monitoring across at least 75% of their hectares monitored. Activity 1.2.2 will provide NPAs with the necessary resources to monitor and report on the state of conservation of each NPA based on its conservation objectives and goals according to its master plan. This will include protocols, guidelines, and plans for monitoring as well as the necessary resources (i.e., equipment, materials, and logistical costs) required to monitor and report on the state of conservation of the NPAs. SERNANP will be responsible for using and maintaining the equipment. Monitoring data will be analysed and reports prepared to inform recommendations for NPA managers and technicians, as well as for local stakeholders participating in the NPA management committees. The recommendations will be integrated into the updated master plans to support improved adaptive management of Amazon NPAs, improved biodiversity conservation, and adaptive approaches to decrease emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

Sub-activities:

1.2.2.1 Develop tools (protocols, guidelines, and plans) and train SERNANP staff in environmental and biological monitoring.

1.2.2.2 Provide equipment and technical support for adequate environmental and biological monitoring in the 25 NPAs.

1.2.2.3 Collect and analyze monitoring data and prepare reports with recommendations to serve as a basis for adaptive management of the 25 NPAs.

Activity 1.2.3: Expand existing monitoring programs to understand the impact of climate change on forest dynamics in Amazon NPAs.

[56] Working Paper 43: Management of Surveillance and Control in Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP, 2020).

91. This activity will support the implementation of a national forest dynamics monitoring program[57] to measure the impact of climate change on the structure, composition and dynamics of forests in Amazon NPAs through the installation and monitoring of 18 new permanent monitoring plots, installation and operation of meteorological stations, development of workshops for the socialization of results, and implementation of a virtual platform for the storage and dissemination of the collected information. The 18 monitoring plots will be additional to the 162 plots SERNANP currently monitors under the national Permanent Plot Monitoring Program. This activity will strengthen the statistical representativeness of the indicators through the monitoring of existing permanent monitoring plots in NPAs every three years, and to increase the number of permanent monitoring plots in NPAs belonging to ecoregions that are underrepresented in the national monitoring network. SERNANP will gather data from monitoring plots and meteorological monitoring stations from all NPAs, which will subsequently be employed for the ongoing monitoring of the Project. SERNANP will also undertake the processing and analysis of the data from the plots and stations.

Sub-activities

1.2.3.1 Install and monitor 18 new permanent monitoring plots in NPAs.
1.2.3.2 Install meteorological monitoring stations associated with the permanent plots in NPAs.
1.2.3.3 Process and analyze the data from the plots and stations.
1.2.3.4 Build awareness on the results of the Permanent Plot Monitoring Program in NPAs among key stakeholders.
1.2.3.5 Support the design and implementation of a virtual data platform to monitor forest dynamics.

Output 1.3: Sustainable finance mechanisms established to secure long-term effective management of NPAs

Activity 1.3.1: Develop and implement new Mechanism for Retribution of Ecosystem Services (MERESE) schemes for water to conserve and restore NPAs.

92. The optimal management of Peru's NPAs integrates sustainable resource use to enhance climate resilience and benefit indigenous peoples and communities. The Mechanism for Retribution of Ecosystem Services (MERESE) for water, established under Law 30215 (2014), channels funding to conserve, restore, or sustainably manage ecosystems that improve the quality and quantity of water for human, agricultural, and industrial use. Ecosystem restoration financed by these schemes will support SERNANP's Restoration and Recovery Strategy for Degraded Areas within NPAs, advancing Peru's NDC BOS2 goal of restoring ecosystems to maintain connectivity and reduce climate impacts. MERESE operates through voluntary agreements between contributors and recipients of water ecosystem services, including public and private entities, utilities, and households that benefit from water resources.

93. This activity will provide technical assistance to design and launch four new MERESE water schemes in target NPAs, enabling SERNANP to conserve headwaters through restoration, conservation, capacity building, and support for sustainable local livelihoods. As one of SERNANP's main sustainable financing tools, these schemes are one of the three sustainable finance mechanisms for the Project. The project will finance capacity building and implementation of MERESE schemes in prioritized NPAs. In line with the legal framework and NPAs' key role in water regulation, SERNANP can establish MERESE agreements with ecosystem service users (individuals and businesses). These schemes will enhance conservation, sustainable development, and NPA financial stability while improving ecosystem service delivery. Training workshops will promote knowledge exchange, better implementation, and replication of successful practices.

Sub-activities:

1.3.1.1 Strengthen capacity of indigenous communities, farming communities, local community organizations, regional and local governments, water and sanitation companies, sanitation services administration boards, user groups, SERNANP and relevant ministries to replicate and expand MERESE water schemes.
1.3.1.2 Design and implement four MERESE water schemes in NPAs.

Activity 1.3.2: Strengthen policies and local capacity to develop and implement environmental compensation that support conservation and restoration of NPAs.

94. In Peru, environmental compensation is an existing mechanism requiring development projects with unavoidable negative impacts to implement a Compensation Plan that conserves or restores an ecologically equivalent area. However, the Ministry of Environment's framework is too broad for direct application to NPAs. SERNANP is

[57] To generate the necessary local information and in line with its NDCs, the country has designed an adaptation measure under its National Climate Change Adaptation Plan that calls for "Implementation of a national forest dynamics monitoring program to measure the impact of climate change," known as BOS3.

developing specific guidelines detailing how developers can implement compensation measures within NPAs, including standardized calculations and payment agreements. These guidelines are expected to be approved by January 2026, allowing all Project Conservation Agreements (PCAs) to apply them.

95. This activity will enable SERNANP to establish new compensation funding that will go toward conservation and restoration within NPAs by developing a portfolio of eligible sites and promoting implementation through staff training and workshops with developers. All potential PCAs will undergo due diligence, and the portfolio of compensation options and sies will follow ethical guidelines, safeguards, and transparent communication practices. Based on lessons learned, SERNANP will update the environmental compensation guidelines at the Project's midpoint and close. As a sustainable financing mechanism linked to ongoing development projects, this mechanism is expected to continue long into the future. As such, strengthening policies and local capacity to develop and implement environmental compensation will generate consistent revenue for financing long-term NPA conservation and restoration, enhancing ecosystem services, carbon sequestration, and biogeochemical cycles.

Sub-activities:

1.3.2.1 Develop a portfolio of sites in NPAs for environmental compensation.
1.3.2.2 Promote the implementation of environmental compensation through capacity-building of SERNANP specialists and workshops with project developers.
1.3.2.3 Update environmental compensation guidelines for NPAs
1.3.2.4 Monitor the implementation of the mechanism.

Activity 1.3.3: Improve sustainable tourism products in 3 NPAs to increase tourism revenue streams to the system of NPAs.

96. Under this activity, sustainable, competitive, high-value tourism products that consider the natural and cultural values of the NPAs will be designed and implemented in 3 NPAs. The necessary enabling conditions (sustainable tourism certifications for these NPAs, infrastructure, and equipment) will be established, complemented by strengthening value chains linked to the tourism products in the 3 NPAs through training and awareness-raising campaigns and promoting these new products to domestic and foreign markets. Monitoring of these new products will also be undertaken with the potential for the results to be used as evidence/proof of concept for future investment/expansion beyond the Project. Overall, this activity will enable these 3 NPAs to become desirable tourist destinations, especially in new market segments, and result in an increase in tourism revenue streams and a dynamized local economy.

97. The Project has been designed to be financially sustainable in the long term with the three financial mechanisms that are included in the Project's PFP. The revenue generation potential of tourism in the PFP model embeds these new tourism products in addition to the prediction of a conservative 8% annual increase in tourism revenue based on historic trends. The risk of a shortfall in tourism projections to the Project is mitigated by the conservative model assumptions which exclude other potential revenue generation opportunities such as an increase in tourism revenue fees and new revenue from NPAs not previously open for tourism. Further risk mitigation is in place through the Government's longstanding commitment to financing the PFP, and the already completed identification of a suite of financial mechanisms that could cover the long-term costs of the NPAs in the event of a shortfall from the stated three mechanisms. These include:
    - Modification of an existing fee on airplane tickets that currently goes to
    - promote tourism so that it also contributes to NPAs
    - A sovereign sustainable bond benefiting protected areas, for which SERNANP and the MINAM are in conversation with the Ministry of Economy and Finance
    - An endowment fund that SERNANP is seeking corporate funding to capitalize
    - A tax deduction for businesses that donate needed infrastructure in NPAs, currently being piloted in one NPA
    - A voluntary biodiversity credit mechanism, currently being piloted in a few NPAs

98. These alternatives will be used to mitigate any risk in underperformance of the selected mechanisms, such that if there is a gap, these mechanisms, as well as others that SERNANP may identify as it continues its iterative search for mechanism into the coming years, will be leant on to rapidly provide the financing required to maintain optimal management over the specified Project period and beyond. See Annex 23 for further information on tourism revenue trends in Peru, including a sensitivity analysis of tourism projections, and Annex 3c for information on the PFP financial model.

Sub-activities:

1.3.3.1 Design tourism products to achieve high-value, sustainable tourism for 3 NPAs.
1.3.3.2 Put in place the needed enabling conditions (infrastructure and equipment) to implement the products.
1.3.3.3 Strengthen the value chains linked to the tourism products in the 3 NPAs through training and awareness-raising campaigns.
1.3.3.4 Support the design and implementation of promotional plans for the positioning of sustainable tourism products in the 3 NPAs to support their access to domestic and foreign markets.
1.3.3.5 Promote sustainable tourism via certifications as well as the measurement and reduction of the carbon footprint of tourism value chains in the 3 NPAs.
1.3.3.6 Monitor and support the results of tourism products.

Output 1.4: Technical assistance provided to support the development of bio-businesses in 6 NPAs
Activity 1.4.1: Support the establishment and scaling of bio-businesses by expanding participatory mechanisms to achieve sustainable use of natural resources and reduce deforestation in 6 NPAs.

99. This activity will support six NPAs and four buffer zones to strengthen two participatory mechanisms—conservation agreements and use rights—for sustainable resource use and reduced deforestation. The six NPAs are among those prioritized under the PFP for achieving Optimal Management Effectiveness, which includes strengthening SERNANP–community partnerships through sustainable economic activities. Confirmation of which six NPAs will be targeted by this activity will occur at Project startup based on: (i) compatibility of bio-businesses with the NPA's IUCN category and zoning; (ii) feasibility and market potential; and (iii) absence of overlapping funding for similar activities. By reinforcing participatory mechanisms and promoting forest-based livelihoods, this activity will improve community–NPA relations and help address climate and non-climate deforestation drivers.

100. Conservation agreements will include commitments by participants to support the conservation of NPAs (e.g., the community commits to supporting control in parts of the NPAs through communal vigilance programs). SERNANP will ensure compliance with the environmental commitments stipulated under the mechanisms, thus avoiding overexploitation of resources, degradation of ecosystems and negative effects on carbon stocks.

101. Bio-business plans will also be developed and implemented for three prioritized natural resources in each NPA, supporting both new and existing mechanisms and helping bio-businesses access markets. The table below lists four potential NPAs and products, which generally serve local and regional markets. Some products, such as vacuum-packed *taricaya* turtle eggs from Pacaya Samiria Reserve — produced by nine local associations under PACAYA S.A. — already demonstrate sustainable production/management by offering alternatives for responsible consumption of natural resources and improving livelihoods in the area. Key factors for success include (i) existing or potential market demand, (ii) sustainable harvesting monitored by SERNANP, and (iii) community capacity to adopt sustainable practices/extraction of natural resources.

Table 10. Illustrative list of potential NPAs, species to be sustainably extracted, and products under this Activity.

NPA	Species	Products
Pacaya Samiria National Reserve	Yellow-spotted river turtle *(Podocnemis unifilis)*	Taricaya eggs
	Bolaina blanca tree *(Guazuma crinita)*	Bolaina blanca roundwood
Pucacuro National Reserve	White-lipped peccary *(Tayassu pecari)*	Smoked meat and leather from peccaries, brocket, deer, paca Fruit and cosmetics from the ungurahui
	Collared peccary *(Dicotyles tajacu)*	
	Red brocket *(Mazama americana)*	
	White-tailed deer *(Odocoileus virginianus)*	
	Lowland paca *(Cuniculus paca)*	
	Ungurahui palm tree *(Oenocarpus bataua)*	

Alto Mayo Protection Forest	Orchids	Plants for gardening Vanilla for cooking
Tingo María National Park	Butterflies	Handicrafts

Sub-activities:

1.4.1.1 Develop and implement bio-business plans for prioritized resources in 6 NPAs.
1.4.1.2 Establish new participatory mechanisms as set out in the bio-business plans.
1.4.1.3 Implement product enhancement centers that contribute to strengthening the value chains of the prioritized resources from NPAs.
1.4.1.4 Strengthen the Conservation Allies brand to promote NPA bio-businesses with potential buyers.
1.4.1.5 Link bio-businesses in the 6 NPAs with commercial opportunities and public programs, including through technical assistance to bio-business models that can then be scaled through Amazon EBBF and other funds.
1.4.1.6 Monitor the effectiveness of the participatory mechanisms.

Outcome 2: Increased adaptive capacity of Indigenous Peoples living in and around 5 NPAs and their buffer zones through the implementation of locally led adaptation measures and improved governance for climate risk management.

102. As a result of this outcome focused on climate change adaptation led by Indigenous Peoples, the climate resilience of 33,516 people (16,423 men, 17,093 women) of the most vulnerable Indigenous communities within and around 5 NPAs will be strengthened in response to the increasingly severe climate threats like flooding, drought, increased temperatures, and changes in precipitation patterns to communities' productive systems, lands and natural resources. Following detailed, downscaled climate vulnerability studies commissioned by the Project (and building on Annex 2) climate-resilient productive practices (CRPP) and EbA interventions will be designed and implemented to be site-specific and responsive to the needs of specific Indigenous communities. These adaptation solutions will be co-created with eight Indigenous Organizations: two national-level (AIDESEP and CONAP), and six regional-level (FENAMAD, ORAU, ORDEPIA, ORNAL, ORNAU, and ORPIO) and 30 of their member communities from the 5 targeted NPAs, WWF-Peru and government partners like SERNANP.

103. Annex 24: Methodology for estimating adaptation beneficiaries has been prepared to describe the types of adaptation benefits expected for the project beneficiaries under Component 2 and the methodology for calculating the total number of these beneficiaries. Details on the eligibility criteria to be applied for the implementation of interventions under Component 2 are presented in Section B.4 of the FP.

104. The expected types of benefits to communities from the climate-resilient productive practices include but are not limited to:

- increased food security (adoption of flood and/or drought tolerant crops, or crops with shorter production time, agroforestry systems with climate-adapted species, sustainable soil management techniques); and/or
- increased water security during drought conditions (installation of rainwater harvesting/water storage solutions.

105. The expected types of benefits to communities from the climate-resilient productive practices include but are not limited to:

- reduced flood risk and extent;
- reduced risks of landslides; and/or
- enhanced water quality and availability (e.g., increased infiltration from riparian/flow path restoration.

106. The specific types and number of solutions will be confirmed during project implementation by the local level, downscaled climate vulnerability assessment and locally led decision-making to select adaptation interventions that respond directly to the needs identified.

107. The CRPPs and EbA interventions will be implemented in 30 communities (see Figure below) selected through a rigorous process (detailed in Annex 2; Section 10.6 and Annex 24). The implementation of these solutions will be used as a proof of concept to be scaled up and replicated to an additional 162 communities in the Project area through capacity-building of Indigenous Organizations, and three climate risk management mechanisms, field schools, an integrated monitoring and early warning system which will provide the additional 162 native communities with access to *in-situ* learning opportunities, as well as timely and accurate information on climate hazards and the

effectiveness of adaptation measures, and advocacy programs to provide 6 regional governments and relevant local governments with information to improve their decision-making in favor of adaptation solutions.

Output 2.1: Climate-resilient productive practices and Ecosystem-based Adaptation implemented with 30 native communities in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones, supporting resilient livelihoods and hazard risk reduction under conditions of climate change.

Activity 2.1.1: Implement climate-resilient productive practices with 30 native communities living in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones to support community-based adaptation.

108. Activity 2.1.1 will involve the planning, development, implementation and monitoring of climate-resilient productive practices in 30 native communities situated in the 5 NPAs. Beneficiary communities will lead their own adaptation planning processes and co-develop climate-resilient production practices (CRPPs) with Indigenous Organizations and WWF to address target vulnerabilities (validated under Sub-activity 2.1.1.2). Prioritized climate-resilient productive practices will be implemented in demonstration sites (Sub-activity 2.1.1.3). A monitoring, evaluation and learning framework will be co-designed by communities and Indigenous Organizations to assess the effectiveness of CRPPs (Sub-activity 2.1.1.4). Dedicated support for women led CRPPs will be provided (sub-activity 2.1.1.5). The entire process will be captured in the development of adaptation packages (sub-activity 2.1.1.6), which will be shared for replication.

109. Indigenous Organizations will play a prominent role in scaling up CRPPs implemented in the 30 selected native communities within the 5 NPAs. To achieve this, the Project will strengthen their technical and administrative capacities to ensure that the measures can be replicated for the benefit of a larger population. This point is addressed in detail under Activity 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.

Sub-activities:

2.1.1.1. Undertake participatory adaptation planning, including climate risk and vulnerability assessments, and co-develop guidelines and protocols for nature-positive climate-resilient production.

2.1.1.2. Co-design climate-resilient productive practices based on climate risk/vulnerability assessments and guidelines and protocols.

2.1.1.3. Establish gender-inclusive demonstration sites for climate-resilient agriculture and natural resource-use in each community to promote practical learning and knowledge exchange within and between communities.

2.1.1.4. Strengthen women leadership by supporting woman led climate-resilient productive practices solutions.

2.1.1.5 Co-develop a monitoring, evaluation and learning framework for climate-resilient productive practices, with indicators and protocols determined by native communities, to assess effectiveness and conduct adaptive management.

2.1.1.6 Develop adaptation packages (based on sub-activities 2.1.2.1–2.1.2.6) showcasing applicable and effective climate-resilient productive practices that will be shared broadly within the Indigenous Peoples network and native communities (in Activity 2.2.2).

Activity 2.1.2: Implement Ecosystem-based Adaptation in 5 NPAs and/or their buffer zones to enhance and/or restore climate adaptation services.

110. Activity 2.1.2 will involve the planning, development, implementation, and monitoring of Indigenous-led EbA interventions with 30 native communities situated in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones. SERNANP will be kept updated on this work by the relevant Indigenous Organizations. Spatial and participatory assessments of ecosystem services will be conducted to inform the development of EbA interventions and associated guidelines and protocols (Sub-activity 2.1.2.1). Communities will then co-develop EbA interventions (Sub-activity 2.1.2.2) and implement them at community-level and landscape-level demonstration sites (Sub-activity 2.1.2.3). A monitoring, evaluation and learning framework will be co-designed by communities, Indigenous Organizations and SERNANP to assess the effectiveness of EbA interventions (Sub-activity 2.1.2.4). The entire process will be captured in the development of adaptation packages (Sub-activity 2.1.2.5), which will be shared for replication. As with Sub-activity 2.1.1.6, Indigenous Organizations will play a crucial role in scaling up EbA interventions (see Activities 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.).

Sub-activities:

2.1.2.1 Undertake spatial and participatory assessments of climate adaptation services with native communities and SERNANP and co-develop guidelines and protocols for Indigenous-led EbA.

2.1.2.2 Co-develop EbA interventions with native communities and SERNANP, based on ecosystem service assessments, climate risk assessments, and guidelines and protocols of Indigenous-led EbA (Sub-activity 2.1.2.1).
2.1.2.3 Establish gender-inclusive EbA demonstration sites in each NPA and in community territories, focused on the restoration and/or improved delivery of climate adaptation services that support climate-resilient livelihoods, to promote practical learning and knowledge exchange.
2.1.2.4 Co-develop a monitoring, evaluation and learning framework for EbA measures with indicators and protocols determined by native communities, Indigenous Organizations and SERNANP, to assess effectiveness and conduct adaptive management.
2.1.2.5 Develop adaptation packages (based on Sub-activities 2.1.2.1–2.1.2.4) showcasing applicable and effective Indigenous-led EbA measures that will be shared broadly within the Indigenous Peoples network (under Activity 2.2.1). and among protected area managers.

Output 2.2. Indigenous Peoples' governance for climate risk management strengthened to implement, manage, and scale climate change adaptation solutions across an additional 162 native communities in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones.

Activity 2.2.1: Strengthen technical and administrative capacities in 8 Indigenous Organizations supporting native communities living in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones.

111. Activity 2.2.1 will focus on building the technical and administrative capacities of AIDESEP, CONAP, FENAMAD, ORAU, ORDEPIA, ORNAL, ORNAU and ORPIO to implement Activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, develop and manage the three climate-risk management mechanisms, administer grants, and prepare funding proposals to access public or private finance for the implementation of additional community-led climate adaptation measures, in alignment with local-to-national policies that prioritize climate action and enable funding (e.g. Peru's Climate Change Law, National and Regional Climate Change Strategies, National Adaption Plan, Protected Area Master Plans, etc.).

Sub-activities:

2.2.1.1 Build the technical capacity of 8 Indigenous Organizations for climate risk management to lead adaptation activities with native communities (Activities 2.1.1. and 2.1.2) and implement three climate risk management mechanisms (Activity 2.2.2).
2.2.1.2 Build the administrative capacity of 8 Indigenous Organizations to administer grant resources and to develop funding proposals for additional adaptation efforts.

Activity 2.2.2. Institutionalize Indigenous-led climate risk management to scale climate-resilient productive practices and EbA measures across 162 native communities in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones.

112. Activity 2.2.2 will build on the governance structures of Indigenous Organizations in the Peruvian Amazon to create a climate-resilient livelihoods strategy and institutionalize three climate risk management mechanisms: (1) field schools, (2) integrated monitoring systems, and (3) adaptation advocacy programs. National Indigenous Organizations AIDESEP and CONAP, with their regional federations, will lead implementation to promote autonomous replication and scaling of climate-resilient practices and EbA interventions across native communities.

113. The first mechanism will establish field schools for *in-situ* knowledge exchange through visits to demonstration sites from Activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2. Host communities will share experiences, protocols, and results from implementing climate-resilient productive practices (CRPPs) and EbA interventions. Lessons from 30 pilot communities will extend to new high-vulnerability communities, enabling assisted replication and peer learning on adaptation solutions. The second mechanism will enhance IIOOs' early warning systems by integrating monitoring of climate hazards and adaptation results. The system will combine (1) landscape data on ecosystem services and weather from Activity 2.1.2, and (2) community-based monitoring data from Activity 2.1.1, enabling IIOOs to track climate risks such as floods, assess the effectiveness of adaptation measures, and identify new adaptation needs and opportunities for intervention. The third mechanism will strengthen Indigenous advocacy in local and regional decision-making to scale CRPPs and EbA interventions. Indigenous Organizations will communicate community adaptation needs to influence policy and public spending, while improving coordination between local and regional organizations. Leveraging AIDESEP and CONAP's reach across 162 communities in 5 NPAs, adaptation packages from Activities 2.1.1.6 and 2.1.2.5 will guide additional communities in planning and implementing tailored adaptation measures, fostering wider adoption of sustainable practices. By the end of the Project, Indigenous Organizations will be positioned to design and secure funding for future adaptation proposals. Working with community leaders, they will facilitate climate dialogues in local languages and deliver adaptation packages and training to other

Indigenous organizations, enhancing internal capacity and enabling broader replication of effective adaptation practices.

Sub-activities:

2.2.2.1 Develop a climate-resilient livelihoods strategy led by Indigenous Peoples, that supports the institutionalization of climate risk management mechanisms and the scaling of adaptation measures implemented by communities (CRPPs and EbA).

2.2.2.2 Implement field schools (mechanism 1) at demonstration sites (established under Activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2) to promote learning, knowledge exchange and replication of effective climate-resilient productive practices and EbA measures in additional native communities.

2.2.2.3 Strengthen monitoring systems (mechanism 2), including early-warning systems implemented by Indigenous Organizations and MEL systems from adaptation measures (implemented in Activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2).

2.2.2.4 Implement advocacy programs (mechanism 3) with local and regional governments and additional regional Indigenous Organizations, to scale effective adaptation packages (developed in Sub-activities 2.1.1.6 and 2.1.2.5).

2.2.2.5. Harvest and showcase lessons learned from Indigenous led adaptation efforts through all project activities.

B.4. Implementation arrangements (max. 1500 words, approximately 3 pages plus diagrams)

Accredited Entity

114. WWF US will serve as the Accredited Entity (AE), with the following Executing Entities (EEs): i) PROFONANPE for Component 1, and ii) WWF US, acting through its country office in Peru (hereinafter, "**WWF-Peru**") for Component 2. For avoidance of doubt, WWF-Peru is not an independent legal entity, but it is local country office of WWF US[58]. As the AE, WWF-US will assume the duties and responsibilities described in the Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA) between GCF and WWF US. The AE will be responsible for the overall oversight of this Project, including technical, financial, and administrative monitoring and supervision (through reporting, audits, and annual site visits) and review and approval of the EE's annual workplans and budgets. The AE will also be responsible for providing support, guidance and backstopping to the EEs, monitoring the achievement of Project results, reporting to the GCF, and for Project closure and evaluation. As the AE, WWF US will conduct these responsibilities, and disburse GCF funds to the EEs, in line with the AMA. WWF US key responsibilities are listed below.

(i) Implementation and startup:

a. Appraising and finalizing implementation arrangements.
b. Assisting and advising the EEs with the establishment of project management structure in Peru.
c. Assisting EEs to draft TORs and advising on the selection of experts for implementation. Provide non-objection to contracts and acquisitions as appropriate to the procedures established in the bilateral agreements.
d. Advising on and participating in the Project's inception workshop.

(ii) Technical supervision:

a. Conducting supervision missions, including briefing operational focal points on Project progress.
b. Providing technical guidance, as necessary, for Project implementation.
c. As necessary, contracting technical consultants during supervision missions to advise government officials on technical matters and provide technical assistance to the Project.
d. Overseeing procurement and financial management to ensure Project implementation is in line with AE's policies and timeline.
e. Overseeing the Independent Interim Evaluation for the Project, including providing recommended adaptive management measures, as necessary.

(iii) Administrative oversight:

a. Disbursing funds (GCF resources and Co-financing from other donors mobilized and managed by WWF) to the EEs and reviewing technical and financial reports.
b. Oversee the audit process throughout the Project period.
c. Review and quality assure the required reports for submission to the GCF Secretariat.
d. Monitoring and reviewing Project expenditure reports.
e. Preparing periodic revisions to reflect changes in annual expense category budgets.

[58] For purposes of this section, we will hereinafter refer to WWF-US acting in its role as the Executing Entity for Component 2 as "WWF-Peru" to distinguish between its AE role and EE role.

(iv) Project Completion and Evaluation:
a. Review of the Project Completion Report (technical-administrative).
b. Oversee the preparation of the Project Completion Report and Independent Final Evaluation, and their submission to the GCF Secretariat.

(v) Reporting, as required under AMA & FAA:
a. Mid-year and annual reporting requirements as agreed in the AMA and FAA.

(vi) Other tasks:
a. Ensuring understanding with GCF policies and procedures.
b. Ensuring compliance with and reporting on co-financing commitments to the GCF Secretariat and to other donors, as applicable
c. Supporting the capacity of a Direct Access Entity (PROFONANPE) with respect to implementation of a GCF-funded project
d. Communicate with the NDA (MEF) on the progress of the Project.

Implementation arrangements for Component 1

115. Executing Entity: PROFONANPE will be the Executing Entity (EE) for Component 1 and serve as the financial manager and administrator of GCF resources and of the Project's co-finance that is pooled in the Transition Fund[59]. WWF US will transfer additional co-finance (non-GCF) to the Transition Fund for Component 1. It will also transfer resources from the GCF (separately) to PROFONANPE for Component 1. PROFONANPE will procure goods and services for and in coordination with SERNANP.

116. For Component 1, WWF-US (AE) will enter into a Subsidiary Agreement with PROFONANPE after the signing of the Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) between the AE and the GCF. The Subsidiary Agreement (in the form of a grant agreement) between WWF US and PROFONANPE will cover, among other things, their technical, administrative and financial management of GCF resources for Component 1. The Subsidiary Agreement with PROFONANPE will include the terms and conditions of the AMA and FAA that are required to be flowed down thereunder (including policy requirements such as safeguards, gender, fiduciary, AML/CFT and prohibited practices).

117. Furthermore, PROFONANPE (as EE for Component 1) and SERNANP will enter into a Cooperative Agreement which will include their technical cooperation and the terms for the use of funding in accordance with the Project budget (Annex 4). For avoidance of doubt, PROFONANPE will not disburse any funds to SERNANP, but instead annual workplans and budgets covering the relevant activities of Component 1 will be developed and approved each year, pursuant to which Profonanpe will conduct the procurement of goods and/or services for the benefit of Sernanp and of the targeted NPAs under Component 1.

118. Given that Component 1 of the Project focuses on the effective management of Peru's Amazonian natural protected areas (NPAs) to advance climate change mitigation and adaptation, SERNANP, Peru's public agency responsible for the management of NPAs, will play an indispensable role for Component 1. As Peru's public agency responsible for the management of NPAs, they alone have the skills, experience, and remit to perform their respective roles within the Project. SERNANP will receive goods and/or services procured or provided directly by PROFONANPE to implement Component 1. Furthermore, SERNANP will provide the Government co-financing for Component 1's activities (see details in the Project budget).

119. Flow of funds for Component 1: Private and public co-finance to the Component 1 includes, but is not limited to, funding already committed through the PdP Initiative (to be provided by PROFONANPE as the financial manager of the Transition Fund), WWF-US, and the Government of Peru (through SERNANP, as described below). Co-

[59] The PdP Transition Fund was established in 2019 under the framework of a Memorandum of Understanding for the Peru's Natural Legacy Initiative for the 38 Natural Protected Areas of the Amazon Biome (hereinafter, the "**Peru PfP's Closing MOU**") between international donors, including WWF US, and the Government of Peru, by which Profonanpe was designated as the financial manager for the resources to be held in the Transition Fund, and to be used by Profonanpe in accordance with the PdP's Conservation Plan and Financial Model, under the guidance of the PdP Board. For avoidance of doubt, GCF Proceeds for Component 1 will not flow through the Transition Fund but will be provided separately by the AE to Profonanpe.

finance that is part of the Transition Fund (managed by PROFONANPE) will be disbursed and/or spent in Year 1 and 2 of the Project (in accordance with Annex 5: Implementation Plan, as well as annual workplans and budgets) for activities focused on effective NPA management.

120. The PdP Transition Fund is held within PROFONANPE, under the guidance of the PdP Board, which includes representatives of various donors, government and WWF. In keeping with the model's increasing replacement of donor funding over time by sustainable alternate sources of funding, the Government of Peru will also contribute co-finance to the Project directly via SERNANP, beyond and above the current baseline. SERNANP's co-financing contemplates different sources of financing that contribute to the conservation of the 25 Amazonian Natural Protected Areas that are within the Project's scope of intervention. In a conservative scenario, the following public sources of financing have been considered: (i) The Ordinary Resources assigned by the Ministry of Economy and Finance to SERNANP, which due to COVID-19 reduced the number of visitors to the ANP which reduced the collection of income and to date has not yet been able to recover the number of visits before the pandemic; (ii) The budgetary support corresponding to the "Financial Sustainability Project of the Protected Areas Phase II" which is being implemented with the financial contribution of KFW in ANP of the Amazon; (iii) The Landscape Legacy Fund (LLF) that contributes financially to the implementation of the "Manu-Purus Landscapes" program; (iv) The Debt Swap for Nature corresponding to the subscription of the "Agreement for the Conservation of Tropical Forests" between the Government of Peru and non-governmental organizations of the United States of America; (v) Likewise, resources received by SERNANP from the implementation of activities that contribute to the management of the Amazon NPAs that are carried out within the framework of the Administration Contracts; And (vi) Execution of public investments financed with public resources. SERNANP's co-financing programmed within the 25 NPAs of this Project will mainly contribute to infrastructure, personnel costs and operating expenses related to surveillance and control activities, monitoring, participation mechanisms and sustainable use of natural resources.

Table 11. Co-financing structure for Component 1.

Co-financier	Amount (USD)	Source of funds	Flow of co-finance for Component 1	Flow through Transition Fund?
SERNANP	$31.5M	Directly raised resources from the Peruvian Government's Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	SERNANP will execute their co-financing directly (see Annex 4: Detailed project budget).	No
WWF	$3.75M	WWF	WWF will transfer this co-financing to the Transition Fund managed by Profonanpe.	Yes
Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (Profonanpe)	$1.7M	Philanthropic donors (Moore, GEF, and Andes Amazon Fund) WWF co-financing	Profonanpe will manage the Transition Fund which will be capitalized by the WWF co-financing.	Yes

Implementation arrangements for Component 2

121. Executing Entity: WWF-Peru will be the Executing Entity (EE) for Component 2. WWF-US (AE) and WWF Peru (country office) will formalize an Internal Project Arrangement which will cover, among others, WWF-Peru's technical role for Component 2, WWF Peru's financial management of GCF resources under Component 2, and serve to guide the local staff of their main duties, requirements and responsibilities in assisting WWF-US to fulfill the roles as AE and the EE for Component 2 and those related to Project implementation and monitoring.

122. For the implementation of Component 2 activities WWF-Peru will enter into Subgrant Agreements with two national-level Indigenous Organizations (AIDESEP and CONAP), under which these partner entities will, among others, (i) implement, with the participation of the regional Indigenous Organizations and beneficiary communities, the relevant climate-resilient productive practices and/or EbA interventions as approved by WWF-Peru, and (ii) procure goods and/services for the technical assistance needed to strengthen their own capacities, as well as those

from the regional Indigenous Organizations, pursuant to the annual workplans and budgets approved by WWF-Peru for Component 2's activities.

123. Procured Parties: AIDESEP and CONAP will be the Procured Parties for Component 2. Single source selection has been used to engage these parties because they alone have the skills, experience, and remit to perform their respective roles within the Project. The AE's procurement policy and grant issuance policies and procedures allow for sole source selection if a written justification for the use of a non-competitive process in the selection of the third party has received prior approval from the SVP for Program Operations, and this process for sole sourcing has been applied to all entities. As detailed in Table 13 these Procured Parties will receive funding and/or goods and services from WWF-Peru (pursuant to relevant subgrant agreements to be concluded) and will use those resources to support the implementation of Component 2's activities, in accordance with annual workplans and budgets to be jointly developed with WWF-Peru, and subject to its respective approval.

124. Flow of funds: WWF US will provide a portion of GCF resources to WWF Peru for Component 2. WWF Peru (EE) will then provide sub-grants to two national IOs (Procured Parties for Component 2), which will then sub-grant to six regional IOs. RIOs receipt of funds is contingent on due diligence (carried out by NIOs and WWF to evaluate administrative, financial and operational capacity according to APCI and SBS guidelines), management plans, etc.

125. These sub-grants will be provided from WWF Peru to AIDESEP and CONAP, and onward to RIOs: i) in the form of cash funding for all project activities that involve the development of activities on-site in native communities´ territories, respecting the governance autonomy of Indigenous Organizations; and ii) in the form of goods and services for activities related to institutional strengthening, technical assistance, and contracting the project´s specialized implementation team.

126. RIOs receipt of funds is contingent on due diligence, management plans, etc. and in the event that due diligence finds their capacity is not sufficient even with a management plan, then the relevant NIO or WWF Peru will execute funds on their behalf. The budget also includes $1.2M in Component 2 for administrative and financial support dedicated to the RIOs having proper staff/training in place for proper fund oversight. The NIOs (and SC) will do an initial screening and selection and recommend RIOs to receive subgrants (or support from NIOs) to WWF Peru, who will confirm they meet all the requirements and approve the final selection. Funding will be held in separate bank accounts at the NIO and RIO level (total of 8 new bank accounts).

127. Funding will be used by IOs to procure goods and/or services required for Project activities, including equipment, construction materials, personal protective equipment, and local advocacy meetings. WWF-Peru will procure all other goods and services for Project activities under Component 2 that are not covered by subgrants to Indigenous Organizations. This arrangement enables WWF-Peru to provide support and capacity building in financial administration to the participating Indigenous Organizations. All Project activities under Component 2 will be executed in accordance with Annex 5 (Implementation Plan), as well as Annual workplans and budgets, and procurement plans to be approved by WWF Peru. WWF Peru will maintain responsibility as the EE for ensuring these funds are used in accordance with the eligibility criteria described below.

128. Selection Criteria for Component 2: The table below illustrates the eligibility criteria that will be applied by Component 2´s Directive Committee (composed of WWF-Peru, AIDESEP and CONAP) for the selection of interventions to be financed under Component 2 as described in Section B.3. Regional Indigenous Organizations will be able to access funding on behalf of the 30 native communities, for Activity 2.1.1 (Sub-activities 2.1.1.3-2.1.1.5), Activity 2.1.2 (Sub-activities 2.1.2.3 and 2.1.2.4) and Activity 2.2.2 (Sub-activity 2.2.2.2) in accordance with specific requirements (Eligible Purposes and preliminary eligibility criteria as detailed in Table 12) and inclusion-oriented principles. "Eligible Purposes" shall mean eligible climate-resilient productive practices and/or EbA interventions (as described in Table 12 and in Annex 24) that will be proposed by Indigenous communities after concluding their adaptation planning process. The final eligibility criteria will be approved by WWF-Peru following further consultation and participation of the national and regional indigenous communities, during the first Year of Project implementation. "Inclusion-oriented principles" refer to gender and intersectionality considerations integrated into the selection and implementation of adaptation measures with beneficiary communities (see details in the Gender Action Plan), which will support meaningful, culturally appropriate and equitable participation and leadership of Indigenous women.

Table 12. Preliminary Eligibility Criteria for funding allocation to beneficiary communities.

Type	Criteria	When applied	Relevant activities
Preliminary criteria for funding allocation to climate-resilient productive practices and EbA	Budget allocation for each beneficiary community will be based on the following initial criteria[60]: ● Impact: number of people living in the community (total beneficiary population) ● Impact: potential for scalability ● Value: alignment with the community's adaptation planning priorities ● Value: cost-benefit of proposed adaptation measure (s) Selection of climate-resilient productive practices (led by the community and women) will be based on the following general criteria: ● Impact: estimated number of community members expected to benefit from these practices (e.g., climate-resilient livelihoods) ● Impact: potential for scalability ● Value: alignment with the community's adaptation planning priorities (related to resilient livelihoods) ● Value: cost-benefit of proposed climate-resilient productive practices ● Value: integration of local/traditional knowledge Selection of EbA interventions will be based on the following general criteria: ● Impact: estimated number of community members expected to benefit from the EbA interventions ● Impact: potential for scalability ● Value: alignment with the community's adaptation planning priorities (related to adaptation/climate risk management) ● Value: cost-benefit ratio of the proposed EbA interventions ● Value: integration of local/traditional knowledge ● Value: potential for biodiversity co-benefits	Criteria to be applied during project execution for the selection of eligible beneficiary communities and the inclusion of the Eligible Interventions in the protected areas management plans to be approved by WWF Peru.	2.1.1.1-2.1.1.6 and 2.1.2.1-2.1.2.5

Table 13. Partner entity details.

Executing Entity	Partner Entity/ies	Role of the Partner Entity on the Project	If grant award and/or funding allocation, which activities	Form of Agreement between the Partner Entity and the EE	Entity pre-selected or will criteria be applied during execution	Will that entity sub-grant? i.e., will it be an intermediary for cash grants?
PROFONANPE (Component 1)	SERNANP	Procured Party / Co-financier (government funding)	Activities 1.1.1–1.3.5.	Cooperative Agreement	Pre-selected	No
WWF Peru (Component 2)	National Indigenous Organizations:	Procured Party / Grantees	Activities 2.1.1. 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2.	Grant agreement(s)	Pre-selected	Yes

[60] Note that initial criteria have been defined for the distribution of funds among the 30 native communities. During Y1, these criteria will be further developed, consulted and socialized by/with NIOs and RIOs.

	AIDESEP and CONAP					

PMU and Governance Bodies

129. The Project Management Unit (PMU) for the entire Project will be managed by PROFONANPE (as the EE of Component 1). The PMU will comprise a: (i) Project Manager; (ii) Project Manager Assistant; (iii) ESS Lead; (iv) Gender Lead; (v) M&E Lead; and (vi) Indigenous People/Stakeholder Engagement Lead. PROFONANPE will also have an Operations Specialist, Procurement Specialist, and Accounting Specialist staffed under the project to oversee financial management. Additionally, PROFONANPE will coordinate with the UC- PdP who guides the implementation of the broader PdP Initiative Implementation Strategy (Conservation Plan) and reports to the Head of SERNANP. The UC-PdP coordinates closely with SERNANP line directorates and offices, ANP Chiefs, Profonanpe line directorates and relevant project management units (when established), as well as with the PdP Initiative Allies so that all contribute to the fulfillment of the objectives and goals of the PdP Initiative Implementation Strategy.

130. The PMU will be responsible for:

- Preparing annual work plans and budgets in collaboration with the technical teams from Profonanpe, WWF Peru, and SERNANP.
- Leading the execution of Project activities to achieve the stated Project outcomes, and ensuring effective use of resources
- Tracking and monitoring projects costs, deliverables, and indicators for the completion of progress reports
- Providing guidance and ensuring compliance with environmental and social safeguards (ESS lead).
- Providing guidance on the implementation and reporting of the Gender Action Plan (gender lead).
- Submitting consolidated Project technical reports to WWF-US (AE).
- Submitting quarterly financial reports for Component 1, and costs related to overall Project M&E and PMC where Profonanpe is the lead EE.
- Submitting disbursement requests for GCF funds to the AE.
- Submitting reports to the PdP Board to share information on the Project's status and alignment with the PdP initiative.
- Coordinating Project implementation with the larger UC-PdP to ensure co-finance is achieved.
- Coordinating with PROFONANPE directorates, SERNANP directorates and offices, and NPA leadership for Component 1, as needed.

131. PROFONANPE and WWF-Peru will submit quarterly financial reports and complimentary requests for disbursements to the AE for Component 1 and Component 2, respectively, and include financial information for costs related to M&E and PMC in their reporting where relevant. The AE will then submit Annual Performance Reports (APRs) and financial reports to the GCF as set out in the AMA and FAA.

132. For Component 2, cooperation between WWF-Peru and the national Indigenous Organizations (AIDESEP and CONAP) will be detailed in the relevant Subgrant Agreements to be entered by the EE with each of them after they have passed the relevant due diligence (according to the requirements of WWF and the GCF) to carry out technical coordination and financial management. To guide the implementation of Component 2, a Directive Committee will be formed and include: (i) 1 representative of WWF Peru (who will chair this board and, as the EE, will have veto power over any decisions regarding the implementation of Component 2); and (ii) 2 representatives (with gender parity) from each of AIDESEP and CONAP (accordingly, there will be 5 Directive Committee members total). The technical team for Component 2 will be housed both within WWF Peru and each national Indigenous Organization. For WWF-Peru, this team will include a Project Coordinator, Administrative and Communications Assistants, SSE and Gender Coordinator and an M&E Coordinator. For the national Indigenous Organizations, this team will include technical and community development specialist, which will be subject to the supervision of WWF-Peru.

133. As Component 1 of this Project contributes to the broader PdP Initiative (see Sections A2.1 and B.1), WWF-US and Profonanpe will coordinate their activities with the UC-PdP. During the initial years of the Project, Profonanpe, as the manager of the Transition Fund (created for the Peru PfP to pool together and channel the

resources from private international donors, and which is governed by the PdP Board) will contribute co-financing to the Project; however, those resources are envisaged to be fully used by the first two years of the Project (see Annex 4: Budget).

134. Governance and management arrangements for the Project are presented in Figure 8, the flow of funds in Figure 9, and Table 14 summarizes the key roles of the AE and EEs, as well as other engaged main partners (SERNANP as Procured Party for Component 1, and Indigenous Organizations as Procured Parties for Component 2).

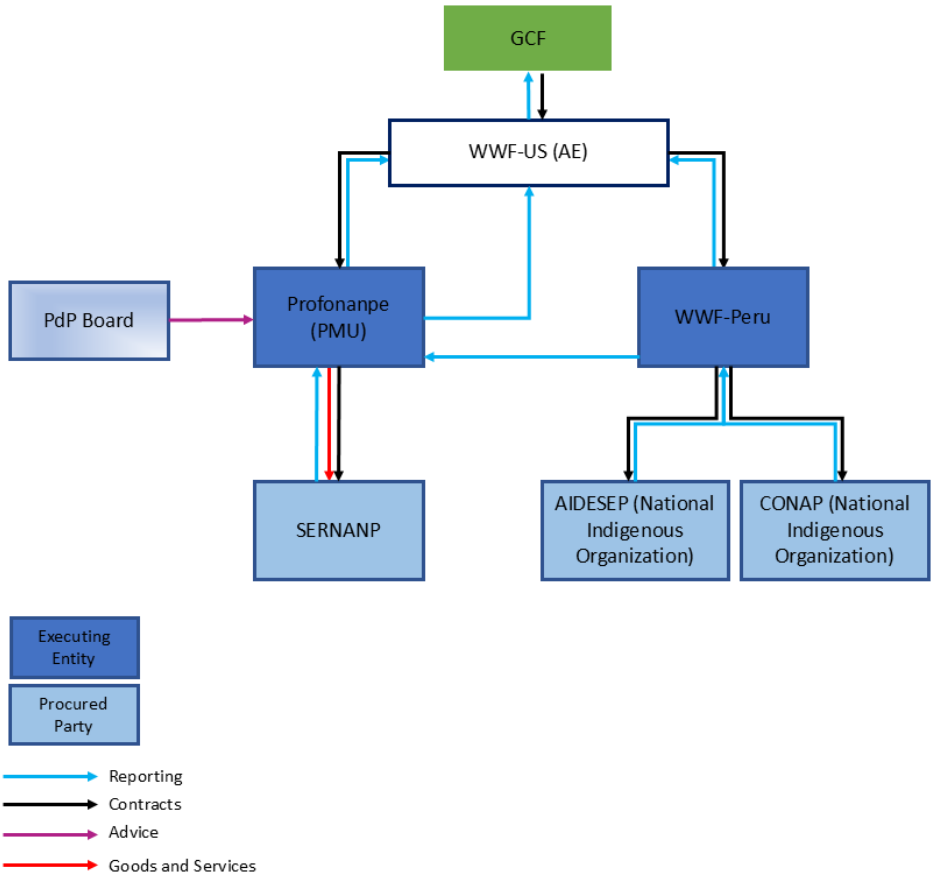


Figure 8. Project governance and management arrangements.

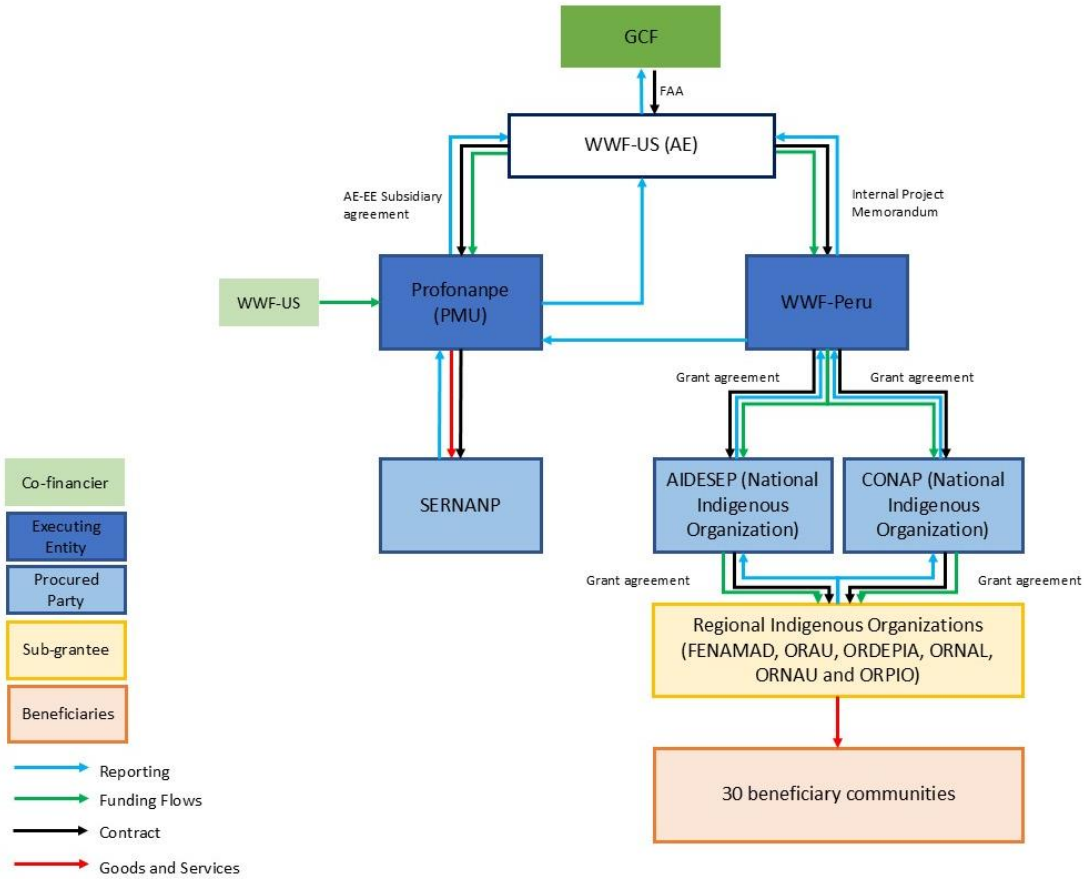


Figure 9. Flow of funds.

Table 14. Key Roles and Responsibilities for Project implementation.

WWF US (AE)	PROFONANPE (EE, Component 1)	WWF Peru (EE, Component 2)	SERNANP
• Develops and designs the project proposal with the NDA and the GCF • Signs the FAA with the GCF detailing all the responsibilities of the AE for the proper execution of the Project • Signs a Subsidiary Agreement (in the form of a grant agreement) with PROFONANPE that rules over the annual transfer of funds and the operation, monitoring and evaluation of the Project, in accordance with the FAA • Finalizes an Internal Project Memorandum with WWF Peru (local branch office) to establish the duties, responsibilities and requirements for Component 2, in accordance with the FAA	• Act as the overall Project manager, assembling and hosting the PMU for the overall Project. • Act as the EE for Component 1, including technical, financial management, coordination and monitoring. • Submit financial reports to WWF-US (AE). • Will receive the annual disbursements of the GCF and Co-financing resources provided by WWF-US. • Will procure all goods and services funded by GCF proceeds and/or	• Submit financial reports to WWF-US (AE). • Submit technical Project reports to the PMU. • The technical team will be under the supervision of the Project's PMU to ensure that the Project's goals under Component 2 are met. • Execution of Component 2, overseeing Indigenous Organizations and communities. • Preparation of work plans and annual budgets for Component 2.	• Responsible (within the bounds of its role as Procured Party) for achieving the results of Component 1 of the Project. • Support preparation of annual work plans and budgets for Component 1 with PROFONANPE • Maintains records, reviews and endorses the technical and financial reports prepared by the PMU. • Tracks and monitors Component 1's results to costs, deliverables and indicators, aligned to PdP Initiative. • Ensures compliance of environmental and social

• Receives and reviews the Project financial and technical information and disburses GCF Proceeds • Reports to the GCF on the project technical and financial progress, and requests disbursement of grant funding • Monitors the performance of the EEs and supports their capacity building • Communicate with the country NDA to facilitate the successful implementation of the Project	relevant Co-financing resources under Component 1, in accordance with the policies of PROFONANPE, that were assessed to meet WWF AE's minimum fiduciary standards, for the Project (including contracting staff) • Will sign the Subsidiary Agreement with WWF US AE • Will hire the PMU • Will submit requests for disbursement to WWF US AE for GCF-funding for Component 1 and the PMU in accordance with the timing and conditions of the Subsidiary Agreement • Will prepare annual work plans and budgets for the Project, in coordination with the technical teams of WWF Peru, Profonanpe and SERNANP • Will compile and prepare technical and reports, in coordination with WWF Peru and SERNANP, for submission to WWF-US (AE). • Prepare the financial report for Component 1 • Will sign a Cooperative Agreement with SERNANP in relation to Component 1's activities, including the provision of Co-financing by SERNANP for such component.	• Keeping track of Component 2's activities, preparation of progress reports and financial management reports for Component 2. • Follow-up and monitoring of costs, deliverables and indicators of Component 2. • Provide guidance and ensure compliance with Component 2 environmental, social and gender safeguards • Submission of financial reports and disbursement requests to the AE. • The PMU (Profonanpe) will present the consolidated technical report to the AE. • Submit technical reports to the PMU on Component 2's progress • Coordination with the PMU and the directorates, offices and Headquarters of SERNANP. • Enter into an Internal Project Arrangement with WWF-US outlining its duties and responsibilities in relation to the Project.	safeguards under Component 1 • Provides guidance on the implementation and reporting of the Gender Action Plan under Component 1 • Will sign a cooperative agreement with PROFONANPE in relation to the Project activities (Component 1). • Secure the co-financing committed by the Transition Fund.

Capacity of the EEs to execute

PROFONANPE

135. WWF-US (AE) completed a due diligence assessment on PROFONANPE's legal status, financial systems, controls, management framework, policies, and procedures (see Annex 9). Through this assessment it was determined that PROFONANPE meets WWF's minimum fiduciary standards. In addition, WWF has evaluated compliance risks and has worked with PROFONANPE to identify and implement remedial measures, where necessary. These risks and remedial measures are included within Sections F.1 and G.3.

136. PROFONANPE's track record relevant to executing the Project includes:

- PROFONANPE has the authority, granted by Peruvian law, to receive and manage contributions of international technical cooperation and of funding from public and private sources for multiple conservation purposes (e.g., earmarked funds, debt for nature swaps, technical cooperation funds).

- PROFONANPE is Peru's first national Direct Access Entity (DAE).
- PROFONANPE has managed i) the first GCF approved project FP001 *"Building the Resilience of Wetlands in the Province of Datem del Marañon"* with the objective to improve the processing and commercialization of indigenous communities' rural products, caring for the sustainable biodiversity management of their environments and strengthen the indigenous control over their ancestral territories; ii) approved FP193 *"Peruvian Amazon Eco Bio Business Facility (EBBF)"* which aims to provide technical assistance and partly reimbursable grant financing for small, community-based eco-bio-businesses (EBBs); and iii) 4 GCF readiness and preparatory support, to improve institutional capacities for climate finance.

137. Lastly, the partnership of PROFONANPE, a DAE serving as an EE, and WWF US, an international AE, fulfils a request from the GCF for increasing collaboration between international and national AEs. By participating as an EE in this Project, PROFONANPE will be able to strengthen its capacities as a DAE through the management of funding for a medium-sized project and participation in implementing environmental and social safeguards and gender mainstreaming.

WWF Peru

138. In 1998, WWF-Peru was established as part of the WWF US' Country Office Unit, and it is registered as a local office of WWF-US in Peru. WWF-Peru has staff in-office trained and skilled in financial management, outgoing agreement processing, accounting, and project management. These staff report to the WWF-Perú Country Office Operations Director, who reports into the WWF US-based Senior Vice President, Country Office Unit. WWF-US has reviewed these policies and found that they meet the AE's minimum fiduciary standards. Of particular relevance to the design and execution of this Project are WWF-Peru's more than 20 years of experience in the Peruvian Amazon working with indigenous communities , farmers, ranchers, forest engineers, local governments and conservation authorities on a variety of conservation and sustainable production projects to, among other things, increasing the obtaining of land titles for the lands of indigenous communities, strengthening community forest management, communal management of their resources and their ancestral knowledge and practices, as well as expanding the benefits for climate and biodiversity, promoting the certification of forest products, promoting ecological reforestation and more. In recent years, WWF-Peru has prioritized productive activities such as agroforestry, handicrafts, fish farming, tourism, and small-scale timber harvesting; managing to support 51 enterprises that benefit more than 120 indigenous communities in the Peruvian Amazon.

B.5. Justification for GCF funding request (max. 1000 words, approximately 2 pages)

139. Since the 2000's, and particularly the creation of the National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP) in 2008, Peru has made great efforts to expand the number and size of national protected areas (NPAs) and improve their management. Over a 30-year period from the late 1990s to 2024, the area of Peru's NPAs more than tripled from 7 million hectares to 22.9 million hectares. Public budget appropriations for SERNANP increased even faster, from US$ 2.2 million in 2009 to US$ 24 million in 2023. Even so, with many high priority social and economic development needs, like health, education and infrastructure vying for limited public resources, funding for the conservation of nature fell far short of what was needed for the effective management of the enlarged system of NPAs. This was further exacerbated by the 2018-2019 economic slowdown driven by Covid-19, with an increase in unemployment and a 12% decline in GDP in 2020. The negative trend was not reversed in 2023, which saw a further 0.55% decline due to the avian flu outbreak, social manifestations and climatic anomalies that directly impacted agricultural production and hydrobiological resources. (see recent Peru's economic statistics here).

140. If ever there was a time for Peru to request grant support from the GCF, it is now. Post-pandemic needs, combined with what — by all scientific accounts — is a limited window of opportunity to conserve the Amazon rainforest make this a priority, as the Amazon is the world's largest nature-based solution to climate change and provides many other ecosystem services of local, regional and global significance. Financing nature-based solutions for climate change is a severely underfunded market compared to the potential adaptation and mitigation impacts it could deliver. As highlighted in the breakthrough journal article "Natural Climate Solutions," 20 conservation, restoration and land management actions could deliver as much as 37% of the mitigation impacts required to keep warming below 2°C.[134] Avoided deforestation was one of two[135] natural pathways credited with the most mitigation potential. Despite the significant potential of nature-based solutions, land-based sequestration efforts receive only about 2.5% of climate mitigation dollars,[136] demonstrating that available financing for this market has not come close to matching its potential. There is therefore an opportunity for GCF support to validate nature-based solutions for

the climate market and signal to public and private donors that viable investment options exist, generating both adaptation and mitigation benefits.

141. With Peru's Natural Legacy program (PdP) the country is doubling down on its commitment to improve the effective management of its NPAs and ensure their long-term ecological and financial sustainability. However, the challenge of financing the initiation of this work remains, particularly following the impacts of COVID-19 on the national and global economy and given that no country in the world has ever been able to manage its protected areas system as a commercial endeavor with loan repayment capacity[137]. The proposed project will directly address this challenge through implementing and adopting a "Project Finance for Permanence (PFP)" approach. (The PFP approach is explained in further detail in Section B.6 below.)

142. The PFP approach, which borrows from traditional infrastructure project financing methodologies, seeks to address many historic barriers to financing nature-based solutions for climate benefits in Protected Areas. PdP A&C will use WWF's proven model for securing long-term financing for the effective management of Peru's NPAs for climate benefits by mobilizing public and private philanthropic investments to reduce deforestation, improve ecosystem management and ensure essential ecosystem services are maintained under conditions of climate change. The GCF's participation is central to the model's success, as it:

- Consolidates government's financial commitments behind its ambitious NDCs;
- Validates that nature-based solutions to climate challenges are technically, socially and politically viable through rigorous feasibility and economic analyses; and
- Completes the donor funding for the PdP A&C, thus consolidating the success of the PFP model in Peru and increasing the likelihood of donors and government to pursue a potential replication of the model in other key landscapes.

143. Through the PFP approach, a pool of national and international donors makes a one-time large grant contribution to improve the management of a system of protected areas, matched by a longer-term commitment from the government to provide permanent funding via sustainable financing mechanisms and/or funds from treasury to support the increased long-term recurring costs of the protected areas. The completion of the funding package for the PFP via this Project promotes other investments by government and donors. The government of Peru has long wanted to expand the PFP model beyond the 38 NPAs in the Amazon, but to explore the possibility of replicating this model, it is essential that the first phase of the PFP achieve all its funding and is therefore more clearly able to reach its desired outcomes. The government commitment to the Project would not be possible if all or part of the international funding was provided in the form of loans, as repaying the loans would be an additional burden on Peru's public budget, which would discourage the Government of Peru from undertaking the ambitious PdP program. With all donors deploying the same financing instrument (grants), concessionality is equivalent among all co-financiers. Protected areas are public goods that contribute to the global commons, providing ecosystem services and climate benefits to local, national and global communities. While PdP A&C will deliver benefits to all these levels, Peru's poorest and most vulnerable populations to climate change (including indigenous communities) — those most directly reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods — are the principal beneficiaries of the level of concessionality that grants provide.

144. This is a mutually beneficial strategy because Peru will receive significant non-reimbursable support that allows the country to strengthen the management of approximately 17 million hectares of protected areas and buffer zones that deliver climate and environmental benefits of local, national, and global value. And, with a one-time grant contribution, the international community ensures the country's commitment to long-term care of Peru's Amazon protected forest, delivering globally significant climate and environmental benefits.

145. Although entrance and other user fees are collected in many national parks, particularly in those that have high tourism potential, no country in the world has been able to manage its protected areas as a financially self-sufficient business. In all cases, protected area systems depend on public budgets and grant financing for a significant proportion of their expenses. This is also the case in Peru, especially as the country reorients major aspects of its protected areas' system towards management that produces climate adaptation and mitigation benefits.

146. The grant financing structure of this Project is required and appropriate for a nascent market such as nature-based solutions for climate, which is still not a fully mature 'bankable' asset class. A mature climate finance market

such as renewable energy has the advantage of scale from the market's size, a longer implementation history that reduces risks for private investors and an array of financial instruments that generate financial returns for these investors. The market for nature-based solutions, by contrast, is likely 1% of the annual investment in renewables. Yet even in a more mature market like renewables where public sector investment comprises only 14% of the total annual investment of US$ 322 billion, IRENA confirms that public finance plays an important role in directing investment into sectors and regions that are relatively not mature or hard to invest in. It is this key role that this project has described for the GCF to generate the impact potential from PdP A&C.

147. Evidence that the GCF investment in PdP A&C will accelerate the development of a nature-based solutions market and draw in public and private investment is catalogued in Section C. WWF has secured private philanthropic investment of US$ 3.75 million towards the Project that is anchored by the GCF, with GCF proceeds prioritized towards interventions with the most direct link to adaptation and mitigation impacts. As part of structuring this Project, the Peruvian government has agreed to incorporate its public funding commitments to the adaptation and mitigation activities described in detail in Annex 4. Together with the country's commitment from the Government of Peru to be channeled through SERNANP (42% of project costs), Peru's Natural Legacy partners have obtained commitments from other international sources: i) PROFONANPE (as financial manager of the Transition Fund) 2% of project costs; and ii) WWF — 5% of project costs. Hence, each US dollar of GCF grant financing will be matched by 0.9 US dollars from the Peru government and other donors (see the financing tables in Section C). Without GCF funding, these public investments would have produced valuable outcomes for a range of SDGs but would not have produced the explicit climate impacts that they now will under the proposed project, anchored by GCF financing.

148. Because the Project will mobilize public and private investments to increase the adaptation and mitigation benefits generated through improving ecosystems' integrity and functionality, the GCF investment will be fundamental to scaling up climate benefits from improved and effective management of the country's protected areas network and mobilizing and anchoring other international donor contributions by de-risking their investment in Peru's sustainably managed NPAs. The GCF's commitment to the Project will provide an additional level of accountability, setting clear benchmarks for success and bringing to national actions a high standard for delivery on social and environmental safeguards as well as gender mainstreaming.

B.6. Exit strategy (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

149. The Project has been designed in close consultation with and involvement of relevant government agencies at the national, regional and local levels, as well as with community-based organizations in the priority areas. These consultations and discussions (detailed in Annex 7) as well as climate-informed analysis and recommendations (detailed in Annex 2) support a sound approach and suite of interventions that generate adaptation and mitigation benefits at a landscape level with strong community participation and engagement of public authorities. Building on this foundation, the Project ensures that the investments as well as the results of the interventions are sustained beyond the Project period, assuring sustainability, scalability, replication of models and sustained long-term financing of the GCF investments.

150. The design of the Project (as well as the design of the broader PdP initiative) includes strong commitments to enhance the long-term financial sustainability of Peru's protected area system. As a result, a central goal of the Project is to ensure long-term financial sustainability of the Project outcomes. To this end, the Project includes in its design and work plan a Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) approach, like the one applied in Bhutan for Life (GCF FP050) and Heritage Colombia (GCF FP203). This Project is applying the innovative PFP approach to durably secure financing for PA systems and adjacent conservation areas within landscapes. PFPs are designed to leverage funding from donors and increase the level of funding commitments from the government of the country towards shared goals and outcomes during implementation and build a portfolio of long-term sustainable financing mechanisms that channel financial resources from a diverse set of public and private sources to maintain the mitigation and adaptation results achieved during project implementation and ensure the sustainability of project outcomes after the project is complete.

Financial sustainability

151. In the case of this Project, the annual long-term financial gap to maintain impacts achieved over time is projected at nominal US$ 5.3 million per year (see Annex 3). The drop in investment is mainly related to the completion of one-time investments such as activity-specific design and construction work by the end of the Project. The long-term gap includes maintenance of equipment and infrastructure acquired during implementation, replacement of

equipment, maintenance and continued monitoring of carbon plots, travel and operating budgets to continue monitoring and control and vigilance, costs related to keeping master plans updated, some capacity-building to maintain capacities in place, and expenses related to sustaining meetings with stakeholders, including steering committee meetings.

152. SERNANP's strong interest in growing and diversifying its sources of revenue: SERNANP has undertaken a sustained effort to consolidate financing needed for effective management. In 2016, it established a 10-year plan setting out a roadmap for financial sustainability for the SINANPE, which included a goal to 2025 to have sufficient funding for all NPAs to reach basic management and 30% to reach structural management.[61] In 2019, SERNANP estimated that it would need to almost double its budget at the time (US$ 22 million) to ensure structural management in all its NPAs. That same year, it established a commitment to provide US$70 million over 11 years to effective management of NPAs in the Amazon as part of the PFP model, as the counterpart to US$70 million in donations. Although allocations from the national public budget have grown substantially in the last two decades, there is still a need to consolidate diversified, resilient revenue streams to reduce dependency on political will for conservation funding. SERNANP is therefore undertaking several initiatives to explore, design and implement improved or new economic mechanisms.

153. Ongoing projects focused on developing new sources of revenue: The GEF 6 Project: "Securing the Future of Peru's Natural Protected Areas Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program" (2018 – 2023) included among its activities helping SERNANP assess the potential of several new financial mechanisms including: (a) environmental offsets that are currently required in Peru to compensate for negative environmental impacts arising from mining, infrastructure, or oil and gas investments located in buffer zones of NPAs; (b) improved tourism facilities in 2 NPAs; (c) user rights; (d) environmental fines; and (e) opportunities to engage the private sector. With a more short-term focus and to help recover from the decrease in tourism revenues during the Coronavirus pandemic, the Moore Foundation-funded "Innova ANP" project was put in place to help SERNANP set up online platforms to reach national and international individuals and businesses to promote the importance of NPAs and opportunities to engage and support funding of the NPA system.

154. Finance for sustainability approach: These efforts to diversify and enlarge the pool of sustainable funding options for conservation underline PdP A&C adoption of a Project Finance for Permanence approach, similar to Bhutan for Life (GCF FP050), Heritage Colombia (GCF FP203) and Brazil's ARPA, that seeks to achieve conservation goals at national scale with a one-time support from private philanthropic and public donors, giving time and incentives to the national authorities to increase revenue devoted to the conservation goals from national budget and put in place improved or new income-generating mechanisms either at the NPA level (e.g., entrance fees and payments for ecosystem services) or at the regional or country level. To facilitate Peru's financial commitments, the Project includes a workstream in Component 1 to improve existing sources of SERNANP income. This will include (a) tourism entrance fees; (b) Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) for water provisioning (MERESE schemes); and (c) environmental compensation payments.

155. Figure 10 summarizes the past and projected future revenues from the three financial mechanisms in the 25 NPAs to be supported through Component 1 of the Project. Details behind the projections can be found in Annex 3. These projections take account of ongoing activities, as well as the new activities that will be promoted by the Project. The activities are expected to have co-benefits for the NPAs that are beyond the focus of the Project. Although most investments are site-specific (e.g., new tourism infrastructure), others will benefit the whole system of NPAs (e.g., piloting PES with hydrology energy providers in the target NPAs will establish capacity and lessons learned for SERNANP to replicate this type of PES in other NPAs). SERNANP co-financing for the duration of the Project is based on secured resources from existing sources and commitments (e.g., environmental compensation obligations, PES schemes, and scheduled public investment projects).

156. Resources to be generated from strengthened financial mechanisms that will be supported through Component 1 and existing SERNANP efforts (e.g. optimized entrance fees) would in turn fund the long-term annual cost (US$ 5.3 million) to maintain the results achieved by the Project after its completion (see Figure 11 below for a schematic presentation of the PFP approach and see Annex 3 for more detailed information on projections of mechanisms to

[61] See SERNANP's Plan Financiero del SINANPE (2016): https://www.gob.pe/institucion/sernanp/informes-publicaciones/2511939-plan-financiero-del-sinanpe-2016-2025

be supported by PdP A&C). PdP A&C will also contribute to financial sustainability through enhanced institutional and technical capacities and by communication strategies aimed at raising awareness of the values and benefits provided by protected areas, helping increase stakeholders' support for the adoption of new income-generating mechanisms.

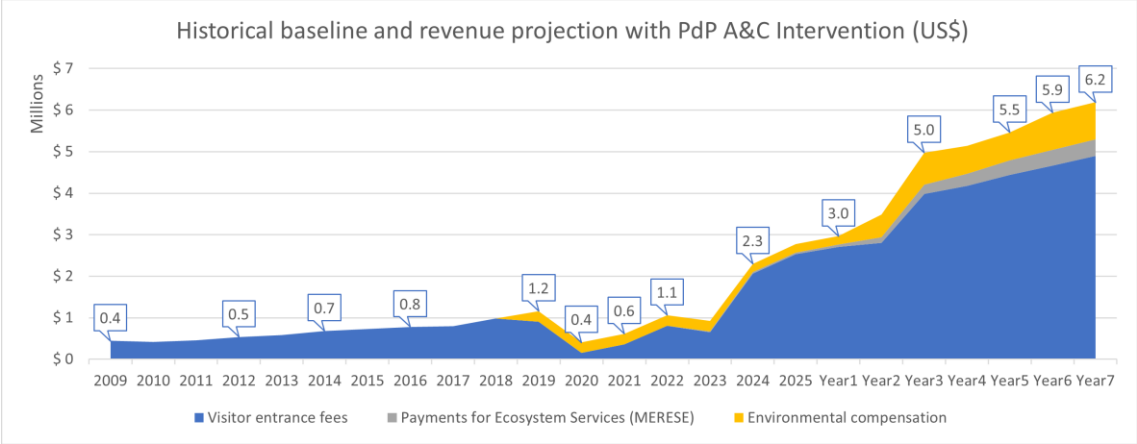


Figure 10. Historical baseline (2009–2020) and revenue projection with PdP A&C intervention (Year 1 onward).

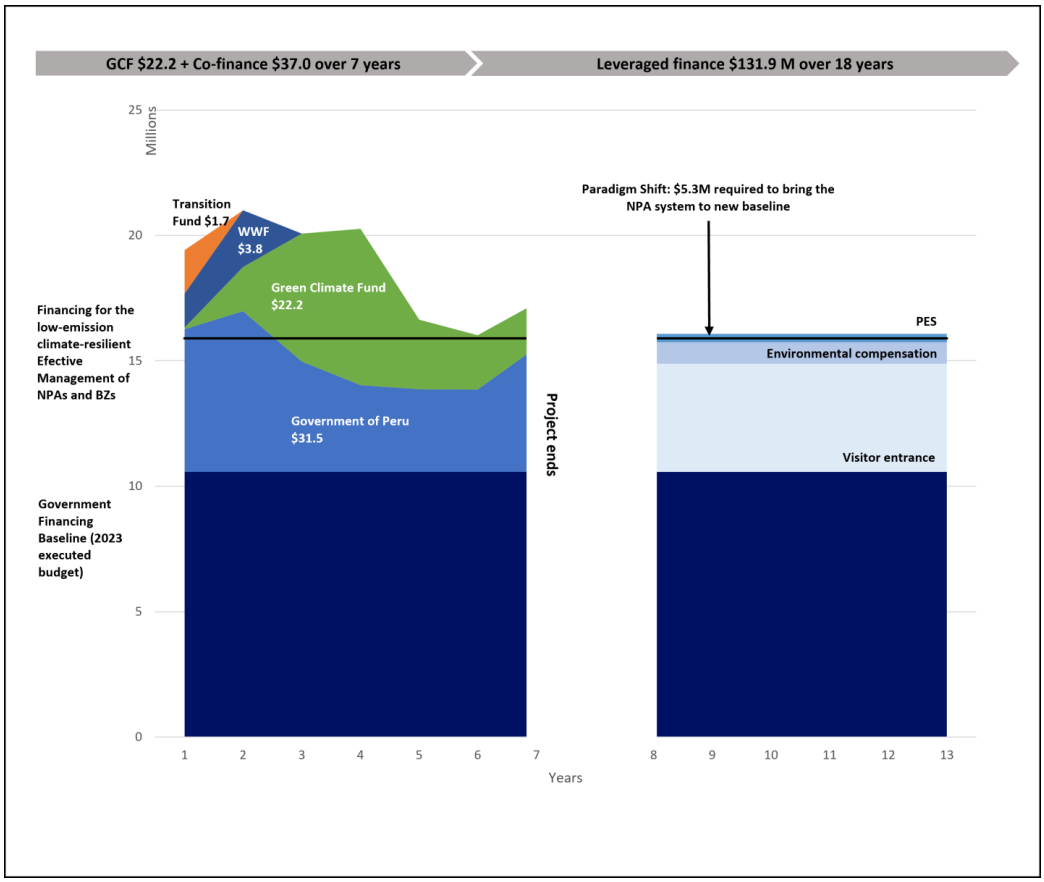


Figure 11. Schematic of the exit and sustainable financing strategy, showing leveraged finance per financial mechanism post project (years 8 to 25).

157. Local population benefiting from improved and new sources of conservation finance: In all its efforts to develop new financial mechanisms or expand and enhance existing ones, SERNANP is actively and continuously working to involve and provide co-benefits to local stakeholders. The generation of tangible benefits for local communities

and partners that live and operate within or close to NPAs is one criterion for the mechanisms selected for enhancement and implementation. These benefits can include contributions to food security, poverty reduction, and job creation. Efforts to share benefits and support local communities in turn generate support for SERNANP's stewardship of the NPAs and reduce unregulated or illegal uses of the NPAs' resources. For example, in promoting water PES schemes under this Project, SERNANP will consider motivating a landscape approach by encouraging parallel MERESE schemes with indigenous communities and local organizations where these groups also provide ecosystem services as part of the landscape around the NPA.

158. In this way, SERNANP and this Project will continue to address each source of income on the one hand as providing much-needed revenue to SERNANP and NPA management, and on the other, as a resource to local economies that can result in more resilient communities.

Social sustainability

159. Social sustainability will be ensured through active participation of different stakeholder groups in planning, implementation, management and monitoring of the Project activities. The Project seeks continuous dialogue in formal and informal consultations and exchanges and will apply differential communication strategies that consider the context of each stakeholder group and their specific needs to address vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. All engagement processes will be inclusive of women, men, and members of different ethnic groups who may have diverse needs, perspectives, and capacities to participate in decision-making processes. The Project aims to bolster participatory governance structures (in particular, NPA management committees) and to equip local and regional stakeholders with enhanced capacity in effective decision-making processes, which will allow the continuity of activities and participation at the community level after Project implementation.

160. Beyond its financial and social sustainability, the sustainability of the Project's institutional, gender equality and environmental goals will also be achieved by embedding PdP A&C outcomes into the regular operation of SERNANP. Also, the sustainability of Project outcomes and benefits beyond the SERNANP remit is ensured by Peru's Natural Legacy alignment with national priorities, policies and plans including the country's NDC, the National Biodiversity Strategy (2021), the National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change (which includes the consolidation of the national system of protected areas among its strategic actions), the National Development Plan 2021 (Plan Bicentenario), the National Environmental Action Plan 2001-2021 (PLANAA), and SERNANP's Institutional Strategic Plan (PEI).

161. Regarding **long-term monitoring of the Project:** After the Project implementation period, the management of Peru's Amazon Natural Protected Areas is a long-term government commitment. SERNANP has in place annual monitoring and reporting protocols that are part of its Institutional Strategic Plan (PEI). For example, SERNANP applies a METT evaluation annually to its Amazon NPAs (and funding for this evaluation is in SERNANP's budget, not a one-time donation, easing its being sustained in the long term). Beyond the official responsibilities of the NPA authorities, several national and international stakeholders, among them WWF, track the state of the country's NPAs and participate in activities to improve their management (e.g., introducing new monitoring tools and training NPAs' staff).

162. As for replication potential, SERNANP is preparing to expand Peru's Natural Legacy approach to the protected areas of the Andes and coast of Peru so that this approach to effective management can encompass the country's whole system of NPAs, beginning with a feasibility study for this second phase of PNL in 2025. Beyond Peru, this PFP approach is currently being replicated with WWF support in Bolivia, Belize, Namibia and the Yucatan region of Mexico. Its global replication potential has increased with the establishment in 2021 of Enduring Earth, a coalition of NGOs and funders (including WWF) to establish at least 20 PFPs by 2030.

C. FINANCING INFORMATION

C.1. Total financing

(a) Requested GCF funding (i + ii + iii + iv + v + vi + vii)	Total amount	Currency
	74,514,668	million USD ($)

GCF financial instrument	Amount	Tenor	Grace period	Pricing
(i) Senior loans	Enter amount	Enter years	Enter years	Enter %
(ii) Subordinated loans	Enter amount	Enter years	Enter years	Enter %
(iii) Equity	Enter amount			Enter % equity return
(iv) Guarantees	Enter amount	Enter years		
(v) Reimbursable grants	Enter amount			
(vi) Grants	37,519,371			
(vii) Results-based payments	Enter amount			

(b) Co-financing information	Total amount	Currency
	36,995,298	million USD ($)

Name of institution	Financial instrument	Amount	Currency	Tenor & grace	Pricing	Seniority
WWF	Grant	3,750,000	million USD ($)	Enter years Enter years	Enter%	Options
Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (Profonanpe)	Grant	1,735,083	million USD ($)	Enter years Enter years	Enter%	Options
Peruvian Government's Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), SERNANP	Grant	31,510,215	million USD ($)	Enter years Enter years	Enter%	Options

(c) Total financing (c) = (a)+(b)	Amount	Currency
	74,514,668	million USD ($)

(d) Other financing arrangements and contributions (max. 250 words, approximately 0.5 page)	*Please explain if any of the financing parties including the AE would benefit from any type of guarantee (e.g. sovereign guarantee, MIGA guarantee).* *Please also explain other contributions such as in-kind contributions including tax exemptions and contributions of assets.* *Please also include parallel financing associated with this project or programme (refer to the co-financing policy).*

C.2. Financing by component

Component	Output	Indicative cost million USD ($)	GCF financing		Co-financing		
			Amount million USD ($)	Financial Instrument	Amount million USD ($)	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions
.		7.81	4.10	Grants	2.97	Grants	MEF

Component 1: Addressing climate change through better effective management of natural protected areas in Peru.	1.1: Strengthened institutional capacity and sustainable management planning in 25 NPAs.				0.33	Grants	WWF
					398,351	Grants	Profonanpe
	1.2: Improved surveillance, control and monitoring of 25 NPAs to reduce deforestation.	40.76	13.2	Grants	25.04	Grants	MEF
					1.81	Grants	WWF
					0.67	Grants	Profonanpe
	1.3: Sustainable finance mechanisms established to secure long-term effective management of NPAs.	8.08	4.90	Grants	2.77	Grants	MEF
					0.08	Grants	WWF
					0.33	Grants	Profonanpe
	1.4: Technical assistance provided to support the development of bio-businesses in 6 NPAs.	3.86	2.66	Grants	0.72	Grants	MEF
					0.14	Grants	WWF
					0.34	Grants	Profonanpe
Component 2: Strengthening the resilience of Indigenous People in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones through financing and implementing scalable adaptation measures and Indigenous-led climate risk management. Click here to enter text.	2.1: Climate-resilient production practices and Ecosystem-based Adaptation implemented with 30 native communities in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones, supporting resilient livelihoods and hazard risk reduction under conditions of climate change.	7.47Enter amount	7.47	Grants			
	2.2: Indigenous Peoples' governance for climate risk management strengthened to implement, manage, and scale climate change adaptation solutions across 162 native communities in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones.	2.31	2.31	Grants			
M&E costs (USD)		2.55	2.11		0.43	Grants	WWF
Project management costs (USD)		1.67	0.71	Grants	0.96	Grants	WWF
Indicative total cost (USD)		74.51	37.51		37.00		

This table should match the one presented in the term sheet and be consistent with information presented in other annexes including the detailed budget plan and implementation timetable.

In case of a multi-country/region programme, specify indicative requested GCF funding amount for each country in annex 17, if available.

C.3 Capacity building and technology development/transfer (max. 250 words, approximately 0.5 page)	
C.3.1 Does GCF funding finance capacity building activities?	Yes ☒ No ☐
C.3.2. Does GCF funding finance technology development/transfer?	Yes ☐ No ☒

163. The Project will make a significant investment in capacity building for climate monitoring, forest carbon measurement and natural resource management activities to address drivers of deforestation, reduce GHG emissions improve the participatory management of protected areas and improve the climate resilience of indigenous communities. Recipients of these capacity building activities will be staff at SERNANP's headquarters and onsite at the project's 25 NPAs and 4 BZs. Approximately 192 Indigenous communities in 5 of the project's buffer zones will be recipients of capacity building investments. The table below lists activities that have a capacity building component.

Table 15. Activities contributing to capacity building.

Activities that include capacity building (CB)	GCF funding for the CB[1] (in USD)
Component 1	
1.1.2: Enhance master plans for the 25 NPAs.	331,921
1.1.3: Strengthen governance of the 25 NPAs.	1,173,036
1.2.1: Implement effective control activities to reduce deforestation in the 25 NPAs.	73,437
1.2.2: Improve environmental and biological monitoring capacity to reduce risks of deforestation in the 25 NPAs.	71,395
1.2.3: Expand existing monitoring programs to improve understanding of the impact of climate change on forest dynamics in Amazon NPAs.	8,612
1.3.1: Develop and implement new Mechanism for Retribution of Ecosystem Services (MERESE) schemes for water to conserve and restore NPAs.	140,972
1.3.2 Strengthen policies and local capacity to develop and implement environmental compensation mechanisms that support conservation and restoration of NPAs.	40,818
1.4.1: Expand participatory mechanisms (conservation agreements and use rights) in 6 NPAs and their BZs to support the establishment and scaling up of bio-businesses	54,239
Component 2	
2.1.1: Implement climate-resilient productive practices with 30 native communities living in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones to support community-based adaptation	19,867
2.1.2: Implement Ecosystem-based Adaptation in 5 NPAs and/or their buffer zones to enhance and/or restore climate adaptation services	31,600
2.2.1: Strengthen technical and administrative capacities in 8 Indigenous Organizations supporting native communities living in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones	46,336
2.2.2. Institutionalize Indigenous-led climate risk management to scale climate-resilient productive practices and EbA measures across 162 native communities in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones	560,468
Total GCF funding that will go to capacity building activities	**2,561,313**

D. EXPECTED PERFORMANCE AGAINST INVESTMENT CRITERIA

This section refers to the performance of the project/programme against the investment criteria as set out in the GCF's Initial Investment Framework.

[1] In most cases capacity building / training costs are only a fraction of the sub-activity total cost as reported in Annex 4.

D.1. Impact potential (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

164. The proposed project will have significant impact in the GCF's objectives in mitigation and adaptation, through a multi-pronged approach that will both strengthen sustainable low-emission, climate-resilient Effective Management of NPAs and increase household capacities in indigenous communities to plan for and manage the impacts of climate change through climate proofing their productive practices. Centered on Peru's NPA system for its essential role in provision of ecosystem services critical to national, regional, and local climate change policy and sustainable development objectives and household resilience, the project will reduce and prevent deforestation, maintain and enhance carbon sequestration and water provision and regulation, and strengthen the climate resilience of natural resource-based indigenous livelihoods.

165. The project geographies — four areas of the Peruvian Amazon (Northeast: Loreto, North Central: Amazonas-San Martin, South Central: Pasco Junin, Southeast: Madre de Dios) for implementation of effective management, productive practice adaptation, and capacity building to NPA management — were chosen explicitly for their adaptation and mitigation impact potential (see Section B.1 and Annex 2 for full descriptions of methodology for screening NPAs to prioritize areas with greatest mitigation and adaptation potential).

166. The project aims to deliver impacts against three results areas in its target areas: (i) MRA4 Forestry and land use through GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered; (ii) ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities through beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options; and (iii) ARA4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services through hectares of natural resources brought under improved low-emission and/or climate-resilient management practice.

Mitigation impact

167. The Project will deliver mitigation benefits from avoided emissions from avoided deforestation. Project interventions focused on addressing the drivers of deforestation in NPAs are anticipated to generate greenhouse gas emission reduction and removal benefits equivalent to 1.8 million tCO_2eq in 7 years (Project period) and 13.4 million tCO_2eq from reduced/avoided deforestation over 25 years (Project lifespan)[62]. The project will place 15.8 million hectares of land under Effective Management. Cost estimates for the Project's mitigation impact are presented in the table below.

Table 16. Costs (US$) per ton of estimated emissions reduced/avoided and carbon captured in sinks (CO_2eq).

GCF Investment Cost	US$ 23,479,293
Co-finance Investment Cost	US$ 36,995,299
Total Investment Cost	US$ 60,474,592
Expected emissions (tCO2eq to be reduced/avoided (lifetime))	13,431,066
Total Investment Cost / expected lifetime emission reductions (USD/ tCO2eq)	US$ 4.5
GCF Investment Costs / expected lifetime emission reductions (USD/ tCO2eq)	US$ 1.7

168. Methodologies applied to estimate mitigation impacts are presented below (more detail is available in Annex 3).

- Carbon stock: Aligned with the most recent national estimates and the most recent reports to the UNFCCC REDD+. Estimates of the total stock of CO_2e in the forests of the project's 25 NPAs and 4 BZs for the most recent year for which figures are available have been calculated.
- Historical CO_2e emissions: A Applying most update information and following the methodologies of Peru's forest, REDD+ and conservation agencies, we present estimates of annual CO_2e emissions from the 25 NPAs, and 4 BZ for the historical period of 2001–2022 and include emission projection from 2023–2025.
- Project emissions targets: Taking into account Peru's forest, REDD+ and conservation agencies, their reports to the UNFCCC, the 2016 nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and the updated NDCs of 2020, SERNANP proposed project targets for reduced deforestation and forest degradations in the project 25 NPAs and in the 4 BZs are five years intervals as follows: (a) 1/1/2026 – 31/12/2030 (b) 1/1/2031 – 31/12/2035 (c) 1/1/2036 – 31/12/2040 (d) 1/1/2041 – 31/12/2045 (e) 1/1/2046 – 31/12/2050.
- Estimate of BAU forest emissions reference levels (FREL): Consistent with the methodologies of Peru's forest, REDD+ and conservation agencies and Peru's reference level submission to the UNFCCC, on the updated NDC as well as with the recommendations of UNFCCC and IPCC for constructions of FRELs, we estimate a BAU FREL for the project's 25 NPAs and 4 BZ in five years intervals (a) 1/1/2026 – 31/12/2030 (b) 1/1/2031 – 31/12/2035 (c) 1/1/2036 – 31/12/2040 (d) 1/1/2041 – 31/12/2045 (e) 1/1/2046 – 31/12/2050.

[62] Additional details on mitigation estimates and methodologies used to calculate them are presented in Annex 22.

- The Project's emission reduction potential: Subtracting the project emission targets from the BAU FREL, this section presents the estimated project emission reductions due to reduced deforestation and forest degradation.

Adaptation impact

169. Interventions under Component 2 will deliver the Project's adaptation outcomes. These interventions will directly benefit 33,516 people (16,423 men, 17,093 women) across 192 Indigenous communities living in and around 5 of the target 25 NPAs and their BZs. The breakdown of this direct beneficiary figure is as follows: Investments in climate-resilient productive practices and EbA interventions to enhance adaptive capacity and resilience to climate extremes in 30 communities will benefit 11,848 people. In addition, strengthened governance and increased capacity of IIOOs to enhance learning, early warning systems and advocacy programs will support the replication of adaptation solutions in 162 additional communities, benefiting 21,668 people. The total number of direct beneficiaries is calculated using information available in the 2017 national census and NPA management plans, as well as information gathered from field consultations and provided by indigenous federations.

170. The Project will indirectly benefit 605,000 people (296,450 men, and 308,550 women), representing 1.8% of Peru's total population, living in the watersheds in which the 25 NPAs and 4 BZs are located. These benefits will be derived from increased provision of ecosystem services (such as water regulation and provisioning) from the effective management of the target NPAs and BZs.

D.2. Paradigm shift potential (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

171. The PFP approach has been widely recognized as a valuable framework for catalyzing public and private finance in large landscapes, overcoming policy and regulatory barriers, and making more effective use of scarce resources to reach desired outcomes.[134] The proposed Project's approach builds on similar GCF projects in Colombia and Bhutan, as well as experiences and lessons learned from three prior successful major conservation initiatives using a PFP approach: Amazon Region Protected Areas (ARPA) in Brazil, Forever Costa Rica, and the Great Bear Rainforest in Canada. Each has mobilized unprecedented resources and commitments and launched large-scale protection of key ecosystems. Together, ARPA, Forever Costa Rica, Great Bear Rainforest and Bhutan for Life raised over US$ 400 million in donor funds and more than US$ 600 million in national government financial commitments to preserve more than 70 million hectares of conservation areas, most of which are critical carbon stocks. These successes are being scaled through the Enduring Earth initiative, which aims to establish at least 20 further PFPs by 2030. A full overview of the PFP approach, including ongoing work in Peru, can be accessed here.

172. The PFP approach is strongly aligned with GCF's goal of funding initiatives that catalyze climate impact beyond a one-off investment; the PdP A&C vision assembles financing for a transition period that creates the conditions to secure a long-term flow of ecosystem and climate services in perpetuity. GCF funds will attract an additional US$ 37 million in new investment as direct co-finance for Peru's Amazonian NPAs from WWF, the Government of Peru and PROFONANPE over the 7 years of the PFP implementation period. The Government of Peru contribution is in addition to US$ 10.6 million in annual recurring budget allocations to the NPA system via SERNANP (i.e. the baseline, which is not counted as co-finance to the GCF project).

173. With the GCF's contribution, the Peru PFP aims to catalyze an additional US$ 8.1 million (real) annually starting in year 8 from three financial mechanisms supported by the project (visitor entrance fees, environmental compensation and PES schemes), thereby almost doubling the year-on-year financing flowing into these key landscapes compared to the government baseline. By year 8, the annual amount from sustainable financing mechanisms required to sustain the Project's investments and therefore the NPAs' management effectiveness levels will be met (Figure 12). Over an 18-year timeframe post completion, the project would generate an approximate real amount of US$131.9M. The financial mechanisms were selected through a screening process (see Annex 3), including vetting and investigation by a GEF PdP project, ensuring that only those with a clear financial case and within SERNANP's administrative control were selected. The Project's investment (GCF grant and direct co-finance) is maximizing their resource generation potential.

174. The Project presents a profound opportunity to use the PFP model to shift the status quo trajectory of NPA management in the Peruvian Amazon toward a low-emission, climate-resilient, and optimized effective management landscape that ensures these ecosystems deliver critical services for the decades to come.

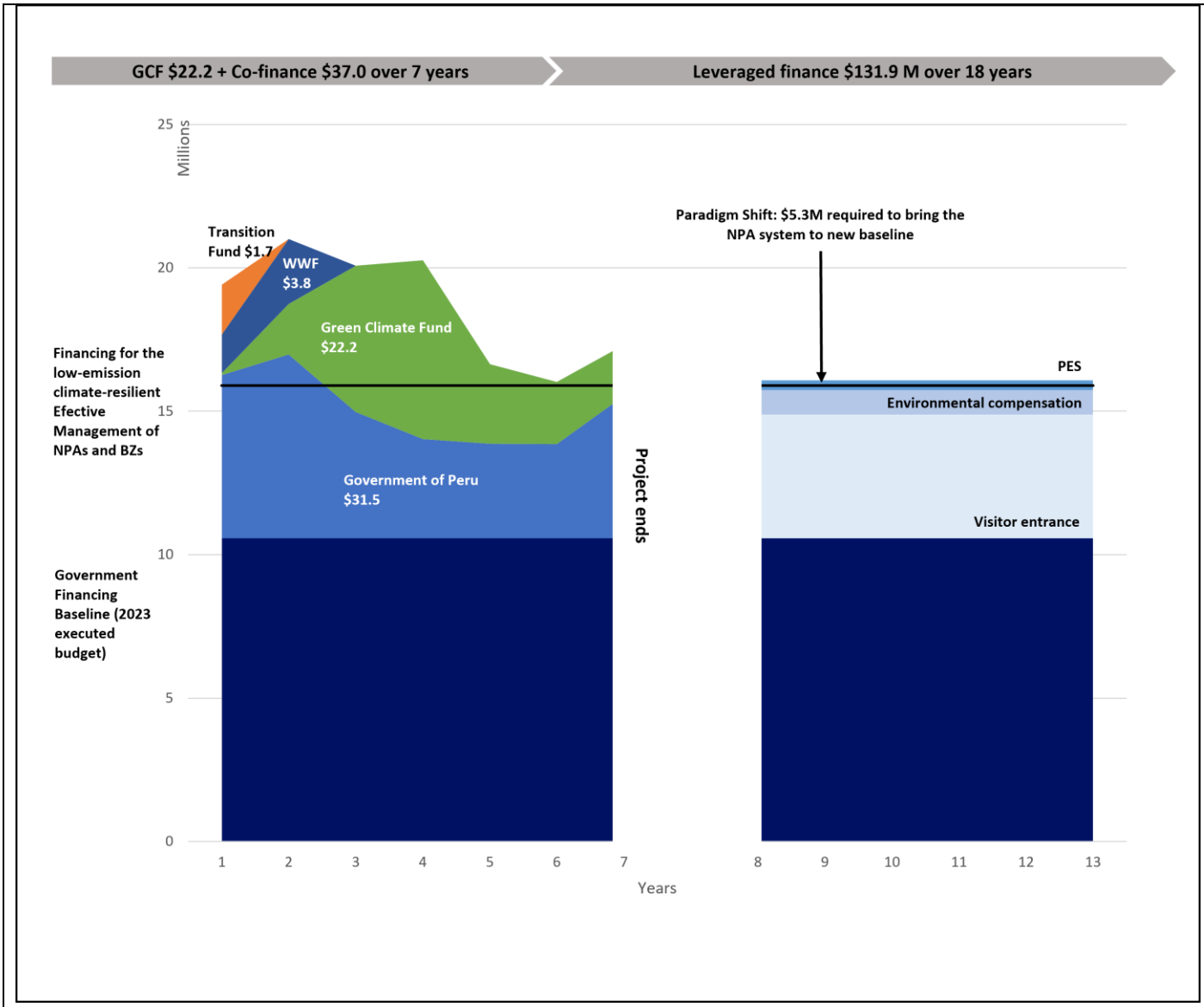


Figure 12. The design of PdP A&C uses a blended finance approach to achieve climate and conservation outcomes. The graph is in nominal US$ (2024), except for the totals shown in the labels for each funding source, which are in real terms. This graph shows the leveraged summed contributions of the financial mechanisms supported by the project and how they surpass the annual amount required for a paradigm shift that sustains high levels of effective management in the 25 NPAs.

175. At 96 million hectares, Peru's Amazon basin encompasses 75% of the country's land and 94% of its forests.[135] Peru's Amazon biome is characterized by its rich biodiversity and extensive forests that provide global, national and local ecosystem services including carbon storage, capture and sink; climate and water regulation; flood retention; erosion prevention; and unique habitats for flora, fauna, and people, including approximately 300,000 Indigenous people belonging to 51 different ethnic groups.

176. In the past, Peru's population and economic activities were concentrated in the country's narrow strip of coastal areas and in the highlands of the Andes. More recently, the country has witnessed increased flows of people and economic activities into the Amazon basin. This trend is expected to continue, driven on the one hand by population growth, the scarcity of freshwater and agricultural land, and climate impacts in the Andes and coast, and on the other, by the large supply of natural resources, increased accessibility via expanding road infrastructure, and improved communications available in the Amazon.

177. Economic development in countries with high levels of forest cover, such as Peru, has historically led to high rates of deforestation, with deforestation increasing over time until it eventually levels off after forest cover is low (known as the "forest transition curve"). More recently, Peru, like other countries with high forest cover, is embracing

a different vision for development in and around its forests. Through its national development strategy and its international commitment to addressing climate change (NDCs), as well as its commitment to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Peru is advancing a strategy to decouple economic growth from deforestation. Targeting the sustainable management of almost 20% of Peru's Amazon biome and 25% of its forests, this Project is a major component of the regional paradigm shift from business-as-usual losses for the environment and climate, towards low-emission and climate-resilient sustainable development.

178. As part of Peru's sustainable development vision for the Amazon, PdP A&C harnesses national and international support to shore up the management of 25 NPAs and 4 BZs. It will also work with Indigenous and local communities in and around the NPAs to address direct threats to deforestation and improve sustainable management of natural resources. PdP A&C will employ nature-based solutions (NBS) to protect the flow of critical ecosystem services at local, regional, national, and international scales. By protecting the upper watersheds of the Amazon basin, the Project will improve ecological conditions downstream, including beyond Peru's borders, supporting the health of the Amazon basin at large. The PdP A&C approach to conservation and to sustainable financing will strengthen the prospects of a low-carbon, climate-resilient future for Peru's Amazon region.

Potential for scaling-up, replication, knowledge sharing and learning

179. The Project is part of a global movement to increase the number and improve the management of protected areas around the world supported by long-term, sustainable sources of funding. When completed, this Project will contribute to broader global efforts to address climate change and biodiversity loss inside and outside Peru, including:

- Peru envisages extending the PFP approach beyond the Amazon to the rest of the country's protected areas system, with potential for expansion into other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs).
- Given the large scale of the project, information collected by Peru's Natural Legacy A&C will enhance the understanding of Amazon's ecosystem responses to climate change and the effectiveness of alternative adaptation measures in the 75% of the Amazon that is outside protected areas.
- PdP A&C will be both a delivery component and a source of information and experience for the implementation of Peru's National Adaptation Plan and National Green Growth initiative. It will also be an important input for Peruvian regional authorities that are updating or elaborating their strategies to address climate change at the subnational level.
- Within the framework of the 2019 Leticia Pact, where 7 Amazon countries recommitted to protect their Amazon forests and to exchange best practice experiences to do so, Peru's Natural Legacy A&C will provide lessons to be shared Amazon-wide with government agencies and civil society organizations.

180. As further PFPs are planned in the Amazon basin and worldwide, lessons learned from the Project can be applied across the globe to support sustainable financing of biodiversity and climate goals.

D.3. Sustainable development (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

181. The Project will deliver strong mitigation and adaptation benefits by reducing deforestation, restoring degraded forests, and improving ecosystem management. By strengthening management across Peru's Amazon protected areas, the project will generate significant environmental, economic, social, and gender co-benefits. It also supports Peru's national strategy for accelerating climate change mitigation and enhancing adaptation — particularly for vulnerable populations. Key co-benefits include: (i) biodiversity conservation of globally important species through improved ecosystem management, and (ii) enhanced water provisioning and regulation from interventions focused on the effective management of 25 NPAs. Further details are provided below.

Biodiversity co-benefits

182. Improved management of the 25 target NPAs (Component 1), along with sustainable, climate-resilient use of natural resources by indigenous communities in NPAs and buffer zones (Component 2), will protect and enhance the resilience of globally important biodiversity across 15.8 million ha of Peru's ecosystems. Activities such as boundary demarcation, surveillance, and control will reduce illegal resource use, increasing the occupancy and abundance of wide-ranging species such as the Andean bear and mountain tapir. Under The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) framework, the project will also enhance multiple ecosystem services and sub-services across the target landscapes, as detailed in the table below.

Table 17. Biodiversity-related ecosystem services under The TEEB Classification[63].

TEEB Classification	Ecosystem Service	Ecosystem Sub-Service

[63] De Groot, R. Brander, L. Solomonides, S. 2020. Ecosystem Services Valuation Database (ESVD) Version December 2020.

Provisioning	Genetic resources	Plant genetic resources
		Animal genetic resources
		Genetic resources
	Medicinal resources	Biochemicals
		Models
		Test-organisms
		Bioprospecting
	Ornamental resources	Decorative Plants
		Fashion
		Decorations / Handicrafts
		Pets and captive animals
Regulating	Biological control	Seed dispersal
		Pest control
		Disease control
		Biological Control
Habitat	Maintenance of life cycles	Nursery service
		Refugia for migratory and resident species
	Maintenance of genetic diversity	Biodiversity protection
Cultural	Inspiration for culture, art and design	Artistic inspiration
		Cultural use
		Inspiration
	Spiritual experience	Spiritual / Religious use
	Information for cognitive development	Science / Research
		Education
		Cognitive
	Existence, bequest values	Existence value
		Bequest value

183. Protected areas safeguard vital habitats, allowing species to thrive with minimal human disturbance. Studies show that species richness is 10.6% higher and populations 14.5% larger inside protected areas than outside[64]. Forest restoration in degraded landscapes further supports biodiversity and ecosystem services by reconnecting fragmented habitats through ecological corridors. Restoration also enhances ecosystem quality by promoting natural forest succession and mitigating edge effects, fires, logging, and biological invasions. Because biodiversity requires extensive spatial coverage, these benefits can only be fully achieved through large-scale, effective management — precisely the Project's focus[65].

184. The Amazon's forests and rivers host exceptional biodiversity, including many endemic, endangered, and undiscovered species of global importance. Each species represents unique biological adaptations with potential human benefits, such as Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) inhibitors derived from the venom of the Amazonian Fer de Lance (a tropical viper found in the Amazon) now used worldwide to treat hypertension in hundreds of millions of people. Locally, biodiversity underpins livelihoods and food security, for instance through staple species like the giant catfish. It also sustains global ecological functions, influencing the carbon cycle, and serving as an important anchor for South American climate and rainfall[66]. Many hunted species, including collared peccary (*Dicotyles tajacu*), white-lipped peccary (*Tayassu pecari*), red brocket (*Mazama americana*), gray brocket (*Mazama nemorivaga*), lowland paca (*Cuniculus paca*), provide essential food resources for communities near PAs. SERNANP regulates the sustainable use of these species, ensuring proper management and population monitoring to guide decisions on land and resource use.

Water provision and regulating services

185. Among the ecosystem services provided by protected areas are the provisions and regulation of water. Under The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) classification of ecosystem services, there are several water-

[64] Source: https://www.rainforesttrust.org/our-impact/rainforest-news/5-benefits-of-protected-areas/.
[65] Brancalion, P. H. S., Melo, F. P. L., Tabarelli, M. and Rodrigues, R. R. 2013. Biodiversity persistence in highly human-modified tropical landscapes depends on ecological restoration. Tropical Conservation Science Vol.6 (6):705-710.
[66] Source: https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2019/05/22/why-the-amazons-biodiversity-is-critical-for-the-globe.

related ecosystem services and sub-services. These are outlined in Table 18. Provisioning services relate to the direct availability of a quantity of water in any given catchment for various domestic and industrial uses. Regulating services relate to the maintenance of a certain quality of water in states that facilitate uses such as power generation and river navigation. While provisioning values are generally reflected in their value as a final product (e.g., drinking water) or as an input to production process (e.g., in agriculture or industry), regulating values are more often reflected as an averted cost (e.g., the averted cost of water treatment prior to its use in a hydro-electric plant). For the purpose of defining this co-benefit, these ecosystem services and sub-services are referred to collectively as water provisioning and regulating services.

Table 18. Water-related ecosystem services under The TEEB Classification[67].

TEEB Classification	Ecosystem Service	Ecosystem Sub-Service
Provisioning	Water	Drinking water
		Industrial water
		Water Other
		Irrigation water
		Water
Regulating	Regulation of water flows	Drainage
		River discharge
		Natural irrigation
		Water regulation
		Moderation of extreme events
		Erosion prevention

186. Water provisioning and regulations are maintained both in the protection of pristine ecosystems as well as in the sustainable management of modified ecosystems such as agricultural systems. Avoiding deforestation and the improved Effective Management of ecosystems in NPAs are all forms of sustainable catchment management that can support water provisioning and regulating services.

PdP A&C's contribution to SDGs

187. The Project will contribute directly to several UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely: SDG 13. Climate Action; SDG 14. Life below water (rivers); SDG 15. Life on Land; and SDG 16. Responsible consumption and production. On a more modest scale, it will also contribute to SDG 1. End poverty; SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing; SDG 5. Gender equality; SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation; and SDG 8 Decent work and SDG 11. Sustainable cities and communities.

Other co-benefits

Table 19. Crosscutting co-benefits expected from PdP A&C.

Benefit stream	Co-benefits		
	Environmental	**Social**	**Economic**
Strengthened flood attenuation	• Reduced sedimentation and exposure of soils.	• Reduced direct deaths. • Reduced disease epidemics. • Improved drinking water quality.	• Reduced damage to property and crops. • Increased lifespan and capacity of dams.
Decreased pollution of water resources	• Slowing of sedimentation. • Improved soil quality. • Reduced eutrophication.	• Reduced health risks posed by nitrates. • Improved drinking water quality.	• Increased lifespan and capacity of dams. • Positive effects on household economy through reduced healthcare costs.
Improved access to clean water	NA	• Improved health and sanitation. • Reduced conflict over water resources.	• Positive effects on household economy through reduced healthcare costs.

[67] De Groot, R. Brander, L. Solomonides, S. 2020. Ecosystem Services Valuation Database (ESVD) Version December 2020.

Strengthened food security	NA	• Improved health.	• Improved productivity.

Gender-sensitive development impacts

188. Given prevailing gender and social norms in Peru and the gendered vulnerabilities to climate impacts, the project will promote gender-sensitive sustainable development in and around the targeted NPAs. Gender-responsive planning, resource allocation, and implementation are government priorities. As detailed in the Gender Action Plan (GAP, Annex 8), the Project will ensure equitable participation and benefits for men and women, fostering lasting gender-responsive adaptation outcomes. The GAP includes gender-disaggregated outcomes, activities, and indicators, and outlines measures to prevent reinforcing inequality by: (i) ensuring women's participation in training; (ii) integrating women's needs into conservation agreements, NPA Master Plans, and community Life Plans; (iii) engaging women and youth in project planning and implementation; and (iv) involving women and vulnerable groups in climate-resilient livelihood initiatives. Disseminating climate-resilient practices through Indigenous Organizations will improve access to information and resources, supporting inclusive climate adaptation across Peru.

D.4. Needs of recipient (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

189. Section B.1 has discussed the climate vulnerability of Peru and the mitigation and adaptation potential of Peru's Amazonian forests. Alongside this national concern, there is also the global concern regarding the future of the Amazon forests, as witnessed by the ravages of the 2019 and 2020 fire seasons, and the impacts this has on global GHG emissions. While the Government of Peru is committed to addressing climate change-related issues in its NPAs, financial support above the baseline availability is required to do so. Through twenty years of rapid economic growth, Peru has recently become an upper middle-income country. During this same period, the country made significant efforts to enlarge its network of NPAs, increase their funding and negotiate the trade-offs between short-term economic gains and long-term sustainable development. Yet, recent assessments show that human and financial resources are still well below what is required for effective management of Peru's protected areas[68] (see Section B.5 for further details).

SERNANP's management funding gap

190. As in the rest of the world, managing the Peru's natural protected areas and improving their climate resilience — the ultimate public good — requires steady support from public budgets and private environmental organizations. In recent years, SERNANP's self-generated resources covered only 20–25% of its budget. As a result, the national system of protected areas (SINANPE) is underbudgeted and has a significant shortage of personnel, equipment, infrastructure, technical and institutional capacities[69]. SERNANP's total average budget for the last 10 years amounts to US$22.6 million, with a sustained growth trend between 2011 and 2020, a period in which the total budget doubled. In the context of the global Covid-19 pandemic, this trend was interrupted and in 2021 the budget was reduced by 34% compared to the previous year. This reduction resulted primarily from an 83% decrease in Directly Collected Resources (RDRs)[70]. RDRs of the project's 25 target NPAs totaled US$ 2.7 million in 2019 and US$ 1.5 million in 2020. In the 25 NPAs, the representation of the contribution of the RDRs to the total budget of each NPA is variable and significantly lower than the average of the SINANPE NPAs (approximately 30% of the total budget). It is estimated that over the next 7 years, the financial gap corresponding to the needs of the 25 target NPAs will be more than US$ 11.5 million per year on average (additional detail on this is presented in Annex 3.a). A key result of the project — and its exit strategy — is to help SERNANP increase that percentage by improving existing sources and exploring and implementing new ones.

Limited availability of public budget in Peru

191. Because the funding requirements for effective management of NPAs are steep and compete with many other pressing development priorities, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the availability of public budget for NPA management is constrained. The lasting economic impacts of the pandemic have justifiably reduced the Government of Peru's co-financing capacity and increased the need for international support.

192. The proposed project's PdP approach (similar to the approaches used in GCF FP050: Bhutan for Life and GCF FP203: Heritage Colombia (HECO)) gives the country the time and support to build up its funding capability over the medium term. There are also global climate and environmental reasons for the international community supporting

[68] SERNANP (2016) "Plan Financiero del SINANPE 2016-2025"

[69] Given Peru's many pressing needs regarding health, education, and economic development, it should come as no surprise that SERNANP resources fall short of what is needed for an effective and climate informed management of Peru's protected areas, and these limitations are well documented (see for example SERNANP "brecha financiera" at http://sis.sernanp.gob.pe/biblioteca/). In no way these limitations question SERNANP technical capacity or financial delivery, considering that SERNANP budget has grown steadily since 2009 and its yearly execution has been consistently above 95%. Similarly, public sector assessments have acknowledged SERNANP's capacity for planning and executing activities.

[70] Amounts obtained in payment for goods and services provided in relation to an NPA. Additional details are provided in Annex 3a.

Peru's Amazon conservation, namely by protecting 17 million hectares of Amazon Forest, Peru is providing a climate and ecosystem service not only to Peru but also to the world.

193. Peru has solid macroeconomic fundamentals, including a relatively low public debt to GDP ratio, considerable international reserves, and a solid central bank. Peru´s economy rebounded strongly in 2021, but poverty reduction was slowed by structural rigidities in the labor market and inflation. GDP growth is expected to return to its pre-pandemic trend of around 3% annually in 2022, as the boost from favorable export prices compensates for political uncertainty. However, poverty is expected to remain well above its 2019 level.

194. After a strong recession in 2020, the GDP grew by 13.3% in 2021, reaching its pre-pandemic level. The recovery was led by domestic demand, supported by the expansion of both public and private expenditure. While employment levels have almost returned to the pre-crisis levels, this was largely driven by low quality jobs in the informal sector. In fact, formal employment in urban areas is still more than 20 percent below pre-pandemic levels. Lower quality of employment has led to a reduction of household income, and by the end of the year, the average wage was still 13 percent below that registered in 2019. Mainly driven by the rebound in GDP, poverty declined by an estimated 4.6 percentage points in 2021, reaching 28.3 percent, still well above its level in 2019.

195. The public deficit decreased from 8.9% in 2020 to 2.6% in 2021, one of the fastest fiscal consolidations in the region. This reduction was mainly driven by a 40% increase in public revenues, as a result of higher tax collection from mining companies, the effect of some administrative measures, and the prepayment of some tax fines. Public debt reached 36% of GDP, just slightly above its 2020 level. The economy is expected to expand by about 3.4% in 2022, mainly driven by higher export volumes, while domestic demand will gradually decelerate. Exports will be supported by the entry into the operation of important copper mines. Capital spending on mining will continue to support private investment due to the continuation of some large investment projects, offsetting the effect of low business confidence. In addition, the recovery of the formal labor market, and the gradual normalization of activities, is expected to support an increase in private consumption. The current account deficit is expected to decline after 2022, mainly reflecting the combined effect of increasing exports and the slowdown in imports, in the context of a moderation in domestic demand. The challenge for the Peruvian economy lies in accelerating GDP growth, promoting shared prosperity, and providing citizens with protection against shocks, both generalized and individual. To this end, the government must strengthen provision of public services and regulatory quality, generate protection plans, provide improved connectivity infrastructure and formulate policies to reduce rigidities in factor and product markets[71].

Concessionality justification

196. The current economic context of the country and nature of the project's investment make clear the necessity of the project being grant financed. Incurring additional debt – especially for a project that is justified in part by its large global benefits – is not an option for the country, particularly for protected areas funding, as is the case worldwide, as they are managed on a not-for-profit basis and most of what they deliver to society are local, national, and international public goods of difficult market capture. Furthermore, natural protected areas and their associated landscapes provide key environmental services and commodities to all members of society, including the rural poor, and are justifiably considered public goods to be supported through domestic taxation and international grant transfers.

Public vs private funding

197. Peru's national protected areas already collect fees from ecotourism and the provision of some ecosystem services and there are several initiatives focused on carbon credits. These and other sources of long-term sustainable income will be further developed as part of the proposed PdP A&C project, particularly through Output 1.3. But the fact remains that these mechanisms are either not currently available or not of the scale required to become a significant source of funding for the country's system of NPAs.

198. Going above and beyond the current level of funding for Peru's protected areas, PdP Amazonia has already mobilized substantial external co-financing and elicited the maximum level of additional commitments from the Government of Peru (see figures in Section C). As a result, the maximum available financial contributions of the government and international donor community have been leveraged for the project. GCF financing is being sought to help catalyze investment for natural areas improved management given the range of benefits – including climate mitigation and adaptation – they provide to society. While it is taking preliminary steps in this direction, the project is seen as a principal vehicle for further developing the fiscal means to pay for nature-based climate solutions, as well as identifying opportunities to crowd-in private financing for complementary investments.

[71] World Bank. (n.d.). *Peru country overview*.

D.5. Country ownership (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

199. In 2019 Peru's government declared the proposed project, Peru's Natural Legacy a "national priority" that can substantially contribute to Peru's sustainable development in several ways. The project is therefore poised to become an important vehicle to achieve several of the country's NDCs, as depicted in the December 2018 report on actions to deliver on Peru's NDCs (GTM-NDC, here) and the December 2020 NDC update (here), summarized in the tables below.

Table 20. Peru's NDCs[153].

During the recent development of Peru's NDC adaptation and mitigation measures (2018-2020) the improved management of Peru's Amazon protected areas, was linked to a substantial number of NDC deliverables including
• Increase in cultural value due to the use of ancestral practices • Increase in carbon stocks • Improvement of ecosystem services for provision and regulation • Increase in the provision of water services • Improved control of soil erosion • Maintenance of genetic diversity • Improved health and wellness • Increased food security • Improved productivity of economic activities other than forestry • Improved risk management for interventions in public or private investment projects • Tourism benefits for the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity

200. Further to its alignment with the NDC, the project's responds to several other significant steps that the Government of Peru (GoP) has taken, recently and in the past, to conserve its Amazon region, including the development of policies and institutional frameworks for environmental management, land-use planning, forest management, and climate change mainstreaming, as presented in the table below.

Table 21. The Project's responses and contributions to Peru's major climate and natural resources legislation.

The proposed project's activities will make major contributions to Peru's climate and environment legislations, strategies, and policies
• The 2019 Vision of Peru to 2050 (CEPLAN); approved by consensus in the Forum of the National Agreement to achieve the Sustainable Management of Nature and Measures against Climate Change (here) • The 2018 report of the Multisectoral Working Group of Implementation of Peru's NDC (GTM-NDC here) • The 2018 Climate Change Framework Law and its regulations (30754), particularly in its chapter 4 Mitigation and Adaptation Measures (here) • The 2016 National Forests and Climate Change Strategy (here), particularly Strategic Action 5 • The 2020 updated Country NDC, particularly regarding its mitigation and adaptation goals in the forestry sector (here) • The 2050 Climate Change National Policy (here) • The 2015 National Strategy for Climate Change (here). • The 2021 National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change towards 2050 (here) • The 2011 Forestry and Wildlife Law and its regulations in their totality (here) • The 2016 Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change of Peru (here) • The 2008 Payment for Ecosystem Services for the Protection of Amazon Forests (here) • The 2014 National Strategy for Biological Diversity (here) and the Updated Action Plan of the National Diversity Strategy Biological to 2021 (here) • The 1997 Natural Protected Areas Act in its totality (here)

201. The Project also responds to a regional trend that promotes the conservation of the Amazonian biome's diversity and foster articulations among Amazonian countries — as is the case of the recent Leticia Pact.

202. To summarize, the Project follows the country's NDC guidelines on climate mitigation and adaptation and will make Peruvian Amazon NPAs a fundamental investment in the management of the country's carbon stocks and implementation of low carbon development pathways for Peru's rural areas. It will also make major contributions to the implementation of the Forest and Climate Change National Strategy, the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan, and will generate inputs for the future implementation of the National Plan for Adaptation and the future National Green Growth Strategy.

203. The AE's and the EE's capacity to undertake the project is discussed in detail in Section B.4. WWF as the AE is a world leader in the PFP approach that will be implemented by the Project, and in the case of SERNANP, Peru's Natural Legacy is central to the agency's Master Plan's dual purpose of achieving the Effective Management of

Peru's NPAs and attaining its financial sustainability as recommended by the recent OECD Environmental Performance Review of Peru, that advised to "Strengthen the technical and financial capacities of the national system of protected areas (SINANPE) and develop an integrated vision of the complementary roles of public and private protected areas to establish a coherent and articulate network of core areas, buffer zones and Biological Corridors"[154]. In addition, Peru's Natural Legacy contributes directly to achieving the 30x30 target of the Global Biodiversity Framework.

204. Annex 7 contains details on engagements with relevant project stakeholders conducted during project development, as well as the stakeholder engagement plan to be followed during project execution. Some of the main stakeholders engaged include the National Designated Authority, relevant government entities such as the Ministry of Environment, national and regional indigenous organizations and local federations, local communities and indigenous peoples, Profonanpe and the IDB (that manage GCF funds for eco and bio-business financing) to discuss complementarity and synergies between their GCF project under development and the Project (see Annex 2; Section 10.5 for further details).

Comparative advantage of WWF as the AE

205. WWF brings over 50 years of conservation experience, evolving from species and landscape protection to addressing global environmental challenges, including in the Amazon. The Project draws on WWF's extensive regional experience and its success in developing innovative, country-wide climate and conservation programs. For nearly 40 years, WWF has played a leading role in Amazon conservation, combining scientific expertise with partnerships across local, regional, and international levels. It is the only conservation organization with a field presence in eight of the nine Amazon countries and strong engagement in the United States, Europe, and China to address global drivers affecting the region.

206. Relevant to this project, WWF-US served as the Accredited Entity for *Bhutan for Life* (GCF FP050) and *Heritage Colombia* (GCF FP203). Bhutan for Life is a US$118 million, 14-year initiative ensuring the long-term sustainability of protected areas covering over 50% of Bhutan. Heritage Colombia applies the PFP model through public-private partnerships blending public and philanthropic funding to protect or restore 20 million hectares over 20 years. This Project follows similar principles, combining GCF, government, and private funding; employing a national financial administrator (PROFONANPE); and using robust institutional and management structures to achieve large-scale, lasting forest conservation and emissions reductions.

D.6. Efficiency and effectiveness (max`. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

207. The Project is fully embedded as a central approach in the Government of Peru's climate change action strategy as put forward in its NDC to deal with carbon emissions and loss of climate resiliency services resulting from loss of forest ecosystems. In this context, the Project demonstrates strong efficiency and effectiveness in delivering its primary targeted impacts within the GCF results framework: (i) reduced emissions from land use, reduced deforestation, and through sustainable forest management and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks; (ii) increased resilience of most vulnerable people and communities — indigenous communities; and (iii) improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services — primarily through sustainably improved Effective Management of the targeted 25 NPAs and 4 BZs. It does so by addressing (1) key financing barriers, including supporting the resource generating capacity of Peru's NPA network via SERNANP through investing in several financing mechanisms (as mentioned above); and (2) key barriers to meeting the criteria required to optimize the level of effective management, specifically as it relates to capacities to implement sustainable low-emission and climate-resilient measures in NPAs and BZs.

208. To address these barriers and to achieve the targeted impacts, the Project proposes an approach and related activities that are coherent with SERNANP's Effective Management paradigm for NPAs, one which allows for sustainable management that maximizes adaptation and mitigation benefits. To ensure the efficient implementation of these activities across the prioritized NPAs and BZ, the Project is nested completely in the PFP model under Peru's Natural Legacy (PdP) that brings together relevant sectors and stakeholders at different levels and secures funding from public and private sources towards a common strategy and goals, catalyzes commitments to effective policies and activities for long-term climate-responsive planning and conservation and creates effective governance schemes to achieve greater climate and conservation outcomes than through independent or piecemeal projects.

209. The Project will align and coordinate government and philanthropic investments into a single national effort to achieve long-term low-emission and climate-resilient NPA systems and indigenous community livelihoods in the priority areas of the Peruvian Amazon. This investment will be the cornerstone for the broader PdP Initiative, thereby ensuring that lessons learned, and capacities built during project implementation will contribute to greater effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the entire program in other NPAs and at national scale.

210. The grant financing through the Project builds on funding from existing financial sources and will be used to implement effective governance and management of targeted NPAs to maintain or enhance their climate benefits and to lay the groundwork for mobilizing sufficient long-term financing sources to maintain these levels of management by national, regional and local authorities in a participatory manner. As indicated in Section B.5, the level of concessionality is warranted, with grant financing from multilateral and bilateral donors directed to and well matched with Project activities that would have little potential to attract private investment or non-grant financial instruments for their implementation, but that create the enabling conditions to enable investments at a later stage.

211. While the ratio of GCF resources to real co-financing of ~1:1 is significant for project implementation in Peru, which is a developing country, the Project is also designed to leverage significant additional public and private funds over the long-term owed to the sustainable financing approach of the PFP model in which it is nested (see Section B.6 for more detail).

212. The Project aims to achieve efficient implementation and to ensure institutional and social sustainability by working with a significant number of well-known and knowledgeable partners in and around the target NPAs and BZs. The partners include SERNANP, national institutions, indigenous federations (such as AIDESEP and CONAP) and various local community organizations (see Section B.4).

213. The NPAs and BZs targeted by the Project cover an area of 15.8 million ha, representing ~80% of the area covered by 25 NPAs and 4 BZs in Peru's Amazon Biome. Component 1 (which delivers the Project's mitigation outcomes) covers this entire area, while Component 2 (which delivers the Project's adaptation outcomes) covers 5 of the 25 NPAs and their BZs.

214. The Project will bring 15.8 million ha (25 NPAs and 4 BZs in the Peruvian Amazon) under Effective Management, which prioritizes climate-resilient, sustainable land management. In so doing, the Project will deliver 1.8 million tCO_2eq from avoided deforestation at Project completion (over a 7-year Project period) and 13.4 million tCO_2eq over the Project lifespan (25 years).

215. Despite an overall project emphasis on prioritizing and generating mitigation benefits, many of the Project's activities will contribute to adaptation impacts. For this reason, the cost effectiveness calculation for mitigation of 13.4 million tCO_2eq has been made based on total project cost and the GCF investment. Comparing the Project cost of activities under Component 1, which are the activities that will generate the Project's mitigation outcomes, of US$ 58.6 million to the anticipated avoided emissions yields a cost of approximately US$ 4.3 per tCO_2eq, and when considering the GCF investment only, this would yield a cost of around US$ 1.6 per tCO_2eq. Both of these unit costs compare favorably with current willingness to pay in inter-governmental REDD+ markets of US$ 5-10 per tCO_2eq and even more so compared to prices paid in voluntary REDD+ markets which routinely exceed US$ 15-20 per tCO_2eq. Further, the mitigation benefits are considerable if valued at the shadow price of carbon which internalize the positive externalities from GHG emissions reductions as accepted by the World Bank, currently estimated to be in the US$ 44–87 per tCO_2eq (and rising by 2.25% annually at the lower end of the range of estimates)[72].

Economic appraisal

216. The proposal combines an ecosystem-based mitigation and adaptation approach, which considers the improved effective management of forest ecosystems in and around protected areas to reduce carbon emissions (Component 1) and strengthen the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities (Component 2). Key outputs that were generated in the appraisal of the Project are outlined in Table 27, including the economic costs, benefits, Economic Internal Rate of Return (IRR), Net-Present Value (NPV) and benefit/cost ratio (BCR). Direct economic costs of managing protected areas and buffer zones, as well as opportunity costs from transitioning away from conventional productive practices, add up to US$ 50 million. Economic benefits from mitigation (avoided emissions), adaptation (avoided losses in climate regulation services like water provision and regulation, flood and landslide hazard mitigation, as well as farmers' capacity to manage increasing water supply variability and weather extremes) add up to US$ 124 million. Full implementation would likely result in an economic NPV of US$ 96 million over the first twenty-five years. Just over half (52%) of this net value will result from implementation of Component 1, and within this Component the most substantial benefit will be the value of climate change mitigation benefits. Implementation of Component 1 has a BCR of 1:2. when only direct costs are considered, and 1:15 when indirect costs and opportunity costs are factored

[72] The World Bank. (2021). *PFP-ASL-WWF Report 2021*

in, while implementation of Component 2 will result in a 1:5 BCR when direct costs are considered only, and a BCR of 1:1.7 when inputs from participants are considered[73]. The Full Project's BCR is 1:8.

Table 27. Economic appraisal indicators for the Project.

Component	Direct costs (US$ million)	Indirect and opportunity costs (US$)	Economic benefits (US$ million)	Economic IRR	Economic NPV (US$ million)	BCR (Direct costs only)	BCR (All costs)
Component 1: Addressing climate change	42	13.6	82	11%	26.7	2.0	1.5
Component 2: Strengthening resilience	8	16.2	42	17%	18.8	5.0	1.7
Total Funding Proposal	50	6	124	34%	96.4	2.5	1.5

217. A closer look at the distribution of costs and benefits reveals that the vast majority of the Project's benefits would accrue to global society through maintaining Peru's significant role in global climate regulation. Considering that the costs of mitigation have traditionally been borne by the Peruvian state, this points to a market failure in the form of a positive externality. An analysis of the distribution of economic costs and benefits across society is provided in Table 27. Costs are split relatively evenly between project implementation costs, opportunity costs and additional input and labor costs for agriculture and the other livelihoods considered. Of these categories, the additional agricultural input and labour costs is most significant at US$16 million. This reflects the relatively high value that is theoretically available from continued deforestation if agriculture was developed as an alternative land use. Mitigation benefits account for 52% of the total benefits anticipated to result from the Project and have a present value of US$63 million over a 25-year period. Improved returns from crops and timber are also anticipated to be substantial, with a present value of US$42 million. The most valuable ecosystem service anticipated to result from implementation is recreation and tourism, valued at US$4.4 million over the 25-year period[74]. Finally, the value of co-benefits estimated under Component 2 was found to be relatively modest. This is likely the result of the highly conservative form of benefits transfer approach used (some of the ecosystem services measured were estimated to be worth less than US$10/ha/year each). However, the benefits of these ecosystem services would accrue to a wide array of households and sectors and therefore constitute public goods. Maintaining the resilience of the ecosystems that generate these, and other ecosystem services will require climate-sensitive landscape-level management as envisioned in the Project. Additional details on the economic appraisal are presented in Annex 3.

Table 28. Distributional analysis of project costs and benefits.

Cost	**Present Value (US$)**	**Incurred by**
Project implementation	**50,334,852**	**GCF, SERNANP/MEF, WWF, GEF, AAF**
Additional agricultural input and labour costs	**16,278,987**	**Smallholder farmers in the PA buffer zones**
Opportunity cost to decreased deforestation	**13,667,774**	**Smallholder farmers practicing slash and burn agriculture in PAs**
Benefit	**Present Value (US$)**	**Accrues to**
Climate change mitigation	**63,359,739**	**Global society**
Improved returns from crops and timber	**42,048,300**	**Smallholder farmers in the PA buffer zones**
Increased Protected Area revenue	**9,667,413**	**SERNANP and downstream suppliers**
Component 1 Ecosystem Services	**7,937,266**	**Society, esp. local and regional communities**
Recreation and tourism	**4,375,443**	
Provisioning	**2,598,802**	

[73] Note that this low value reflects conservative modeling of speculative sources of value from enhanced livelihoods. A conservative approach has been taken given that there is not yet detailed information on the exact types of projects which would likely be funded as a result of Component 2. Provided that risks outlined in the EFA (Annex 3) are well managed, the actual BCR generated could be considerably higher.

[74] These results should be treated with caution especially in the assessment of the distribution of benefits across different ecosystem service types. The ESVD database used in this analysis is still in early stages and in many cases the results tend to reflect poor data availability especially in the southern hemisphere. See the EFA (Annex 3) for further details.

Water regulation and erosion control	**701,324**	
Fire protection	**145,455**	
Existence	**116,243**	
Component 2 Ecosystem Services	**364,573**	**Society, esp. local and regional communities**
Soil loss	**27,739**	
Biodiversity loss	**255,047**	
GHG emissions	**67,210**	
Soil and water contamination	**14,576**	

Note: For economic values, present values were estimated using a 4.7% discount rate. For costs and benefits relating to smallholder farmers an 8% discount rate was used. Present values were estimated over a 20-year period.

Financial appraisal

218. The financial analysis of Component 2 revealed that the people of the Peruvian Amazon practice a wide array of livelihoods. Using a scenario-based approach, the EFA considered the potential effect of investments to build resilience in agriculture, fisheries, harvesting and hunting. In agriculture, the modeled transition from slash and burn agriculture to agroforestry with hedgerows was found to have substantial benefits, but only in the long-run and only following a significant increase in costs related to inputs and labor. The Net Present Value (NPV) of the with-project scenario compared to the without-project scenario was estimated at $17 million over a 25-year period. Given the highly labor-intensive nature of agroforestry, a transition to this mode of agriculture typically would not deliver greater net value than slash and burn agriculture prior to around the eight-year mark. The investment from GCF would allow smallholders to reduce this time to five years, which is a much more acceptable level of risk for smallholders. For those engaged in fisheries, harvesting and hunting the benefits were found to be relatively modest but this is likely the result of a scarcity of data as the literature suggests that fisheries and harvesting are in many cases more important to communities in the Project area than agriculture[75]. Stress test scenarios for the private beneficiaries prove that project interventions with GCF support in the form of grants stay financially viable even in the situation of cost increases or revenue decreases of up to 10%. Through financial analysis it is projected that the Net Present Value (NPV) generated by beneficiaries through participation in Project activities over a 7-year period will total to US$ $457,734[76]. This represents a modest increase in NPV, but one that will contribute to the resilience of livelihoods under climate change. Additional details on the financial appraisal are presented in Annex 3.

Application of best practices

219. The Project aligns with global best practices for EbA and NbS established by IUCN, FEBA, and the Oxford NbS Initiative, as well as peer-reviewed evidence on restoration for adaptation and resilience. All eight IUCN NbS criteria are integrated into the Project's EbA approach, beginning with a clear definition of the adaptation challenge — securing critical mitigation and adaptation benefits amid risks from deforestation and ecosystem degradation in the NPAs. Project interventions will consider site-specific context to ensure EbA actions address landscape complexity and strengthen community livelihoods appropriately for he needs. Governance structures will promote multi-sector engagement and climate-responsive planning in the implementation of effective management practices under Component 1, ensuring inclusive processes that balance trade-offs and maximize equitable benefit distribution.

220. The experience of PROFONANPE in the GCF project FP001 has informed the design and will help inform the implementation of the proposed Project, which will also address activities related to the sustainable use of non-timber forest products as part of its strategies for adaptation and mitigation of climate change in the 25 NPAs and 12 BZS that are part of the proposal. Some of the early lessons from FP001 considered by the Project include: (i) the systematization of methodologies and results of participatory consultations and consent processes; (ii) the review of project design to incorporate suggestions and address concerns of reviewers and stakeholders; and (iii) development of management protocols, templates and manuals to facilitate the start-up of the project.

221. EbA interventions will be managed adaptively through a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan (Annex 11) enabling periodic assessment of effectiveness and iterative learning to prevent maladaptation and support replication and scaling.

[75] Gram S, Kvist LP & Cáceres AC (2001) The economic importance of products extracted from Amazonian flood plain forests. Ambio 30: 365–368

[76] An Internal Rate of Return (IRR) could not be generated given that all years delivered net benefits in both scenarios

Sections E.1–6 have been removed from the Funding Proposal because GCF review feedback on these sections was provided in a separate file. Once the logframe is approved by GCF, WWF will re-insert it into the Funding Proposal before iTAP and Board reviews.

E.7. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

222. In addition to the AE's obligations set out in the Accreditation Master Agreement dated November 16, 2017 (the AMA),[77] project-specific monitoring and evaluation will consist of the following arrangements:

M&E Plan

223. The Project includes monitoring and evaluation systems to track progress towards the planned outcomes over the seven-year Project period. A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (M&E Plan) has been prepared for the Project and is included as Annex 11 to the Funding Proposal. Fund-level monitoring and evaluation of the Project will be based on the Fund-level Indicators identified in Section E.3.

224. The AE will require adherence with the M&E Plan and the relevant monitoring and evaluation systems described in this Funding Proposal in its Subsidiary Agreements with PROFONANPE (EE, Component 1) and WWF Peru (EE, Component 2). As such, EEs will be required to comply with their obligations to the AE, including for reporting on Project indicators, implementation challenges, and financial status. See Section B.4 for further details on the Project's implementation arrangements.

Primary Responsibility for Monitoring & Evaluation and Reporting

225. The M&E Specialist in the PMU will be responsible for overseeing monitoring and reporting of the Project. The M&E Specialist will report to the Project Manager in the PMU, and ensure Project reports track progress against the indicators specified in the Logical Framework (Section E of this Funding Proposal), ESMF (Annex 6) and Gender Action Plan (Annex 8).[78] Technical monitoring and reporting will happen twice per year and be supported by the EEs, ESS and Gender Focal Points, NPA Focal Points, WWF Peru technical team consultants, local communities and the Indigenous Organizations (AIDESEP and CONAP which are Procured Parties for Component 2). To build its capacity as a DAE and support Project implementation, PROFONANPE will participate in monitoring Project progress, including relevant ESS and gender actions. The M&E Specialist will compile Project progress reports twice per year — one at the mid-year and one at the end of the year (calendar year) to align with GCF Annual Performance Report (APR) requirements. These reports will be submitted to the Project Manager who will provide quality assurance over these reports before they are submitted to the AE.

226. The Project Manager will be responsible for coordinating with UC- PdP who guides the implementation of the broader PdP Initiative Implementation Strategy (Conservation Plan) and reports to the Head of SERNANP. The UC-PdP coordinates closely with SERNANP line directorates and offices, ANP Chiefs, Profonanpe line directorates and relevant project management units (when established), as well as with the PdP Initiative Allies so that all contribute to the fulfillment of the objectives and goals of the PdP Initiative Implementation Strategy. This will be done to ensure that financial reporting aligns with technical monitoring.

[77] WWF-US re-accreditation application was approved at B.34 (17–20 October).

[78] Regarding forest related carbon monitoring, it is worth noting that there are three different situations (a) country-wide forest monitoring is undertaken by the MINAM-coordinated Geobosques program, and this project in its design and implementation will make use of the information provide by it; (b) SERNANP is the leading agency doing research and measurement of carbon sinks in mature forests and this project include resources to continue this activity; (c) lastly in some parts of the project "forest monitoring" may be loosely used to refer to the on-the-ground surveillance, control and enforcement that is the responsibility of NPA's staff.

227. PROFONANPE and WWF-Peru will submit quarterly financial reports and complimentary requests for disbursements to the AE for Component 1 and Component 2, respectively, and include financial information for costs related to M&E and PMC in their reporting where relevant. The AE will then submit Annual Performance Reports (APRs) and financial reports to the GCF as set out in the AMA and FAA.

228. For activities implemented by consultants or contractors, Project EEs will include in the contracts with these providers a request for regular progress reports. These reports will be required to document progress on Project activities, challenges encountered, expenditures, lessons learned, and any adaptive management measures suggested or applied, and this information will feed into the PMU's consolidated reports to WWF AE.

229. Section E.5 includes two different surveys as Means of Verification. Their proposed approaches are described below:

- E.5.1. - METT survey to measure advancements in effective management: The survey will be completed by the Park Manager with input from the NPAs management committee and SERNANP HQ staff experienced in application of the METT. The METT will be applied at mid-term and end of project and compared with the baseline from 2019. Every question receives a point score, and the points assessed out of the total points possible is converted to a percentage score. Any score equal to or above 75% is considered highly satisfactory by SERNANP. All protected areas should achieve a highly satisfactory score by the end of the Project.
- E.5.4. Periodic surveys of local population to supplement information on addressing drivers of deforestation: Participants and beneficiaries of the project activities will be surveyed at least 4 times during the project implementation (Years 2 – 5 – 7 and 9) to qualitatively assess their perception of benefits from participating in production cooperation agreements for improved resilience to climate change and commitments to reduce deforestation.

AE Monitoring and Evaluation

230. WWF-US, as the AE, will carry out the following project-level monitoring and evaluation activities:

231. The AE will maintain and comply with an adequate system to monitor the performance of the EEs and contractually cause regular reporting from them in the Subsidiary Agreements in accordance with the AMA.

232. The AE will carry out an inception workshop to: (a) inform project stakeholders of the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project implementation; (b) discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines; (c) review the results framework, discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities, and finalize the M&E Plan; (d) review financial reporting requirements and procedures [and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit]; (e) agree on templates and the timelines for technical and financial reporting with the PMU and executing partners; and (f) oversee the finalization the first year's work plan.

233. The AE will carry out annual supervision missions during which, among other things, it will review the previous Annual Performance Report with stakeholders including the EEs and the NDA. During these missions, the AE will conduct workshops with the EEs, the NDA, and other stakeholders to (a) review whether the project strategies are having the expected results according to the project theory of change; (b) analyze risks and assumptions that hinder project success, to discuss modifications to make the project more efficient and effective; (c) discuss lessons from the past year(s) of project implementation; and (d) evaluate the project's gender responsiveness and application of social and environmental safeguards.

234. WWF AE will periodically share with the NDA information on the project progress, as requested by Peru's NDA in article 9 of the DS no. 219-2020-ef of August 2020. A copy of the APR will be shared annually, and the NDA will be invited to participate in annual supervision missions.

235. During the project, based on the PMU's reporting to the AE described above, the AE will submit to the GCF Annual Performance Reports, including financial management reports. These reports will include, among other things, the dates and amounts disbursed for each funded activity and compliance with financial covenants.

236. The AE will also provide GCF on an annual basis (a) a self-assessment of compliance with the GCF's Fiduciary Principles and Standards, Environmental and Social Safeguards, and Gender Policy; and (b) a report on its actions carried out or planned to be carried out to strengthen the capacities of, or otherwise support, potential subnational, national and regional entities.

237. The AE will arrange and contract for independent interim and final evaluations that will contain the information described in Section 15.02(b) of the AMA and will apply the relevant GCF and AE policies identified in the AMA. The AE will, in collaboration with the PMU, prepare a formal management response to the findings of the independent evaluations, and will provide the evaluation reports and the management response to the GCF.

238. The independent interim evaluation will take place at the midpoint of project implementation and evaluate progress towards the achievement of outcomes and will suggest corrective actions if needed. The findings of this evaluation and responses in the management response will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the second half of the project.

239. The independent final evaluation will be submitted six months after the project's completion date. It will aim at identifying project outcomes, their sustainability, and future actions needed to assure continuity of these outcomes.

240. Among other approaches, the independent interim and final evaluations will make use of the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool, one of the most widely used systems to assess protected area management effectiveness around the world, developed by WWF and the World Bank. The methodology is a rapid assessment based on a scorecard that includes all six elements of management identified by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

241. Within three months of the project's completion date, the PMU will prepare the Project Completion Report for the AE's review and revision, and the AE will submit the final report to the GCF. This comprehensive report will also be made available to the public. It will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met, and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also provide recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replication of the project's results.

F. RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

F.1. Risk factors and mitigations measures

Selected Risk Factor 1

Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Medium	Low

Description

Lack of human resources and/or technical capacity to implement the Project, including difficulties in hiring experienced personnel to work in remote areas for the duration of the implementation period.

Mitigation Measure(s)

SERNANP is contributing significant in-kind staff to the project that represents staff already hired and contracted across the 25 NPAs to support the implementation of Component 1 activities. Additionally, there is strong capacity building and training components to ensure efficient and effective implementation as well as sustainability over the long term.

Selected Risk Factor 2

Category	Probability	Impact
Forex	High	Medium

Description

Inflation of local prices and foreign exchange fluctuations. Peru's monthly inflation in spring 2022 was reported at its highest level in more than two decades at 8%, driven by rising global fuel and food prices amid the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. However, after the first quarter of 2024, inflation levelled out at only 2%. Unforeseen fluctuations over the life of the project could impact project costs.

Mitigation Measure(s)

The project has taken an annual inflation rate of 2.5% into account for all costs in Annex 4. GCF funding will be disbursed quarterly throughout the project's term, in the historically and presumptively more stable currency of the US dollar, which will mitigate the impact of any devaluation of the Peruvian sol relative to the dollar. Almost all the Peru's Natural Legacy costs will be incurred in local currency and the program budget will include adjustments for the country inflation and for the possible variations in the exchange rate of donors' dollar denominated contributions. The PdP financial model used to develop the proposal budget for Component 1 also took into consideration foreign exchange fluctuations and inflation.

Selected Risk Factor 3

Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Low	Medium

Description

Potential delays in the allocation of co-financing in accordance with the disbursement schedules in the Project budget (Annex 4) and implementation plan (Annex 5), and potential changes in priorities of the Peru Natural Legacy Initiative Board of Directors.

Mitigation Measure(s)

By incorporating an agreed-upon operating manual and implementation strategy that ties together all the funding for the Amazon portion of PdP (from which Project co-finance through the Transition Fund is derived), the PdP Initiative closing agreement has mechanisms to monitor and react to delays in any donor's contribution. In keeping with the Project Finance for Permanence model, the Board of the dedicated Transition Fund holding those funds has the authority to hold back disbursement of the co-financing held in that fund if performance-based disbursement conditions are not met, but those disbursement conditions will work in concert with the GCF and AE's conditions on the expenditure of GCF funds by providing performance-based incentives and disincentives to changes that would also result in a Major Change under the Funded Activity Agreement. In addition, WWF currently occupies a donor a seat on that fund's board, and changes to the Project Finance for Permanence project's financial model will require a supermajority vote. Finally, close coordination will be maintained between the PMU and SERNANP to achieve overall initiative objectives across projects.

Selected Risk Factor 4		
Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Medium	Medium
Description		
Potential risk of limited engagement of local communities in Project implementation, particularly those communities involved in Component 1.		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
This risk will be mitigated by a strong participatory approach and communication strategy built into the design and implementation of the Project for both components. Additional measures will also be taken, such as ensuring the inclusion of a community representative from the very beginning of the implementation of the project's activities for Component 1 that pertain to demarcation and following participatory processes with 30 communities for adaptation planning, co-designing and implementation of climate-resilient productive practices for Component 2.		
Selected Risk Factor 5		
Category	Probability	Impact
Governance	High	Medium
Description		
Political instability. The project will go through 2 or 3 presidential and 3 regional administration changes that may lead to changes in government priorities to the detriment of Amazon conservation issues. In the short term, the current government is struggling to respond to unrest caused by rising prices. The current president, Dina Boluarte, succeeded Pedro Castillo after he attempted to dissolve Congress, which led to his impeachment and arrest. During her first months as president, the sociopolitical context of the country was marked by mass protests, including incidents of grave violence as some of these acts were met with a strong response from the military and police. At present, public grievances remain, though peaceful, driven by distrust of political leaders, economic inequality and polarization.		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
To mitigate this risk, the Project activities include continued engagement and relationship management with new administrations to maintain ongoing political support. In addition, the project is designed around the principles of country ownership to the maximum extent possible, given the unavoidable reality that it is a sovereign republic. The government's climate commitments are subject to the incentives of the Paris accords. GCF's presence as a multilateral, repeat-player donor will provide a greater disincentive to change in government commitment than would be the case were the project's donors all private individuals or institutions. The government's commitments, including its agreement to the financial model and project governance, are the subject of a written agreement with the project participants; and Peru has indicated its long-term support for PdP through a Supreme Decree. The GCF's requirements on "Major Changes" to the project will be flowed down to the EEs in the Subsidiary Agreements, which will be enforceable against them and flow down the GCF's remedies in the Funded Activity Agreement and AMA.		
Selected Risk Factor 6		
Category	Probability	Impact
Governance	Low	Medium
Description		
Social conflicts, as well as lack of consent of indigenous populations, communities and peoples delay project the implementation of activities in one or several NPAs.		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
The project activities themselves are not expected to be a source of social conflicts, therefore the probability of this risk, in relation to the project, is deemed low. However, social conflicts may occur in or near NPAs due to other causes, as is a general political risk in Peru. Sources of social conflicts in or near NPAs are currently associated with the development of infrastructure, as well as the demarcation of existing NPAs.		

The project will establish continuous stakeholder engagement, as well as conflict resolution mechanisms for its activities (see Annexes 6 and 7) but will not be to solve conflicts related to activities that are out of the project scope. However, by improving local governance, the project will have a general positive impact on conflict resolution. Additionally, FPIC processes will be conducted to seek consent from the Indigenous communities affected by the Project (see Annex 6 for further details).

The impact of potential social conflicts on project implementation is deemed low to medium because such conflicts, if arising, would affect only one or several NPAs, so that project implementation can still continue in the other areas. (Additional measures identified in Annex 6, the ESMF).

Selected Risk Factor 7

Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Low	Medium

Description

Security risks arise in or near one or more NPAs delaying project implementation or adversely impacting sources of financial revenues (e.g., accidents may depress tourism).

Mitigation Measure(s)

The annual Screening Questionnaire will yield results regarding the potential security risks in a given place or targeted site each year and this information will orient the annual planning and budget. In addition, a security analysis and protocol have been included in the ESMF (Annex 6). The financial sustainability unit of SERNANP is designed to provide institutional support. A portfolio of different financial mechanisms has been developed to diversify potential revenue sources. Training of personnel and improved infrastructure within PAs will reduce risks from accidents or other security risks. If necessary, the Project will employ adaptive management during implementation to address any potential risks to the success of the three financial mechanisms.

Selected Risk Factor 8

Category	Probability	Impact
Other	High	Low

Description

Tourism entrance fees are expected to increase in Year 1 of the Project, however, there is a risk this increase could be delayed because of challenges reaching consensus between government and tourism operators.

Mitigation Measure(s)

This delay would not affect the Project's ability to reach its target of raising the baseline funding for Effective Management of PAs in Peru (see Annex 3c). The PfP financial model is also not dependent on this increase in tourism entrance fees and revenue from two other mechanisms (compensation and the MERESE payment scheme for water) under the Project will contribute to mitigating this risk and reaching the Project's financial targets for the PA system under Component 1. The tourism sector is still expected to be a reliable and main contributor to revenue generation for PAs over the long term (see Annex 23).

Selected Risk Factor 9

Category	Probability	Impact
Prohibited practices	Low	Low

Description

Theft, misappropriation, waste or improper use of property or assets and/or of GCF funding managed by PROFONANPE, WWF Peru, or any Procured Party.

Mitigation Measure(s)

In the due diligence performed by the WWF US AE, PROFONANPE was assessed as a low risk in the areas of financial management, internal controls, accounting, human resources, procurement and procurement systems, equipment management and the ability to comply with donor requirements. There were no financial or operations

categories under which PROFONANPE was evaluated that were rated as medium or high risk. Also, PROFONANPE's overall policies and procedures, experience and level of supervision proposed for this project have been deemed sufficient to mitigate any potential risks or vulnerabilities related to money laundering, terrorist financing or prohibited practices. In addition, the executing structure of the project ensures that procurement using GCF funds and Transition Fund cofinancing on behalf of Component 1 is centralized within PROFONANPE.

PROFONANPE's complaint mechanism is accessible on PROFONANPE's website (please note that this grievance mechanism is accessible to this project, as mentioned in Annex 6). PROFONANPE staff, project staff and beneficiaries are made aware of the process to communicate complaints, allegations of impropriety, wrong-doing or other issues. External complaints are Investigated by PROFONANPE's Integrity Unit. Procedures for investigating Internal complaints are determined pending the level at which the staff person is employed within the organization.

For any third-party agreement entered into by Profonanpe using Project funds, Profonanpe will be contractually required by its subsidiary agreements with WWF US to flow down provisions related to monitoring, financial controls, and the sound stewardship of project funds.

WWF Peru will oversee the implementation of project funds under Component 2, including subgrants to Indigenous Organizations. To limit the risk of misappropriation of funds by subgrant recipients, substantial capacity building and staff oversight within the participating Indigenous Organizations has been built into Component 2. WWF Peru is a subsidiary of WWF US and follows the same policies on AML/CFT, Prohibited Practices, Fraud and Corruption, and Grievance Redress as the WWF US AE. WWF Peru will conduct due diligence over the National Indigenous Organizations and Regional Indigenous Organizations and support their administrative capacity for the appropriate use of grant resources. The WWF US AE will review this due diligence assessment prior to GCF funds being disbursed to the IOs to ensure that all necessary controls and mitigation measures are in place to ensure good stewardship of GCF funds. If needed, management plans based off of due diligence findings will be developed and codified into the subsidiary agreements. If it is found that a Regional Indigenous Organization does not have the capacity to manage Project funds at a standard satisfactory to WWF Peru or the AE and to a degree that a management plan cannot efficiently mitigate, a tripartite contracting arrangement may be agreed upon in order for WWF Peru or one of the two national IOs to manage the funds on their behalf.

Selected Risk Factor 10

Category	Probability	Impact
ML/FT	Low	Medium

Description

Compliance with all applicable anti-money laundering and countering financing of terrorism laws within the United States and Peru, including, among other things, compliance with economic and UN sanctions and export controls.

Mitigation Measure(s)

For Component 1: PROFONANPE (EE, Component 1) has a Compliance Officer. This position is a requirement from the Peruvian Government agency that oversees the bank and security sector, Super Intendencia de Banca y Seguros (SBS). Responsibilities of the compliance officer per this requirement include:

- Detection of unusual operations by considering alert signals.
- Adequate implementation and operation of detection procedures and register of suspect operations within 24 hours qualified as total.
- Evaluate unusual operations by leaving documentary evidence.
- Record of unusual operations.
- Alert signal identification.
- Verification of international lists that contribute to prevention.
- Execution of freezing measures dictated by SBS.
- Conservation and custody of documents.
- Attention to information requirements.

In addition, the compliance officer will be responsible for ensuring that no project funding is paid to third parties who may be included on the UN sanctions list. Peru is currently not a jurisdiction which is subject to or affected by UN

Security Council (UNSC) resolutions. It will be the responsibility of the compliance officer to monitor UN Security Council resolutions for any future impact on Peru.

Furthermore, WWF's grant agreement with Profonanpe will include conditions that require compliance with ML/FT. If cases of ML/FT are identified within the project through audits, and/or complaints, WWF has a series of remedies from disallowing expenses to suspension or possible cancellation.

For Component 2: WWF Peru (EE, Component 2) is a subsidiary of WWF US and follows the same AML/CFT policy of the WWF US AE that has been vetted and approved by the GCF. It will be a requirement of the AE's Internal Project Memorandum with WWF Peru that this AML/CFT policy be passed down to the National IOs and Regional IOs under Component 2.

Selected Risk Factor 11

Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Low	High

Description

Although the presence of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation or Initial Contact (PIACI) is known for at least 6 of the 25 targeted NPAs, it is hard to predict where in those areas they might appear, as these populations move across large areas of the territory. As such, chance encounters with PIACI members are possible.

Mitigation Measure(s)

Although this represents a contextual risk and not one derived from the Project, the following mitigation measures have been identified (refer to Annex 6 for more information) to further reduce the probability of chance encounters:

- The NPA head offices, based on permanent coordination with the Ministry of Culture (MINCUL), will regularly update NPA maps indicating the sectors where the presence of PIACI has been reported.
- Sites close to areas where the presence of PIACI has been reported will be avoided.
- The staff implementing the project will study and apply the government-mandated PIACI protocol (included in Appendix 5 of Annex 6) in case of activities carried out in NPAs where the presence of PIACI has been reported.
- The staff will also follow the Security Protocol provided in Annex 6.

G. GCF POLICIES AND STANDARDS

G.1. Environmental and social risk assessment (max. 750 words, approximately 1.5 pages)

242. The proposed Project will comply with GCF's Environmental and Social Policy and Indigenous Peoples Policy and WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF), as detailed in the Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures (SIPP). PdP A&C has been screened as Category "B" given that a) it is essentially a conservation initiative expected to generate significant positive and durable social, economic, and environmental benefits; and b) any adverse environmental and social impacts are expected to be minor and site specific and can be mitigated. Screening will be conducted at the output and landscape level to ensure any activities that move forward have a low or medium level of risk before proceeding.

243. To meet the standards set by the GCF Environment and Social Policy and Indigenous Peoples Policy, the Project is required to comply with WWF's Standard on Environment and Social Risk Management, the Standard on Accountability and Grievance Mechanism, the Standard on Stakeholder Engagement, and the Standard on Public Consultation and Disclosure. In addition to the aforementioned policies and standards, it is expected the Project will trigger the following standards:

244. Standard on Natural Habitat – This standard applies because the project entails on-the-ground activities, such as demarcation and construction of demarcation and surveillance and control infrastructure, in legally natural protected areas which host unique and critical natural habitats. Overall, project activities will produce significant conservation benefits and any potential adverse impacts on environmentally important areas including forests, grasslands and other natural habitats are expected to be very limited.

245. Standard on Restriction of Access – It is not expected that the project may cause physical displacement, and land acquisition, land titling or physical displacement will not occur nor will be financed. However, economic displacement might occur because ensuring effective management may restrict or prohibit the extraction of resources in certain areas of the NPA and in some categories of the NPAs. A Process Framework (PF), a

mechanism that ensures participatory design, implementation and monitoring of project activities that may cause access restrictions to natural resources, has been included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

246. Standard on Indigenous People – This standard is triggered because native communities considered indigenous both under Peruvian law and under the WWF standard, including some uncontacted or voluntarily isolated Indigenous Peoples (known as PIACI), live in or near some of the NPAs, and/or use their natural resources. An Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) has been prepared as part of the ESMF to ensure effective participation and equitable benefit sharing of IPs affected by, or beneficiaries of, the project activities during implementation.

247. Standard on Cultural Resources – The project will not finance activities that involve significant excavations or that could significantly damage physical cultural resources or limit access to cultural resources. Given that there are 3 project sites that have been declared by UNESCO as World Heritage sites: deemed "critical cultural heritage", additional measures might be needed for any project activities planned for those sites. The ESMF (Annex 6) contains a section on management of cultural resources and includes a protocol on chance findings.

248. Standard on Community Health and Safety – This standard is triggered because the project will involve travel and transport to and into NPAs with associated risks of spreading diseases to IPLCs and PIACI as well as of transport accidents. In addition, some activities such as control and surveillance may involve direct safety and public security risks (due to illegal and illicit activities). This Standard includes the Guidance Note on Labor and Working Conditions, the Guidance Note on Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment, as well as the Guiding Principles on Rangers. Any potential adverse impacts are addressed, and mitigation measures outlined, in the ESMF, which also includes a Security Protocol.

249. Given the above, an ESMF has been prepared to define procedures for managing the project activities' potential environmental and social risks and impacts (see Annex 6). This includes both an Indigenous People's Planning Framework (IPPF) and a Process Framework (PF); other tools such as protocols in case of encounters with PIACI and archeological chance finds; guidelines on development of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) based on an annual eligibility and impacts screening; and a thorough section on the grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs) that apply to this project.

250. The development of this Project follows an extensive consultation process beginning in 2019, marked by working meetings and workshops with representatives of various institutions, NGOs, regional governments, indigenous organizations, the heads of the NPAs, park rangers, beneficiary communities, and producer organizations. A summary of these consultations, carried out between April 2019 and December 2021, in July 2022 and in July-August 2024, is included in Annex 7.

251. Although the consultations held during project development involved various stakeholders, a special emphasis was placed on consulting with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs). As such, while SERNANP began socializing PdP A&C with AIDESEP and CONAP in August 2020, the project development team conducted a series of consultative workshops, both in 2022 and 2024, to directly engage with the native communities being prioritized in Component 2 (refer to Annex 7 and its Appendices 1-4)

252. The final ESMF (Annex 6) and SEP (Annex 7) will be translated into Spanish before GCF Board Submission, allowing for the 30-day public disclosure required by GCF's Information Disclosure Policy and final documentation will be disclosed in country in a locally accessible manner for 45 days per WWF policy before AE approval.

G.2. Gender assessment and action plan (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

253. During Project preparation, a gender assessment was undertaken to understand the differential vulnerability to, and impact of, climate change on women and men in the project targeted NPAs and BZs of the Peruvian Amazon, to identify gaps, opportunities and strategies to enhance the inclusivity and gender transformative potential of project interventions. The assessment also examined SERNANP's institutional capacity to respond to the challenges and opportunities outlined in the gender analysis. From the findings of this assessment and an analysis of the proposed Project solution, a gender action plan (GAP) was developed. The process to produce these components included a desktop review and analysis of available literature and relevant legislation, laws, policy and programs in the country, and statistical data at the national level and referential data on the Amazon, as well as primary research through stakeholder consultation through semi-structured key informant interviews, field visits, focus group discussions and consultation workshops with Project stakeholders. The extensive consultation process for the development of this Project began in 2019, through working meetings and workshops

with representatives of various institutions, NGOs, regional governments, indigenous organizations, the heads of the NPAs, park rangers, beneficiary communities, and producer organizations. A summary of these consultations (dates, locations and stakeholders involved), including details on the collection of gender-sensitive information/data and how these consultations were made gender-responsive, is included in Annex 8a (Gender Assessment). Consultations were carried out between April 2019 and December 2021, in July 2022 and in July-August 2024.

254. The gender assessment describes how the gap between women and men has structural causes that are reinforced in everyday life (particularly in Indigenous communities). Gender inequalities are already manifested daily, in the activities carried out by women and men, and in the decisions made within each community and family. Climate change risks further accentuating these differences (to women's detriment) in daily practices with heavier agricultural work, more hours of care for children and sick household members, longer distances to obtain water and other essential resources, etc. The assessment describes these structural causes and drivers of gender inequality, including the formal and customary legal policies and norms that govern men and women's roles, responsibility and activities, particularly as they relate to use of natural resources, and to the impacts of climate change.

255. As well as describing men and women's relative vulnerability and adaptation strategies to climate change, the gender assessment and problem analysis identified gendered risks and opportunities related to: i) insufficient implementation of legislation to protect women/prevent gender-based discrimination at the rural/territorial level; ii) prevalent gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH), with violent dynamics explicitly affecting the lives of women and their possibilities of economic independence, as well as active participation in decision-making spaces; iii) enduring and perpetuating inequalities in education attainment, and participation in productive and adaptation initiatives; iv) a gendered division of labor that reinforces inequalities between women and men, with unpaid/unrecognized reproductive work continuing to be exclusively women's responsibility; and v) women having less access to the community's external financial resources and labor possibilities, and less participation in decision-making within their families, communities and governance structures. Although there are master plans, productive projects, and adaptation initiatives, which would make it possible to mitigate or adapt to the effects of climate change, these require improved alignment with the PAGCC-Peru. These factors expose men and women to different dynamics of risk associated with climate hazards.

256. The Gender Action Plan (Annex 8b) situates the challenges and opportunities for men and women within the framework of the design and implementation of the project, so that their differentiated needs, interests and preferences are reflected in the implementation of activities, ensuring equitable access to benefits, and safeguarded from adverse outcomes. Certain key actions are proposed (at a minimum) in order to achieve the objectives proposed for the project from a gender perspective, and to help drive gender mainstreaming generally. These include: i) generation of data and reporting of activities disaggregated by gender, and taking positive actions to include a range of men and women's voices, perspectives, vulnerabilities and interests; ii) prioritizing appointing gender specialists from the local area who possess local knowledge to lead the gender work; iii) leveraging women's participation through local women's groups and National Gender Institutions; iv) dedicated gender-related human resources capacity within the project implementation and management team, throughout project implementation – including sensitization for SERNANP officials and officers, as well as mandating or augmenting gender expertise in the PMU, consultant and specialist roles; and v) capacity building, awareness raising and training processes to improve the participation of women and men in management and decision-making spaces, taking into account their differentiated and practical needs, cultural and age dynamics; vi) design and improvement of NPA management instruments for the purpose of clear and timely incorporation of the gender perspective in the involvement of stakeholders, as well as in the distribution of benefits and participation in the activities defined for the project.

257. The Gender Action Plan (GAP) will primarily be implemented under the authority of the PMU Gender Specialist, working with SERNANP, other PMU staff and other implementation partners and stakeholders at the local level in NPAs. The PMU Gender Specialist will support in the design of consultations and negotiations, training curriculums, M&E frameworks, and other interventions discussed or described in Annex 8b. A detailed implementation and monitoring arrangement is described in Annex 8b. The full Gender Assessment and Project-level Gender Action Plan are included as FP Annex 8 (part a and b, respectively).

G.3. Financial management and procurement (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

258. WWF grants management and subrecipient monitoring is supported by a grants management system that is integrated across its donor management, accounting, and budgeting systems. This system provides notifications for due dates of deliverables (from the grant recipient and to the donor), tracks disbursements, project expenses,

milestones, audit findings (if applicable) and identified risks so that project supervision as a whole is informed and documented.

259. WWF completed a due diligence assessment on PROFONANPE's financial systems, controls, management framework, policies, and procedures. Through this assessment it was determined that the EE, PROFONANPE, meets WWF's minimum fiduciary standards. In addition, PROFONANPE is a GCF Direct Access Entity whose policies and procedures have been vetted and approved by the GCF as part of the accreditation process.

260. WWF also completed a due diligence assessment on WWF Peru's financial systems, controls, management framework, policies, and procedures. WWF Peru is a part of the WWF US Country Office Unit where most policies and procedures followed by WWF Peru are the same policies and procedures followed by the WWF Accredited Entity that have already been vetted and approved by the GCF as part of the accreditation process. WWF Peru has staff in-office trained and skilled in financial management, grants management, accounting, and project management. These staff report to the WWF Peru Country Office Operations Director, who reports into the WWF US-based Senior Vice President, Country Office Unit. In areas where WWF Peru has policies or procedures specific to their local office, such as procurement policies and local accounting policies, these have been reviewed by the AE and found to meet WWF's minimum standards.

261. SERNANP is a co-financier and key implementing partner to the project, but SERNANP will not be receiving GCF funds directly. SERNANP is required by law to follow the Government of Peru regulations regarding financial management of its annual budget. The policies and procedures contained within the regulations were not designed to manage private funding and were assessed to be deficient in the management of GCF Proceeds.

262. Under this Project, PROFONANPE will be procuring goods and services on behalf of SERNANP following PROFONANPE's reviewed and approved procurement policies and procedures detailed in Annex 10 Procurement Plan. PROFONANPE and SERNANP will sign a cooperative agreement that ensures that all materials and technology procured under this project by PROFONANPE for SERNANP's use are used only for the purposes intended. The cooperative agreement will include clauses that describe the use of materials, technology, and intellectual property. In addition, language will be included that prohibits the diversion or use for unauthorized, improper, or illicit purposes. The transfer of goods is documented and includes the purpose and ownership. This documentation will be signed by both parties. In-person audits will be conducted by PROFONANPE to ensure compliance.

263. GCF funding identified in the Funded Activity Agreement will be channeled by WWF to PROFONANPE through a subsidiary agreement (in the form of a grant agreement) and to WWF Peru through an Internal Project Memorandum (an internal agreement between WWF US and its Country Offices). Upon completion of the annual disbursement requirements WWF will advance funds to PROFONANPE and WWF Peru (for the implementation of agreed and approved project activities), through quarterly disbursements based on spending projections included with the quarterly financial reports, in accordance with WWF standard grants management policies. Consolidated project expenses will be reported semi-annually to the GCF (at the mid-year financial report and the Annual Performance Report (APR). A dedicated project account will be setup by PROFONANPE and WWF Peru to receive these disbursements, and any interest accrued during the project will be reflowed to the GCF, as will any unused funds at the time of the project's financial close. A statement of Investment Income earned on GCF Proceeds, as well as the amount of such Investment Income paid to the Fund for each calendar year of the project will be submitted annually by March 30 along with an unaudited financial statement per WWF's AMA.

264. WWF Peru will be responsible for overseeing the financial management, grants management, and overall administration of Project funding for Component 2, in partnership with the two National Indigenous Organizations (AIDESEP and CONAP) identified as procured parties. WWF Peru will conduct due diligence over the National Indigenous Organizations and support their administrative capacity for the effective and efficient use of grant resources. This due diligence assessment will be reviewed and approved by the WWF AE prior to the first disbursement of GCF funds to the National Indigenous Organizations. The two National Indigenous Organizations will be contractually required through a grant agreement with WWF Peru to ensure that all funds provided under the Project shall be used exclusively to finance eligible expenditures in accordance with the Funded Activity Agreement, and to use the funds solely for the Activities. The grant agreements with the two National Indigenous Organizations will include all relevant covenants and warrants passed down from the Internal Project Agreement between WWF and WWF Peru. The two national Indigenous Organizations will be required to report quarterly on fund expenditures to WWF Peru, who will report these expenditures to the WWF AE.

265. Other beneficiaries of GCF funds under Component 2 include six regional Indigenous Organizations (FENAMAD, ORAU, ORDEPIA, ORNAL, ORNAU and ORPIO). WWF Peru and the two National Indigenous Organizations will work in partnership to conduct due diligence on the six regional Indigenous Organizations that will be receiving GCF funds. The six regional indigenous organizations will enter grant agreements with the two National Indigenous Organizations that include all covenants, warranties, and reporting requirements that the grant agreement between WWF Peru and the two National Indigenous Organizations will include.

266. WWF Peru will have two Grants Monitoring Specialists (one per each National IO) and a Procurement and Contracts Specialist staffed under the Project that will be responsible for supporting the Indigenous Organizations.

267. All projects are audited annually following the WWF AE project audit guidelines. A scheduled audit is used to determine whether the funds transferred to the Executing Entities were used for the appropriate purpose and in accordance with the approved project work plan and budget and the EE's assessed policies and procedures. The annual project audit based on the calendar year will be submitted to the GCF by Apr 30, for each year of execution.

268. For this Project, the PMU sitting under PROFONANPE will submit PdP A&C reports, annual work plans, and budgets to the WWF AE. PROFONANPE and WWF Peru will submit requests for disbursements. Reporting from the NPAs Head Offices will be consolidated by the PMU and submitted to WWF AE. WWF will then submit Annual Performance Reports (APRs) and financial reports to the GCF as defined within the AMA and FAA.

269. This Project will follow GCF's required reporting templates. The EEs are required to implement the project in compliance with their respective Financial Policies and Procedures which have been assessed to meet WWF's Minimum Fiduciary Standards. In legal terms, this is ensured through the subsidiary agreement (in the form of a grant agreement) signed between WWF (as the GCF AE) and PROFONANPE, the Internal Project Agreement between WWF and WWF Peru, and the cooperative agreement between PROFONANPE and SERNANP.

270. Per Section B.4. Implementation Arrangements, PROFONANPE will be responsible for recruiting the PMU, executing all procurement for Component 1 per their procurement policies, and paying invoices for other direct costs. WWF Peru will be responsible for reporting into the PMU, for the procurement of all goods and services under Component 2 following their procurement policies and procedures, and for overseeing the administration of Project funds.

271. PROFONANPE has a specific Department Team that is responsible for all procurement (as detailed in Annex 10 Procurement Plan). The PMU within PROFONANPE includes a Procurement Specialist that will be responsible for reviewing all procurement for this Project. Prospective contractors, and their references, are reviewed to assess the potential contractor to ensure that they have the technical expertise required and the appropriate professional standing. Large contracts are selected by a committee that includes relevant stakeholders. Technical proposals are reviewed to ensure the fulfilment of requirements before a review of financials is completed to ensure the lowest cost.

272. To ensure that all materials and technology procured under this project are used only for the purposes intended, all contracts will include clauses that describe the use of materials, technology, and intellectual property. In addition, language will be included that prohibits the diversion or use for unauthorized, improper, or illicit purposes. The transfer of goods is documented and includes purpose and ownership. This documentation is signed by both parties.

273. During project implementation, WWF will provide oversight and quality assurance in accordance with its policies and procedures, and any additional specific requirements contained in the subsidiary agreements (in the form of a grant agreement). This may include, but is not limited to, monitoring missions, spot checks, facilitation, and participation in project steering committee meetings, quarterly progress and annual implementation reviews, and audits at project level on the resources received from WWF.

274. PROFONANPE is required by the Superintendencia de Banca y Seguros (SBS, the government agency that oversees the banking and security sector) to ensure that money laundering, financing of terrorism, sanctions violations and prohibited practices are prevented through identification and mitigation. This is the responsibility of PROFONANPE's Compliance Officer, whose position is also a requirement of the SBS. The Compliance Officer accomplishes this through:

- Detection of unusual operations by considering alert signals.
- Adequate implementation and operation of detection procedures and Register of suspect operations within 24 hours qualified as total.

- Evaluate unusual operations by leaving documentary evidence.
- Record of unusual operations.
- Alert signal identification.
- Verification of international lists that contribute to prevention.
- Execution of freezing measures dictated by SBS.
- Conservation and custody of documents.
- Attention to information requirements.

275. Internal and external complaints and/or allegations of impropriety, wrong-doing and other issues related to the Project and its activities can be made through either PROFONANPE's complaint mechanism which is accessible on PROFONANPE's website (https://profonanpe.org.pe/quejas), or WWF Peru's complaint mechanism which is accessible on WWF Peru's website: (https://www.wwf.org.pe/en/our_work_/complaints_resolution_process/). PROFONANPE staff, WF Peru staff, project staff and beneficiaries are made aware of the processes of communicating complaints, allegations of impropriety, wrong-doing or other issues and are protected when doing so under both PROFONANPE and WWF Peru's whistle-blower policies. External complaints are investigated by either PROFONANPE's Integrity Unit or WWF Peru's Project Complaints Team. Procedures for investigating Internal complaints are determined pending the level at which the staff person is employed within the organization. Any Project-related complaint is required to be reported to WWF along with the details of how it has been resolved. Complaints can also be made directly to WWF through its online and phone mechanism hosted by a third-party provider, EthicsPoint (https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/59041/index.html). Further details on the project's grievance mechanisms are included in Annexes 6 and 7.

Table 24. Conditions for the AE disbursement of GCF grant finance.

Annual monitoring and reporting from the PMU to WWF demonstrates that
General That there has been no net loss in the number and size of each of the 25 NPAs that make up part of this PdP A&C project. Reporting on past activities • At least 70% of all activities agreed and designated to occur in a given year, as specified in the Funding Proposal and its agreed updates, have been implemented. • At least 70% of the GCF funding received by the EE has been spent as specified in the funding proposal and its agreed updates and the annual work plans and budget. Reporting on co-financing • All funders' contributions to the PdP – A&C project SERNANP are up-to-date and aligned with the co-financing committed in this Proposal budget. Reporting on next year program of activity • The Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPB) (including relevant safeguard mitigation measures) are aligned with this GCF Proposal and its budget.

G.4. Disclosure of funding proposal

Note: The Information Disclosure Policy (IDP) provides that the GCF will apply a presumption in favour of disclosure for all information and documents relating to the GCF and its funding activities. Under the IDP, project and programme funding proposals will be disclosed on the GCF website, simultaneous with the submission to the Board, subject to the redaction of any information that may not be disclosed pursuant to the IDP. Information provided in confidence is one of the exceptions, but this exception should not be applied broadly to an entire document if the document contains specific, segregable portions that can be disclosed without prejudice or harm.

Indicate below whether or not the funding proposal includes confidential information.

☐ No confidential information: The accredited entity confirms that the funding proposal, including its annexes, may be disclosed in full by the GCF, as no information is being provided in confidence.

☒ With confidential information: The accredited entity declares that the funding proposal, including its annexes, may not be disclosed in full by the GCF, as certain information is being provided in confidence. Accordingly, the accredited entity is providing to the Secretariat the following two copies of the funding proposal, including all annexes:

- full copy for internal use of the GCF in which the confidential portions are marked accordingly, together with an explanatory note regarding the said portions and the corresponding reason for confidentiality under the accredited entity's disclosure policy, and
- redacted copy for disclosure on the GCF website.

The funding proposal can only be processed upon receipt of the two copies above, if containing confidential information.

H. ANNEXES

H.1. Mandatory annexes

☒	Annex 1	NDA no-objection letter(s) **(template provided)**
☒	Annex 2	Feasibility study - and a market study, if applicable
☒	Annex 3	Economic and/or financial analyses in spreadsheet format
☒	Annex 4	Detailed budget plan **(template provided)**
☒	Annex 5	Implementation timetable including key project/programme milestones **(template provided)**
☒	Annex 6	E&S document corresponding to the E&S category (A, B or C; or I1, I2 or I3): **(ESS disclosure form provided)** ☐ Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or ☐ Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or ☐ Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) ☐ Others (please specify – e.g. Resettlement Action Plan, Resettlement Policy Framework, Indigenous People's Plan, Land Acquisition Plan, etc.)
☒	Annex 7	Summary of consultations and stakeholder engagement plan
☒	Annex 8	Gender assessment and project/programme-level action plan **(template provided)**
☒	Annex 9	Legal due diligence (regulation, taxation and insurance)
☒	Annex 10	Procurement plan **(template provided)**
☒	Annex 11	Monitoring and evaluation plan **(template provided)**
☐	Annex 12	AE fee request **(template provided)**
☒	Annex 13	Co-financing commitment letter, if applicable **(template provided)**
☐	Annex 14	Term sheet including a detailed disbursement schedule and, if applicable, repayment schedule

H.2. Other annexes as applicable

☐	Annex 15	Evidence of internal approval **(template provided)**
☐	Annex 16	Map(s) indicating the location of proposed interventions
☐	Annex 17	Multi-country project/programme information **(template provided)**
☐	Annex 18	Appraisal, due diligence or evaluation report for proposals based on up-scaling or replicating a pilot project
☐	Annex 19	Procedures for controlling procurement by third parties or executing entities undertaking projects financed by the entity
☐	Annex 20	First level AML/CFT (KYC) assessment
☐	Annex 21	Operations manual (Operations and maintenance)
☒	Annex 22	Assessment of GHG emission reductions and their monitoring and reporting (for mitigation and cross cutting-projects)[79]
☒	Annex 23	Trends in tourism in Peru's NPAs

** Please note that a funding proposal will be considered complete only upon receipt of all the applicable supporting documents.*

[79] Annex 22 is mandatory for mitigation and cross-cutting projects.

No-objection letter issued by the national designated authority(ies) or focal

PERÚ | Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas | Viceministerio de Economía | Dirección General de Asuntos de Economía Internacional, Competencia y Productividad

To: The Green Climate Fund ("GCF")

Lima, 27 Febrary 2026

Re: No-objection letter in respect of the funding proposal titled "Peru's Natural Legacy – Amazon & Climate (PdP A&C): Effective Management of Peruvian Amazon Protected Areas for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation" submitted by World Wildlife Fund

Dear Madam, Sir,

We refer to the funding proposal titled "Peru's Natural Legacy – Amazon & Climate (PdP A&C): Effective Management of Peruvian Amazon Protected Areas for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation" in Peru submitted by World Wildlife Fund to us on 18 Dec 2025 (the "**Proposal**").

The undersigned is the duly authorized representative of Ministry of Economy and Finance, the national designated authority of Peru.

Pursuant to GCF Decisions B.08/10, B.37/22, and B.41/02, the content of which we acknowledge to have reviewed, in my capacity as representative of the national designated authority, we hereby communicate our no-objection to the Proposal.

By communicating our no-objection, it is implied that:

(a) The government of Peru has no-objection to the Proposal; and
(b) The Proposal is in conformity with the national priorities, strategies and plans of Peru.

We also confirm that our national process for ascertaining no-objection to the Proposal has been duly followed.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, we expect World Wildlife Fund to take the necessary measures to ensure that the project as described in the Proposal is implemented in a manner consistent with applicable national laws.

We acknowledge that this letter will be made publicly available on the GCF website.

Kind regards,

Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas

ESPINOZA PEÑA Henry
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Motivo: Firma Digital

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Mr. Henry Espinoza Peña
Director
Directorate-General for International Economic Affairs, Competition and Productivity
Ministry of Economy and Finance
Peru

Environmental and social safeguards report form pursuant to para. 17 of the IDP

Basic project or programme information	
Project or programme title	Peru's Natural Legacy – Amazon & Climate (PdP A&C): Effective Management of Peruvian Amazon Protected Areas for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
Existence of subproject(s) to be identified after GCF Board approval	Yes
Sector (public or private)	Public
Accredited entity	World Wildlife Fund, Inc. (WWF)
Environmental and social safeguards (ESS) category	Category B
Location – specific location(s) of project or target country or location(s) of programme	The PdP A&C project directly targets 25 NPAs and 4 of their buffer zones, covering around 17.6 million hectares in the Peruvian Amazon region. In addition, the project seeks to increase the resilience to climate change in 30 indigenous communities within 5 prioritized NPA and their buffer zones. Specifically: *Northeast: Loreto* - Güeppí-Sekime, Sierra del Divisor, Yaguas, Pacaya-Samiria, Allpahuayo Mishana, Matsés, Pucacuro *North Central: Amazonas San Martin* - Alto Mayo, del Río Abiseo, Cordillera Azul, Ichigkat Muja-Cordillera del Cóndor, Tabaconas-Namballe, Cordillera de Colán. *South Central: Pasco-Junin* - Pui Pui, San Matías-San Carlos, Tingo María, Yanachaga-Chemillén, Pampa Hermosa *Southeast: Madre de Dios* - del Manu, Bahuaja-Sonene, Otishi, Alto Purús, Tambopata, Machupicchu, Megantoni
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) (if applicable)	
Date of disclosure on accredited entity's website	Thursday, February 19, 2026
Language(s) of disclosure	English and Spanish
Explanation on language	Spanish is the official language of Peru.
Link to disclosure	English: https://assets.worldwildlife.org/www-prd/documents/ESMF.pdf Spanish: https://assets.worldwildlife.org/www-prd/documents/ESMF-Spanish.pdf
Other link(s)	• WWF US (AE): Safeguards resources: Green Climate Fund projects | World Wildlife Fund • WWF Peru (EE) Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima: Gestión efectiva de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía del Perú para la mitigación y adaptación al cambio climático | WWF (posted on February 10, 2026)

	• Profonanpe (EE): Proyecto Patrimonio Natural del Perú - Amazonía y Clima da a conocer sus documentos de salvaguardas sociales y ambientales - Profonanpe (posted on February 17, 2026)
Remarks	An ESIA consistent with the requirements for a Category B project is contained in the "Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)".
Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (if applicable)	
Date of disclosure on accredited entity's website	Thursday, February 19, 2026
Language(s) of disclosure	English and Spanish
Explanation on language	Spanish is the official language of Peru.
Link to disclosure	English: https://assets.worldwildlife.org/www-prd/documents/ESMF.pdf Spanish: https://assets.worldwildlife.org/www-prd/documents/ESMF-Spanish.pdf
Other link(s)	• WWF US (AE): Safeguards resources: Green Climate Fund projects | World Wildlife Fund • WWF Peru (EE): Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima: Gestión efectiva de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía del Perú para la mitigación y adaptación al cambio climático | WWF (posted on February 10, 2026) • Profonanpe (EE): Proyecto Patrimonio Natural del Perú - Amazonía y Clima da a conocer sus documentos de salvaguardas sociales y ambientales - Profonanpe (posted on February 17, 2026)
Remarks	An ESMP consistent with the requirements for a Category B project is contained in the "Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)".
Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) (if applicable)	
Date of disclosure on accredited entity's website	N/A
Language(s) of disclosure	N/A
Explanation on language	N/A
Link to disclosure	N/A
Other link(s)	N/A
Remarks	N/A
Any other relevant ESS reports, e.g. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) (if applicable)	
Description of report	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), Process Framework (PF)* and Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
Date of disclosure on accredited entity's website	Thursday, February 19, 2026
Language(s) of disclosure	English and Spanish
Explanation on language	Spanish is the official language of Peru

Link to disclosure	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework and Process Framework: English: • WWF US (AE): https://assets.worldwildlife.org/www-prd/documents/ESMF.pdf Spanish: • WWF US (AE): https://assets.worldwildlife.org/www-prd/documents/ESMF-Spanish.pdf Stakeholder Engagement Plan: English: • WWF US (AE): https://assets.worldwildlife.org/www-prd/documents/SEP_Spanish.pdf Spanish: WWF US (AE): https://assets.worldwildlife.org/www-prd/documents/SEP_Spanish.pdf
Other link(s)	IPPF: • WWF US (AE): Safeguards resources: Green Climate Fund projects | World Wildlife Fund • WWF Peru (EE): Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima: Gestión efectiva de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía del Perú para la mitigación y adaptación al cambio climático | WWF (posted on February 10, 2026) • Profonanpe (EE): Proyecto Patrimonio Natural del Perú - Amazonía y Clima da a conocer sus documentos de salvaguardas sociales y ambientales - Profonanpe (posted on February 17, 2026) Stakeholder Engagement Plan: • WWF US (AE): Microsoft Word - Documentos en espaÃ±ol_Anexo 7 PIA_v12_EspaÃ±ol • WWF Peru (EE): anexo-7_plan-de-involucramiento-de-actores.pdf (posted on February 2, 2026) • Profonanpe (EE): Anexo-7-PIA_v12_Espanol.pdf (posted on February 17, 2026)
Remarks	An Indigenous People Planning Framework (IPPF) and a Process Framework (PF)* consistent with the requirements for a Category B project is contained in "Annex 6: Environmental and Social Management Framework". Annex 7: Stakeholder Engagement Plan will also be disclosed in the same manner and means as Annex 6. *a PF is the WWF equivalent to a Resettlement Action Framework

Disclosure in locations convenient to affected peoples (stakeholders)	
Date	Tuesday, January 20, 2026
Place	Hybrid meeting with national and regional Indigenous Organizations, SERNANP and PROFONANPE to present the ESMF (which, as noted above, includes an IPPF and PF) and SEP documents (participants included AIDESEP, CONAP, ORNAL, ORDEPIAA, and ORPIO).
Date	Friday, February 20, 2026
Place	Physical copies of the ESMF (inclusive of IPPF and PF) and the SEP, in Spanish, were left: i) in the park ranger office (the *jefaturas)* in each of the 25 National Protected Areas involved in this project. This process was finalized on February 19, 2026. ii) in the offices of the 8 Indigenous Organizations (2 national, 6 regional) that are involved in this project. This process was finalized on February 20, 2026.
Date	Friday, February 20, 2026
Place	To ensure a meaningful disclosure process: i) one culturally appropriate and easy to understand infographic covering the project and its safeguards and stakeholder engagement aspects was developed, printed and sent to the offices of the aforementioned 8 Indigenous Organizations as well as the SERNANP surveillance posts in the 25 targeted Protected Areas (2 per area). This process was also finalized on February 19, 2026. ii) five (5) audio capsules were shared via WhatsApp with SERNANP and with the Indigenous Organizations (Ios) so that these institutions can then share those materials with the base federations and these, in turn, with the communal chiefs. These audio capsules cover: (1) Project introduction, (2) Explanation of project actions per component, (3) Safeguards, (4) Summary of ESMF and GRM, and (5) SEP. All of these 5 files have been produced in Spanish as well as in Ese Eja and Machiguenga as there are two indigenous communities, the Ese Eja and Matsigenka peoples present in the southeast of Peru, who do not speak Spanish. The audio was shared with SERNANP and the IOs on February 20, 2026.
Date	February 17, 18 and 20, 2026
Place	During the hybrid disclosure meeting held on January 20th (referenced above), several Indigenous Organizations indicated they desired an in-person disclosure process. As such, the following meetings have been held in various SERNANP facilities:

	i) 02/17 in Puerto Maldonado, with representatives of FENAMAD; ii) 02/18 in Pucallpa, with representatives of ORAU, ORNAU and CONAP iii) 02/18 in Iquitos, with representatives of ORPIO, ORNAL, AIDESEP and CONAP iv) 02/20 in Yurimaguas, with representatives of ORDEPIAA and CONAP. All of these meetings were also attended by representatives of SERNANP, Profonanpe and WWF Peru.
Date of Board meeting in which the FP is intended to be considered	
Date of accredited entity's Board meeting	N/A
Date of GCF's Board meeting	Wednesday, March 25, 2026

Note: This form was prepared by the accredited entity stated above.

Secretariat's assessment of FP300

Proposal name:	Peru's Natural Legacy – Amazon & Climate (PdP A&C): Effective Management of Peruvian Amazon Protected Areas for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
Accredited entity:	World Wildlife Fund, Inc. (WWF)
Countries:	Peru
Programme size:	Medium

I. Overall assessment of the Secretariat

1. The funding proposal is presented to the Board for consideration with the following remarks:

Strengths	Points of caution
Cross-cutting impact with significant mitigation potential (1.83 megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO_2eq), as a result of the enhanced management and strengthened conservation of high-value ecosystems in the Peruvian Amazon, which are demonstrated to be under threat due to human activity and climate change.	Long-term financial sustainability highly reliant on sustained growth of one of the sustainable finance mechanisms, tourism. GCF funds contribute to strengthen that pillar by diversifying offer away from overcrowded sites and developing added value ecotourism options in at least three additional protected areas.
Commitment from the country to support the long-term finance necessary to maintain optimal management of the target protected areas, estimated at USD 143 million over 18 years.	Should a shortfall be identified during implementation, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) will work with the Government of Peru to develop alternative financial mechanisms, preliminarily explored, to ensure Peru can meet its commitment to protected area management.
The programme contributes to several targets of the updated Strategic Plan for the GCF 2024–2027, most significantly target 5 (Ecosystems) with enhanced protection for 15.8 million hectares of ecosystems upgraded to Effective Management, and target 4 (Food security), with 30 communities (~11,848 people) in 5 National Protected Areas (NPAs) and their buffer zones benefiting from climate-resilient productive practices (CRPPs) and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) interventions.	The proposal requests a significant grant for Peru in a sector in which an extensive portfolio exists, including funding proposal (FP) 001 and FP193 (Profonanpe); FP226 (GIZ's Eco Bio Business Facility - EBBF); as well as regional projects such as FP173 (Inter-American Development Bank Amazon Bioeconomy Fund) and FP284 (World Bank Amazonia Viva). There is no direct overlap in activities and areas, and there are some positive synergies, such as access to EBBF for Indigenous community ventures.

2. The Board may wish to consider approving this funding proposal in accordance with the term sheet agreed between the Secretariat and the accredited entity (AE) and, if considered appropriate, subject to the conditions set out in annex II of document GCF/B.44/02.

II. Summary of the Secretariat's assessment

2.1 Project background

3. The Amazon biome spans approximately 580 million hectares and is one of the most vital ecosystems for climate regulation and biodiversity conservation. Covered by tropical rainforest, this region stores an estimated 150 to 200 million tonnes of carbon, functioning as a carbon sink, recycles water at continental scale, and provides vital ecosystem services that support 47 million people, including 2.2 million Indigenous Peoples from over 400 ethnic groups. However, the Amazon region is under mounting stress from both climate change and anthropogenic activities. The region has already experienced a temperature increase of 1–1.5°C over the past century, with projections indicating longer dry seasons and more frequent extreme weather events. Severe droughts have reduced water availability, disrupting agriculture, traditional fishing, food security, and public health.

4. These climate stressors interact with land-use change such as deforestation, forest degradation and fire, compounding ecological fragility. Approximately 17 per cent of the biome's forests have been lost and another 17 per cent degraded. Scientists warn that crossing the 20–25 per cent deforestation threshold could trigger an irreversible tipping point, transforming large portions of the rainforest into savannah. This would result in the release of approximately 32 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO_2) over the next 30 years and permanently alter global climate and hydrological systems. This would effectively turn the Amazon region from a carbon sink to a carbon source.

5. The Peruvian Amazon covers an area of approximately 76.8 million hectares. Of these, a total of 17 million hectares are part of one of the 38 protected areas in the region. Despite the nominal protection, these areas are near the deforestation fronts, and face in practice similar deforestation pressures. Meanwhile, the effectiveness of their protection status is limited by the resources available for their management, which result in significant rates of forest loss. Most recent data shows emissions from deforestation averaging approximately 1 MtCO2eq annually in the 25 NPAs in the region, and a further 0.4 MtCO2eq in the four buffer zones. Deforestation and climate change also affect directly the livelihoods of indigenous groups in the Peruvian Amazon, which are strongly reliant on the provision of ecosystem services.

6. The project will focus on 25 NPAs (after the exclusion of three Reserved Areas and 10 Communal Reserves with a different management regime). Most of these areas currently fulfil a majority of steps of the Basic Level of management, with some achieving some progress to the Structural Level. Through the implementation of this project, all 25 NPAs will achieve a Structural Level of management and 12 will move further to the Optimal Level. Effective management will ensure the local communities' access to essential ecosystem services and reduce the rates of deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions.

7. The AE, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), has identified the following barriers for the effective, sustainable and resilient management of protected areas and communities:

(a) Low community participation in the management of NPAs and their buffer zones, restricting progress towards adaptation and mitigation targets within and around these areas;

(b) Limited capacity (logistical, human resources, infrastructural and technical) within the Servicio Nacional de Areas Protegidas por el Estado (SERNANP) (central and NPA level) to exercise control and surveillance of the drivers of deforestation;

(c) Low baseline financing for NPA management;

(d) Limited site-specific monitoring and research programmes to generate data related to climate change adaptation and mitigation in Amazon NPAs;

(e) Limited capacity of native and Indigenous communities to strengthen the climate resilience of their productive practices and implement climate risk management actions; and

(f) Insufficient awareness and knowledge transfer on climate risks and adaptation responses to support climate-resilient livelihoods of Indigenous communities in the Peruvian Amazon.

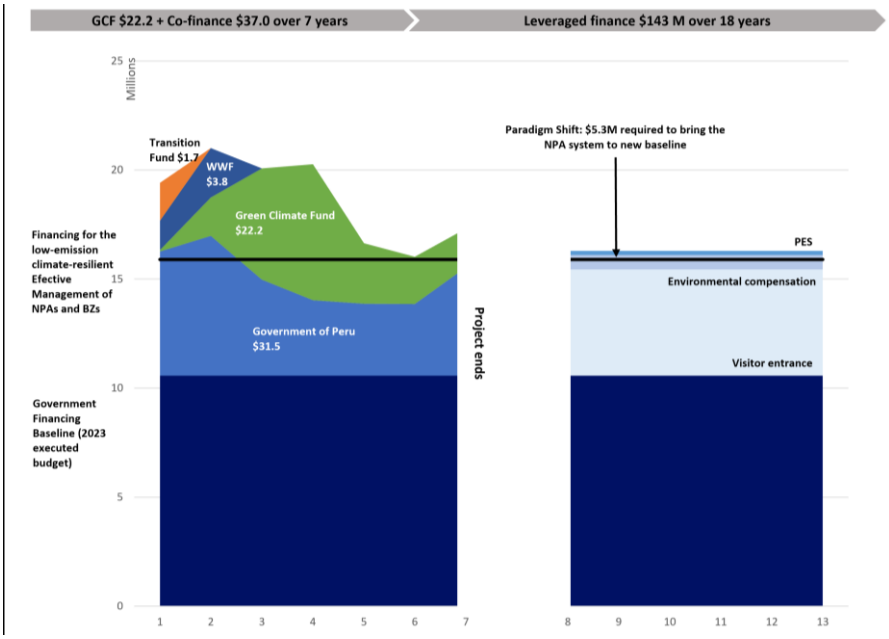
8. The project seeks to address these barriers and simultaneously deliver mitigation and adaptation outcomes through equipment and technical assistance, raising the institutional and technical capacity of SERNANP and Indigenous Peoples organizations to jointly implement protected area management plans, exercise adequate surveillance, control and monitoring of the ecosystems, and use resources sustainably, benefiting the resilience of the Indigenous Peoples as key stewards of their lands.

9. Secondly, and the key innovation proposed, the project will implement a long-term financial strategy following the Project Finance for Permanence approach. Under this structure, which has previously been used in the WWF projects in Bhutan and Colombia, GCF funding will be part of a transition fund (along with funds from the Government of Peru, WWF and a number of donors) covering upfront financial investment on protected areas, while the project develops the enabling environment and long-term financial strategy necessary to finance the effective management of the protected areas in perpetuity. With this set-up, the project would finance the incremental cost, the long-term conservation and optimal management of all 38 Peruvian Amazon protected areas without further donor investment, leveraging a total of over USD 140 million over the next 18 years.

10. There are three pillars of the strategy: visitor entrance and tourism fees make up 80 per cent of the revenues, complemented by the development of an environmental compensation scheme for projects which have a negative impact on the environment, and by payments for ecosystem services from utilities that rely on them (e.g. hydropower plants). The composition of the Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) scheme was jointly determined by WWF and the Government of Peru.

11. Dependence on the tourism component is a risk factor for the long-term sustainability of the PFP. WWF estimates that a 9 per cent annual growth would be sufficient to ensure an adequate flow of resources to protected areas, while historical trends indicate an annual growth trend exceeding 10 per cent. However, revenues are highly concentrated in a few sites (Macchu Picchu) with limited additional growth opportunities, potentially compromising a key source of income for protected area management.

12. The Secretariat has engaged with WWF to ensure that the project contributes to strengthen this pillar through investments in under-developed sites with potential for such activities, the creation of value-added sustainable tourism products, among others, as part of the protected area management plans, diversifying revenue generation and ultimately reducing the risk of a shortfall in leveraged finance. Furthermore, WWF will continuously evaluate the evolution of economic, political and social challenges, as well as synergies with other initiatives, to ensure a solid revenue stream and financial security for protected areas.



13. The proposal joins a portfolio of three single country proposals in Peru in the area of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and forestry/sustainable land management, including the Profonanpe-led micro-size projects FP001 in the wetlands of Datem del Marañon, and FP193 (EBBF), as well as FP226 from GIZ, which focuses on EbA in Andean ecosystems. The proposal does not geographically overlap with these projects, and considers synergies with FP193 by providing a mechanism for small-scale Indigenous Peoples businesses supported through Component 2 to access financing, in the form of reimbursable grants, to grow their sustainable business model.

2.1.1. Financing and results

14. The total financing for this proposed programme is USD 75.1 million, with total GCF funding of USD 38.1 million in grants, along with grant contributions from the Ministry of Economy and Finance through SERNANP (USD 31.5 million), WWF (USD 3.8 million) and Profonanpe (USD 1.7 million). A further USD 143 million is projected to be leveraged for the enhanced management of protected areas over 18 years.

15. The environmental and social safeguards (ESS) category of this project is B.

16. The programme will directly benefit 33,516 people (16,423 men, 17,093 women) across 192 Indigenous communities living in and around 5 of the target 25 NPAs and their buffer zones, through investments in CRPPs and EbA interventions to enhance adaptive capacity and resilience to climate extremes (11,848 people in 30 communities) and strengthened governance and increased capacity of Indigenous organizations to enhance learning, early warning systems and advocacy programmes to support the replication of adaptation solutions (162 additional communities, benefiting 21,668 people). The project will indirectly benefit 605,000 people (296,450 men, and 308,550 women), representing 1.8 per cent of the total population of Peru, living in the watersheds in which the 25 NPAs and 4 buffer zones are located, through increased provision of ecosystem services (such as water regulation and provisioning) from the effective management of the target NPAs and buffer zones.

2.2 Component-by-component analysis

Component 1: Effective management of 25 NPAs and sustainable generation of finances to support mitigation and adaptation in the Peruvian Amazon (total cost: USD 60.50 million; GCF cost: USD 24.90 million).

17. Component 1 will comprise the majority of the investment, supporting the transition in the management of protected areas towards structured and optimal levels of management. This outcome will be achieved through:

(a) Demarcation of boundaries, development and enhancement of master plans, and strengthening of management committees with the participation of women, Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable groups, meeting the criteria for Basic Management Effectiveness Level (Output 1.1);

(b) Improving the surveillance and control of deforestation drivers and strengthening biological monitoring capacities, through equipment, training and personnel, and strengthening research on climate change through the expansion of monitoring programmes on carbon stocks in Amazon NPAs, thus meeting the criteria for SERNANP's Structural Management Effectiveness Level (Output 1.2); and

(c) Some NPAs reaching SERNANP's Optimal Management Effectiveness Level (Output 1.3), including supporting the design and replication of Payment for Ecosystems Services schemes for water supply, improving systems for environmental compensation payments, and improving NPA ecotourism services to increase and diversify tourism revenue streams, and

(d) providing technical assistance provided to support the development of bio businesses in six NPAs (Output 1.4).

18. Of these, the largest investment will be towards Output 1.2, comprising surveillance and control activities to support deforestation (USD 34 million, including USD 10.2 million from GCF) and biological monitoring capacities (USD 5.2 million, of which USD 2 million will be from GCF). This investment is critical to ensure protected areas have the equipment, vehicles and trained personnel to carry out surveillance functions, as well as the plots, stations and systems to collect and analyse data on the state of ecosystems.

19. Another significant area of investment is the development of the three sustainable financial mechanisms, most significantly the sustainable products in three protected areas (USD 6.4 million, including USD 3.9 million from GCF). As presented in table 1, this is a fundamental pillar of the project's exit strategy, with an unusually large weight given the significance of tourism in the economy. With income strongly dependent on Machu Picchu, the GCF investment will allow for diversification into sites with significant untapped potential, and the development of added-value tourism products, which are necessary to achieve the level of growth that would guarantee the sustainability of the PFP scheme. A further USD 3.9 million (USD 2.7 million from GCF) will support Indigenous Peoples in the development of six bio businesses, reinforcing participatory mechanisms and promoting forest-based livelihoods, this activity will improve community–NPA relations and help address climate and non-climate deforestation drivers, and contributing minor revenue through conservation agreements and use rights.

Component 2: Increased adaptive capacity of Indigenous Peoples living in and around five NPAs and their buffer zones through the implementation of locally led adaptation measures and improved governance for climate risk management (total cost: USD 9.79 million; GCF cost: USD 9.79 million).

20. Component 2 will focus on climate change adaptation led by Indigenous Peoples, enhancing the climate resilience of 33,516 people among the most vulnerable Indigenous communities within and around five NPAs, responding to climate threats like flooding, drought, increased temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns to communities' productive

systems, lands and natural resources. CRPP and EbA interventions will be designed based on downscaled climate vulnerability studies, and implemented to be site-specific and responsive to the needs of specific Indigenous communities. These adaptation solutions will be co-created with 8 Indigenous organizations and 30 of their member communities from the 5 targeted NPAs, WWF-Peru and government partners such as SERNANP.

21. The CRPPs and EbA interventions will be implemented in 30 communities selected through a rigorous process, and used as proof of concept to be replicated to an additional 162 communities in the project area through capacity-building of Indigenous organizations, and three climate risk management mechanisms, field schools, an integrated monitoring and early warning system which will provide the additional 162 native communities with access to in situ learning opportunities, as well as timely and accurate information on climate hazards and the effectiveness of adaptation measures.

(a) Sub-component 2.1: Climate-resilient productive practices and ecosystem-based adaptation implemented with 30 native communities in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones, supporting resilient livelihoods and hazard risk reduction under conditions of climate change. Key activities include:

  (i) Undertaking participatory adaptation planning and assessments of vulnerability and climate adaptation services together with Indigenous communities, and co-designing climate-resilient productive practices and Indigenous-led EbA interventions based on such assessments and guidelines;

  (ii) Establishing gender-inclusive demonstration sites for EbA and climate-resilient agriculture and natural resource-use in each community to promote practical learning and knowledge exchange, and strengthening women leadership by supporting woman-led climate-resilient productive practices solutions;

  (iii) Co-developing a monitoring, evaluation and learning framework for EbA measures and climate-resilient productive practices, with indicators and protocols determined by native communities, to assess effectiveness and conduct adaptive management; and

  (iv) Developing adaptation packages showcasing applicable and effective EbA and climate-resilient productive practices that will be shared broadly within the Indigenous Peoples network and native communities.

(b) Sub-component 2.2: Indigenous Peoples' governance for climate risk management strengthened to implement, manage and scale climate change adaptation solutions across an additional 162 native communities in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones. Key activities include:

  (i) Strengthening technical and administrative capacities in eight Indigenous organizations supporting native communities living in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones, which will contribute to their ability to co-design and implement CRPP and EbA activities, administer grants and prepare funding proposals to access public or private finance for the implementation of additional community-led climate adaptation measures; and

  (ii) Institutionalize Indigenous-led climate risk management to scale climate-resilient productive practices and chain-intervention EbA measures, through the implementation of field schools at demonstration sites to promote learning, knowledge exchange and replication of CRPP and EbA measures, strengthening monitoring and early-warning systems by Indigenous organizations and monitoring, evaluation, and learning systems from adaptation measures, and implementing advocacy programmes with local and regional governments and

additional regional Indigenous organizations, to scale effective adaptation packages.

Programme management (total cost: USD 1.67 million; GCF cost: USD 0.72 million) and monitoring and evaluation (total cost: USD 2.55 million; GCF cost: USD 2.11 million)

22. The total programme management cost (PMC), including the co-financing portion, is 2.3 per cent of the total budget exclusive of PMC, which is in compliance with the general principles and indicative list of eligible costs covered under the GCF Policy on Fees for Accredited Entities and Delivery Partners. The portion of GCF funding exceeds the proportion of GCF funding overall, given that a large proportion of co-financing is to support the staff and equipment needed for the enhanced management of protected areas. WWF has indicated that they are working internally with counterparts in the country to expand the proportion of co-financing for PMC to the extent possible.

III. Assessment of performance against investment criteria

3.1 Impact potential *Scale: High*

23. The proposal reports significant expected impacts in mitigation and adaptation, across the results areas of reduced emissions from forestry and land use (36 per cent of the GCF funding portion and the totality of co-financing), as well as resilience of most vulnerable people and communities (15 per cent), food and water security (14 per cent) and ecosystems and ecosystem services (35 per cent).

24. The mitigation impact is deemed highly significant, given the reduction of deforestation rates in the 15.2 million hectares of highly valuable rainforest ecosystems under effective management, which would otherwise be experiencing deforestation at historical rates (1.3 Mt CO_2 eq over the latest 5-year span). Estimating an initial reduction of 30 per cent over the project lifespan and 17.5 per cent in the 5-year period thereafter, WWF estimates emission reductions at 1.8 Mt CO_2 eq over the 7 years of implementation, while the sustained impact in its lifetime would amount to 13.4 Mt CO_2 eq over 25 years.

25. From an adaptation perspective, Component 2 of the project will contribute to enhancing the resilience of 33,516 people from Indigenous communities, in the following ways:

(a) 11,848 people from 30 Indigenous communities living in 5 NPAs against climate-related disasters such as droughts, floods and landslides, through the implementation of CRPP and EbA interventions with these communities; and

(b) A further 21,668 people from 162 additional communities will benefit from strengthened governance and increased capacity of indigenous organizations to enhance adaptation knowledge, early warning systems and advocacy programmes, supporting the replication of adaptation solutions.

26. An estimated 605,000 indirect beneficiaries (296,450 men, and 308,550 women) living in the watersheds in which the 25 NPAs and 4 buffer zones are located will also benefit from increased provision of ecosystem services such as water regulation and provisioning, as a result of the effective management of the target NPAs and buffer zones.

27. From the perspective of the targets defined in the updated Strategic Plan for the GCF 2024–2027, the project makes a very significant contribution towards the achievement of target 5, with the enhanced protection and management of 15.2 million hectares of ecosystems in the Peruvian Amazon biome.

3.2 Paradigm shift potential *Scale: High*

28. The project is a cornerstone in the strategy of Peru to decouple growth from deforestation. The Peruvian Amazon covers 75 per cent of the country's territory and 94 per cent of its forests. It is characterized by its extraordinary biodiversity and the diversity of Indigenous communities that inhabit it, and is under threat from climate impacts as well as human activity pressures leading to deforestation. The proposal includes a comprehensive analysis of technical and institutional elements that limit the effectiveness of efforts to combat deforestation, and structures its activities to tackle those barriers through the capacity-building of key institutions, provision of monitoring and control equipment, knowledge generation and transfer, and critically, a long-term financial strategy.

29. There are two key innovations that raise the paradigm shifting profile of this project:

(a) First, the implementation of the Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) approach, a long-term financial strategy where revenues will be able to fully cover costs of optimal management in all NPAs without provision of external finance. The PFP approach has been part of GCF projects in Colombia and Bhutan, as well as a network of investments worldwide, including Amazon Region Protected Areas (ARPA) in Brazil, Forever Costa Rica, and the Great Bear Rainforest in Canada, with the combined protection of 70 million ha.

(b) Secondly, the recognition and strong integration of Indigenous Peoples adaptation needs, and their role as agents of change, through the design and implementation of the NPA management plans that include also an element of livelihood adaptation for the Indigenous groups that inhabit them. Indigenous and local communities will work together as part of the NPA management bodies to address deforestation threats in the NPAs and buffer zones, improve sustainable management of natural resources, and protect the flow of critical ecosystem services, with benefits from the local to the global level.

30. There is a strong potential to replicate the PFP model, most immediately in the rest of NPAs of Peru, as well as in the other countries of the Amazon basin. The project incorporates an important science- and knowledge-generation element to monitor the status of ecosystems and the impacts of the project, which will enhance the understanding of the Amazon's ecosystem responses to climate change and the effectiveness of alternative adaptation measures in the wider Amazon area. Within the framework of the 2019 Leticia Pact, where seven countries of Amazonia recommitted to protect their Amazon forests and to exchange best practice experiences to do so, the project will provide lessons to be shared Amazon-wide with government agencies and civil society organizations.

31. Due to these elements, the Secretariat considers the project will generate a highly significant paradigm shift for the conservation of protected areas in the Peruvian Amazon, and the Amazon more generally.

3.3 Sustainable development potential *Scale: High*

32. The effective management of 15.8 million hectares of highly valuable ecosystems in the Peruvian Amazon will generate very significant sustainable development co-benefits across environmental, economic, social and gender dimensions, directly contributing to multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 13: Climate Action; SDG 14: Life below water (rivers); SDG 15: Life on land; and SDG 16: Responsible consumption and production. On a more modest scale, it will also contribute to SDG 1: End poverty; SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives

and promote well-being; SDG 5: Gender equality; SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation; SDG 8:Decent work; and SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities.

33. In terms of environmental co-benefits, the Secretariat highlights the project's contribution to biodiversity conservation of globally important species through improved ecosystem management, and enhanced water provisioning and regulation. The Amazon's forests and rivers host exceptional biodiversity, including many endemic, endangered and undiscovered species of global importance, both in terms of their own existence, potential usefulness as genetic resources, as well as for local food security. Protected areas safeguard vital habitats, allowing species to thrive with minimal human disturbance. Studies show that species richness is 10.6 per cent higher and populations 14.5 per cent larger inside protected areas than outside. This impact is amplified thanks to the large project scale, given that extensive spatial coverage is critical to realizing biodiversity conservation benefits. Activities such as boundary demarcation, surveillance and control will reduce illegal resource use, increasing the occupancy and abundance of a wide range of species. SERNANP regulates the sustainable use of these species, ensuring proper management and population monitoring to guide decisions on land and resource use.

34. From a social and gender perspective, the project will also have positive impacts, most importantly as a result of the provision of ecosystem services (such as access to clean water and food security, improving health and reducing conflicts over the use of resources), as well as the strengthening of livelihood options with CRPPs, and enhanced organizational skills through the capacity-building activities at the level of Indigenous organizations, such as knowledge exchange, advocacy, or participation in local decision-making in the NPAs. The project aims to ensure equitable participation and benefits for men and women, fostering lasting gender-responsive adaptation outcomes, as demonstrated by ensuring women's participation in training; integrating women's needs into conservation agreements, NPA Master Plans, and community Life Plans; engaging women and youth in project planning and implementation; and involving women and vulnerable groups in climate-resilient livelihood initiatives.

3.4 Needs of the recipient *Scale: Medium to high*

35. The Amazon biome is one of the most climate-vulnerable ecosystems globally and faces the imminent risk of reaching a tipping point where continued deforestation and degradation could trigger an irreversible shift from tropical rainforest to savannah. Such a transformation would release massive quantities of stored carbon, disrupt regional and global rainfall patterns, and severely undermine climate stability and biodiversity.

36. The project addresses the key barriers to the conservation and management of protected areas, most relevantly the structural financial gap of SERNANP, the entity in charge of the management of protected areas, through a long-term financial strategy as well as technical and institutional strengthening.

37. The programme targets territories that have lower Human Development Index scores than national human development averages, with consistently lower household incomes, limited infrastructure and restricted access to basic services. These socioeconomic vulnerabilities heighten the dependence of local populations on natural resources for subsistence and livelihoods, while limiting their capacity to absorb climate shocks. Indigenous Peoples are particularly exposed to climate impacts due to geographic isolation, reliance on ecosystem services, and structural barriers to accessing markets, finance and political decision-making. The project will strengthen their capacities and promote their role in the management of the territories through protected area management plans and bodies.

38. Given the ecological vulnerability of the Amazon, the socioeconomic challenges of its communities, and systemic barriers to accessing finance, there is a strong justification for high

concessionality, including a large grant component, to enable effective and equitable delivery of programme outcomes.

39. For these reasons, the Secretariat assesses the needs of the recipient as high.

3.5 Country ownership *Scale: High*

40. The programme demonstrates strong alignment with the national climate strategy of Peru and a legacy of steps towards the conservation of areas in the Amazon, and has had strong support from successive administrations through its development.

41. Country ownership Scale: High The programme demonstrates strong alignment with the national climate strategy of Peru and a legacy of steps towards the conservation of areas in the Amazon, and has had strong support from successive administrations through its development. In 2019 the Government of Peru declared the proposed project to be part of the country's Natural Legacy, a "national priority" that can substantially contribute to sustainable development in Peru in several ways. The project is seen as an important vehicle to achieve several of the country's nationally determined contributions, including improvements in cultural value due to the use of ancestral practices, carbon stocks, provision of ecosystem services, provision of water services, control of soil erosion, genetic diversity, health and wellness, food security, productivity of economic activities other than forestry, or tourism benefits for the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity.

42. The project benefits from the role of WWF in its ability to develop the project and crowd in finance through their PFP programme, which also has benefits in terms of lesson-learning and sharing. From an execution and country ownership perspective, it is highly valuable to have the presence of Profonanpe as executing entity (EE), especially in terms of the activities focusing on the adaptive capacity of Indigenous Peoples, bringing in and building on a strong track record of performance with GCF, and the possibility of strengthening synergies with other projects, especially FP193, the Eco Bio Business Facility project in which Profonanpe is the accredited and executing entity.

43. Last but not least, the project will develop the capacity of local actors, and particularly Indigenous Peoples, to meaningfully participate in the management and stewardship of the land. Due to all these factors, country ownership is assessed as high.

3.6 Efficiency and effectiveness *Scale: Medium to high*

44. The proposal demonstrates moderately high efficiency and effectiveness, supported by a reasonably structured economic and financial analysis and an articulated rationale for GCF concessionality in the funding proposal. The justification for requesting full grants from GCF is not fully supported by the quantitative financial model, but is viewed as sufficient, especially considering the barriers to generate financial returns from ecosystem management as an investment beyond the point of generating a steady revenue stream for long-term finance.

45. The economic analysis indicates economic viability over the 25-year project lifespan. Applying a social discount rate of 4.7 per cent, the analysis yields an economic net present value of USD 96 million, an economic internal rate of return of 34 per cent, and a benefit–cost ratio of 1.5. The economic analysis adequately captures key categories of benefits, including avoided losses of ecosystem services related to water regulation and erosion control, tourism, provisioning ecosystem services, and carbon sequestration, valued using a social cost of carbon of USD 5/t CO_2 eq at a constant rate. The financial analysis applies only to Component 2 and shows positive financial net present values, which however are small in scale and fall on

beneficiaries with a high level of needs. This, combined with the public-good nature of the project benefits, justifies the grant-based structure of the funding proposal, in the view of the project team.

46. Cost-effectiveness results against GCF core indicators are strong. The mitigation cost is estimated at USD 1.01 of GCF funding per tCO_2 eq over the 25-year project lifespan, and USD 3.77 including co-financing, placing the project on the lower end of the range observed in GCF-supported agriculture and forestry projects in Latin America (average USD 4.3, median USD 2.5). Adaptation costs are estimated at USD 722.8 per direct beneficiary and USD 37.9 per total beneficiary, which are broadly consistent with comparable projects in the GCF forestry and agriculture portfolio (average USD 870, median USD 161). The project achieves a co-financing ratio of 1:0.98, mobilizing approximately USD 37 million in co-financing.

47. In terms of budget utilization, the proposal includes a sensible 2.3 per cent for project management costs and an additional 3.4 per cent for monitoring and evaluation costs. Overall consultancy costs have been limited at approximately 5 per cent. Staff costs are the largest category in the budget at USD 27.2 million, which at 37 per cent of the budget is comparatively high. Of these, GCF contributes USD 8.8 million, while a majority is covered through co-financing from SERNANP, and is vital to support SERNANP's incremental ability to monitor and control the status of protected areas in line with the capabilities associated to effective levels of management, which will continue to be supported through the long-term sustainable finance mechanisms.

IV. Assessment of consistency with GCF safeguards and policies

4.1 Environmental and social safeguards

48. **Programme brief**. The programme aims to reduce deforestation, preserve carbon sinks, and improve the resilience of Indigenous and local communities to climate change. It supports the national climate commitments of Peru by transforming the management and financing model of the Amazon's protected areas. The programme will target 25 NPAs and their buffer zones, and increase resilience of 30 Indigenous communities within 5 NPAs and their buffer zones by strengthening their ability to manage natural resources in a resilient way. The environmental and social co-benefits of the project include biodiversity conservation, reduced deforestation pressures through strengthened surveillance and enforcement, strengthened Indigenous Peoples governance and participation, improved food and water security through climate-resilient agricultural practices and EbA interventions, enhanced livelihoods through sustainable bio businesses and ecotourism interventions, and increased women's participation in planning, decision-making and climate-resilient livelihood initiatives, among others.

49. **Environmental and social risk (E&S) category and safeguard instruments.** The programme is categorized as B for environmental and social risks and impacts, in accordance with the GCF revised Environmental and Social Policy and the AE's accreditation level. The environmental and social risks and impacts are expected to be moderate, site-specific, and can be readily mitigated and managed. The key risks and impacts include restriction of access to natural resources, occupational health and safety risks, typical construction-related impacts due to proposed small-scale infrastructure, community conflicts related to demarcation, potential chance finds, chance encounters with Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI) members, and unequal access to programme resources, among others. Due to the large coverage and broad range of activities of the programme, the exact locations and detailed scope of works of each subproject will only be identified during implementation. The subprojects will be clustered into four areas: Loreto in the north-east, Amazonas-San Martin in the centre north, Pasco-Junin in the centre-south, and Madre de Dios in the south-east. An Environmental and

Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to guide safeguards' implementation after Board approval. The ESMF outlines the principles, procedures and mitigation measures and plans for addressing environmental and social risks and impacts of programme activities. An Exclusion List has been included to directly screen out activities that could potentially escalate the environmental and social risk category beyond moderate. The ESMF also includes several frameworks and guidance notes such as Process Framework and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework to outline measures in relation to potential impacts related to economic displacement and Indigenous Peoples. During implementation, further due diligence will be undertaken and the AE will ensure that national legal environmental safeguards' requirements are met accordingly.

50. **Compliance with GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Standards.** The paragraphs below describe the programme's compliance to the GCF interim ESS.

51. **ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.** The AE has developed a programme-level Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) which among others, identifies the key environmental and social risks and impacts anticipated from the project activities. Some of the key risks and impacts include occupational and community health, safety and security risks, including those related to construction and surveillance and control activities, conflicts around demarcation areas, pollution from construction-related activities and bio-business operations, restriction of access to certain areas and natural resources, localized habitat disturbance related to boundary demarcation and surveillance posts, risks specific to Indigenous Peoples such as disruption of traditional livelihoods and accidental encounters with PIACI, inadequate consultation and risks to cultural heritage. The risks and impacts are assessed to be moderate, site-specific and irreversible. The ESMF provides preliminary mitigation measures and guidance on mitigation plans to be prepared during implementation as described below. Monitoring of the implementation of mitigation measures and plans will be reported in the Annual Performance Reports to be submitted to GCF. Grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs) with multiple channels will be made available to project stakeholders and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be implemented.

52. **ESS2: Labour and Working Conditions**. To implement the programme, workforce such as NPA rangers, contractors and subcontractors, and local communities will be engaged and exposed to labour risks. While works are not anticipated to be large in scale, the remoteness of the areas, potential migrant or seasonal workers, lack of enforcement of national labour regulations, and poor working conditions of rangers need to be considered. Workers will potentially be exposed to occupational health and safety risks related to construction such as inhalation of solvents from painting and wood preservatives, dehydration, injuries due to sawing or cutting wood, falling from heights, stings from poisonous insects, among others. WWF adopts several policies for programme implementation to ensure a zero-tolerance policy for child labour, zero-tolerance for all forms of forced or compulsory labour, recognizes the importance of the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, and ensures harassment-free work environments. The Exclusion List explicitly prohibits activities that involve child labour, forced labour, sexual exploitation or other forms of exploitation. Each activity and subproject will be required to comply with WWF's Guidance Note on Labor and Working Conditions, which aligns with international labour and working condition standards such as the International Labour Organization Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and any relevant local labour standards. The ESMF outlines WWF's Guidance Notes on Labour and Working Conditions, Incident Reporting, and Labor Management Procedures will be included in construction contracts as per environmental and social management plans and periodic monitoring will be implemented throughout implementation. Workers will be able to access GRMs made available for the programme as described below.

53. **ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention**. While the overall objective of the programme is to protect the environment, there could be typical construction-related adverse impacts from small-scale works such as demarcation infrastructure, surveillance posts, tourism infrastructure such as trails, piers, viewpoints, interpretation centres, signages and bathrooms, establishment of product centres for bio businesses, installation of water tanks, installation of early warning monitoring towers and equipment. Ecosystem-based interventions such as restoration of riparian areas, wetlands and forest patches aim to improve water availability and regulation but may also cause temporary soil disturbance if not managed well. Waste can also be generated during the operational phase such as the operation of product enhancement centres for bio businesses and tourism activities. Activities that involve the procurement and/or use of pesticides and other chemicals are prohibited based on the Exclusion List. Appropriate mitigating measures will be detailed in the environmental and social management plans to be prepared during implementation.

54. **ESS4: Community Health, Safety and Security.** Given the local context and nature of activities, this standard is triggered. The key risks and impacts are associated with travel and transport of workers to NPAs where risks of spreading of diseases to Indigenous Peoples, local communities and PIACI may occur, transportation-related accidents, safety and security risks from control and surveillance activities, exposure to natural hazards, conflict due to demarcation activities, risk of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) among workers and local communities, and security threats to workers by illegal actors in NPAs, among others. A preliminary Security Risk Analysis for the programme identifies potential risks to programme workers including local implementation partners, contractors and subcontractors, Indigenous communities, peasant community members, and other settlers. Security risks are related to illicit crop cultivation, illegal logging, land grabbing, human trafficking, illegal gold mining, presence of military forces, presence of mines, and chance encounters with PIACI members. The ESMF includes measures and management plans to avoid, minimize, mitigate and manage potential community health, safety and security risks. These include an Emergency Preparedness and Response Framework, guidance for conflict sensitivity assessments which may need to be prepared during implementation, and a protocol in case of chance encounters or sighting of PIACI. The International Finance Corporations's Good Practice Handbook: Use of Security Forces: Assessing and Managing Risks and Impacts will also be used as reference, as applicable.

55. **ESS5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.** The programme activities involve installation of demarcation infrastructure and may pose restriction of access to natural resources and livelihoods. While physical displacement is not expected, economic displacement may occur. In the identification of exact locations, such impacts will be avoided as much as possible through a combination of a risk screening checklist and extensive consultations. Activities that lead to private land acquisition and/or physical displacement and voluntary or involuntary resettlement of people, including non-titled and migrant people will not be eligible as per the Exclusion List in the ESMF. If economic impacts are unavoidable, a Livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed for the subproject, guided by the Process Framework prepared as part of the ESMF.

56. **ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**. While the programme works towards improving biodiversity conservation in the Peruvian Amazon, certain activities such as construction works and associated operations and maintenance works, EbA interventions, may have unintended adverse risks and impacts. All activities and subprojects will be screened for impacts and risks on biodiversity. As per the Exclusion List, the programme will not support activities that could result in the loss of biodiversity, alteration of the functioning of ecosystems and/or introduction of new invasive species. Given that the subprojects are located in legally protected areas and selected buffer zones, the programme will adopt the following approach: i) mitigation measures will be

designed to achieve no net loss of biodiversity; ii) ensure that proposed activities are legally permitted; iii) ensure activities are consistent with government-recognized management plans; iv) consult protected area sponsor and managers, affected communities, Indigenous Peoples, and other stakeholders, as appropriate; and v) conduct biodiversity assessments such as critical habitat screening and assessments as part of the environmental and social impact assessment and prepare additional plans such as a Biodiversity Action Plan, as may be needed.

57. **ESS8: Cultural Heritage.** The programme's target areas are within 25 Natural Protected Areas, including three World Heritage Sites, inherently rich in cultural heritage. As per the Exclusion List, any activity that negatively impacts areas with cultural, historical, spiritual or transcendent values for individuals and communities that are considered irreversible will not be eligible. While risks can be avoided and highly mitigated, the screening process may determine moderate risks where preparation of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan may be necessary and will be developed in collaboration with relevant national and local stakeholders. Competent professionals will also be engaged to assist in the identification, protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage, and support community-led cultural assessments. The ESMF provides guidelines for the development of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan. In addition, while no significant excavations are expected, chance find procedures will be adopted in case objects of historic, archaeological or paleontological value are found to be present in construction areas such as delimitation infrastructure and surveillance checkpoints.

58. **Implementation arrangements.** WWF as the AE will be responsible for overall oversight on compliance with environmental and social safeguards requirements in accordance with both its own and GCF policies. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be hosted by Profonanpe (one of the two EEs), and will comprise an ESS Lead and Indigenous Peoples/Stakeholder Engagement Lead, among others. The ESS Lead will be assisted by a support safeguards specialist. WWF Peru as a co-EE, will also engage a social safeguards specialist with expertise on Indigenous Peoples as part of its PMU. The safeguards specialists across EE-PMUs will work together in the implementation of the ESMF. At the NPA-level, the programme will designate safeguards focal points from SERNANP at each NPA who will be supported by two additional focal points at the cluster-level. While the AE has assessed the ESMF actors as having high capacity for implementing safeguards measures, the AE will provide extensive training in safeguards' implementation. The EEs will develop training performance indicators and capacity improvement assessments during implementation. The Secretariat recommends extending the safeguards training to safeguard focal points at the field level, and other local community members, including Indigenous Peoples who may be involved in safeguards' implementation.

59. **Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.** A series of stakeholder engagement activities have been undertaken from 2020 until 2024 involving relevant stakeholders such as local communities, Indigenous Peoples, project partners, government institutions at national, regional and local levels, NPA staff, non-governmental organizations, and academia. The initial stages of stakeholder engagement were challenging due to the restrictions brought about by the pandemic. However, stakeholder engagement activities were expanded as the restrictions eased. The programme generally received positive feedback. The key issues and concerns raised include risks related to weak governance of NPAs, benefit-sharing between native communities and recent settlers, exclusion of women, and security risks posed by illegal activities in NPAs, among others. The stakeholders recommended more efficient participatory processes and meaningful consultations. A programme-level Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed to identify and involve all stakeholders as early as possible and outline the activities needed during implementation to ensure that the views, feedback and inputs of all stakeholders are taken into consideration. The Stakeholder Engagement Lead in the PMU will be primarily responsible for the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, in coordination with the PMU safeguards and gender specialists.

60. During implementation, for any Category B subproject, relevant environmental and social documents such as Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, Environmental and Social Management Plans, Indigenous Peoples Plans, Livelihood Restoration and Compensation Plans will be publicly disclosed in English and in Spanish within a 30-calendar day period before the AE's approval of the subproject. In cases where Indigenous Peoples are present, the documents will also be made available in a language and manner understandable to the communities. Other safeguards-related documents such as Safeguards Progress Reports, minutes of meetings during consultation activities, and grievance redress processes will also be made available to stakeholders as described in the ESMF.

61. **Grievance redress mechanism (GRM).** The programme will make available multiple channels for filing programme-related grievances. At the activity level, the already existing local GRM, also known as "Mecanismo de Atencion de Quejas" (MAQ), will be used. The MAQ is active across all the NPAs and is accessible to all programme stakeholders, including workers, Indigenous communities, and other vulnerable sectors of the community. In addition, the programme will ensure intercultural coordination through representative Indigenous organizations involved in traditional conflict resolution. At project inception stage, further details on integration of the MAQ with the PMU will be finalized. Training will be provided to ensure effective implementation of the GRM. Other channels for raising complaints will also be made available to programme stakeholders including Profonanpe's MAQ, WWF Peru Complaints Resolution Process, WWF Grievance and Accountability Mechanism, and the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism.

62. **GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy and ESS7 (Indigenous Peoples).** The funding proposal meets the requirements of the Indigenous Peoples Policy through an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, which details principles, procedures and organizational arrangements to be applied. Indigenous Peoples were engaged during project design, and their inputs were integrated into the project, as detailed in annexes 6 and 7. Further consultations with affected communities are planned throughout project implementation, with a strong emphasis on culturally appropriate processes and participatory planning mechanisms. The project provides co-benefits aimed at strengthening the participation of Indigenous Peoples and communities in climate action, including through resource devolution, strengthened Indigenous governance, Indigenous-led natural resource management, and the application of Indigenous knowledge systems. Participation of Indigenous Peoples will be ensured through joint coordination and shared decision-making processes, including in the selection of intervention areas, the design and delivery of community grants, and the co-design of EbA measures. The project will not support any activities impinging on Indigenous Peoples territories without Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), nor activities affecting people in voluntary isolation. In line with their roles and functions, IPAG is available to provide advice to the accredited entity and executing entities. In line with the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy, the GCF indigenous peoples focal point will be available for assistance at any stage, including before a claim has been made.

63. **Sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH):** In accordance with the revised GCF Environmental and Social Policy and the GCF Policy on the Prevention and Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment, the AE has identified SEAH as a relevant safeguard issue for this project, given the presence of external actors and contractors in remote Indigenous territories, documented contextual risks of sexual violence, exploitation and trafficking affecting Indigenous women, girls and youth in some areas, existing gender and power asymmetries between communities and authorities, and repeated community-facing engagements through field activities, training, monitoring, tourism and productive initiatives. The ESMF sets out SEAH-related risk analysis and establishes a process for in-depth SEAH risk assessment at project inception, using a risk matrix that considers probability and impact, and triangulating information from SERNANP, Indigenous organizations and other relevant actors. On this basis, a project-specific SEAH Action Plan, detailing context-specific mitigation,

prevention, response and monitoring measures, will be developed and be operational before the start of any field-related activities that would involve direct engagement with communities and deployment of field-based project staff. This SEAH plan is intended to build on the existing gender and social analysis and the broader ESS risk framework. SEAH mitigation and prevention measures include a zero-tolerance approach to SEAH and gender-based violence (GBV) reflected in codes of conduct and contractual clauses for all project actors (i.e. PMU, SERNANP, WWF, Indigenous organizations, contractors and consultants), mandatory training for staff and key partners on SEAH/GBV prevention, survivor-centred and culturally sensitive response, and use of GRM and referral pathways, deliberate attention to safe and inclusive spaces for women's and youth participation so that project activities do not inadvertently trigger backlash or increased violence, and coordination with national protection systems, including the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations and other service providers, to enable appropriate referral and support for survivors where services are available. The GRM architecture incorporates SEAH considerations and multiple access points. The primary mechanism is the SERNANPMAQ, which offers both in-person and virtual channels and the possibility to escalate complaints beyond local NPA management to higher levels within SERNANP. Additional project-level channels are foreseen for SEAH/GBV grievances, managed by a gender specialist, and access to the GRMs of WWF and the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism. The GRM design emphasizes confidentiality, the possibility of anonymous reporting via certain channels, and protection from retaliation. Overall, the approach to SEAH risk management is consistent with the GCF SEAH Policy.

4.2 Gender policy

64. The funding proposal demonstrates alignment with the GCF Updated Gender Policy. The AE submitted a project-level gender assessment and gender action plan (GAP) tailored to the Amazonian protected areas and buffer zones context in Peru. The assessment covers both the differentiated impacts of climate change on women, men and youth in Indigenous and local communities, and SERNANP's institutional capacity to integrate gender and intersectionality into NPA management, conservation finance and adaptation planning.

65. The gender assessment identifies structural and intersectional drivers of gender inequality in the project area, including: (i) entrenched gender norms and power imbalances in community and household decision-making; (ii) unequal distribution of unpaid care and domestic work; (iii) unequal access to education, productive resources, markets and external financial opportunities; (iv) underrepresentation of women, particularly Indigenous women and young women, in NPA governance and Indigenous organizations' leadership roles; and (v) high prevalence of gender-based violence and SEAH risks affecting women's safety, mobility and participation. The analysis reflects the differentiated exposure and sensitivity of women and men to climate hazards (e.g. increased workload, longer distances for water and forest products, pressures on subsistence livelihoods) and draws on multiple rounds of stakeholder consultations and field-level engagements in and around the target NPAs and buffer zones.

66. The assessment identifies gendered risks and opportunities across the main project mechanisms: (i) NPA governance and management planning; (ii) CRPPs and EbA at community level; (iii) sustainable tourism and bio businesses in and around NPAs; and (iv) conservation financing mechanisms such as Mechanisms Remuneration for Ecosystem Services (MERESE) and environmental compensation. These are framed explicitly in relation to Indigenous women, women in remote communities, women with high care burdens, and youth, reflecting an intersectional understanding of vulnerability and agency.

67. Building on these findings, the GAP presents gender- and inclusion-focused measures that cut across institutional strengthening, conservation finance and community-based

adaptation. At the institutional level, the project will provide mandatory training to SERNANP staff and rangers on gender, intersectionality, human rights and SEAH/GBV prevention, and will ensure that NPA master plans and management instruments incorporate intersectional climate vulnerability analysis and gender-responsive participation requirements. Specific targets are established to increase women's representation and leadership in NPA management committees and other governance spaces, with minimum thresholds for women's participation and attention to other vulnerable groups. Surveillance, control and monitoring functions are to be implemented in ways that take account of gender and intersectionality, recognizing that enforcement and patrolling can have differentiated impacts and access constraints for women and men.

68. Within the project's livelihood and adaptation support, the GAP promotes gender- and inclusion-sensitive design of sustainable financing mechanisms, including MERESE, environmental compensation and tourism-related mechanisms, and bio business support, with an emphasis on ensuring that the processes through which these mechanisms are designed and implemented are accessible to women, Indigenous Peoples and youth. Bio-business plans are required to incorporate gender and intersectionality considerations, and the project sets quantitative targets for the participation of women, Indigenous People and youth in employment and leadership roles within supported enterprises. At community level, the GAP seeks to ensure that CRPP and EbA measures are planned and implemented using an explicit intersectional lens, so that community adaptation plans and CRPPs address the differentiated vulnerabilities and roles of women, men, youth and Indigenous groups. Targets for parity in women's participation in decision-making and in access to benefits from CRPPs and EbA are established where transformative change is considered feasible over the project period, alongside a dedicated track to support at least 10 women-led CRPPs informed by previous experience with Indigenous women's funding mechanisms. The GAP also includes measures to strengthen Indigenous women's leadership and participation in climate risk management mechanisms and governance structures across Indigenous organizations, and to progressively increase the share of women in technical and administrative positions in these organizations.

69. The GAP adopts a cross-cutting intersectional communication and monitoring strategy, including the systematic collection and use of sex-, age- and Indigenous identity-disaggregated data for workshops, governance meetings and project activities, and the documentation of women's experiences and knowledge on climate adaptation. A specific strategy on prevention and care related to SEAH and GBV is included, linking gender measures to SEAH safeguards and GRM design. The GAP recognizes the use of 30 per cent minimum thresholds for women's participation and representation in some areas as a realistic but progressive floor in rural Amazonian contexts, with higher parity targets of 50 per cent set for key CRPP and EbA outcomes where transformative change is considered feasible over the project life.

70. Institutional arrangements for GAP implementation include a dedicated Gender and Intersectionality Unit within the PMU, with at least a gender specialist and a gender-and-monitoring specialist, working closely with SERNANP and Indigenous organizations. This unit is responsible for mainstreaming gender and intersectionality in planning, implementation, monitoring and learning, and for supporting the design of consultations, training curricula and monitoring, evaluation, and learning frameworks. A gender- and intersectionality-sensitive monitoring, evaluation and learning system is foreseen, including a baseline assessment in Year 1 to refine quantitative targets, and dedicated budget allocations are provided for gender-specific activities and cross-cutting gender/ monitoring, evaluation, and learning work.

71. The Secretariat notes that the project has established a contextually grounded gender approach, with clear links between the gender assessment, the GAP and the project's core mechanisms.

4.3 Risks

4.3.1. Overall project assessment (medium risk)

72. GCF is requested to provide a grant of USD 38 million. In addition to GCF financing, WWF will mobilize USD 37 million in grant and in-kind resources from their own financing, the Government of Peru, and Profonanpe. Key sources of project risks are adequately managed, including environmental and social risks, especially those associated with indigenous peoples, and the performance and long-term sustainability of the sustainable finance mechanisms to fund optimal management of NPAs, particularly the one linked to tourism fees.

4.3.2. Accredited entity/executing entity capability to execute the current project (medium risk)

73. WWF, as the AE, demonstrates robust institutional capacity through its extensive regional experience and draws on experiences in implementing the Project Finance for Permanence approach in Bhutan and Colombia. Profonanpe, the other EE for the project, is also accredited to GCF and shows strong implementation capacities in the areas of nature conservation and vulnerable people's adaptation. Capacity assessments have been duly conducted by WWF.

4.3.3. Project-specific execution risks (medium risk)

74. Co-financing risk: The overall co-financing ratio between GCF and co-financing is currently envisaged 1:0.95. This helps to mitigate the risk of misalignment between GCF disbursement and the AE's mobilization efforts, preserving the intended leverage effect of GCF funding and safeguarding the impact delivery.

75. Leverage and sustainability risk: More significant, however, is the leveraging potential for funds in the long term, estimated at USD 143 million or nearly four times the original GCF investment, which is central to the overall project outcome. The term sheet includes a covenant that the interim evaluation will analyse the sustainability of the visitor fees/tourism sustainable financial mechanism, with a view to adjusting focus among sustainable finance mechanisms to guarantee long-term sustainability (including the development of alternative ones), as well as re-assessing the level of political support towards the continued funding of protected areas.

4.3.4. Compliance risk (medium risk)

76. The project is implemented through a multi-entity grant structure, with WWF-US as the Accredited Entity and PROFONANPE and WWF-Peru acting as Executing Entities across two components. While the exclusive use of grants and the absence of cash transfers to individuals reduce inherent financial integrity risks, the project's complexity – particularly the involvement of multiple executing entities, sub-grants to national and regional Indigenous Organizations, and extensive procurement and capacity-building activities – introduces exposure to prohibited practices, potential misuse of funds, and Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) risks if controls are not consistently applied. The operating context in Peru does not present heightened country-level risk, however, the scale and diversity of counterparties elevate baseline compliance risk.

77. Mitigation measures are comprehensive and embedded in the project's governance and fiduciary arrangements. PROFONANPE maintains a dedicated Compliance Officer in line with national regulatory requirements, responsible for AML/CFT monitoring, sanctions screening, detection of unusual transactions, and recordkeeping. WWF-Peru applies the same AML/CFT, prohibited practices, fraud, and grievance policies as WWF-US, which have been vetted through

the GCF accreditation process, and these requirements are contractually cascaded to Indigenous Organizations. Comprehensive due diligence and capacity assessments are conducted for all executing and sub-recipient entities prior to disbursement, with proportionate mitigation measures, eligibility criteria, and oversight arrangements applied as needed. Financial management and procurement are governed by established systems, centralized procurement for high-risk activities, segregation of accounts, regular reporting, annual audits, and AE supervision through monitoring missions and spot checks. Accessible grievance and whistleblower mechanisms are in place through both PROFONANPE and WWF Peru.

78. Residual compliance risks remain due to the decentralized implementation model and reliance on sub-grantees with varying levels of institutional capacity. Nonetheless, the presence of dedicated compliance functions, stringent due diligence, centralized oversight by the AE, contractual safeguards, audit regimes, and grievance mechanisms significantly mitigate the likelihood and impact of prohibited practices and AML/CFT breaches. Overall, the residual compliance risk is assessed as Medium.

4.3.5. GCF portfolio concentration risk (within the monitoring threshold)

79. In the event of approval, the impact of this proposal on the GCF concentration risk remains within the monitoring thresholds of the Risk Appetite Statement in terms of results areas, single proposal or AE concentration.

Summary risk assessment	
Overall project	Medium
Accredited entity/executing entity capability	Medium
Project-specific execution	Medium
Compliance	Medium
GCF portfolio concentration	Within the monitoring threshold

4.4 Fiduciary

80. WWF serves as the AE for this programme, with Profonanpe and WWF-Peru as EEs for Components 1 and 2, respectively. WWF has provided the capacity assessment for Profonanpe.

81. Profonanpe will be required to adhere to WWF financial management and procurement policies and procedures, entering a grant agreement with WWF. Furthermore, Profonanpe, as EE for Component 1, and SERNANP will enter into a Cooperative Agreement which will include their technical cooperation and the terms for the use of Project funding in accordance with the Project's budget. Profonanpe will not disburse any funds to SERNANP, but instead annual workplans and budgets covering the relevant Activities of Component 1 to be implemented in the given period will be developed and approved each year.

4.5 Results monitoring and reporting

82. The proposal is assessed to be aligned with the GCF results monitoring and reporting requirements. The theory of change and the logical framework have been reviewed and revised following discussions with the AE. Specific adaptation benefits have been identified, and relevant GCF core and supplementary indicators have been selected (e.g. supplementary indicators 2.2 and 2.3). It is also worth noting that various co-benefits have been identified along with specific indicators to monitor their progress.

83. The project implementation timeline and the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan are also considered acceptable. Deliverables have been identified, and their delivery dates are marked on the implementation calendar. The overall M&E budget is within the range of 2–5 per cent of the total project budget; however, compared with other projects in the region, it is assessed to be slightly high. Therefore, the AE has been advised to contribute resources towards that cost category.

4.6 Legal assessment

84. The legal arrangements for the project will be based on the amended and restated accreditation master agreement between GCF and the Accredited Entity which has been signed and is effective (the "AMA"). Consequently, they will consist of a project-specific funded activity agreement which incorporates the AMA.

85. The Accredited Entity has not provided a legal opinion/certificate confirming that it has obtained all internal approvals and it has the capacity and authority to implement the project.

86. The proposed project will be implemented in Peru (the "Host Country"), a country in which GCF is not provided with privileges and immunities. This means that, amongst other things, GCF is not protected against litigation or expropriation in this Host Country, which risks need to be further assessed. Moreover, the ability of GCF to undertake redress activities and/or investigations in the Host Country may be hindered due to the absence of privileges and immunities for relevant GCF personnel.

87. Therefore, it is recommended that the Board considers whether disbursements of GCF proceeds should only be made after GCF has obtained satisfactory protection against litigation and expropriation in the Host Country, or has been provided with appropriate privileges and immunities for GCF and its personnel.

88. GCF holds industrial property protection for its combined logo (sphere with the words "Green Climate Fund") in the Host Country.

89. To address the matters raised in this section and facilitate prompt implementation of the project, it is recommended that any approval by the Board is made subject to the following conditions:

(a) Submission by the Accredited Entity to GCF of a certificate or legal opinion, in form and substance satisfactory to the GCF Secretariat, within 120 days after Board approval, confirming that the Accredited Entity has obtained all final internal approvals needed by it and has the capacity and authority to implement the proposed project;

(b) Signature of the funded activity agreement in a form and substance satisfactory to the GCF Secretariat within 180 days from the date of Board approval, or the date the Accredited Entity has provided a certificate or legal opinion confirming that it has obtained all final internal approvals, whichever is later; and

(c) Completion of the legal due diligence to the satisfaction of the GCF Secretariat prior to the signature of the funded activity agreement.

Independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment of FP300

Proposal name:	Peru's Natural Legacy – Amazon & Climate (PdP A&C): Effective Management of Peruvian Amazon Protected Areas for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
Accredited entity:	World Wildlife Fund, Inc. (WWF)
Countries:	Peru
Programme size:	Medium

I. Assessment of the independent Technical Advisory Panel

1.1 Overview

1.1.1. Introduction and financial architecture

1. This proposal seeks GCF support as a USD 37.5 million grant within a total financing package of USD 74.5 million, delivered over a seven-year implementation period with an intended 25-year impact horizon. The GCF grant is positioned as the catalytic tranche in a broader Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) structure that combines public funding and philanthropy with GCF grant capital to close the long-standing operational financing gap in the Peruvian Amazon protected area system and then transition that system towards more durable, domestically anchored funding.

1.1.2. How much funding is committed and by whom

2. The financing package includes the GCF grant and co-financing anchored by the Government of Peru through its National Service of Natural Protected Areas by the State (SERNANP), alongside WWF and the Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (PROFONANPE). Co-financing is concentrated in component 1, where SERNANP provides the largest share and WWF and PROFONANPE provide additional resources (including philanthropic sources managed through the transition fund). Component 2 is financed through GCF proceeds and delivered through WWF-Peru and Indigenous organizations.

1.1.3. Who does what: accredited entity and executing entities

3. The deal is implemented through two components with distinct execution arrangements:

(a) Accredited entity (AE): WWF-US;

(b) Executing entity (EE) for component 1: PROFONANPE; and

(c) EE for component 2: WWF-Peru (WWF Peru office).

4. This division of roles is intended to match fiduciary oversight and safeguards requirements (held by the AE) with operational delivery capacity (held by national institutions and Indigenous partners).

1.1.4. Fund flow: project funding versus long-term revenues

5. A key point for the Board is that the proposal involves two different kinds of funding, which flow differently:

(a) ***Project finance flows*** (GCF grant and co-financing during the seven-year programme): GCF funds flow from GCF to WWF-US (as AE) under the funded activity agreement. For component 1, WWF-US transfers funds to PROFONANPE (as EE) through a subsidiary grant agreement. PROFONANPE then implements component 1 by procuring goods and services directly for SERNANP and the protected areas, based on annually approved workplans and budgets. SERNANP does not receive GCF cash transfers. For component 2, WWF-US transfers funds to WWF-Peru (as EE) against approved workplans; WWF-Peru then delivers activities and provides subgrants to national Indigenous organizations (AIDESEP (Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest) and CONAP (Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru)), which may in turn work through regional Indigenous organizations subject to due diligence and capacity assessment. Disbursements are made in tranches tied to workplans and reporting;

    (i) These project finance flows take the upfront costs of setting the program up and take most of the upfront funding to get the program started (it is the equivalent of project preparation and construction funding in project finance).

(b) ***Recurring Domestic revenue flows***: Once the program is set up, slowly, there is a build-up of long-term domestic revenue flows (in this case through the three sustainability mechanisms that gradually cover recurrent costs):

    (i) These are not GCF funds. They are the domestic revenue mechanisms that the project strengthens so that Peru can increasingly fund protected area management over time:

        1. Tourism revenues (entrance fees and related instruments) are received by SERNANP and allocated under a defined rule: 70 per cent to the national protected area (NPA) system and 30 per cent to the originating protected area;

        2. The Mechanisms of Remuneration for Ecosystem Services Program (MERESE) is Peru's national payment for ecosystem-services framework that enables beneficiaries (especially water utilities/users) to fund conservation and restoration actions that maintain the ecosystem services they rely on, through earmarked, multi-year agreements with SERNANP. MERESE ecosystem services payments are established by regulated service providers and governed through five-year agreements with SERNANP, with funds earmarked to implement an agreed plan of activities in the protected area (implementation can be done by the service provider or by SERNANP depending on the agreement); and

        3. Environmental compensation should be understood as regulated compliance spending, not revenue to SERNANP: companies finance the agreed compensation actions directly under approved compensation plans, while SERNANP plays an oversight/coordination role rather than acting as the recipient of funds.

6. This distinction is central to understanding the model: the GCF grant is used to strengthen the system upfront with a once-off large expenditure at once, while the domestic mechanisms are expected to shoulder more of the recurrent costs over time.

7. A key debate in nature finance is around defining and standardizing two aspects of the funding (what in project finance is called sources and uses an funds), but which we will refer to here at 1) who gets to define the nature bill of goods and services and 2) who benefits and pays for those nature goods and services. Typically, defining what nature is and what those ecosystem services are and how much they cost is done by nature groups, both local and international. This is also the case in this FP. But who foots the nature bill, as its beneficiaries are both local and global parties, has been mainly done by philanthropic funding and governments as they are a public good. This proposal is very innovative in brining in a third source of funding which is locally based revenues from tourism, and ecosystem services as a benefit to water utilities.

1.1.5. The Project Finance for Permanence structure

8. In this proposal, the PFP model treats the protected area system like a long-lived public asset that requires reliable operating finance. Upfront catalytic funding (GCF and philanthropy) is used to build and stabilize the operating model and to close the near-term financing gap. Over time, the model is designed so that domestic revenue and sustainable finance mechanisms cover an increasing share of recurring costs, reducing dependence on donor funding. A core PFP feature is that financing and governance conditions are defined upfront and monitored through a dedicated governance structure (including a board guiding the transition fund), which is intended to protect continuity across political cycles and ensure that funds remain aligned with the conservation plan.

1.1.6. Why these entities are credible delivery partners

9. The proposal's institutional choices reflect relevant experience. PROFONANPE is positioned as a national conservation finance institution and fund administrator with experience managing climate and environment finance and operating under fiduciary standards suitable for such roles. WWF-Peru brings long-standing operational experience in the Peruvian Amazon, including work with Indigenous organizations and community-based models relevant to adaptation and livelihoods. Together with the SERNANP statutory mandate for protected area management, these arrangements provide a credible delivery platform for a permanence-oriented intervention.

10. In summary, the independent Technical Advisory Panel (iTAP) considers the proposed structure highly innovative in how it blends GCF and philanthropic de-risking capital with a planned transition towards domestically anchored financing mechanisms – treating nature as a long-lived infrastructure asset that delivers mitigation adaptation, and biodiversity benefits at ecosystem scale.

1.2 Impact potential *Scale: Medium to high*

11. The funding proposal claims a mitigation impact potential of 1.8 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO_2 eq) over the seven-year implementation phase and 13.4 Mt CO_2 eq over the 25-year project lifetime, to be achieved through activities implemented in 25 NPAs and four buffer zones. The proposal further claims alignment with Peru's REDD+ framework.

12. The proposal's impact potential rests on an ecosystem-scale theory of change: protecting the integrity and functioning of the Peruvian Amazon protected area system is framed not only as an emissions avoidance strategy, but as a means of sustaining the climate-regulating services that underpin water regulation, local microclimates, food systems and livelihoods. In this sense, the claimed climate impact is not driven by a single intervention, but by improving the management effectiveness and financial sustainability of a protected area

network large enough to matter at landscape scale. Written responses from WWF reinforce the concept that the mitigation pathway is governance-mediated: the project "does not directly impose land-use restrictions" but targets the "underlying governance and financing conditions that enable deforestation drivers to persist", including management systems, monitoring, territorial governance, and sustained staffing and surveillance presence, thereby increasing the ability of authorities to prevent illegal conversion, settlement expansion, mining incursions and logging-related degradation.

1.2.1. Mitigation impact: credibility of the causal chain and quantification approach

13. The proposal claims quantified emission reductions at two different time horizons, and that distinction matters for how impact potential is interpreted. The headline mitigation figure is presented as both implementation-period outcomes and longer-term lifetime outcomes, and the iTAP assessment needs to be clear on which claim is being relied upon in which part of the proposal narrative (and later in cost-effectiveness calculations). The quantification approach is anchored in Peru's national forest monitoring and accounting infrastructure. WWF clarifies that the baseline is constructed using the same national data systems and institutional sources as Peru's REDD+ reporting: forest cover change comes from the Peruvian Environment Ministry's Geobosques platform and emission factors are derived from ecozone-based carbon stocks from the National Forestry and Wildlife Service's National Forest and Wildlife Inventory. WWF further states that forest definitions, carbon pools and ecological stratification match national REDD+ practice, and that the approach follows stock-difference methods consistent with those of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and is geographically disaggregated to the 25 NPAs and four buffer zones.

14. This alignment with national data systems is a material strength for the credibility of the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) pathway. It also directly responds to the expectation in GCF guidance that mitigation quantification should use assumptions consistent with national reporting and should be aligned with existing country MRV systems. However, alignment on inputs does not automatically resolve concerns about the structure of the baseline, the conservativeness of assumptions and the internal consistency of how reductions are presented.

15. A specific issue raised in the review is the apparent mismatch between national REDD+ performance narratives and the deforestation/emissions trajectory shown in the time series in the proposal's annex 22, including a prominent increase in a recent year. WWF explains that the apparent discrepancy is driven by accounting differences rather than a contradiction in underlying data: national REDD+ results are assessed relative to a forest reference emission level (FREL), whereas annex 22 reports absolute annual emissions under a business as usual (BAU) trajectory within the project boundary. Under a reference-level accounting approach, a year with higher absolute emissions can still represent a "reduction" if emissions remain below the reference level. The explanation is technically correct, but it also underscores the importance of how the BAU trajectory is established for a project claiming absolute avoided emissions.

16. WWF also provided an explanation for why recent years in the time series appear elevated relative to the earlier historical record. To preserve methodological consistency and avoid introducing "incompatible proxy datasets", WWF indicates that activity data for those years were modelled using ecozone-specific linear regression projections derived from the 2000–2022 observed deforestation record. WWF emphasizes that the carbon accounting framework remains unchanged, and only the activity data source differs (modelled rather than observed), with assumptions and equations documented in annex 22b. This is a reasonable methodological defence from a consistency standpoint, although it shifts scrutiny towards the regression assumptions and whether the modelling approach appropriately reflects structural breaks in deforestation drivers rather than simply extrapolating historical patterns.

17. A further credibility test is whether the proposal adequately reflects heterogeneity and drivers across the 25 NPAs, rather than treating the system as uniform. Responses from WWF do provide meaningful differentiation: NPAs in Selva Baja and hydromorphic forests tend to exhibit lower loss due to remoteness, whereas Selva Alta NPAs face higher and more volatile trends driven by accessibility and land conversion pressures. WWF identifies Tambopata and Alto Mayo as key contributors to the recent trend, noting a near 4.7-fold increase in Tambopata's annual forest loss between 2019 and 2020, likely to be linked to illegal gold mining and agricultural encroachment, and describes Alto Mayo as facing continued clearing by non-participating settlers along an accessible highway despite conservation agreement successes among participating families. These specifics strengthen confidence in the causal understanding of deforestation pressure, but they also highlight that the mitigation story is sensitive to factors outside project control, including commodity dynamics, enforcement constraints and the evolution of illegal mining pressure.

18. At the same time, the iTAP assessment of impact potential needs to confront the core methodological critique raised by the iTAP during the call with the AE. In substantive terms, the concern is not whether the proposal can generate reductions in principle, but whether the baseline and reduction trajectory as framed is conservative and internally consistent, and whether the temporal profile of "first-year" impacts is plausible given the nature of management effectiveness interventions. WWF written responses speak to certain aspects, such as the rationale for using the most recent five-year baseline, arguing that it is conservative because it assumes that high pressures persist rather than revert to lower historical averages. However, the iTAP still needs to judge whether the baseline design is defensible under GCF expectations, and whether presentation of reductions over different time horizons has been handled transparently.

19. In flow terms, the mitigation conclusion for impact potential is therefore two-sided. The intervention is compelling at ecosystem scale because a functioning protected area network has the capacity to avoid deforestation at a meaningful scale while sustaining the ecological processes that underpin resilience. The MRV inputs are aligned with national systems, and WWF provides credible narrative evidence that the pressure dynamics are real and concentrated in specific NPAs. Yet the mitigation impact quantification, as presented, requires careful treatment of baseline conservativeness, ecozone heterogeneity and temporal plausibility – particularly the interpretation of early-year reductions for an intervention that works through institutional strengthening rather than immediate physical controls.

1.2.2. Adaptation impact: ecosystem resilience and Indigenous-led resilience pathways

20. The adaptation impact claim is conceptually strong because it recognizes that in the Amazon, adaptation cannot be separated from ecosystem integrity. The project targets Indigenous communities in and around five NPAs, seeking to strengthen resilience through climate-resilient productive practices (CRPP) and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA). The funding proposal sets out that 33,516 Indigenous Peoples in the most vulnerable communities will have strengthened resilience to increasingly severe threats such as flooding, drought, rising temperatures and precipitation change affecting productive systems and natural resources, and that interventions will be co-created with Indigenous organizations and communities alongside WWF-Peru and government partners such as SERNANP.

21. There is a clear rationale for why this matters at ecosystem scale. Adaptation in forest landscapes is not only about protecting people from hazards, but about sustaining the ecological services – water regulation, soil stability, microclimate buffering and food system productivity – through which people manage climate variability. EbA interventions are therefore not ancillary; they are central to resilience and to the long-term viability of livelihoods. Likewise, CRPP interventions that improve food and water security in the face of floods and drought serve a

dual function: they reduce vulnerability directly while reducing pressure to clear new land when yields become unstable.

22. The proposal's climate risk analysis and beneficiary selection process appear to be well developed, and the adaptation co-design approach is consistent with good practice for Indigenous-led adaptation. The gap, however, is methodological specificity. While the proposal indicates that CRPP and EbA solutions will be identified through downscaled vulnerability assessments and locally led decision-making, the iTAP's concern is that participatory processes, while essential, are not sufficient on their own. They must be complemented by explicit analytical frameworks for screening interventions, testing performance under projected climate conditions and avoiding maladaptation cross project geographies.

23. This concern is amplified by the geographic mismatch between adaptation and mitigation: adaptation activities are concentrated in five NPAs and 30 communities, while mitigation claims cover 25 NPAs and four buffer zones. The iTAP therefore needs the proposal to clearly articulate how the broader protected area management interventions across the remaining NPAs will at least avoid maladaptation and support ecosystem resilience, given that management actions (e.g. tourism development, infrastructure, enforcement shifts, livelihood promotion) can have unintended distributional or ecological effects if not designed with climate resilience in mind.

24. There is some evidence in the draft term sheet that the project intends to define and refine eligibility criteria for interventions in year 1 through consultation and participation of Indigenous organizations, and that community selection and intervention selection will use criteria including scalability, alignment with community priorities, cost–benefit, integration of traditional knowledge and biodiversity co-benefits. This provides a useful starting point, but it still falls short of a full methodological framework for climate-resilience testing of selected practices under future climate scenarios.

25. In impact potential terms, the adaptation conclusion is that the proposal is strategically important because it treats resilience as a socioecological system outcome and positions Indigenous governance and locally led design at the centre of adaptation. The climate risk analysis and beneficiary targeting appear credible. However, the impact claim would be materially strengthened by a clearer methodological approach for identifying, screening and stress testing CRPP and EbA practices against projected climate conditions, and by an explicit account of how maladaptation is avoided or managed across the full protected area network, not only in the communities directly targeted for adaptation interventions.

1.2.3. Why this matters beyond project-by-project conservation

26. The broader value proposition of this proposal is that it treats the Amazon protected area system as an integrated climate asset. It explicitly recognizes that mitigation, adaptation and livelihoods are co-produced by ecosystem integrity: forests regulate local and regional climate, underpin water security and food systems, sustain biodiversity-based livelihoods and provide buffers against climate extremes. By strengthening management effectiveness and financing stability across a network of protected areas – while simultaneously supporting Indigenous-led adaptation within priority landscapes – the proposal positions itself as an ecosystem-scale intervention that could deliver compounding climate benefits over time.

27. This ecosystem framing is also why scrutiny of impact methodology by the iTAP is so important. The proposal's climate relevance is not in doubt; the stakes are systemic. But because it aims to claim significant quantified mitigation outcomes and large-scale adaptation benefits, the project must ensure that its mitigation baseline approach is conservative and transparently communicated, that early-year impact claims reflect implementation reality and that adaptation interventions are underpinned by a clear methodological framework that complements participatory processes with robust climate analytics. Addressing these issues is

not an exercise in academic precision; it is necessary for ensuring that the climate impact potential of an ecosystem-scale intervention is stated credibly and can be monitored and verified over time. For more detailed information on the methodological gaps of this proposal, please see Annex 1.

1.3 Paradigm shift potential *Scale: Medium to high*

28. The proposal's paradigm shift narrative is grounded in the application of a PFP structure to the Peruvian Amazon protected area system.

29. In this context, the PFP is intended to function as the financial and governance "container" that locks in a one-off comprehensive upfront funding with (i) legally and operationally embedded domestic revenue mechanisms for continued operations and maintenance and (ii) clear performance-linked disbursement and reporting requirements.

30. The paradigm shift potential of this proposal is unusually strong because it treats nature not as a sequence of short-term projects, but as a foundational infrastructure asset whose performance underpins climate stability, water regulation, livelihoods and long-term economic resilience. In practice, the funding is designed to move the Peruvian Amazon protected areas away from recurring "boom–bust" donor financing and towards a permanence financing architecture that resembles the way infrastructure is financed: high upfront de-risking capital is deployed to secure long-lived public benefits, while domestic and revenue-linked financing mechanisms steadily assume a larger share of recurrent costs over time. The proposal explicitly presents the PFP model as the vehicle for shifting the management trajectory of Peru's protected areas "toward a low-emission, climate-resilient, and optimized effective management landscape" that sustains ecosystem services for decades.

31. This structure is innovative because it allocates risk to funders in a way that is more appropriate to the underlying asset. Philanthropy and GCF finance take early-stage risks that are difficult to price and impossible to commercialize – capacity-building, institutional strengthening, long-term systems planning and the establishment of enabling conditions – while the longer-term financing mix is expected to increasingly rely on predictable domestic mechanisms that are already anchored in Peru's institutions. The response from WWF makes clear that the PFP is not intended to produce "bankable" stand-alone projects in a conventional sense, but to aggregate multiple revenue streams (tourism, MERESE and environmental compensation) so that, collectively, they provide stable financing for protected area management rather than episodic spending.

32. The PFP presentation shared with the iTAP strengthens the paradigm shift case by articulating what makes a PFP structurally different from a conventional project: a fully costed conservation plan with a financial model designed to maintain benefits in perpetuity; funding secured through formal, upfront commitments; "closing conditions" to lock in key prerequisites; an independent fund administrator with a multi-stakeholder board to manage donor resources and safeguard continuity across political administrations; and disbursements released only when disbursement conditions are met. The same presentation also describes the transition fund model as a sinking fund that is "spent down over a defined long-term period (typically 10–25 years)" while in-country sustainable financing steadily increases until it covers all long-term recurring costs. This framing aligns closely with the "infrastructure asset" analogy: de-risking and capitalization come early, while durable domestic financing mechanisms grow into their role.

33. The proposal is also paradigm-shifting because it uses the protected area network as the platform for delivering integrated outcomes – mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity protection – rather than treating each objective as a separate vertical programme. The funding proposal explicitly positions this intervention as part of Peru's strategy to decouple economic

growth from deforestation, targeting "almost 20% of Peru's Amazon biome and 25% of its forests," and frames the intervention as a core component of a regional shift from BAU losses towards low-emission, climate-resilient development. This scale matters: when nature is treated as a system-level asset, improved management effectiveness in a protected area network functions as a climate and resilience intervention that is larger than the sum of site-level projects.

34. A further paradigm shift factor is replicability. The funding proposal sets out an explicit theory of replication, including extending the PFP model beyond the Amazon to the rest of Peru's protected area system (and potentially into other effective area-based conservation measures), generating knowledge on ecosystem responses and adaptation measures relevant beyond protected areas, contributing evidence and experience for Peru's national adaptation plan and green growth initiatives, and sharing lessons learned regionally through frameworks such as the Leticia Pact for the Amazon. This is not merely dissemination language; it is a plausible replication pathway because the project is built around institutional and financial mechanisms that can be transferred across jurisdictions.

35. The WWF Q&A further reinforces the paradigm shift claim by clarifying that these mechanisms are already operational in Peru and do not require regulatory change to scale under the project, and by stating a sequencing logic in which strengthening begins in year 1 with revenue effects beginning in years 2–6 depending on the mechanism. WWF also identified an explicit suite of additional sustainable financing mechanisms that the Government has "identified, designed and early advanced" as backstops – such as modifying an existing airline ticket fee, exploring a sovereign sustainable bond benefiting protected areas, capitalizing an endowment through corporate funding, piloting tax deductions for infrastructure donations and piloting voluntary biodiversity credits – framing these as instruments that can be leaned on if there is underperformance in the three primary mechanisms.

36. Taken together, this is one of the more innovative financing structures the iTAP is likely to see for nature: it is designed to fund ecosystems as long-lived infrastructure, with risk distributed across funders in a way that fits the asset, and with an explicit pathway for scaling and replication.

37. The principal limitation the iTAP identifies is not the structure itself, but the absence of a formalized, resourced mechanism for continuous vertical integration with evolving policy and market architectures at the national and global level. The project spans a period in which biodiversity finance, sovereign sustainable finance instruments, and nature-related disclosure and compliance frameworks are changing rapidly. While the proposal identifies a contingency suite that includes biodiversity credits and sovereign instruments, these are described as being in the early stages and, as such, the project would benefit from a dedicated "innovation lab" function to continually evaluate, stress test and mature new instruments, and to translate implementation lessons into policy influence. In other words, the financing structure is already highly innovative; the "cherry on top" would be a Policy and Financial Innovation Hub funded and embedded in the governance model to sustain an iterative pipeline of new business models and policy linkages over the life of the programme, ensuring that the permanence architecture remains adaptive to dynamic national and international conditions.

38. This is the primary enhancement that the iTAP would recommend under paradigm shift potential: not a redesign of the deal, but deeper vertical integration between operational delivery, financial instrument innovation, domestic fiscal and regulatory evolution, and global nature finance architectures – so that the project becomes not only a PFP implementation, but also a continuing engine for innovation, learning and policy impact anchored in a real operational system.

1.4 Sustainable development potential *Scale: High*

39. The sustainable development value of this proposal is most clearly understood when the protected area system is treated as a living infrastructure network that delivers essential public services. By strengthening management effectiveness across 25 Amazon NPAs, the project protects the ecological processes that stabilize water cycles, regulate local and regional climate, reduce erosion and sedimentation, and maintain biodiversity and fisheries and forest resources that underpin rural livelihoods. These benefits are not ancillary; they are the operating conditions for long-term resilience and development in the Peruvian Amazon, and they extend well beyond the protected area boundaries through watershed-scale and landscape-scale ecosystem services flows.

40. From an environmental perspective, the project's co-benefits are substantial because the intervention sustains ecosystem integrity at a scale that is material for biodiversity conservation, habitat connectivity and the maintenance of climate-regulating services. The intervention is therefore well aligned with broader GCF priorities around ecosystems and resilience, because it reduces the risk that degradation and fragmentation undermine both mitigation potential (through forest loss) and adaptation potential (through declining ecosystem buffering capacity). In practice, the same investments that increase management effectiveness – planning, monitoring, enforcement presence and governance – also reduce pressures that degrade ecosystem services, thereby strengthening resilience outcomes even where adaptation activities are not directly implemented.

41. Social co-benefits are equally central to the project's development case because the proposal explicitly links protected area finance and governance to Indigenous well-being and rights-based participation. The adaptation component in particular is designed to deliver locally relevant livelihood resilience through CRPP and EbA co-developed with Indigenous organizations and communities. The project's development logic is therefore not only "protection" but also "protection with agency": it aims to ensure that Indigenous communities benefit from strengthened ecosystem management through improved livelihood stability, stronger governance structures and greater voice in decisions that affect territories, resources and climate risks.

42. The economic co-benefits are framed less as short-term income generation and more as long-term stability and productivity derived from functioning ecosystems. While tourism and nature-based enterprise can generate income and employment, the deeper economic argument is that maintaining ecosystem integrity reduces development costs associated with floods, droughts, water scarcity, soil loss and productivity decline. In this sense, the project protects natural capital that would be expensive – or impossible – to replace with built infrastructure, and it does so while building institutional capacity to manage those assets over time.

43. At the same time, the sustainable development assessment of the iTAP must acknowledge and test for potential trade-offs. The proposal's reliance on tourism revenue requires strong safeguards to ensure that financial incentives do not erode ecological integrity or cultural values. In this respect, the project is stronger than typical "ecotourism financing" narratives because it articulates enforceable site planning and carrying capacity logic and describes mechanisms to restrict use when thresholds are reached. The sustainability case is therefore reinforced by the fact that tourism is treated as a managed stream constrained by ecological limits rather than an unconstrained growth target.

1.5 Needs of the recipient *Scale: High*

44. The needs rationale for this proposal is strong and should be understood on two levels: the first is Peru's exposure to climate and land-use pressures in its Amazon region; the second is the structural financing gap that prevents the protected area system from delivering the public-

good services – mitigation, resilience, water regulation and livelihood stability – that Peru and the global community depend upon.

45. Although Peru is classified as an upper-middle-income country, the Amazon region contains highly vulnerable populations and ecosystems, and the fiscal realities of protected area management create persistent underinvestment relative to need. The proposal targets 25 Amazon NPAs that together represent a very large share of the Peruvian Amazon biome, and it does so because the country's mitigation and resilience outcomes depend disproportionately on how effectively these areas are managed. In this context, "need" is not defined by income classification alone; it is defined by the combination of (i) globally significant ecological assets, (ii) intensifying deforestation and degradation drivers and (iii) a demonstrated gap between what the protected area system is mandated to do and what it is resourced to do consistently over time.

46. The proposal also addresses needs at the level of vulnerable groups. Indigenous communities living in and around protected areas face a compounded vulnerability profile: exposure to floods, droughts and changing rainfall patterns interacts with limited access to services, market volatility and governance constraints. The adaptation component is therefore not framed as generic capacity-building but as resilience strengthening rooted in climate-resilient production systems, EbA and Indigenous governance institutions. This is important because it recognizes that adaptive capacity in Amazon landscapes depends as much on territorial governance, ecosystem integrity and rights-based participation as it does on technical inputs.

47. From a financing perspective, the needs case is particularly compelling because recurrent protected area management is a classic public-good function that does not attract conventional commercial finance at the scale and tenor required. The costs that drive management effectiveness – staffing, monitoring, enforcement presence, community engagement, planning and MRV – are essential but do not generate predictable cash flows suitable for debt service without risking perverse incentives. This is precisely why the proposal relies on a permanence structure that blends early concessional de-risking with the progressive maturation of domestic revenue mechanisms. In other words, the proposal is responding to a needs profile that is structural rather than episodic: the issue is not a one-time investment shortfall, but the absence of a durable financing architecture that can sustain management effectiveness across political and economic cycles.

48. Finally, the needs rationale is strengthened by the fact that the proposed solution is not limited to "funding gaps" but aims to institutionalize a transition towards domestic sustainable financing mechanisms already embedded in Peru's regulatory context. This matters for GCF because its comparative advantage is not only to provide capital where markets will not, but also to use that capital to unlock system change that lowers future vulnerability and reduces emissions at scale. In the case of the Peruvian Amazon protected area system, the needs of the recipient are therefore directly linked to the need for permanence: without predictable financing, the ecosystem services that underpin national resilience and global climate stability remain at risk.

1.6 Country ownership *Scale: High*

49. Country ownership is a central strength of this proposal because the intervention is deliberately designed to work through Peru's mandated institutions and regulatory frameworks rather than creating a parallel delivery structure. The project's financing architecture routes GCF resources through the AE (WWF-US) for fiduciary accountability, but implementation authority and operational responsibility remain anchored in Peru's NPA system and its established environmental finance institutions. This distinction matters for a permanence

transaction: long-run sustainability depends on national institutions owning the mechanisms, the governance and the operational routines that will persist after the project period.

50. At the institutional level, the proposal is grounded in the SERNANP statutory mandate to manage Peru's protected areas and implement operational planning, protection and monitoring. Importantly, the fund flow design reinforces this anchoring rather than displacing it. Component 1 is executed through PROFONANPE, which functions as the financial administrator and procurement agent, but the model explicitly avoids creating a parallel protected area authority; instead, PROFONANPE procures goods and services directly to support SERNANP approved workplans. This procurement-based modality is an ownership-friendly approach because it strengthens the operational capacity of SERNANP while maintaining fiduciary traceability and avoiding discretionary cash transfers that could weaken accountability.

51. Country ownership is also reflected in the fact that the core revenue mechanisms at the heart of the permanence model are national instruments embedded in Peru's policy architecture. Tourism fees and concession arrangements, MERESE ecosystem services payments and environmental compensation under Peru's environmental impact assessment system are all grounded in domestic law and administrative practice. The project's ambition is not to invent a novel mechanism and request Peru to adopt it; it is to make Peru's existing mechanisms function at the scale and predictability required for long-term protected area finance. This approach supports sovereignty over both the financing model and the conservation outcomes.

52. Ownership is further strengthened by the governance design. The PdP structure is intended to operate through a multi-stakeholder board that includes national institutions and partners, guiding the transition fund and ensuring that financing decisions remain aligned with the nationally owned conservation plan. This governance approach is particularly relevant in Peru, where protected area effectiveness depends not only on technical interventions but also on continuity across administrations and on stable coordination between central authorities and protected area sites. A board-guided transition fund, housed in a national trust fund institution, is therefore a governance choice consistent with long-term country ownership rather than short-cycle project management.

53. Indigenous participation is another key ownership dimension. The adaptation component is implemented through WWF-Peru in partnership with Indigenous organizations, and the proposal's delivery model places Indigenous institutions in a role that goes beyond consultation. The logic is that resilience and ecosystem stewardship are not "delivered to" Indigenous communities but co-produced with them through governance strengthening, locally led practice selection and benefit pathways that reinforce agency and long-term adoption. In ownership terms, this is significant: it recognizes that protected area outcomes and climate resilience depend on legitimate, durable governance relationships with rights-holders, and that these relationships are themselves national assets that must be strengthened rather than bypassed.

54. The proposal also aligns with Peru's climate and land-use priorities through its stated alignment with Peru's REDD+ framework and its focus on land-use drivers that dominate the national emissions profile. While the mitigation quantification approach requires methodological strengthening, the strategic alignment is clear: maintaining the integrity of Amazon forests is central to Peru's mitigation pathway and to its resilience under increasing climate stress. In this sense, the proposal is not a donor-driven agenda layered onto Peru's policy environment; it is an attempt to finance the institutional conditions required for Peru to deliver on its own land-use and resilience ambitions.

55. The principal country ownership risk is not weak alignment, but the complexity of inter-institutional coordination over a long horizon, particularly where revenue streams depend on agencies beyond the environmental sector (for example, tourism-related institutional

arrangements and cultural heritage governance, or fiscal and regulatory decisions affecting MERESE and compensation flows).

1.7 Efficiency and effectiveness *Scale: High*

56. The efficiency and effectiveness case for this proposal rests on whether the GCF contribution is the least-cost way to unlock durable mitigation, adaptation and ecosystem integrity outcomes at scale, and whether the chosen financial instrument – grant – matches the underlying economics of the asset being financed. In this case, the proposal's core expenditure is not capital investment in revenue-generating infrastructure, but recurrent and quasi-recurrent costs that determine protected area management effectiveness: staffing, surveillance presence, monitoring, enforcement, operational planning, community engagement and the institutional capacity required to operate and scale domestic sustainable financing mechanisms. These functions produce large public benefits – emissions avoidance, climate regulation, watershed services and livelihood stability – but they do not generate predictable cash flows that can reliably service debt without creating perverse incentives or operational fragility.

57. This is precisely why the grant instrument is appropriate. A loan structure would effectively require protected areas or their managing institutions to prioritize revenue extraction (for example, maximizing tourism flows) over ecological integrity during periods of financial stress, or to cut core enforcement and governance functions to meet repayment obligations. Either pathway would undermine the very permanence logic the project is designed to establish. In other words, the intervention is financing a public-good operating system for ecosystem infrastructure, not a bankable project with securable revenues; the concessionality is justified because the benefits accrue broadly while the monetizable returns are partial and volatile.

58. The proposal's structure also helps to address a common concern in concessional finance: crowding out. Here, GCF resources do not displace private capital that would otherwise finance the same activities. Rather, they de-risk and accelerate the maturation of domestic revenue mechanisms and sustainable finance approaches that are intrinsically anchored in regulation and public governance (tourism fees and concessions under SERNANP authority, MERESE contracts linked to regulated utilities and environmental compensation obligations under national environmental impact assessment rules). To the extent that private actors participate, they do so as concessionaires, service providers or compliance payers, not as financiers of recurrent management costs. The GCF grant therefore functions as catalytic system finance, not as subsidized replacement of commercially available funding.

59. Effectiveness is strengthened by the permanence architecture. The PFP transition fund model is designed to front-load catalytic capital while the proportion of costs funded by domestic mechanisms increases over time. This sequencing improves effectiveness because it targets the structural reason why protected area outcomes often decay after project closure: recurrent financing disappears. Here, the project is explicitly structured to avoid that cliff effect by financing the transition to domestic mechanisms rather than financing outputs alone. In that sense, the measure of effectiveness is not only whether near-term activities are delivered, but also whether the protected area system reaches a durable "steady state" in which recurrent costs are covered by predictable in-country sources.

60. From a leverage perspective, the project's effectiveness is strengthened by the co-financing structure and the domestic mechanism ramp-up logic. Co-financing is not treated as a one-off supplement but as part of a system financing package in which government funding and philanthropy jointly enable the transition to a more self-sustaining model. In this respect, the project is effective not because it "spends more", but because it changes how the protected area

system is financed, thereby reducing the likelihood that gains are reversed when external funding ends.

61. The principal effectiveness vulnerability is the long-term performance of revenue mechanisms, especially where revenue concentration risks exist. This does not weaken the rationale for a grant; it reinforces it. Revenue volatility is precisely why the project should not be structured as repayable finance and why the transition fund requires adaptive management. The effectiveness question is therefore not whether revenues are guaranteed, but whether the governance system has the discipline and tools to respond to volatility while preserving ecological integrity and core management functions. This is also why the proposed policy and innovation hub embedded in the governance architecture would strengthen efficiency and effectiveness: by institutionalizing continuous innovation and policy linkage, the project would improve its ability to diversify revenue sources, reduce concentration risk over time and maintain permanence despite evolving national and global finance conditions.

II. Overall remarks from the independent Technical Advisory Panel

62. The iTAP recommends that the Board approve this funding proposal.

2.7.1. Strategic enhancement: financial innovation and policy integration hub

63. To strengthen the long-term resilience of the revenue architecture, it is recommended that a defined portion of the GCF grant be allocated to establish a Conservation Finance Mechanism Innovation and Policy Integration Hub (“The Hub”) embedded within the PdP governance structure.

64. The original multi-stakeholder group of the Project Finance for Permanence (PFP model) was developed collaboratively by conservationists, former bankers and policymakers at the national and global policy architecture level. But this model needs to be evolving and continuous.

2.7.2. Financial innovations the Hub must evaluate, pilot and scale

65. The proposal identifies a set of sovereign sustainable finance backstops – biodiversity credits, sovereign sustainable bonds, airline ticket fee modifications – as being "in early stages". The iTAP considers this insufficient given the pace at which nature finance instruments are evolving and the project's 25-year impact horizon. A dedicated conservation finance and policy innovation hub embedded in the PdP governance structure should serve as the project's continuous financial innovation engine, with an explicit mandate to evaluate, pilot and scale, inter alia and not exclusively, the instrument categories presented in paragraphs 66–70 below:

66. Debt-for-nature swaps: the Ecuador Galápagos Marine Bond (2023) and Belize Blue Bond (2021) demonstrate that sovereign debt restructuring can unlock large conservation finance flows. Ecuador reduced its sovereign debt by USD 1.6 billion, directing USD 450 million to marine conservation over 18 years, backed by a United States International Development Finance Corporation guarantee that enabled Ecuador to refinance at investment-grade rates despite sub-investment-grade sovereign credit. Belize's TNC-structured USD 364 million debt conversion generated USD 23 million annually for ocean protection. For Peru, the analogous opportunity is for the Amazon: GCF and partner guarantees could enable Peru to restructure a portion of its external debt at lower rates, with the savings ring-fenced for NPA financing. The Hub should develop a replication playbook—covering guarantee structuring, creditor engagement protocols, coupon mechanics, and biodiversity outcome verification—so that Peru's Ministry of Economy and Finance and international partners are ready to execute when conditions are favourable.

67. Nature-linked sovereign bonds: an emerging class of sustainability-linked sovereign bonds ties coupon or principal terms to verified biodiversity outcomes; for example, maintaining forest cover above a threshold or achieving a protected area effectiveness target. If Peru issues deforestation-linked sovereign bonds where the coupon steps down as verified outcomes are delivered, international investors bear some of the performance risk alongside the sovereign. GCF can play a catalytic role as a first-loss guarantor or anchor investor in the bond, enhancing the credit profile and enabling institutional capital to participate at scale.

68. The hub should work proactively with the European Union (EU) Taxonomy, the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) to develop the eligibility and verification standards that institutional investors such as pension funds, insurance companies and sovereign wealth funds require before committing to nature-linked instruments.

69. PES securitization: building on the MERESE framework and Peru's environmental compensation obligations, future-flow revenue streams from regulated ecosystem services buyers can potentially be structured as bankable receivables supporting concessional debt or endowment capitalization. Colombia's carbon tax and Costa Rica's national PES system offer precedents. The hub should commission feasibility assessments and, where viable, pilot structures that transform predictable regulatory payment flows into longer-dated financing instruments.

70. Voluntary biodiversity credits: the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) target 19 explicitly calls for mobilizing biodiversity finance from diverse sources. Emerging voluntary credit markets, while far less mature than carbon markets, are developing protocols (such as the Wallacea Trust and SBTN frameworks) that could generate supplementary revenue for NPA management. The hub should monitor and pilot-test these instruments while ensuring rigorous additionality, permanence and no double-counting with REDD+ or other GCF-financed outcomes.

2.7.3. Stakeholder architecture: horizontal breadth and vertical depth

71. The original PFP model was developed through a multi-stakeholder group that brought together conservationists, former investment bankers, policymakers and national government representatives – a heterodox coalition that produced the model's core financial logic. The hub should replicate and extend this logic, institutionalizing it as a permanent function rather than an origin story. The Hub's stakeholder architecture requires both horizontal breadth (diverse expertise types) and vertical depth (connectivity across local, national and global policy forums).

2.7.4. Horizontal stakeholders – diversifying expertise

72. Asset owners (pension funds, sovereign wealth funds, insurance companies seeking nature-positive allocations): these are the ultimate capital providers that nature finance must reach at scale. The hub should maintain structured dialogue with asset owners seeking TNFD-aligned investment opportunities, providing transparent performance data on NPA management effectiveness and verified ecosystem services delivery.

(a) Sovereign debt specialists: expertise in debt restructuring, guarantee mechanics and credit rating implications is essential for evaluating debt-for-nature opportunities. The hub should establish relationships with specialists in DFI guarantee facilities (United States International Development Finance Corporation, MIGA, IDB Invest) and in sovereign credit assessment at ratings agencies that are developing nature-risk analytical frameworks.

(b) Blended finance architects: the Convergence Blended Finance network, the Global Fund for Coral Reefs and the African Development Bank's blended finance platform offer precedents and expertise in structuring first-loss capital, guarantee layers and concessional tranches. The hub should draw on this expertise to design instruments suited to Peru's specific institutional context.

(c) University research partnerships: academic institutions (including the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru and the University of Engineering and Technology in Peru and international partners such as Oxford Smith School, Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs and the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment at the London School of Economics) provide independent research capacity for fiscal sustainability modelling, ecosystem valuation, MRV innovation and PFP effectiveness assessment. The hub should commission structured research programmes with defined policy uptake pathways, not ad hoc studies.

(d) Civil society and Indigenous watchdogs: to ensure permanence is real rather than nominal, the hub must maintain formal relationships with civil society organizations capable of monitoring governance compliance, flagging breaches of disbursement conditions and providing the kind of independent accountability that political cycles cannot guarantee.

2.7.5. Vertical stakeholders – connecting to global regulatory and policy forums:

(a) Rulebook on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement: the integrity and additionality standards being developed under Article 6 directly affect whether ecosystem carbon credits from REDD+-linked activities can be transferred or sold internationally, which in turn affects the long-term revenue potential of voluntary and compliance markets. The hub should maintain active engagement through Peru's nationally determined contribution process and through the Article 6 technical expert panel.

(b) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the GBF financial mechanism: the post-GBF resource mobilization architecture under Article 22 is being developed in real time, with potential implications for how public and private finance flows towards 30x30 commitments. Hub representatives should participate in CBD technical and financial expert group processes to ensure that Peru's PFP experience shapes the global biodiversity finance architecture.

(c) The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES): the IPBES Nexus Assessment (2024) directly connects biodiversity loss with food security, water security, climate and human health – exactly the system of co-benefits this project delivers. IPBES scientific advisory panel membership would strengthen the hub's credibility in both domestic and international policy spaces.

(d) EU institutions (European Commission, European Investment Bank, EU Taxonomy): the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, Regulation on Deforestation-free Products (EUDR) and EU Taxonomy alignment requirements are creating compliance-driven demand for verified nature-positive outcomes in corporate supply chains and investment portfolios. Hub engagement with the Directorate-General for Financial Stability, the Financial Services and Capital Markets Union and the Directorate-General for Environment should aim to position Peru's NPA system as a reference case for EUDR-compliant supply chain finance.

(e) TNFD and ISSB disclosure frameworks: as nature-related financial disclosure becomes mandatory in major economies, institutional investors will require standardized, decision-useful data on nature risks and dependencies. The hub should ensure that NPA performance data are structured to meet TNFD disclosure requirements, enabling

Peru's sovereign and corporate counterparties to report credibly on their nature-related exposures and actions.

(f) GCF and other multilateral climate funds: the hub should maintain active learning exchange with the GCF Private Sector Facility, the Global Environment Facility's Biodiversity Finance Initiative, and the Least Developed Countries Fund/Special Climate Change Fund adaptation finance streams to share PFP methodological lessons, co-design complementary instruments and identify opportunities for co-financing that strengthens the PdP revenue diversification.

2.7.6. The hub in governance: embedded, resourced, and accountable

(a) The hub is not an additional layer of bureaucracy: it would be the project's adaptive management function for its financial architecture. It should be embedded within the PdP governance structure with a defined budget (the iTAP suggests a modest allocation of 3–5 per cent of the total GCF grant), a dedicated coordinator housed at PROFONANPE and a multi-stakeholder advisory committee that meets annually. Its mandate should have four formal outputs: (i) an annual revenue mechanism performance and innovation review; (ii) a biennial PFP global lessons and comparators report; (iii) a standing policy and regulatory tracker monitoring developments in TNFD, CBD, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, EU and domestic Peruvian frameworks; and (iv) structured instrument feasibility assessments for new revenue mechanisms, culminating in board-level recommendations on piloting and scaling.

(b) In aggregate, the hub transforms the permanence architecture from a static financial model – a plan designed at inception and executed over time – into a living system that continuously adapts to domestic fiscal evolution and global nature finance development. This is the difference between building a dam and managing a watershed: the former is an engineering solution; the latter is a governance and adaptive management problem. The protected area system requires the latter and the hub provides the institutional capacity to deliver it.

(c) In summary, it would serve as a continuous revenue diversification engine, systematically evaluating and piloting emerging mechanisms such as biodiversity credits, performance-based instruments, sustainable bonds, blended ecosystem-service contracts and digital MRV-enabled payment systems. It would also provide a policy integration platform that links protected area operational realities with national fiscal and regulatory reform, and with international biodiversity finance architecture. By convening internal and external stakeholders at different local, national and international levels, with operational, finance and policy types, in structured innovation cycles tied to operational needs, the hub would deepen vertical integration between local implementation, national policy and global market evolution.

2.1 Recommendations

73. This proposal is one of the most innovative nature-finance structures reviewed by the iTAP because it treats the Peruvian Amazon protected area network as an infrastructure asset that delivers long-lived public services. The PFP model appropriately matches risk to capital: early-stage uncertainty and system-building costs are de-risked through philanthropic and GCF grant finance, while the longer-term operating model is designed to transition towards domestically anchored financing mechanisms (tourism revenues, MERESE ecosystem services payments and environmental compensation), supplemented over time by sustainable sovereign finance instruments as they mature. In doing so, the proposal moves beyond project-by-project conservation and builds a permanence-oriented operating system for ecosystems – protecting

local livelihoods and resilience while also delivering global public goods in the form of avoided deforestation, biodiversity protection, watershed stability and climate regulation.

74. The iTAP considers the strategic rationale compelling: few interventions have the scale and institutional design to secure mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity outcomes simultaneously through durable protected area management. The project's architecture is also highly replicable as a model for other forest jurisdictions seeking to finance nature at landscape scale through a phased transition from concessional de-risking capital towards domestic mechanisms.

75. At the same time, the iTAP identifies targeted weaknesses that should be addressed to ensure integrity and comparability of claimed impacts. In particular, the mitigation quantification approach requires tightening to ensure baseline conservativeness and transparent, internally consistent presentation of mitigation results across implementation and lifetime horizons. Similarly, the adaptation component would benefit from a clearer analytical methodology for identifying, screening and climate stress testing concrete CRPP and EbA practices, complementing participatory processes with robust climate analytics and explicit non-maladaptation safeguards across all protected areas.

76. On balance, the iTAP recommends that the Board approve this proposal, while encouraging the AE to address the following three recommendations (not conditions) to strengthen the proposal's technical credibility and long-term transformational effect.

2.1.1. Recommendation 1: Strengthen mitigation methodology transparency and consistency

(a) The AE is encouraged to refine the mitigation baseline approach to ensure conservativeness consistent with GCF guidance, explicitly reflect ecozone heterogeneity in baseline projections, and present emission reduction trajectories and time horizons (implementation versus lifetime) in a transparent and internally consistent manner, including alignment with the basis used in cost-effectiveness calculations.

2.1.2. Recommendation 2: Establish a clear analytical framework for adaptation practice selection and resilience testing

(a) The AE is encouraged to develop during inception a methodological framework that complements participatory co-design with explicit analytical steps and criteria for screening, selecting and climate stress testing CRPP and EbA practices under projected climate conditions, and to articulate how non-maladaptation will be ensured across the full protected area network, not only the five NPAs targeted for adaptation activities.

2.1.3. Recommendation 3: Embed a Policy and Financial Innovation Hub to sustain revenue diversification and vertical integration

(a) The AE is encouraged to allocate a defined resource envelope (the iTAP suggests 3–5 per cent of the GCF grant) to a dedicated conservation finance and policy innovation hub embedded in the PdP governance structure with an annual workplan, multi-stakeholder advisory committee and four mandatory outputs: an annual revenue mechanism performance and innovation review; a biennial global PFP lessons and comparators report; a standing policy and regulatory tracker; and structured instrument feasibility assessments. The hub's mandate should span the evaluation of debt-for-nature swap opportunities, nature-linked sovereign bond structuring, PES securitization and voluntary biodiversity credits, ensuring that the permanence architecture continuously adapts to evolving domestic fiscal conditions and global nature finance opportunities. Critically, the hub must maintain vertical connectivity with Article 6 of the Paris

Agreement, CBD GBF financial mechanisms, IPBES, EU regulatory frameworks and TNFD/ISSB disclosure standards, as well as horizontal connectivity with asset owners, sovereign debt specialists, blended finance architects, university research partners and civil society watchdogs. This transforms the PdP from a well-designed but static financial model into a living system of governance and financial innovation – one that can deliver on a 25-year permanence horizon regardless of how national and global conditions evolve.

77. With these enhancements, the iTAP considers the proposal exceptionally well positioned to demonstrate a paradigm shift in how nature – particularly intact forest ecosystems – is financed as essential climate and development infrastructure.

Annex 1: Methodoligical Gaps in Climate Impact Assessment

78. To substantiate this mitigation impact, annex 22 to the proposal describes the methodology for estimating mitigation impact potential and its operationalization. The iTAP identified several critical shortcomings in both the proposed methodology and its application:

(a) The methodology proposes a dynamic BAU FREL, dividing the 25-year project lifetime into five baseline intervals with different BAU projections. The AE explained that this approach is necessary due to a recent shift in Peru's emissions regime and defines BAU emissions for the first implementation interval (2026–2030) as the average emissions of the most recent five years (2021–2025). However, using the average emissions of the last five years' results in a substantial increase in baseline emissions and cannot be considered conservative;

(b) Inconsistent treatment of ecozones:

Historical emissions data are analysed separately for four ecozones, showing distinct emission patterns and trends across regions. However, these differences are not reflected in the estimation of the dynamic BAU FREL;

(c) Misrepresentation of emission reduction targets:

(i) The proposal states that "in the project's initial five years (1/1/2026–31/12/2030), emissions will be reduced by 30% relative to the average emissions of 2021–2025, and thereafter, in each subsequent five-year tranche up to 31/12/2050, emissions will be reduced by 17.5% relative to the previous five-year period" (annex 22a); and

(ii) This formulation is misleading, as it conflates average values with annual period values. In practice, the calculation applies a 30 per cent reduction to the emissions of a single year in the first period and a 15 per cent reduction to the emissions of a single year in each of the four subsequent periods. Since the emissions of the first year and the five-year average are identical, the presentation creates the impression of higher emission reductions than those actually calculated. The effective reduction corresponds to approximately 6 per cent of the expected emissions in each of the first five years and 3 per cent of the expected emissions in each of the subsequent years. Overall, the calculations indicate a reduction of approximately 19 per cent of the total expected greenhouse gas emissions during the implementation phase and 40 per cent over the project lifetime;

(d) Implausible first-year emission reductions:

(i) The funding proposal claims greenhouse gas emission reductions starting from the first year of implementation. However, considering the activities included in

the budget and the project's implementation timeline, the achievement of measurable greenhouse gas emission reductions in the first year is not plausible; and

(ii) There is an inconsistency in the treatment of mitigation results across the funding proposal. While the front page of the proposal limits the claimed mitigation outcomes to those achieved during the implementation phase, the main document refers to mitigation results over the full project lifetime. This inconsistency is particularly material for the efficiency calculation presented in table 16, where the cost per tonne CO_2 eq is calculated using the lifetime mitigation impact, rather than the mitigation results as claimed for in the front page.

79. The funding proposal claims an adaptation outcome benefiting 33,516 direct beneficiaries and 605,000 indirect beneficiaries, to be achieved through the implementation of CRPP and EbA in 30 communities located within five NPAs and their associated buffer zones. Through these interventions, the project aims to support community-based adaptation while enhancing or restoring the climate-regulating services of surrounding forest and agricultural ecosystems.

80. Annex 2 to the funding proposal presents the climate risk analysis, the rationale for the selected adaptation responses and the process used to identify the 30 beneficiary communities. The proposal also includes a set of indicators to monitor progress on adaptation to climate change.

81. The iTAP acknowledges the completeness of the climate risk analysis and the transparency of the beneficiary selection process. It also recognizes the appropriateness of the two proposed adaptation approaches – CRPP and EbA – given the identified climate risks and livelihood contexts.

82. However, the iTAP notes that the geographic area covered by adaptation interventions is substantially smaller than the area targeted for mitigation outcomes (5 NPAs for adaptation versus 25 NPAs for mitigation). This disparity creates uncertainty regarding how the project will ensure that activities implemented in the remaining 20 NPAs will, at a minimum, avoid maladaptation and do not undermine local adaptive capacity or ecosystem resilience.

83. In addition, the iTAP observes that the proposal does not present a clear methodological approach for identifying or developing specific CRPP and EbA practices, nor does it explain how the resilience of these practices to future climate scenarios will be assessed. During the question and answer (Q&A) session with the iTAP the AE indicated its intention to facilitate participatory processes with Indigenous Peoples and local communities to identify promising practices. While participatory approaches are essential for ensuring relevance, ownership and long-term adoption, they need to be complemented by robust analytical methodologies to assess the performance and resilience of selected practices under projected climate conditions.

84. Given the stated experience and technical expertise of the AE in this area, it remains unclear why a clear methodological framework for the identification, screening and climate-resilience assessment of concrete EbA and CRPP practices was not included in the funding proposal.

85. The iTAP hence recommends a few methodological changes to strengthen this proposal at the end of this assessment under Recommendations section of this assessment.

Response from the accredited entity to the independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment (FP300)

Proposal name:	Peru's Natural Legacy – Amazon & Climate (PdP A&C): Effective Management of Peruvian Amazon Protected Areas for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
Accredited entity:	World Wildlife Fund, Inc. (WWF)
Countries:	Peru
Programme size:	Medium

Impact potential
We would like to thank the iTAP for this detailed assessment.
Paradigm shift potential
We would like to thank the iTAP for this detailed assessment.
Sustainable development potential
We would like to thank the iTAP for this detailed assessment.
Needs of the recipient
We would like to thank the iTAP for this detailed assessment.
Country ownership
We would like to thank the iTAP for this detailed assessment.
Efficiency and effectiveness
We would like to thank the iTAP for this detailed assessment.
Overall remarks from the independent Technical Advisory Panel: We would like to express our appreciation to the iTAP for their overall remarks on this project and for the recommendations provided.

(a) During Project inception, the mitigation baseline will be further developed to ensure anticipated mitigation outcomes are conservative, reflect ecozone heterogeneity, and captured and reported on transparently. This baseline development will happen before mitigation-focused activities are implemented to ensure consistent projections and results during the project period. Activity 1.2.3 will cover this work.

(b) As part of the startup of the activities under Component 2, WWF Peru (EE for this component) will develop a methodological framework with specific steps and criteria for screening, selecting and evaluating CRPP and EbA practices under projected climate conditions. The selection of the CRPP and EbA solutions will be informed and validated by the detailed vulnerability assessments that will be undertaken under Sub-activities 2.1.1.1 and 2.1.2.1. This inception work will also consider how maladaptation risk will be managed by the Project.

(c) Thank you for the recommendation to consider the inclusion of a policy and financial innovation hub in the Project. The Project team will consider this important feedback and continue its active discussions with government and other stakeholders on revenue diversification during implementation.

Peru's Natural Legacy – Amazon Climate (PdP A&C)
Annex 8a: Gender Assessment
Updated the 14th of November, 2025

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Acronyms

AIDESEP	Inter-Ethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Jungle (Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana)
AE	Accredited Entity
BZ	Buffer Zone
CEM	Emergency Center for Women (Centro Emergencia Mujer)
CONAMUCC	National Committee on Women and Climate Change (Comité Nacional de Mujeres y Cambio Climático)
COP	Conference of Parties
EE	Executing Entity
ENCC	National Climate Change Strategy (Estrategia Nacional ante el Cambio Climático)
ENARES	National Social Relations Survey (Encuesta Nacional Sobre Relaciones Sociales)
ENDES	Demographic and Family Health Survey (Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar)
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GGCA	Global Gender and Climate Alliance
INEI	National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática)
LMCC	Framework Law on Climate Change (Ley Marco sobre Cambio Climático)
MINAM	Ministry of Environment
MIMP	Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations
MIDIS	Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion
NAP	National Adaptation Plan (Plan Nacional de Adaptación)
NbS	Nature-based solutions (soluciones basadas en la naturaleza)
NDC	National Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-governmental organization NPA
PAGC – Perú	Peru Gender Action Plan and Climate Change (Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático del Perú)
PDP	Natural Heritage of Peru (Patrimonio Natural del Perú)
PDP A&C	Natural Heritage of Peru Amazonia and Climate
PNIG	National Policy on Gender Equality (Política Nacional de Igualdad de Género)
PROFONANPE	Fund for the Promotion of Protected Natural Areas of Peru (Fondo de Promoción de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas del Perú)
SERNANP	National Service of Protected Natural Areas (Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WEDO	Women in Environment and Development Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Gender Assessment

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

This gender assessment covers important gender issues and aspects which are relevant to ensure gender equity an prevent sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) during the design and implementation of both components of the "Peru's Natural Legacy - Amazon and Climate" (PdP A&C) project.

With WWF US as the Accredited Entity (AE), the project is led by the National Service for Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP) as the main procured party responsible for implementing Component 1, with the support of the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) and the Peruvian Trust Fund for Protected Areas (PROFONANPE), which will serve as the lead-executing entity (EE) of the GCF funds as well as provider of operational support (e.g. procurement of goods and services required for project activities, etc.). WWF Peru will act as co-executing entity for Component 2 (climate change adaptation through ecosystem-based adaptation and resilient productive practices in 30 indigenous people local communities in 5 NPAs) with support from SERNANP and the national indigenous organizations AIDESEP and CONAP and their associated regional indigenous organizations. As the lead implementation partner, SERNANP will be responsible for the overall project execution.

Structure of the document

This document is organized into eight chapters. Chapter 1 presents an introduction regarding the project framework. Chapter 2 presents the methodology of the gender analysis, as well as the description and detail of the techniques for collecting information from stakeholders. Chapter 3 contextualizes this study within the international and national legal framework on gender and climate change. Chapter 4 describes the gender advances in SERNANP, the main institution responsible for project implementation. It also presents previous experiences, projects and initiatives designed to guarantee the inclusion of women in decision-making spaces. Chapters 5 and 6 describe gender inequality in the region and the relationship with climate change, using both quantitative information from national reports, and qualitative information collected in the workshops and interviews conducted. This includes a general overview of the gender situation in the Peruvian Amazon, as well as a specific analysis of the social division of labor between women and men, the factors underlying these differences, and their consequences. Chapter 7 examines the perceptions of climate change (differentiated by gender), as indicated by target community workshops. Chapter 8 presents the conclusion and recommendations to be captured in the Gender Action Plan.

1.2 Purpose of the gender assessment

The main objective is to examine the gaps and inequalities between women and men in the prioritized 25 natural protected areas and their buffer zones, how climate change affects each group, and to detect women main vulnerabilities, needs and interests, in order to identify opportunities and strategies to enhance project interventions in terms of mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

The specific objectives for the gender assessment are:

- Identify gender gaps in the NPAs of the Peruvian Amazon region;
- Document and analyze gender differences relevant to the project;
- Identify opportunities for gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment; which will then be integrated into the design of activities under both components of the project;
- Analyze the information gathered in workshops with the stakeholders involved in the management of the NPAs and indigenous people local communities involved in the traditional and ancestral use of natural resources in their communal territories within NPAs and in buffer zones;
- Lay the foundation on which the Gender Action Plan of the project is built.

It is important to mention that the gender analysis is focused on two stakeholders, namely:

i) Project beneficiaries in the Amazon region (indigenous people local communities), and
ii) SERNANP as the institution responsible for the effective management of NPAs, closely interacting with the PdP A&C project´s beneficiary population.

This document also includes a section regarding Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) in Peru. This section includes national and regional data and context, and the information gathered in the field. The analysis also reviews relevant Peruvian policies and laws that may provide an enabling environment for promoting a gender-responsive and transformative approach during the design and implementation of project activities.

Furthermore, this document includes an institutional analysis focused on gender issues, specifically with regard to SERNANP which will implement many of the proposed activities under component 1. The methodology was designed to gather information on: a) SERNANP's institutional capacity to respond to the proposed activities and b) gender gaps within the Amazonian indigenous people local communities in relation to the project's objectives and components.

1.3 Summary of the Project

The Project "Natural Legacy of Peru – Amazon and Climate" (PdP A&C) aims to reduce CO_2 emissions and increase carbon storage in the Peruvian Amazon, by improving the management of the 25 Nature Protected Areas (NPAs), and 12 buffer zones, in the Peruvian Amazon region and by supporting climate change adaptation in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones through resilient productive systems and ecosystem-based adaptation in indigenous people local communities. The project includes the following two components:

Component 1. Addressing climate change through financially sustainable improved management effectiveness of natural protected areas in Peru. This component is focused on climate change mitigation and includes a holistic roadmap of activities that will improve the effective management of SERNANP's 25 participant NPAs, delivering reduced deforestation inside them and their buffer zones. The effective management conditions will generate significant climate change mitigation benefits whilst at the same time strengthening and maintaining ecosystem service supplies and enhancing the climate resilience of surrounding communities. Integrated into Component 1 is a financial exit strategy that includes activities to improve SERNANP's existing sources of revenue to ensure the long-term financial sustainability of the PdP A&C project's investment allowing for continued progression in NPA effective management.

Component 2. Strengthening the climate resilience of local indigenous communities within 5 NPAs and their buffer zones. This component is focused on climate change adaptation, aimed at strengthening the climate resilience in 30 indigenous people local communities in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones and scale it up to 231 indigenous people local communities in the other 20 NPAs supported by the project. This will be achieved through supporting the implementation of and capacity building for climate-resilient production practices and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) for indigenous communities in and around the NPAs. To foster the scaling-up and replication of climate-resilient production practices across local indigenous communities, the project will develop an enabling environment including capacity building of several national and regional indigenous federations, awareness raising and knowledge transfer across the communities they represent.

The project aims to achieve the following results:

- Significant improvement in the effective management of NPAs, which delivers biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, and mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
- Important emissions reductions from reduced deforestation and forest restoration.
- Protection of Amazon forests' carbon stocks and carbon sink functions.
- Improved adaptive capacity and increased uptake of climate-resilient nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation.
- Improved long-term financial sustainability of the NPAs.

The project is led by the National Service for Protected Natural Areas (SERNANP) and is being submitted for funding to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) by the Accredited Entity, WWF. The scope of this Gender Assessment and the Gender Action Plan (i.e., Annex 8) for the project is aligned with the WWF Statement of Principles on Gender Equality, the WWF Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework and the GCF Gender Policy, as well as their instruments for mainstreaming the gender approach.

2. Methodology

To develop the Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan for the project "Peru's Natural Legacy - Amazon and Climate" (PdP A&C), both primary and secondary information were collected and analyzed.

GCF gender policy was considered as a reference, as well as the WWF Statement of Principles on Gender Equality, the WWF Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework. These documents recognize the existence of systemic or structural inequalities and the need to identify and address them during interventions to ensure that project objectives are achieved while contributing to the reduction of inequalities, the transformation of gender relations, thereby strengthening their knowledge, participation, leadership and economic autonomy.

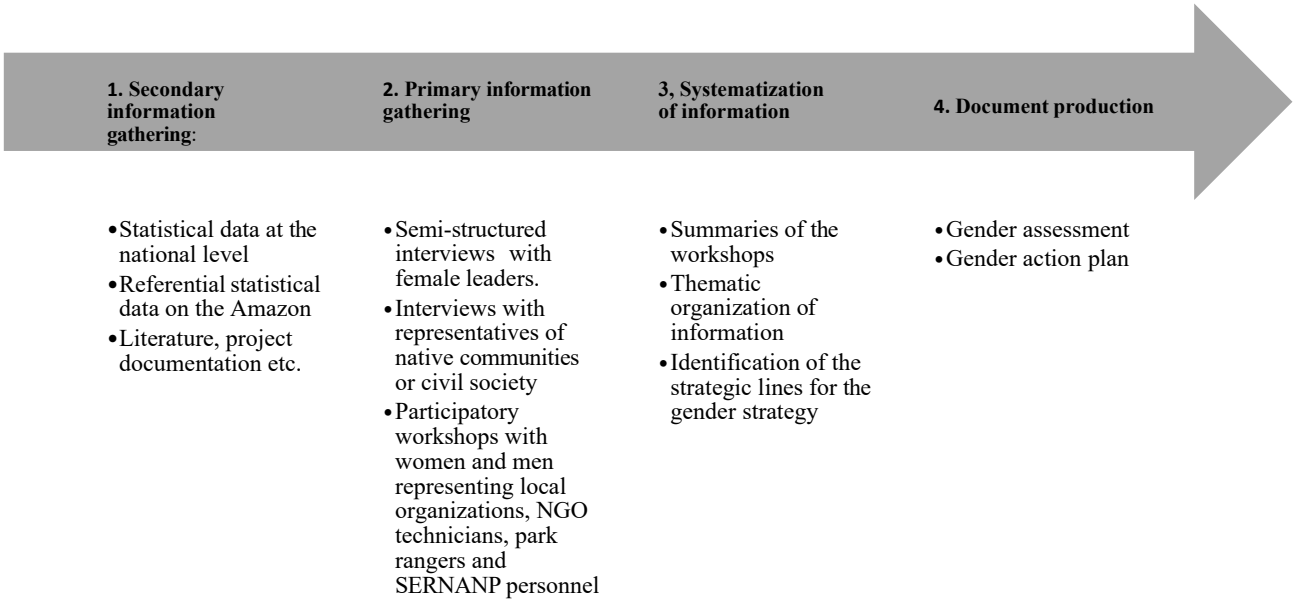
The proposed methodology aims to identify key information on roles, activities, needs, opportunities and rights/prerogatives, and understand how these factors affect men, women, girls and boys in various context within the Peruvian Amazon. It also highlights the gender disparities, particularly in relation to the impact of environment and climate change on their lives. The analysis is designed to assess the gender situation in the rural Amazonia while integrating it into the project's proposed activities.

First, a desk-based exercise was carried out to analyze relevant secondary information from various sources: national and international norms and standards; quantitative information from the country's statistical

authority (INEI) at the national and regional levels; studies, analysis of specialized actors, policies and strategies of the GCF and WWF, among other sources.

In addition, the review and analysis of secondary information has been complemented with primary information collected in the field during the preparation of the document. Aimed at that, a set of guiding questions was used to gather information. It is worth mentioning that, at the beginning, the formulation of the project was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (in 2020 and most of 2021), which meant that the field visits to the selected NPAs were interrupted, and that the collection of information was carried out at different times (since the end of 2021 until August 2024).

The information gathered, systematized and organized has made it possible to complement the analysis and confirmation, identifying new areas of work or discarding others, for the definition of strategic lines of work, both for the Gender Analysis and for the Gender Action Plan. The diagram 1 below describes the methodology adopted for gathering and processing information for the gender assessment.



In the context of the PdP A&C project design process, there have been different stages for gathering information on gender issues and aspects in NPAs. The following paragraphs describe them.

January-February 2020

During this period 4 NPAs were prioritized by SERNANP out of the 25 NPAs prioritized and 12 buffer zones. These four NPAs selected by SERNANP were taken as specific cases to observe the gender dynamics and gaps between men and women in the Amazonian context. Field visits made it possible to gather site-specific information on particular realities in those NPAs. These NPAs prioritized were San Matias San Carlos Protection Forest, Manu National Park, Megantoni National Sanctuary and Yanachaga Chemillén National Park. The NPAs selected included the following key characteristics that helped to observe the gender dynamics of the NPAs and their buffer zones; namely:

- They have varying categories of conservation: two are national parks, one is a sanctuary and the other is a protection forest.
- They cover different ecosystems.
- They have social characteristics common to the Amazon in general, but also show diversity and local specificity.
- They can demonstrate how NPAs face common threats, but have specifics to each area.
- The activities carried out are similar, albeit with varying emphasis. For example, some have tourism as an important part of their current management, and others point to it in the future.
- There are previous programs working in the areas (e.g Resilient Amazon) which would facilitate the transition to the PdP A&C project for the GCF.
- Three are part of biosphere reserves.

The four NPA head offices visited were:

- The SERNANP office for the **San Matías San Carlos Protection Forest**, in Puerto Bermúdez, Pasco, on January 28 and 29, 2020;
- The SERNANP office for the **Yanachaga Chemillén National Park**, in Oxapampa, Pasco, on February 5 and 6, 2020;
- The SERNANP office for the **Manu National Park**, in Cusco, on February 12 and 13, 2020;
- The SERNANP office for the **Megantoni National Sanctuary**, in Quillabamba, Cusco, on February 18 and 19, 2020.

In each of these visits, information was gathered to highlight the gender specificities linked to the landscape, its productive dynamics and the governance dynamics in the NPA, and work was carried out to identify perceptions of differentiated climate change impacts on women and men. The tools used in the early phase engagements included:

- Workshops and focus groups with three groups of actors, namely: a) women and men representing local organizations (including women-led organizations), b) NGO technicians working in the 4 zones, and c) NPA rangers and SERNANP personnel from the four NPAs.

Each of the workshops had a similar format in order to obtain sufficient and adequate information for gender assessment.

- Semi-structured interviews with leaders of native communities, producer organizations and / or representatives of civil society, and NPA rangers in each of the areas visited. Interviews were carried out on the basis of a guide, in which the key questions that allowed generating qualitative data according to the information needs and level of detail for this study were established. These interviews complemented the information from the workshops.
- Semi-structured interviews with health servers and centers for violence against women. These interviews supplemented statistical information on health and violence with qualitative data.

November and December 2021

A further series of engagements were held in late 2021 specifically for the design of Component 2 (climate change adaptation activities), that also were gender focused. The tools used in these engagements included:

- Virtual interviews with the NPA management teams for each of the 6 NPAs prioritized under Component 2;
- Workshops with two national indigenous organizations (AIDESEP & CONAP) that represented indigenous communities in the 6 NPAs. Workshops were hosted by Project Partners (SERNANP, WWF and PROFONANPE) in Lima on November 30 and December 1, 2021.

The 6 NPAs prioritized were Manu National Park, Tambopata National Reserve, Allpahuayo Mishana National Reserve, Bahuaja Sonene National Park and Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

July 2022

A series of four consultation workshops (face-to-face) with 22 indigenous people local communities living within the 6 NPAs prioritized for component 2 were held in Puerto Maldonado, Pucallpa and Iquitos. The 6 NPAs prioritized were the same as in 2021: Manu National Park, Tambopata National Reserve, Allpahuayo Mishana National Reserve, Bahuaja Sonene National Park and Pacaya Samiria National Reserve. The methodology was participatory and involved:

- A male and a female native community leader per each participant native community were invited to attend the event.
- Work groups per each community to draw a talking map with key data from the community (e.g. population by gender, distance, travel times, threats, conflicts, risks, etc.).
- Presentation on risks (social, environmental, contextual, etc.) identified by each native communities presented in plenary.
- Work groups according to gender where they discussed and then made a plenary presentation on productive activities performed only by women, only by men and together. Also, they discussed climate change impacts on women, young and elders.

The following information was collected: 1) quick identification of main socioeconomic activities; 2). identification of events, climate hazards and possible livelihood responses; and 3). Gender perspectives and

leadership roles: adaptive capacity in the face of climate change in the territory.

Consultation workshops were held in the following cities according to the 6 NPAs prioritized:

- Pucallpa. July 14, 2022. **Sierra del Divisor National Park**
- Puerto Maldonado. July 21, 2022. **Manu National Park, Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park**.
- Iquitos. July 18 and July 19, 2022. **Pacaya Samairia National Reserve** and **Allpahuayo Mishana National Reserve**.

July 2024

A series of four consultation workshops (face-to-face) with 26 indigenous people local communities living within the 5 NPAs prioritized for component 2 were held in Puerto Maldonado, Pucallpa and Iquitos in July 2024. The 5 NPAs prioritized were Manu National Park, Tambopata National Reserve, Bahuaja Sonene National Park and Pacaya Samiria National Reserve. The methodology used in the consultation workshops was participatory and included:

- A male and a female native community leader per each participant native community were invited to attend the event.
- Work groups per each community to draw a talking map with key data from the community (e.g. population by gender, distance, travel times, threats, conflicts, risks, etc.).
- Presentation on risks (social, environmental, contextual, etc.) identified by each native communities presented in plenary.
- Work groups according to gender where they discussed and then make a plenary presentation on productive activities performed only by women, only by men and together. Also, they discussed climate change impacts on women, young and elders.

Consultation workshops were held in the following cities according to the 5 NPAs prioritized:

- Pucallpa. July 3, 2024. **Sierra del Divisor National Park**
- Puerto Maldonado. July 5, 2024. **Manu National Park, Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park**.
- Iquitos. July 09 and July 15, 2024. **Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.**

This process focused on prioritizing gender-related information, emphasizing the positioning and empowerment of women while also working to raise awareness among men. The goal has been to understand the unfavorable historical and cultural conditions faced by women compared to men, how they are affected by climate change, risks faced by women in their communities, the main activities performed by each group, and the differing opportunities that men and women have to access, use, and control natural resources.

3. Gender Policies

This analysis, as well as others conducted by other institutions in the past, has identified significant gender differences and inequalities in the Peruvian Amazon. While these inequalities were not accurately addressed

in the past, some progress has been made, and gradual changes can be observed, driven from both Amazonian society and institutions.

3.1 Gender advances in the decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

COP 16 marked a turning point regarding the inclusion of gender in these conferences, as it raised the need to address mitigation and adaptation initiatives, identifying and guaranteeing possibilities for forest owners through gender-focused safeguards. This was followed at COP 17 and COP 18 with discussions on the importance and need to include gender in climate change issues.

At COP20, with the participation of several women's organizations, guidelines were laid out to incorporate the gender approach into climate change initiatives. Finally, the need to generate more information to track gender gaps was also addressed in order to account for changes and progress for which gender and climate change approach, which was previously treated as "others", became a point of the COP.

In 2014, the COP established the first Lima work program on gender-LWPG (Decision 18/CP.20) in order "to advance gender balance and integrate gender consideration into the work of the Parties and the Secretariat in implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement so as to achieve gender responsive climate policy and action."[1]

In general terms, the decisions of the COP require:

a. Improve the training of women and men delegates and make them knowledgeable on gender-sensitive climate change policies;
b. Enhancement of gender capacities for the formulation of NDCs, NAPs and national communications (NC).
c. Continue with other activities to implement the Paris Agreement, such as capacity building, technical reviews, inventory, and transparency exercises.

The first Gender Action Plan (GAP) under the UNFCCC was established at COP 23 and its implementation has been reviewed through the years. At COP 28 Parties agreed that the final review of the implementation of the enhanced Lima work program and its GAP would take place from June 2024 to November 2024, to identify progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the GAP, and further work to be undertaken.[2]

Other International Conventions and Regional Treaties of importance for Peru and the gender and inclusion context of the project

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW): Treaty signed by Peru on July 23, 1981 and approved by Congress through Legislative Resolution No. 23432 on June 5, 1982, officially ratified on August 20, 1982.
- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action: Adopted by Peru at the Fourth World Conference on Women, in 1995, incorporating it into its national policies on gender equality
- Convention of Belém do Pará on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against

[1] https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/workstreams/the-enhanced-lima-work-programme-on-gender
[2] https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/workstreams/the-enhanced-lima-work-programme-on-gender

Women: Regional convention ratified by Peru in 1996, establishing a commitment to protection on violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Ratified by Peru in 2007, reaffirming its commitment to the inclusion and rights of this population.
- Amman-Berlin Declaration on Global Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities: Peru has supported this declaration in recent years as part of its commitment to global inclusion and the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities.
- ILO Convention 190 on Violence and Harassment in the World of Work: Ratified by Peru in 2022.

Although Peru has recognized and incorporated these conventions and declarations into its legislation and has a relatively advanced regulatory framework in line with these international commitments, the gap between norms and practice remains wide due to the following factors:

- Patriarchal patterns and stereotypes persist that hinder the change towards equal treatment in Peru. These patterns increase in rural areas, with limited access to public services such as education and health.
- Weak institutions and insufficient resources (economic and trained personnel) on the part of the Peruvian state that hinders the efficient care of victims of gender-based violence, deepening their revictimization, making violence invisible and perpetuating it.
- The mainstreaming of the gender approach in policies and sectors has been a slow process, with advances and setbacks in the last 5 years, with high turnover of officials, limited multisectoral coordination and little sustained commitment from key actors of the State.
- The transversal incorporation of the gender approach in sectors such as education faces opposition from the most conservative groups that are in political decision-making positions, and this restricts progress towards the cultural and social transformation necessary for real equality.

Existing policies and regulations do not always sufficiently address intersectionality, especially affecting indigenous women, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples, who end up being made invisible and taken into account for the decisions of the Peruvian State.

3.2 National Regulatory Framework to ensure gender equity

This project has been developed in accordance with the goals, legislation and policy for advancing gender equality and protection of vulnerable women in Peru.

Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP)

In Peru, the first step towards legal recognition of women's equality was taken in 1955 with the right to suffrage. In 1979, suffrage was further extended to those who could neither read nor write: a group that was, and still is, mostly female, rural, and overwhelmingly indigenous. This was followed in the 1990s, with new legal advances in the Family Violence Act, the Rape Act and the Quotas Act; and through the creation of the Ministry of Women Promotion and Human Development (PROMUDEH) in 1996, it was later called Ministry of Women and Social Development (MIMDES, 2002), and, since 2006, its named Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP).

The creation of this Ministry has made it possible to develop cross-sectoral national policies that mainstream the gender equality approach at different levels. Thus, national plans are being developed to reduce the gender gap, and the relationship between gender differences and resource use is beginning to be seen, as well as the differentiated impacts between men and women vis a vis impacts in relation to the environment.

Gender Equality

The National Plan for Gender Equality (2012 - 2017) includes strategic objective 8, that the environment, and therefore public policies, must "Assess the contribution of women in the sustainable management of natural resources". In addition, this Plan established actions in aspects related to climate change such as disaster risk management (results 8.2 and 8.4), access to and use of natural resources by women (water, soil and forests and technologies, results 8.3 and 8.5); and the use of clean technologies in domestic combustion processes (result 8.7). Outcome 8.1 also established the application of the gender approach to environmental management at all three levels of government.

Law No. 28983 on Equal Opportunities for Men and Women, which addresses issues related to vulnerability to climate change and provides guidelines for: (a) promoting access to productive, financial, scientific-technological and credit resources for the production and land titling particularly for women in poverty, taking into account ethnic-cultural geographical diversity, linguistics and areas affected by political violence; and (b) promoting the social and political economic participation of rural, indigenous, Amazonian and Afro-Peruvian women as well as their integration into the decision-making spaces of community organizations, productive associations and others.

The National Gender Equality Policy (PNIG) is the norm that guides the country's actions to break down barriers that impede women's progress and advance towards gender equality in Peru. It is a cross-sectoral policy, aligned internationally with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda of the United Nations and at the national level with: the National Agreement and the National Development Strategic Plan, the National Plan for Gender Equality, National Plan against Gender Violence, National Action Plan for Children and Adolescents 2012- 2021 , National Citizen Security Plan 2013-2018, National Plan against Gender Violence 2016-2021, National Human Rights Plan 2018-2021, the National Plan for Family Strengthening 2016-2021, and the Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change of Peru.

The adoption and publication in 2019 of the National Gender Equality Policy, was a central axis in the fight against discrimination and inequality of women, and which provides protection for people in vulnerable situations. This policy points out that discrimination against women in Peru is structural and crosses all stages of their lives. Society favors the masculine over the feminine, causing inequality between men and women, and allows gender- based violence towards women to develop in the form of sexual harassment, political harassment, physical violence, psychological and sexual violence, human trafficking, femicide, etc.

The National Gender Equality Policy also identifies differentiated impacts due to climate change, namely that:

> [*climate change] "carries the risk of increasing poverty, hunger and malnutrition, impoverishment of agricultural production by the impacts of nature, as well as by the abandonment of farmland, which in turn implies the displacement of rural people to urban areas, generating greater unemployment and poverty, and increasing the informal sector (CEPLAN, 2016a, 3)... In this contextual scenario, the opportunity arises to incorporate the gender approach into all disaster prevention plans and policies at the national level. This is so that differentiated protection is provided to women...". (National Gender Equality Policy: 24)*

The PNIG makes it mandatory for every public institution to create a gender working group in order to progress in mainstreaming the gender approach within the mandate and activities of every institution and improve their personnel capacities regarding gender.

The 2020-2030 PNIG Multisectoral Strategic Plan (PNIG—PEMIG) aims to operationalize the implementation of the PNIG in the 52 services prioritized for the 21 public institutions involved (responsible). As the MIMP is the governing body on gender subjects, the ministries and institutions involved must report to it on their progress in implementing the PEMIG. SERNANP is responsible for "Management of the conservation, recovery and sustainable use of ecosystems and natural resources, with the participation of women, in a context of climate change". The PNIG establishes that follow-up reports will be prepared by participating public institutions on an annual basis.

Violence against Women and Girls

Given the environment with worrying figures of violence against women and girls, in 2015 the Peruvian government approved the Law No. 30364 "**Law to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women and family members**" was passed, a law promoted by the Peruvian State with the aim of preventing, eradicating and punishing all forms of violence against women and against family members.

Law 30364 **created** the High Level Multisectoral Commission with the purpose of leading the National System for the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Sexual Violence against Children. National System for the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women and Family Members. It is chaired by the head or senior representative of the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations and composed of the heads or senior representatives of other ministries. The law also created regional, provincial and district consultation bodies to 'elaborate, implement, monitor and evaluate public policies to combat violence against women and family members' at their levels of government.

Only in November 2023, Law N° 31945 prohibiting underage marriages was approved. As will be seen below, the main victims of sexual violence are underage girls.

Combatting violence against women was included into the legal framework in 2011, when article 107 of Law No. 28819 of the Penal Code was amended, and for the first time incorporated the crime of femicide. In 2013 Law No. 30068, the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Execution were modified, incorporating article 108-B in the Penal Code on femicide, with the purpose of preventing, sanctioning and eradicating femicide through greater penalties in aggravating circumstances, and up to life imprisonment for the perpetuator. Femicide here being defined as the homicide of a woman for her condition i.e. for the fact of being a woman, in the context of family violence, coercion or sexual harassment, abuse of power and discrimination.

Subsequently, in 2017, Legislative Decree No. 1323 further strengthen the legal framework against femicide, family violence and gender-based violence, by adding to Article 108-B, noting the following aggravators: (i) if the victim was a minor or an older adult and, (ii) if the victim was subjected to human trafficking or any form of human exploitation and (iii) when it is committed knowing of the presence of children, or adolescents, under the victim's care. Finally, in 2018, by Law No. 30819, Article 108-B of the Penal Code was amended, incorporating the criminalization of femicide as a modality of crime of qualified homicide.

Gender and Climate Change

Peru's enabling environment to address gender issues and women's empowerment was centered around the country's Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (PAGCC for its acronym in Spanish) in 2015. This Plan is aligned with CEDAW and its Optional Protocol, to which Peru is a signatory, as well as the UNFCCC's Lima work program on gender (LWPG) to advance gender balance and integrate gender considerations into the work of Parties and the secretariat in implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

The PAGCC articulates the main objective of the National Plan for Gender Equality 2012-2017 (the National Gender Equality Policy was approved later, in 2019), with the National Strategy for Climate Change (ENCC for its acronym in Spanish). The process of developing the PAGCC-Peru was carried out in a coordinated manner between the Ministry of Environment through the General Directorate of Climate Change, Desertification and Water Resources (DGCCDRH for its acronym in Spanish) of the Vice Ministry of Strategic Development of Natural Resources (VMDERN for its acronym in Spanish) and the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, through the General Directorate of Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination and the General Directorate for Mainstreaming the Gender Approach.

In 2016 Peru became the first South American country and the fifteenth in the world to have a management instrument linking gender and climate change: Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change in Peru (PAGCC-Peru). This instrument aims to develop public policies that consider the differentiated impacts of climate change on men and women. It also provides guidelines for the design and implementation of gender-crossed actions for adaptation and reduction of greenhouse emissions in eight prioritized areas: forests, water, food security, energy, solid waste, education, health and well-being and risk management.

Being the guiding actor of environmental policy, the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) since 2016 has developed some key tools to guide climate change policy at the national level and that allows the incorporation of the equity and gender approach into its guidelines. This refers to: the Guidelines for "Integrated Climate Change Management", to the Strategic Guideline of "Integrated Public Policies"; Strategic guideline of "Multisectoral and multi-level concertation"; Strategic guideline of "Financing"; Strategic guideline of "Decisions articulated with international processes"; and Strategic Guideline of "Monitoring and Reporting".

Since 2018, MINAM began a process to analyze and demonstrate opportunities to mainstream the gender approach from the PAGCC in the 152 NDCs defined for Peru. Briefly, the process involved: a) the articulation of policies to achieve actions foreseen in the NDCs with the national policy to mainstream the intercultural approach, the national youth policy, plan of action for Children and Adolescents and the PAGCC. b) Review of measures and technical assistance to the sectors. c) Generation of capacities through a guide to incorporate and train permanently. d) Generation of a monitoring system to collect what has been done and propose improvements3.

In this context, MINAM approved the inclusion of three cross cutting approaches strictly linked and that contribute to achieving social, cultural and environmental rights: interculturality, intersectionality and gender. For this, a process of analysis and alignment of the areas defined as priority for the NDCs in mitigation and adaptation with the priorities for the PAGCC was started. Currently, there are 6 axes to carry out this mainstreaming, including recommendations for gender mainstreaming in: use of inclusive language; practices that promote the participation of women; communication / awareness activities; closing gaps in the use of technology; incorporation of gender guidelines in management / planning documents; and

[3] Interview with the Coordinator of Transversal Approaches and Climate Change - Consultant CBI

information management. In respect to the present proposal, these norms and axis of work must be operationalized by the implementing body, namely SERNANP, the subject of the following chapter.

MINAM has worked on some guidelines and orientations to mainstream these approaches, which have been compiled and strengthened in the publication "Guide of general orientations to mainstream gender, intercultural and intergenerational approaches in the design and implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures that make up the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)" elaborated in 2022 and published in 2024, with the support of USAID and the Government of Canada.

In 2018, the Framework Law on Climate Change No. 30754 (LMCC) was approved; in 2019, it was approved with the regulation of this law (D.S. No. 013-2019). The Regulation of the Framework Law on Climate Change included a prior consultation with the seven indigenous organizations, including women's organizations, and highlighted the need to work with a gender perspective and cultural and linguistic relevance across sectors and levels of government. In this context, the National Committee of Women and Climate Change-CONAMUCC was created to strengthen women's participation in climate action; it is composed of representatives of more than 50 organizations at the national level.

Women's Economic Empowerment

The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) has a Directorate for the Promotion of Women's Economic Autonomy, within which the National Women Entrepreneurs Program operates. In this context, the following has been designed:

- The 2022 National Strategy for Women Entrepreneurs (MIMP), promotes the full and active participation of women leading ventures, businesses, and business associations at all levels of economic activity and aims to contribute to economic recovery with equality, inclusion, and sustainability in the country.

In turn, the Ministry of Agriculture established the Directorate for the Promotion of Rural Women Producers in 2021, which promotes the strengthening of capacities and ventures for rural women, and has designed:

- The 2022 Rural and Indigenous Women Entrepreneurship Strategy (MIDAGRI), allows for the provision of grants to rural and indigenous women producers, organized to fund agricultural, forestry, livestock, and artisanal ventures.

- The Law No. 31168 on the Promotion of Empowerment of Rural and Indigenous Women (MIDAGRI, 2021), strengthens empowerment, equality of opportunities, and comprehensive development of rural and indigenous women through affirmative actions; Enhances their economic, cultural, and social autonomy through training and productive financing.

4. The Natural Service for Protected Natural Areas (SERNANP) and the mainstreaming of the gender approach

SERNANP has made recent progress in addressing and mainstreaming a gender approach to the fulfillment of its mission. Considering the scope of the project, it is key to demonstrate the ability to mainstream the gender approach within the adaptation and mitigation activities, and with the actors involved in the management of NPAs, their BZs, and the landscapes where they are located. This is considered first, through

the process of internal strengthening in recent years on gender issues within the institution, and the accompanying greater awareness of gender gaps than in past years. Second, through the internal strengthening related to its activities, and SERNANP ability to implement a gender perspective, both for this project and other projects.

4.1 SERNANP's alignment and progress in relation to the national gender framework.

The table below (Table 1) reflects the main advances of SERNANP in terms of contributing to the implementation of the national legal framework to ensure gender equality.

Table 1. Policy fulfillment by SERNANP (National Gender Equality Policy – PNIG)

Policy / norms	SERNANP: contribution to its fulfilment
SUPREME DECREE NO. 005-2017-MIMP	**According to the PNIG,** it **is mandatory for every public institution to have a gender working group. SERNANP's gender working group is analyzing in greater depth the cross-cutting dimension of the gender approach at various levels in the actions of its projects, its management frameworks, as well as initiatives at the NPA level.** Gender c**apacity- building** activities **have been planned to be carried out to improve gender** knowledge and **dynamics at different levels.** SERNANP has started to promote and measure women's participation in NPAs. Within the Multisectoral Strategic Plan of the National Policy for Gender Equality, SERNANP is responsible for the implementation of part of the service "4.2.4. Management of the conservation, recovery and sustainable use of ecosystems and natural resources, with the participation of women, in a context of climate change".
Peru Gender Action Plan and Climate Change (PAGCC- Peru))	The Institutional Strategic Plan (PEI) of the National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SERNANP, 2019-2023) introduces respect for cultural and gender diversity as one of its values and principles as an institution. Specifically, it points out the participation of women in the governance of NPAs (pp 60). Within this framework, there is a potential for collecting the axes, activities and indicators proposed by the PAGCC Peru. Taking into account also that the PAGCC establishes recommendations by sector, it is key that the master plans of the NPAs include them and are aligned with what has been mentioned. In this way, compliance will be guaranteed, as well as adequate and necessary information for reporting the country's commitments at the international level. Along the same lines, it is necessary to mention that a key pilot has been defined for updating the Yanachaga

	Chemillén Master Plan with a gender perspective, and that this initiative will make it possible to enhance learning for the other NPAs.

The NPA Master Plans are the main planning documents for the management of NPAs. These documents have objectives, goals and strategies to ensure the adequate management of the NPA, hand in hand with the sustainable development of the local populations. However, these documents did not include a gender perspective in the past. Thus, subsequent updates of these documents are expected to include a gender approach, in line with the principle of respect defined in SERNANP's strategic plan.

The Ministry of Environment (MINAM), to which SERNANP is adscribed, has developed and/or is formulating instruments for the mainstreaming of gender, intercultural and intergenerational approaches. The sector has a (small) specialized team on these matters within the Directorate of Climate Change and Desertification.

SERNANP is also responsible for incorporating gender recommendations for the NDCs as they are closely linked to mitigation in the CC. Namely, this implies sensitization, participation and inclusion of civil society in governance, communication campaigns, among other activities.

4.2 SERNANP's internal strengthening in terms of gender mainstreaming

Gender work has been institutionalized with the effective implementation of Supreme Decree No. 005-2017-MIMP. As part of this, a consultancy was carried out in 2018 to assess the gender situation within the institution.

Analysis conducted as part of that assignment found that:

- Although there is a gap between the number of men and women working within the institution (out of a total of 1,140 people, 78 per cent are men), this gender difference does not exist at Headquarters, where the percentage of women (52 per cent) is similar to that of men (48 per cent). The gap is in the offices of each NPA, where 66% of the staff are men. There is parity at the technical level in these offices, but at the ranger level the proportion of men is much higher (Soria, 2018: 5-10).

- In addition, it was found that very few staff members had received gender training. Of 745 employees who have received training in various institutional topics, only 6 percent had received gender training and only 35 percent of the total are women. This is likely a reflection of the People's Development Plan approved by Resolution No. 006- 2018-SG of the General Secretariat, which was formulated without a gender focus, and without contributing to a policy of non-discrimination within the entity and in the services it offers to citizens (Idem: 5-10).

- There are some structural difficulties that do not allow for the adequate harmonization of family and work life. For example, there are no nurseries in the offices of the NPAs. "The staff at Headquarters considers that this service is necessary to be implemented; moreover, it is men who mostly consider this as important to attend" Idem: 5-10).

- 70% of the civil servants who responded to the online survey say that they are not aware of SERNANP's procedures for reporting sexual harassment. In addition, it is also necessary to

address the dynamics of workplace harassment that, although not evident in the analysis carried out by Soria, should be explored in greater depth. (Idem: 5-10).

Gender working group

Following the aforementioned analysis, and in compliance with the PNIG, a gender working group was created in SERNANP in 2018. This group was created with the aim of *"coordinating, articulating and monitoring the incorporation of the gender perspective into policies and institutional management, in order to promote the closing of gender gaps and equality between women and men, in the framework of the implementation and enforcement of national policy on gender equality"* (Supreme Decree, pp2).

The Gender Working Group is made up of eight staff members, including at least one person each from:

- the Protected Areas Directorate,
- The Strategic Development Directorate,
- Planning,
- Budget
- Legal Advice, Human Resources and Social Communication.

A respondent noted: "The group has been formed for more than a year, and in 2018 only one gender *analysis* was made at the central plant level... but we still have a long way to go. But this is a process that is going slowly and they have to gather *those* of us who are responsible for the group" (Interview with representative of the SERNANP gender group).

In the NPA head offices, women are equally present in the offices, providing either clerical, administrative or technical support. The number of female NPA heads is considerably lower than the number of male heads: out of 75 NPAs, only 14 are headed by women. The proportion of women is even lower at the park guard level. In each area visited, the number of female park guards was one or two for each team of ten or fifteen park guards.

One of the barriers for women to work in NPAs is demonstrating that they can perform tasks that are considered masculine/amplify sex differences, such as knowing how to use a chainsaw, using an outboard motor and having sufficient strength to be able to make the rounds. Having said this, attempts have been made to have more women in NPAs. However, it is difficult to find people with such characteristics because of the requirements mentioned above.

It is known that a large number of women applied for ranger positions, entered, but quit in a short time due to a combination of factors that include little support within the institution for them to fulfill their roles as mothers, and pressure from partners and families to quit. It was remarked that a good park ranger must spend a lot of time in the field, outside the home, and this reality is often poorly understood by family members.

4.3 Institutional capacity for gender mainstreaming in projects implemented by SERNANP

SERNANP, with the aim of involving and achieving effective mainstreaming of the gender perspective in its initiatives, is working in coordination with some projects financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and with UNDP. Gender mainstreaming is one of the current lines of work, in a context where previously there was none. For example, the Resilient Amazon project has a management tool to address

gender needs in the NPAs that are part of the implementation of that project: Megantoni National Sanctuary and Yanachaga Chemillén National Park. At the moment, with the aim of fulfilling the defined objectives, there is a gender "pilot", in the context of updating the Master Plan of Yanachaga Chemillén National Park. This pilot will be applied in the field by the NPA Head Office.

5. Gender gaps in the Peruvian Amazon

The Peruvian National Institute of Statistics and Information Technology (INEI) calculates gender gaps in three dimensions: political participation, education and economic activity. While it can serve as a benchmark, there are many dimensions of gender inequality, and gender gaps are often widest in rural areas. Differences between departments and with the national average are already noticeable, and while it can serve as a reference, gender inequality has many edges, and gender gaps tend to widen depending on region, urban/rural setting, ethnicity, age, among other factors. Table 2 below shows three categories of gender gaps in the Amazonian departments. Gender gaps in the category on activity rate are highest in the departments of Ucayali, Madre de Dios, San Martin, Pasco and Loreto, where many of the 25 NPAs supported by the PdP A&C project are located.

Table 2: Gender gaps in Peru´s Amazonian department

Department	Number of seats in National Parliament: 2021-2026 a/			Population with at least secondary education (% 25 years old and more) b/			Activity rate (% of 15 years old and more)		
	Women	Men	GENDER GAP %	Women	Men	GENDER GAP %	Women	Men	GENDER GAP %
National	**49**	**81**	**38**	**67.5**	**77.1**	**10**	**64.5**	**81.0**	**17**
Amazonas	1	1	**50**	45.9	60.1	**14**	71.4	85.9	**14**
Cajamarca	3	3	**50**	39.2	53.7	**14**	75.6	86.4	**11**
Cusco	2	3	**40**	56.4	71.6	**15**	74.7	84.3	**10**
Huánuco	1	2	**33**	38.7	52.0	**13**	70.0	82.3	**12**
Junín	1	4	**20**	63.2	75.5	**12**	65.8	80.7	**15**
Loreto	1	3	**25**	56.1	67.0	**11**	66.7	84.3	**18**
Madre de Dios	0	1	**0**	67.3	73.5	**6**	63.0	82.7	**20**
Pasco	0	2	**0**	60.8	70.1	**9**	68.3	86.9	**19**
Puno	0	5	**0**	54.1	79.1	**25**	78.2	84.8	**7**
San Martín	3	1	**75**	43.4	53.6	**10**	68.8	87.7	**19**
Ucayali	2	1	**67**	61.2	73.8	**13**	64.5	85.1	**21**

Sources: a/ Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electorales.

b/ Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares.

c/ Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática - Encuesta Permanente de Empleo Nacional.

Historically, relations between men and women in the Amazon have been asymmetrical, with a marked androgenic or patriarchal bias. Anthropological studies do not record a native culture with gender equality, and rather there is ample documentation of unequal relations in the region (Fuller, 2004). The presence of the Peruvian State has tended to reproduce these gender gaps, and the non-native population in the Amazon, who are largely of coastal and Andean origin, has also come from a patriarchal society.

In general, women have largely been relegated to the private sphere of life, focusing on reproductive work related to parenting and family care. Reproductive work is defined as the set of tasks necessary for maintaining life and human survival: food preparation, parenting, physical and health care, education, training, relationships, social, emotional, and psychological support, and the maintenance of domestic spaces and goods. This type of work is typically contrasted with salaried or paid work, which involves selling time and effort in exchange for money. Unlike reproductive work, paid work has historically been associated with men, who have also had greater freedom to participate in the public realm, engage in community and family decision-making, and conduct business with external actors.

Women face greater vulnerability due to having fewer opportunities to participate in decision-making spaces, including financial decisions and decisions about their bodily autonomy. Additionally, women have less access to and control over assets and fewer opportunities for training in areas that could allow them to advance beyond household tasks. As a result, more women than men lack independent income.
This gender division is evident in the two main groups within rural areas: the native population and the mestizo colonist population. The native population comprises about 55 ethnic groups and a significant number of individuals descended from indigenous ancestors, although they may not necessarily identify as such. Many of these people live in communities without road access; some can only be reached by river and are predominantly located in the lowland forest region (below 400 meters above sea level). In contrast,

mestizo colonists and their descendants are mainly found in the Upper Amazon region, which is connected to the rest of the country by road, between 400 and 1000 meters above sea level. The presence of colonists is less visible in the lowlands and areas without road access. The mestizo population has arrived in rural Amazonia over the past 60 years, following the opening of roads linking the region to the Andes and the coast of Peru.

In this context it is important to note that there have been significant changes in recent decades, especially since the construction of roads, the massive arrival of migrants from other regions, and the arrival of public institutions (education system, health, judicial, media, etc.). Efforts have been made regarding education and health, awareness campaigns carried out by agencies and non- governmental organizations, have changed to some extent the practices, attitudes and perceptions of women and men, especially in the younger population. The workshops and interviews conducted for this work frequently mentioned the marked differences between generations, with younger people having greater access to opportunities to study, and eventually to hold technical and political positions, in contrast to older women who did not have such options.

Despite the progress made in recent decades; gender stereotypes remain strong. For example, in several workshops in the initial phase, some male participants described women as physically "weak and emotional," being subjected to "mood swings due to menstruation," while men portrayed themselves as physically resilient, friendly, and sexually active. These stereotypes permeate the Peruvian society and influence the decisions people make regarding their public life, education, and personal care.

Violence, perpetrated by men, against women and girls is highly tolerated. Even until 2023, child marriage was legal, and only in November of that year, a law that prohibits child marriage was approved. This is very relevant, considering also that among the high rates of violence against women, the highest number of sexual violence is committed against girls and, in many areas (mainly in the Amazon), marriage between a rapist and his victim, a minor, was accepted by the society as a way to 'fix' the situation of the victim and prevent the aggressor from being denounced.

It is estimated that in Peru 34% of workers have experienced some situation of sexual harassment in the workplace, but only 10% decide to report it. Of the total number of cases: 91% of the victims are women[4]. Regarding sexual harassment in the workplace in the public sector, the normative basis is in the laws: Civil Service Law, Law No. 30057; the Law on Prevention and Punishment of Sexual Harassment, Law No. 27942 and its Regulation, approved by Supreme Decree No. 014-2019-MIMP; and the Guidelines for the Prevention, Reporting, Attention, Investigation and Punishment of Sexual Harassment in Public Entities. prevention, reporting, attention, investigation and sanction of sexual harassment in public entities, approved by Resolution of the Executive Presidency, RPE Nº 144-2019-SERVIR-PE. The National Civil Service Authority (SERVIR) administers the State without Harassment platform where public institutions report complaints and cases related to harassment. In 2023, 215 complaints were registered compared to 112 complaints in 2022 and 86 in 2021.

Teenage pregnancy is another factor of concern. By 2022, 9.2 per cent of the Peruvian adolescent girls had already had a child or were pregnant. In rural areas, this figure doubled.[5] The number of cases of teenage pregnancies is growing in the country. Loreto is the second region nationally with the highest number of

[4] Gender Lab, 2023. Information extracted from: https://www.gob.pe/institucion/mtpe/campa%C3%B1as/54127-dia-de-la-lucha-contra-el-hostigamiento-sexual-en-el-ambito-laboral

[5] INEI, Rural Woman Situation 2022. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/inei/informes-publicaciones/5052253-situacion-de-la-mujer-rural-2022

teenage births (April, 14 2024) with 903 cases versus 1,527 in Lima which has the first place. Figures in the case of Loreto acquire greater concern if analyzed in relative terms. Lima's population is more than 11 times that of Loreto.[6]

Sexual abuse of women seems to be generalized in indigenous people local communities (living within or adjacent to Manu National Park, Tambopata National Reserve, Bahuaja Sonene National Park, Pacaya Samiria National Reserve and Sierra del Divisor National Park) that participated in the consultation workshops, related to Component 2, in Pucallpa, Puerto Maldonado and Iquitos in July 2024. The following situations were mentioned among potential risks faced by those communities:

- "Sexually transmitted diseases transmitted by outsiders (e.g. rape) and unwanted pregnancies" (Pucallpa workshop with native communities from Sierra del Divisor National Park);
- "Men from (hired by) the project come to my community and get women pregnant (by rape or with consent) (Iquitos workshop with native communities from Pacaya Samiria National Reserve);
- Human trafficking by third parties (abandonment, violence) (Iquitos workshop with native communities from Pacaya Samiria National Reserve);
- The insecurity of women due to people outside the communities (pregnancy, abuse) (Iquitos workshop with native communities from Pacaya Samiria National Reserve);
- Technical professionals hired by WWF abuse other people's women (Iquitos workshop with native communities from Pacaya Samiria National Reserve).

According to the Demographic and Family Health Survey-DHS 2023[7], 52.2% of births in the last five years were not planned at the time (20.5% of births to mothers who no longer wanted children and 31.7% of births would have been wanted at the time). The use of traditional birth control methods is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (24.6% and 17.0%, respectively), therefore, modern birth control methods are less used in rural areas. As for the age of sexual relations, it is one year earlier among rural than urban woman (17.5 and 18.5 years, respectively) and even earlier in the Amazon (17.0 years).

When women are unable to exercise their bodily autonomy, they lose other autonomies. Unintended pregnancy can have negative consequences such as increased poverty, lower levels of education and employment, and maternal mortality.[8] (UNFPA, 2023)

5.1 Demography and selected case studies

The national composition of the population by sex is 49.2 % for men and 50.8 % for women. According to the 2017 Census, the male population of Peru is 14,450,757 men and the female population is 14,931,127 women. However, in each of the five Amazon departments the proportion is slightly higher for men: Amazonas (50.4% men and 49.6% women), Loreto (50.2% men and 49.8% women), Madre de Dios (52.3% men and 47.7% women), San Martin (51% men and 49% women), and Ucayali (50.5% men and 49.5% women). (INEI, 2018a)

The region continues to grow demographically at a rate of 1% per year, less than the 3-4% per year reached in the 1970s and 1980s, when the migration from the coast and the Andes to the jungle peaked. That peak

[6] Ministry of Health, Sistema de Registro del Certificado de Nacido Vivo en Línea (CNV).
[7] INEI. Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar-ENDES 2023
[8] UNFPA, State of World Population 2022. https://peru.unfpa.org/es/publications/estado-de-la-poblaci%C3%B3n-mundial-2022-0

coincided with the opening of regional connecting roads (INEI 2018b). At the national level, the demographic weight of the Amazon has increased considerably. In 1940, 6.7% of Peruvians lived in the jungle, and by 2017 this had increased to 13.9%.

5.2 Economy and poverty among women and men

A significant proportion of the population still faces unmet basic needs. Those located in the Amazon face the greatest challenges. Departments located in the Amazon are at the top of the list for those with at least one unmet need and are several times the national average. Loreto, Ucayali, San Martin, Amazonas, Huánuco and Madre de Dios occupy the top positions. Table 3 below shows population levels with at least one basic need unmet by department.

Table 3. Population with at least one basic need unmet (2012/2022)

(Porcentaje respecto del total de población)

Departamento	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	**21.6**	**20.3**	**19.7**	**19.4**	**18.7**	**18.0**	**16.6**	**16.0**	**16.6**	**16.1**	**16.0**
Loreto	**60.3**	**57.4**	**58.3**	**58.7**	**57.5**	**55.6**	**53.2**	**52.4**	**50.7**	**56.2**	**52.5**
Ucayali	**50.0**	**52.0**	**50.7**	**47.4**	**45.2**	**42.3**	**40.6**	**43.4**	**39.4**	**42.9**	**42.9**
San Martín	**40.0**	**41.3**	**40.2**	**41.7**	**38.3**	**34.2**	**32.8**	**29.1**	**34.7**	**30.9**	**32.8**
Amazonas	**37.5**	**39.0**	**42.1**	**37.2**	**36.4**	**35.3**	**33.8**	**30.2**	**30.9**	**27.9**	**28.6**
Huánuco	**27.8**	**26.1**	**28.4**	**26.1**	**27.4**	**29.1**	**23.7**	**23.8**	**25.1**	**23.7**	**28.4**
Madre de Dios	**29.4**	**28.2**	**30.2**	**30.6**	**29.1**	**22.8**	**25.4**	**23.2**	**25.0**	**21.1**	**27.2**
Pasco	**48.4**	**48.9**	**47.4**	**44.2**	**38.5**	**32.7**	**33.4**	**29.9**	**24.9**	**21.9**	**23.8**
Junín	**26.3**	**26.1**	**23.6**	**26.9**	**26.8**	**26.0**	**24.1**	**23.1**	**22.7**	**23.5**	**22.0**
Tumbes	29.6	29.7	30.3	26.8	28.6	25.6	26.2	20.7	25.7	21.2	21.5
Piura	28.8	29.0	26.4	25.5	26.6	27.0	24.6	22.3	24.1	22.6	21.3
Huancavelica	33.2	30.2	31.1	27.5	24.8	20.9	21.5	20.5	15.1	12.9	20.2
Áncash	19.9	15.4	18.7	18.2	15.7	14.9	18.2	17.2	20.2	17.6	18.6
Puno	**27.7**	**28.4**	**26.1**	**30.2**	**26.7**	**24.2**	**20.0**	**20.9**	**21.0**	**20.5**	**18.6**
Ayacucho	31.7	27.4	28.1	24.9	23.3	20.3	18.4	19.2	17.8	16.9	18.5
Cajamarca	**29.4**	**25.7**	**23.6**	**25.0**	**23.9**	**21.4**	**20.2**	**17.2**	**18.3**	**14.1**	**17.6**
Lima 2/	20.9	21.3	17.6	17.6	17.6	19.3	15.4	15.5	13.4	17.4	14.2
Ica	14.2	14.0	11.4	12.5	11.8	8.8	8.2	9.0	9.7	11.9	12.0
Cusco	**22.8**	**21.4**	**17.7**	**15.9**	**18.1**	**18.6**	**15.2**	**13.5**	**17.6**	**12.3**	**11.7**
La Libertad	16.8	12.7	12.4	14.7	13.6	13.4	10.6	10.1	10.6	10.7	11.0
Arequipa	14.5	14.1	13.0	11.3	11.1	11.8	10.1	10.6	10.5	10.6	9.7
Apurímac	24.6	20.8	18.2	13.9	18.0	15.5	11.7	11.3	13.9	10.7	9.3
Lima Metropolitana 1/	9.6	9.4	9.6	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.2
Moquegua	14.0	11.2	9.6	10.6	14.1	11.6	11.4	11.0	11.9	10.2	8.9
Lambayeque	19.3	14.4	13.7	15.4	11.4	14.2	9.8	10.2	10.2	10.2	7.8
Prov. Const. del Callao	8.6	8.1	9.9	8.8	7.0	9.6	5.8	5.1	8.6	8.9	7.3
Tacna	12.6	8.0	10.5	10.6	9.8	8.8	9.3	7.5	9.0	6.0	7.0

1/Denominación establecida mediante Ley N°31140,las publicaciones estadísticas referidas a la provincia de Lima se denominaran en adelante Lima Metropolitana y comprende los 43 distritos.

2/ Denominación establecida mediante Ley N° 31140, las publicaciones estadísticas referidas a la Región Lima, se denominaran en adelante Departamento de Lima y comprende las provincias de : Barranca, Cajatambo, Canta, Cañete, Huaral, Huarochirí, Huaura, Oyón y Yauyos.

Fuente: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares.

According to the Report Situation of Rural Women, 2022 (INEI, 2023), a higher percentage of children and adolescents live in rural areas. Poverty in female-headed households is significantly higher in rural areas (National: 19.7%, rural: 27.9%, urban: 18.1%); unpaid workload in rural areas is higher for women than men (Unpaid: Women 47.09%, Men 20.11%; Paid: Women: 29.6%, Men 44.37%); and population without own income in rural areas reaches 40.8% in women and 13.0% in men.

In general terms the local economy in rural Amazonia is one of subsistence agriculture; complemented by hunting and fishing, or small-scale livestock. There is market-oriented production of some mass consumption products such as rice, coffee, and cocoa that provide cash income to rural households. Cash is needed to cover basic needs such as clothing, school utensils, medicines, transportation. It is also common for men to sell their labour as day laborers in the countryside or in the city to supplement the family's needs; while women tend to stay close to home because they spend more time in the daytime on childrearing and care (seen in more detail in the section on time use of this chapter, and in chapter 6).

The native population tends to have activities considered traditional, such as hunting and fishing, while the mestizo settler population tends to focus more on agriculture, small livestock, and commerce. There are probably cultural factors that incline these preferences, but there are also factors of connectivity with markets. The places connected to roads have more activities oriented towards the sale of products, less hunting, and more agricultural expansion; and also, due to these roads they have a larger mestizo settler population. The most remote places, where the only connection is by river, the activities are more traditional: hunting and fishing, and subsistence agriculture. These are also the native territories that have not been occupied by mestizos, and which the native population has managed to delimit and title.

The Peruvian Amazon has poverty levels (28.9%) higher than the national average (21.8%); and this poverty -like the national average- is more rural than urban: 41% of the rural Amazon population is poor, while 20.7% of the urban population is. That being said, Peru has had a reduction in poverty of up to 12% nationally, and 27% in the rural areas, and 17% in the Amazon specifically over the period 2004 to 2015.

In terms of gender, there is a small marginal difference between men and women with 51.4% of the poor population are women and 48.6% men. However, women do earn less than men, receiving the equivalent of 70.6% of men's income. This gap does not improve substantially for better- educated women, who still receive only the equivalent of 71.8% of male labour income for the same work activity (INEI 2017a).

Poverty also has an indigenous face, evident in 32.6% (7.0% extreme poor and 25.7% non- extreme poor) of those reporting native language (whether Quechua, Aymara, or Amazonian) mother tongue, almost twice the incidence in the population with Spanish as their mother tongue (17.8%) (2.9% extreme poor and 14.8% non-extreme poor; INEI 2017a). According to the 2014 National Household Survey (ENAHO), 60.4% of the population in native communities are in a situation of poverty, while 20.1% live in extreme poverty.

The Peruvian State has committed in the last decade an effort to reduce poverty, through a number of social programs that recognize that economic growth alone does not allow a considerable part of the population to be lifted out of poverty. Specifically: I) the Pension 65 program, which is aimed at people over 65 years of age without resources or retirement; and ii) the MIDIS-Juntos program which makes direct transfers to families who fulfil their commitment to take their children to health centers, send them to school and, in the case of pregnant women, to attend their prenatal check-ups.

In addition to these programs, in 2010 the Peruvian government created the National Forest Conservation Program for the Mitigation of Climate Change, which aims to make conservation agreements with native and peasant communities in exchange for protecting a certain area of forest. The communities receive an economic incentive that allows them to monitor the integrity of the communal forest and conserve it, and to alleviate poverty by implementing sustainable production systems. This mechanism has benefited 22,795 beneficiary families in 275 communities in 9 departments of Peru.

Unpaid domestic and care work.

According to the INEI time use survey (ENUT, INEI 2011), women spend on average, 23 hours more than men on unpaid household chores (domestic and care).

Historically, the burden of paid, unpaid and care work at home has fallen on women. This fact increased during Covid 19: the deficit of structure and services in the health system, the closing of schools, the need to accompany children, the care of sick people at home, had an exponential impact on women, further

increasing the excessive burden of unpaid work at home.

This limits the time and opportunities that women could have in the public sphere (employment, studies, leisure, participation, political spaces). In addition, there are also gender biases where, in general, men tend to be preferred over women in certain jobs and public spaces, mainly in those of leadership and decision-making, with the consequent higher remuneration. Therefore, the progress of women also requires addressing the excessive workload they face in the home.

5.3 Formal schooling among men and women

According to INEI data, illiteracy in rural areas of Peru especially affects women, with rates of 22.8% (INEI, 2023).

The Amazon region has lower schooling rates than the national average and the highest illiteracy rates at the national level. According to the INEI (2018a), the rural Amazon population illiteracy is 19.4%, being notably higher amongst women (28.1%) than men (11.8%). These percentages are well above the urban average (3.2%), as well as the national average (illiterate women (8.5%) while illiterate men (3.1%)), but close to the national rural average (17.0%). These illiteracy rates are declining very slowly. In the period 2007- 2017, the rural area only reduced its rate by 1.5% and in the urban area by 0.2%. This is probably due to the fact that the illiterate population is elderly and that there are no programs to eliminate this situation.

Amongst the younger population in the Amazon, a greater challenge than illiteracy is schooling dropout: Schooling attainment is lower than in other regions of the country. A CEPAL report shows that while the overall schooling of Peruvian indigenous children represents just over 93%, in the Amazon it drops to 79% (CEPAL, 2013: 86). In this region there are places with dramatic situations such as the districts of Urarinas and Andoas, where 60% of indigenous children between 6 and 11 years old do not go to school, or in Pastaza where it is 50%, and in Balsapuerto, with 40% of children not attending school (CEPAL, 2013: 86).

One of the main causes for school dropout is the lack of secondary schools close to rural communities. According to the III Census of Native Communities 2017, there are 2,604 communities (96.3% of the total number of communities in the census) that have some kind of educational institution and 99 communities (3.7%) do not have this service; however, of these 2,604 communities only 611 communities have the secondary level (2018c). In other words, children from more than 2,000 communities must travel daily to another community or town if they want to attend secondary school, and on many occasions, this is not possible because the only way to get there is by river or at a prohibitive distance.

As a result of the distance between their community and the school, women and men who want to finish their studies often must move to the village that has a secondary school. But there they must face problems of violence and discrimination, as well as poverty (This is in addition to the additional investments that moving to another city may mean). In the case of women, this is also accompanied by gendered discrimination. For example, a report from the Amazon Center for Anthropology and Practical Application (CAAAP) includes the testimony of three women from the Harakmbut and Shipibo ethnic groups, who had to overcome discrimination, 'machismo' and loneliness to finish school. This report highlights the barriers that were successfully overcame (successful testimony), but also highlights the silence of the large number of cases in which girls and adolescents were unable to overcome these barriers (Araujo Salas 2017, 23).

To the problem of the remoteness of many schools, and the dangers that women face such as sexual violence, other external problems are added, such as the lack of bilingual teachers in the most remote areas (especially in native communities), and teachers who are absent for part of the year due to the poor infrastructure of the

rural educational system. A common complaint is that there are few incentives for teachers to live in the communities, since many of them lack basic services such as drinking water, electricity, internet, etc. As a result, it is not uncommon for teachers to be absent throughout the school year.

In addition, there are also internal dynamics in the communities that become barriers for women to access further education. One barrier usually cited is teenage pregnancy, which is extrapolated in more detail in the next section. Another barrier is the preference within families to invest in the education of the male child. Since accessing education has a cost in money (utensils, transportation, etc.), and an opportunity cost in time (they are children who will not help in household, agricultural tasks or other activities), many families prefer to prioritize the education of their male children.

In rural areas, the higher the level of education, the lower the number of women and the lowest percentages of women with higher education are found in the Amazon region. In the four NPAs visited at the beginning of 2020, the patterns indicated are similar, as can be seen in the following table (Table 4).

Table 4: School attendance in selected NPAs in the Peruvian Amazon region

Site	Do children attend primary and secondary school?
San Matías San Carlos Protection Forest	Efforts are being made to make all school-age children attend and finish primary and secondary school, but the difficulties of Ashaninka communities accessing schools hinder the implementation of a good public education system. Children would have to leave communities to attend high school, however many parents do not have the financial means to do so, and as a result most of their children only finish primary school. When there are opportunities to send a child to study, preference will generally favour boy children over girls.
Yanachaga Chemillén National Park	Most children in mestizo areas access and finish primary and secondary school. However, children from native Yanesha communities, located in zones of difficult access, have high dropouts. The native population calls rural teachers "Wednesday teachers", because they only teach one day a week, on Wednesdays. The days it takes them to get in and out are the other four days of the week. In Yanesha communities, both children receive formal primary education, but in homes they are very traditional and girls are expected to marry and have children.
Manu National Park	Children of Andean/mixed origin go to school and school. Parents believe that having a formal education is necessary to do well in their lives. However, because there are native and mestizo communities without secondary school in the BZ, parents have to send their children to another locality to go to school, and when this happens, they are more likely to give preference to male children. This is because girls are seen in situations of danger or risk of sexual violence on trips and away from families. The situation of children in native communities within the park is different. The education system within Manu National Park receives support from NGOs and institutions involved in the management of the park. Children in these communities can attend primary and secondary schools. However, despite these conditions many drop out of school due to teenage pregnancies.

Megantoni National Sanctuary	Children of Andean/mestizo origin are sent to school for education, because parents consider it important for adult life to have formal studies. In this sense, a generational change is manifested, since before it was given preference for male children to go to school, today they want both to go. However, children in native communities have more difficulties than mixed children. Schools in these communities have shortages of bilingual teachers, and secondary schools are often far from communities, so many drop out of school before high school. There is also a high rate of girls and adolescents dropping out of school due to pregnancies. In addition, there are many male workers in Megantoni who are from other parts of Peru, and many native families think that they can jeopardize the integrity of their daughters if their daughters leave the community area.
Source: Field data collected through workshops and interviews conducted in Puerto Bermúdez, Oxapampa, Cusco and Quillabamba between January and February 2020	

The Peruvian State has tried to reduce the conditions of inequality in rural areas. The Juntos Program seeks to ensure that girls and boys complete their primary and secondary education, and the Beca 18 Program supports access to university studies for adolescents who have completed their secondary education. Despite this progress made by the Peruvian State, a significant part of women still does not finish secondary school or are already mothers when they do finish secondary school, thus making it difficult to access tertiary studies.

5.4 Access to health services for women and men

In recent decades, the national public health system has been expanded and improved in rural areas. Life expectancy in the Amazon region is still slightly lower than the national average. At the national level it is 77.8 years for women and 72.5 for men; while inthe five Amazon departments it is as follows: in San Martín the average for women is 77.4 years and for men is 69.7, in Loreto 75.5 for women and 70.1 for men, in Ucayali 74.9 for women and 69.2 for men, in Madre de Dios it is 76.0 for women and 70.7 for men, and in Amazonas it is 74.1 for women and 69.2 for men (INEI 2018b).

However, these figures include both the urban and rural parts. In the latter, the lack of access to a western medical health system for many native Amazonian communities is still notorious. Cases of snake bites are still deadly in the most remote areas, as well as appendicitis, or other diseases that require rapid action - diseases that in urban areas would not represent a greater danger. It is necessary to mention that in 2008 only 40.9% of the indigenous communities had health facilities (INEI 2018a). Rural Amazonian women have insufficient access to proper and culturally appropriate care for childbirth.

The Peruvian State has a program, Qali Warma, managed by the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS), which seeks to improve the nutrition of children at the initial and primary education level in public schools throughout Peru. In the Peruvian Amazon this program also reaches native peoples attending secondary education levels. The program is well known and its coverage reaches far away communities[9].

[9] But it is also necessary to mention that among the problems faced in such an extensive program there is one of cultural roots: the diversity of food habits in the Amazon. Interviewers were told that often the food given to children in native communities is not adapted to the local diet. As a result, children in these communities refuse to eat the food brought by Qali Warma because their digestive system is not used to such food or because they simply do not like that food.

In such cases and contexts, traditional medicine is widely used, especially in the most remote places. 69.5% of the native Amazon population maintains the use of medicinal plants, often in combination with Western medicines (Ibid.). Traditional medicine is used in childbirth and in maternal and infant care, since many communities are located in areas far from villages with health centers. The health centers that are available have not been able or known to adapt to the customs and rural Amazonian culture[10].

The fertility rate is higher in the rural Amazon and among indigenous women (4.2) than the national average (2.5) (ECLAC, 2013: 58). The teenage pregnancy rate is higher in the Amazon than in the rest of the country. The percentage of teenage mothers (women aged 15-19) is 20.9% in Ucayali, 20.1% in Loreto, 17.9% in Amazonas, 17.7% in San Martín and 15.5% in Madre de Dios (INEI, 2018a: 76).

In Peru, anemia is also a serious child health problem. The national average of 32% is higher than the Latin American average of 22%. In 2017, the prevalence of anemia in children aged 6 to 35 months was very high in certain regions: in Puno (75.9%), followed by Loreto (61.5%) and Ucayali (59.1%), the latter two in the Amazon. (Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social, 2018)

The following table (Table 5) reviews the situation in Peru and the four landscapes visited in the first field visits, using key indicators: maternal mortality, infant mortality, and malnutrition. Unfortunately, figures for the areas visited are unavailable because they comprise segments of different provinces and districts, which makes it difficult to make an estimate. Instead, interviews were conducted with knowledgeable health care providers.

Table 5: State of health in selected NPAs in the Peruvian Amazon region

Country/NPA	Maternal mortality	Child mortality per thousand live births	Child malnutrition in children under the age of 5
Peru	93 per 100,000 births	18 child deaths nationwide. But there are many regional differences, Puno and Cusco have very high child mortality rates (43.6 and 35.6 respectively); followed by Loreto in the	12.9% nationally; but the difference is very strong between rural and urban areas (25.3% and 8.2% respectively). The highest rates were reported in Huancavelica (31.2%), Cajamarca (26.6%),

[10] Quite a few studies have shown this to be problematic. A USAID study says that in Madre de Dios, doctors are not respecting the health directive to proceed with vertical birth and there is no waiting house (PRODES- USAID, 2013: 53). Another study on the lower areas of Cusco mentions that health personnel do not allow women to take medicinal plants and this is the reason why some women prefer to give birth at home. Also, another reason why they give birth at home is because they are working on the farm and take herbs to speed up the delivery (Ayni DESARROLLO, 2016: 47). In another case it is said that "Women who speak native languages, mainly Machiguenga, report perceiving barriers in their access to health services, although information was received that most health personnel speak Quechua, the customs or views on health typical of the culture of women of other ethnic groups is seen by health professionals as an obstacle to health care (Municipality of Echarate, 2017).

		Amazon (29.5) and Cajamarca in the Andes (27.0)	Loreto (23.8%), Pasco (22.8%), Apurímac (20.9%) and Ayacucho (20.0%)
San Matías San Carlos Protection Forest	They are on the national average, and there are equipped health facilities that bring services to the mestizo people. However, there are some remote Ashaninka communities with entrenched traditional practices, in which women prefer to give birth in the house or in the chakra. When they have complications in childbirth, they don't have time to go out and some die.	They're on the national average. Cases that exist occur more among natives than among mestizos. Health facilities are equipped.	High in Ashaninka population
Yanachaga Chemillén National Park	They're on the national average. There are equipped health facilities	National average. The cases that exist occur more among natives than among mestizos. Health facilities are equipped.	Low among the mestizos, but high in the Yanesha population
Manu National Park	They're on the national average. There are equipped health facilities	They're on the national average. There are equipped health facilities.	They're on the national average.
Megantoni National Sanctuary	They're on the national average. There are equipped health facilities; although there are cases of women living in very distant communities who fail to reach a medical center on time and die along the way.	They're on the national average. Cases that exist occur more among natives than among mestizos. Health facilities are equipped.	They're on the national average.
Source: Field data collected through workshops and interviews conducted in Puerto Bermúdez, Oxapampa, Cusco and Quillabamba between January and February 2020.			

5.5 Use of time and reproduction of life

In Peru, the dynamics of time use is, according to national statistical information, different and unequal for women and men: women work more than men. Between paid and unpaid work, women work on average 75 hours and 54 minutes per week, while men work 66 hours and 39 minutes, a difference of 9 hours and 15 minutes (INEI 2017a: 37). Specifically, women on average spend much more time than men on reproductive work (39 hours and 28 minutes versus 15 hours and 54 minutes). In contrast, men on average spend more time on paid work than women, the gap being 14 hours and 19 minutes in favor of men (idem).

In Peru, reproductive work is neither recognized nor accounted for. According to the analysis based on the National Survey on the Use of Time (Freyre and López, 2011), women's work in the reproduction of life, caring for children or parents or grandparents and housework is not considered 'work'. Women spend more time than men on the various activities that support the household, which means longer working hours that are detrimental to their health, participation in the labour market, citizen participation, training and leisure activities.

Although statistics are unavailable for the use of time in the Amazon region, in interviews and workshops with actors in San Matías San Carlos, Yanachaga Chemillén, Manu and Megantoni the same pattern was found: women work more hours than men; and women's working hours are not recognized because reproductive work is not considered work. Amongst respondents, caring for children, the elderly, and the sick is considered primarily a female activity, but not work since men's tasks are generally the productive ones, those that generate income[11].

5.6 Gender Violence

Gender violence is a phenomenon that is reproduced in the public sphere and within the home, leaving a negative impact on the lives of women and men in the Amazon region. Gender violence diminishes the quality of life of the population, and domestic violence against women is a problem present in the Peruvian society.

According to the Demographic Health Survey, as of 2022, 53.8% of ever-partnered women experienced some form of violence by a husband or partner. Among the forms of violence, psychological and/or verbal violence was the highest (49.3%), physical violence reached 27.2% and sexual violence 6.5%.[12]. In the areas visited, there were a high number of cases of psychological violence, followed by physical violence and thirdly, patrimonial violence. Physical violence was often naturalized by the aggressors ("I just slapped her").

The Peruvian State, together with civil society organizations, is campaigning to end gender-based violence. The Women's Emergency Centre (CEM), which was established in 1999, there are 433 CMEs implemented[13] (including 185 CEM in police stations and 1 CEM in a health facility), providing counselling and accompaniment for women and referring them to specialized institutions for long-term treatment and to break vicious cycles of abuse. In addition to the CEM itself, women can also go to the public prosecutor's office, the police or the court. The following map (Map 1) presents the location of CMEs.

Map 1. Location of Women Emergency Centers (CEMs)

[11] In the workshops, several men mentioned that women do not have more tasks in home than males, and that caring for the house is part of their responsibilities as females. They also added that housework doe not require much physical effort.

[12] The concept of violence frames sexual, physical, or verbal violence

[13] MIMP, Aurora Portal, June 2024. https://portalestadistico.aurora.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/BV-Junio-2024-1.pdf

According to the records of the Women Emergency Centres (CEM), minors are the main victims of sexual violence. The following tables (Table 6a and Table 6b) present information on sexual violence for 2023 and for January-June 2024.

Table 6a **Table 6b**

Sexual Violence

Sexual Violence January-December 2023	**Sexual Violence January-June 2024**

Persona usuaria por grupos de edad según sexo		
	Hombre	Mujer
0 a 5 años	257	909
6 a 11 años	807	4.787
12 a 14 años	357	8.738
15 a 17 años	229	5.845
18 a 29 años	160	5.489
30 a 59 años	29	3.048
60 a más años	7	175

Persona usuaria por grupos de edad según sexo		
	Hombre	Mujer
0 a 5 años	143	412
6 a 11 años	369	2.203
12 a 14 años	181	3.746
15 a 17 años	138	2.740
18 a 29 años	53	2.705
30 a 59 años	14	1.529
60 a más años	2	113

However, as is the case globally, many cases are not reported, or when they are reported the authorities do not follow up through lack of resources. In urban areas it is possible to go to the Ombudsman's Office or the CEM, but in rural areas women can only go to the judge, sub-prefect or the police, who are often not prepared or sensitized to deal with these cases.

This is complemented by surprising figures on the high levels of social tolerance towards violence against women in Peru. This is confirmed by the results of the latest National Survey on Social Relations by INEI (ENARES, 2019): a striking 59% of the population shows social tolerance towards violence against women.

Regarding information in the field, in Oxapampa and Puerto Bermúdez, interviewed CEM staff mentioned that violence against women is normalized within society. In San Matías San Carlos, it is thought that over 90% of families experienced physical and emotional violence against women and children. In Cusco and Quillabamba it was also mentioned that the issue of physical and emotional violence is quite frequent among families settled around Manu and Megantoni.

There are a number of structural problems that limit the efforts of institutions such as CEM, namely no shelters for the victims, and there are no well-designed strategies to deal with aggressors. For example, at the CEM Oxapampa it was pointed out that several mistakes are made at the Public Prosecutor's Office that aggravate the problem and leave the victim physically as well as emotionally defenseless. Sometimes the prosecutor's office asks the victim to give her testimony again, and she is forced to remember in detail facts that have often been forgotten or overcome, opening up the emotional wound once again.

From January to June 2024, in cases of GBV according to the ethnic identification of the victim as indigenous or Amazonian, the departments with the highest number of cases dealt with are Amazonas (46.4%), Junin (17.2%) and Loreto (16.4%) and the most common types of violence are sexual violence (46.4%) and physical violence (33.2%); in 41.2% of cases the victims are minors and of this group, 89% of cases are female. Victims between 18 and 59 years of age represent 57.6% of cases and, in this group, women represent 96% (MIMP, 2024).

Although there are no specific data with respect to patrimonial violence, women are also subjects of such discrimination violence, understood as the impossibility of accessing and deciding on property, natural resources, and money. Patrimonial violence is recurrent, although totally invisible, and it causes women's limited presence in decision-making processes, as well as in the impossibility of deciding on natural resources and the distribution of benefits. This was evident in the areas visited, although it is more visible in the native communities.

These dynamics continue to be a major gap that particularly affects women's participation in decision-making and governance spaces. This is also one of the reasons why women's lives are negatively impacted since it does not allow them to get involved in initiatives for capacity building, income generation, among others.

In order to address gender-based violence within the framework of this project, the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be sensitive to such instances, reinforced by a case referral route institutionalized amongst implementing partners. Additionally, within the training processes programmed for SERNANP personnel, it is planned to incorporate sensitization on gender and violence. A gender specialist among the project implementation team will continue to monitor these instances, and provided adaptive measures as required.

In the workshop with the Indigenous organizations, a testimony expressed frustration with the community regulations/statutes and the need for changes, specifically citing that "In the communal statutes it does not say that his wife should not be beaten, so there is no punishment for men who beat their women"

Sexual exploitation and human trafficking

According to information from the Women's Emergency Centers, from January to June 2024, the departments with the highest percentage of cases of sexual exploitation are Metropolitan Lima, Junín, Ucayali, La Libertad, Amazonas, Ica and San Martín. In the case of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, Metropolitan Lima, Ica, Amazonas, Madre de Dios report the highest percentages.

It is important to highlight the concerns in Peru regarding human trafficking and sexual exploitation. The presence of illicit activities such as drug trafficking, illegal mining, and informal labor markets significantly contributes to the perpetuation of human trafficking and sexual exploitation. These illegal economies create environments where organized crime networks thrive, exploiting vulnerable individuals for forced labor and sexual purposes. The lack of oversight in these sectors not only facilitates the recruitment and control of victims but also undermines efforts to combat trafficking. Furthermore, the economic instability and limited legal enforcement in regions heavily influenced by these illicit economies exacerbate the vulnerability of marginalized communities, including Indigenous populations in remote areas, making them prime targets for trafficking operations. (CHS Alternativo).

According to the Government of Peru is making significant efforts to combat trafficking but does not fully meet minimum standards for its elimination; informational materials were distributed in indigenous languages improving access to information for some Indigenous language speakers who often experienced high trafficking risks. However, penalties for sex trafficking remain insufficient compared to other severe crimes, victim services are inadequate, and funding for anti-trafficking efforts is lacking. Coordination with civil society weakened due to the removal of NGO voting rights from the anti-trafficking commission, and corruption continues to impede effective law enforcement. (US Department of State)[14]

5.7 Women's political participation and female leadership

Data from the 2017 census indicate that ~20% of the country's congressmen, mayors and aldermen are women (INEI 2017a: 23). At the organizational level, women leaders in native communities or presidents

[14] US Department of State. 2024 Trafficking in Persons Report: Peru. https://www.state.gov/reports/2024-trafficking-in-persons-report/peru/

of indigenous organizations are not regularly observed. There is still a belief in the communities that women should not go out alone to the big cities, so there is still a preference to elect men educated outside to assume such representative roles.

In the past, there were communities that denied women access to the position of community president; formally, through the statutes, which indicated that only men could occupy that position. Currently, these communities have changed their statutes to formally allow women access to this position, but women in these roles remain a minority.

The degree of women's participation in indigenous political organizations is somewhat determined by their specific cultures and economy: there are some peoples with more egalitarian relationships, whilst others uphold more unequal relationships. For example, Araujo Salas (2017) mentions that in the province of La Convención "Yine women, compared to those of the Machiguenga people, tend to leave their communities more often to visit relatives and sell handicrafts. They have been extending their range of action to more distant places. This has allowed them to develop a type of leadership that is less related to their roles in the home as in the case of the Machiguenga women". (49).

There are also exogenous forces that are expanding women's participation, including the campaigns of the Peruvian State itself, NGOs, the expansion of the educational system, and the media undoubtedly changing norms amongst many native peoples.

During the workshops with the two indigenous organizations, an AIDESEP representative anecdotally reflected that women are fundamental in the organization of the territory and always participate in the boards of directors with parity amongst leadership, seconded by a CONAP representative saying that the organization recognized that that [Indigenous] women's knowledge is fundamental for mitigation and adaptation, and to make sustainable use of resources.

5.8 Intersectionality in the most vulnerable groups (women, young people, people with disabilities)

Considering that gender inequalities do not operate in isolation, but intersect with other social categories such as age, socioeconomic status, disability and family configuration, among others, these factors generate greater vulnerabilities disproportionately to some groups than others.

Even though there are no updated official data on indigenous households headed by women, we cannot ignore that this is a reality that is frequently repeated and that emerges from three circumstances: widowhood, abandonment, and temporary male migration to urban centers or areas of resource extraction (mining, logging and drug trafficking). burdening women with greater tasks, without this translating into greater autonomy or social recognition, on the contrary, according to the Amazonian Center for Anthropology and Practical Application (CAAAP), these women face greater social stigmatization and structural violence, particularly when they try to access state services or participate in development programs. The intersection of these vulnerabilities places them at special risk in the face of society and the impacts of climate change, since they lack enabling conditions, such as resources and capital, to implement effective adaptation strategies.

As mentioned above, adolescent women face other challenges such as access to education, lack of information on reproductive health, and lack of economic opportunities. Adolescent pregnancies of Amazonian indigenous women are a relevant factor in school dropouts, perpetuating the intergenerational cycle of poverty, lack of education and limited opportunities and even imitating their ability to participate in community decision-making spaces.

It should also be noted that there is a connection between adolescent pregnancies and sexual violence within their communities or due to agents external to them, violence that is not necessarily recorded by a complaint because the aggressor seeks to formalize a relationship (marriage or cohabitation) with the victim (more minor) as a way of "repairing" the situation. This normalization and endorsement of sexual violence against minors reflects patriarchal structures that intersect with learned conceptions of female sexuality. In Peru, until 2023, marriage with minors was allowed, a situation that was absolved with Law 31945, a law that expressly repealed marriage with minors.

On the other hand, young men face different but also significant vulnerabilities related to the lack of opportunities, economic pressures (more so if they are fathers at an early age), and migratory patterns towards extractive economy areas (where mining, logging, and drug trafficking are developed). This situation exposes them to precarious working conditions, risks to their health, and involvement in illegal economies that perpetuate violence and even conflict with their communities of origin.

For young women or men who wish to access secondary or higher education, leaving their communities, it is also a situation that generates vulnerabilities. Displacement to distant schools implies greater exposure to violence, discrimination and feelings of loneliness and abandonment. The absence of safe shelters, discrimination in urban or semi-urban contexts severely limit the educational opportunities of Amazonian indigenous youth, this is again more challenging for women than for men.

People with disabilities in Amazonian indigenous communities are absolutely invisible not only by public policies but also by development programs, facing multiple forms of exclusion. Women with different degrees of disabilities are discriminated against, excluded, physically and sexually violated.

All people with disabilities depend exclusively on their families in the communities, they do not have access to resources and even less can they decide about their lives, nor do they receive medical care within their communities, because health services in these are absolutely precarious and limited, so they must go out to urban or semi-urban areas to receive any medical attention. In climatic events (such as floods, droughts) people with physical disabilities have severe challenges for evacuations, placing them in greater defenselessness.

6. The economic and social basis for the differences between women and men

Gender gaps rest on a social and economic foundation that usually manifest in the ability to make decisions. This social base shapes society, assigning to each person a role within it, and some activities to be carried out. In the rural Amazon, work and resource management has been socially divided as follows: women take care of the home and children, men hunt, and both grow their food on the farm and fish. Men make political decisions and negotiate with external actors, while women remain in the domestic space. This division of society according to gender has been naturalized and is still justified by physical or biological imperatives and sex differences, namely: menstruation, reduced physical strength of women, motherhood, breastfeeding, rearing of children, etc.

This division is not fixed however, and in recent decades it has become more flexible in practice, with more and more women doing tasks previously considered male. More and more women make decisions and have more autonomy. There are women who hold leadership positions and/or have activities in institutions such as SERNANP or NGOs. They have taken on anti-hegemonic discourses and point out that they can perform demanding physical tasks (long walks, activities where force is used, etc.), and that the conditions of motherhood can be resolved with better organization and redistribution of work. In this sense, there is a process of change that can be seen more clearly in the younger generation, and more accentuated in the

mestizo population than in the native population.

6.1 Land ownership between men and women

Legally, the titled and untitled communities of the Amazon (native, indigenous, riverside and mestizo) are governed by Decree Law No. 22175, Law of Native Communities and Agrarian Development of the Regions of Selva and Ceja de Selva, promulgated in 1978 and currently in force. Under this law, the State assumed the commitment to grant a series of benefits and the recognition of rights to the native communities of the Peruvian Amazon, guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the communities, and ordering the granting of their respective titles of ownership over their ancestral territories. The Political Constitution of Peru of 1993, currently in force, maintains Decree Law No. 22175. In other words, the peasant and native communities have legal existence and are legal entities. Furthermore, the ownership of their lands is imprescriptible and indivisible[15].That said, in the 40+ years since this legislation was introduced, this right to recognition of land ownership has not yet been fully realized, with 3,000 communities still awaiting claims for land titles and demarcation.

In these territories, land ownership is considered communal and is legally recognized as such, with portions typically being distributed de facto among community members. The community's approach is to allocate land plots based on each family's needs. Single individuals generally do not have access to land until they marry; at that point, the community allocates a few hectares for their subsistence. Additionally, if a person's parents cultivate certain plots, there is a likelihood of inheriting them. Living in a community provides social support for families, as they can always rely on communal assistance. Furthermore, if the community has sufficient land, it will allocate land to its children when needed.

Alongside the native and riverside/peasant communities live hundreds of thousands of small individual owners who usually also do not have legal registration of their land, but who are socially recognized as de facto owners. That is, they are the owners while they live there and if they do not leave the place. If the person or family moves to another location, they risk having their land occupied by another family. In this sense, the ownership of the land, since it is not usually defined by a title deed, relies more on the social relations established with the neighbor[16]

In this context, although there is a wide variety of experiences, decision-making spaces are generally male, and are defined according to local dynamics, social relations, and customs. That is, men participate more in the assemblies held either in the communities, or in the villages where a group of individual owners live. Men are the ones who have the possibility of making decisions about land ownership. In most cases, communities assign land to male children, usually once they are married and express their desire to stay in the community and not migrate. Women inherit land when their husbands die, but they are expected to pass it on to their sons. In the case of individual owners, the parents divide the land according to the particular situation, and according to interviews and workshops, it is increasingly common for daughters to inherit land in similar proportions to male children, showing a slowly changing incursion on this historical

[15] It is important to note that while this protects the community, and there is no danger of losing land once communal property securities are obtained, it is not a financial advantage. People in the community do not have an individual land titles, and therefore they cannot access bank loans or agricultural loans.

[16] As with people living in communities, the problem of lack of titles is also a constraint for the thousands of smallholders, who therefore cannot access loans, and often cannot open bank accounts due to lack of registered home address.

patriarchal institution. These changes in land inheritance reflect the narrowing gap between women and men. Owning land gives women more autonomy as the farm ensures a minimum of food to live on and therefore less need to depend on another person.

A representative from the workshop with the Indigenous organizations reflected that the community statues dictate that the head of the family is always the man, and that in the register, only men are listed as rights holders. The representative recounted a story where a woman from an outside community was shunned by her husband's community and told to leave once, she left her husband, and that she did not have any rights to that community.

Field visits to San Matías San Carlos Protection Forest, Yanachaga Chemillén National Park, Manu National Park and Megantoni National Sanctuary showed a similar situation in these selected cases.

Table 7: Description of land ownership and inheritance

Site	Community	Property type	Land tenure
San Matías San Carlos	Ashaninka communities	Communal property	The community allocates land to males. Women inherit when they become widows.
Yanachaga Chemillén	Yanesha communities	Communal property	The community allocates land to males. Women inherit when they become widows.
	Mestizos settlers and descendants of Austro-German migrants	Individual property	Cattle are also part of the inheritance, and since cattle raising is a male activity, men are the ones who mostly inherit the cattle
Manu	Native communities	Communal property	The community allocates land to males. Women inherit when they become widowed
	Peasant communities of Quechua mestizo origin	Individual and communal property	Men and women inherit the lands of their parents. It is also mentioned that, due to a male migration to cities, today more women than men are inheriting the land.
Megantoni	Native communities	Communal property	The community allocates land to males. Women inherit when they become widowed.
	Mestizo settlers	Individual property	Men and women inherit the lands of their parents.

Source: field data collected through workshops and interviews conducted in Puerto Bermúdez, Oxapampa, Cusco and Quillabamba between January and February 2020.

The existence of NPAs does not seem to have affected the distribution of land in communities, either for men or women. There are several reasons for this: 1) usually the creation of NPAs was delimited over territories that were not densely populated, and often in such a way that there was no population inside. 2) In the cases of San Matías San Carlos and Manu, with people inside the NPA, these communities have occupied these

territories since before the creation of the NPA. 3) Demographically these communities within NPA are not growing in population, at least not at a high rate, because a significant part of the youth migrates outside of the community in search of other life options.

Regarding the use of water, on March 2024, the National Water Authority (ANA) approved a new protocol for granting water licenses for agricultural use in rural areas. This protocol addresses a critical barrier to women's access to water resources for agricultural purposes -70% of licenses were issued to men before the protocol- and will help close this gap by guiding officials responsible to ensure that, in cases where the property or land where the water resource is owned or held by married or cohabiting individuals, the water license will be granted for the benefit of both parties. The results of its implementation remain to be analyzed.

6.2 Productive activities and resource control

Men and women in the Amazon have had differentiated access and use of resources. Women's lives have traditionally revolved around food preparation, gardening, harvesting, cleaning, agriculture and handicrafts, generally in activities close to home since they are also caring for children and the elderly, while men engaged in activities that force them to travel to places farther away from the village, usually to hunt or trade.

Workshops have identified once again that main women´s activities are related to unpaid domestic and care work and of men to productive activities; however, there are also activities that women and men carry out jointly, such as agriculture and fishing, usually working in a complementary manner during the sowing and harvesting stages. While the greatest burden is found in unpaid domestic and care work, women participate in various productive activities (fishing, land preparation, planting specific crops) and other productive roles where they play a key role, such as in handicrafts; however, women not necessarily get paid for these activities as could be considered part of her role as a partner, decisions regarding community affairs are generally determined by men predominantly serving as chiefs, leaders, lieutenant governors, ronderos, mayors, regional councilors and candidates for congress. This is observed among both communities that are established within the NPA and those that border it.

The workshops conducted in July 2024 confirmed the increased workload of women in the private sphere (household) and how it has intensified as a result of climate change: reduced availability of food, water scarcity, higher rates of illness in the family, especially among children, and increased exposure to the sun during domestic activities, among other factors.

On the other hand, activities associated with illegal economies (such as logging, drug trafficking, and illegal mining) exacerbate insecurity in the territory. Risks mentioned include kidnappings (and potentially trafficking for sexual exploitation, primarily of women), and gender-based violence.

It is important to highlight that native communities possess ancestral knowledge and traditions that can contribute to project implementation (in some cases, it was mentioned that they were prohibited from using this knowledge); some of this knowledge is held primarily by women, such as the use of medicinal plants and conservation strategies, among others.

Increased participation and leadership of women require a reduction in their workload and time involvement, as well as access to necessary knowledge and training. This should be accompanied by awareness-raising and information efforts regarding gender equality among family members (primarily partners, but not limited to them) and the entire community.

Similarly, to encourage participation, it is essential to demonstrate to the community the benefits of intervention and how it will help address some of the unmet basic needs they face.

As seen in the tables above, there is a division of labor between women and men, albeit one that is quite flexible, except for certain activities such as hunting and logging for men and perhaps handicrafts and weaving for women. In terms of differences between natives and mestizos, it is observed that hunting is an activity in native communities, whereas it is almost non-existent among mestizos. This division of labor would not necessarily be negative, if it were not for the fact that the activities mostly performed by women (household care, subsistence agriculture, etc.) are unpaid or poorly paid.

Tables 8, 9, 10 and 11 below show the productive activities, by women and men, identified in each of the 4 NPAs prioritized in 2020.

Table 8: Activities performed by men and women in San Matías San Carlos Protection Forest

	Ashaninka communities
Agriculture	Subsistence-oriented, though a bit for marketing. There are many activities shared by men and women in agriculture. For example, in the cultivation of coffee the man opens the farm, while the planting is done by both men and women. The same applies to cocoa, achiote, or coca. In general, women cultivate and administer agricultural goods, make and work the family gardens (children also work in the fields and participate in these bio-gardens). Women are more involved in family gardens
Fish farming	There are some Paiche pools but it is not really a widespread activity. Digging the pools is done by men. Both are in charge of transferring fry, fish feeding, harvesting and marketing.
Timber	They do so to expand the agricultural border, especially communities located within the Protection Forest. It's mainly masculine. Women don't know how to handle chainsaws.
Hunting	Male activity. If the women accompany their husband it is to cook for them on the route
Fishing	Shared activity between men and women.
Handicrafts	Seed craftsmanship is a mainly female activity, and they manage the entire process of this activity.

Source: Field data collected through workshops and interviews conducted in Puerto Bermúdez, Oxapampa, Cusco and Quillabamba between January and February 2020.

Table 9: Activities performed by men and women in Yanachaga Chemillén National Park

	Yanesha communities	**Mestizos colonists and descendants of Austro German immigrants**
Agriculture	Subsistence-oriented. There are many activities shared by men and women in agriculture. Generally speaking, women cultivate and manage agricultural goods, make and work the family gardens (children also participate in the bio-gardens). Women are more involved in family gardens.	Subsistence and market-oriented (agro- industrial). There are many activities shared by men and women in agriculture. Generally speaking, women cultivate and manage agricultural goods, make and work the family gardens (children also participate in the bio-gardens). Women are more involved in family gardens.
Cattle ranching		From the most commercial to the subsistence. The market orientation is wide, but there are also those who

		have few livestock producing dairy products. Cattle are also a means of saving money. It is usually a male activity, but in the cases of single-parent households it is observed that women can carry out livestock activities normally attributed to men.
Fish farming		Trout, paco, gamitana and chupadora (previously there was tilapia). More focused on family feeding when the pool is located near the house. Farther away, more destined to market to produce an extra income. It is noted that the more commercially the activity it requires more workers.
Bee farming		The harvesting is done by the whole family. Women do the planting, bring food to the field, participate in packaging especially with children. The woman markets honey in many cases, while the man deals with the heaviest physical activities and the activities that involve spending more time outside the home.
Tourism		Very limited. Visits limited to four areas of the NPA. Often not part of tourist systems, but individual initiatives to walk where is it is possible. Women can lead, managed, and guide on short walks on conventional circuits. Men do the same, but are also guides on long walks
Timber	It's not a permanent activity. It seems that it is only practiced when you want to expand the agricultural border (for example, to expand the production of the granadilla). It's mainly masculine. Women don't know how to handle chainsaws.	It's not a permanent activity. It seems that it is only practiced when you want to expand the agricultural border (for example, to expand the production of the granadilla). It's mainly masculine. Women don't know how to handle chainsaws.
Hunting		Recreational activity. It is not part of the economic activities of the population near the BZ.
Fishing	Shared activity between men and women.	
Handicrafts	Seed craftsmanship is a mainly female activity, and they manage the entire process of this activity	
Source: Field data collected through workshops and interviews conducted in Puerto Bermúdez, Oxapampa, Cusco and Quillabamba between January and February 2020.		

Table 10: Activities performed by men and women in Manu National Park

	Machiguenga communities and other ethnicities in the region	**Quechua peasant communities**
Agriculture	Oriented to subsistence and self- consumption. There are many activities that men and women share in agriculture.	Oriented to subsistence and the market. They produce, for example, potatoes of various varieties to supply Cusco and the tourism sector. Men and women share complementary activities in agriculture. In general, women grow and manage agricultural goods, make and work family gardens.
Cattle ranching		It is common for families to have some cattle, and their production is both commercial and subsistence. Men and women share activities, although men are in charge of the heaviest physical tasks and caring

		the livestock for longer periods of time.
Poultry and guinea pig farming		It's a mostly female activity. They take care of the chickens and guinea pigs they have in the yard of the houses. But men also intervene by bringing food to animals, and also helping in marketing.
Hunting	Male activity par excellence. They go hunting, sometimes for several days.	
Fishing	Shared activity between men and women.	
Handicraft		There are associations of women weavers and artisans. They lead in the associated production chain, from finding dyes, and preparing yarns, to making the fabric, and selling them.
Source: Field data collected through workshops and interviews conducted in Puerto Bermúdez, Oxapampa, Cusco and Quillabamba between January and February 2020.		

Table 11: Activities performed by men and women in Megantoni National Sanctuary		
	Machiguenga communities and other ethnicities in the region	**Andean settlers in the region**
Agriculture	Oriented to subsistence and self- consumption. There are many activities that are shared by men and women in agriculture.	Oriented to subsistence and the market. Men and women share complementary activities in agriculture. In general, women care and manage agricultural goods, make and work family gardens. Men and women involved in the production of coffee.
Poultry		It's a mostly female activity. They take care of the chickens they have in the yard of the houses. But men also intervene by bringing food to animals, and also helping in marketing.
Hunting	Male activity par excellence. They're going to hunt, sometimes for several days.	
Fishing	Shared activity between men and women.	
Wage labor	Men are sometimes employed for the local municipality or for the gas company	Men and women are employed by municipalities. Men sometimes receive more money for the same job than women.
Compensation for gas exploitation	In communities that get compensation for gas exploitation, men often manage the money that they receive. This is often misused in alcohol, leading to family and intra-community violence.	
Source: Field data collected through workshops and interviews conducted in Puerto Bermúdez, Oxapampa, Cusco and Quillabamba between January and February 2020.		

Tables 12 and 13 below show the productive activities, performed by women and men, identified in each of the 6 NPAs prioritized in 2021.

Table 12: Activities performed by men and women in 6 prioritized NPAs in 2021	
Activity	**Participants**
Loreto Region	

Forest management	Aguaje Management Groups. Men and Women between 18-60 years old
Ecotourism	Committees. Communal associations. men and women 18 to 60 years
Reforestation with native species	Communal groups; Men and Women 18 to 60 years; Technical Assistant and Intercultural Advisor
Ucayali Region	
Management of body of water for fishing	Men and women. Families participate
Community forest management	Men, women (location, cooking and marketing)
Organic agriculture	"The family works"
Fish farming	"The family works"
MPC	80% of the people in the community
Mother of God Region	
Management of seeds and traditional crops. "Integral Farms".	Men and women
Agroforestry (copoazú, cacao, timber species, fruit trees	Men, women, young people
Chestnut value chain	Women and children
Source: Field data collected through workshops with two indigenous organisations (AIDESEP & CONAP) that represented indigenous communities in the 6 NPA prioritized under Component B– hosted by Project Partners (SERNANP, WWF and PROFONANPE) in Lima, November 30 and December 1, 2021	

Table 13: Activities performed by men and women in 6 prioritized NPAs in 2021		
Question	**Men's Group**	**Women's Group**
Jobs that women do	• Household activities • Handicrafts • Help in the work of the farm • Participation in community activities • They can participate in all activities; they have the same right to participate. • Craftsmanship is the first activity they always do • Agriculture: sow, harvest • They are experts in sales; many times, men are a little afraid and they have more ease (with the sale) • They also fish • They share knowledge with children and the community, complementing what is learned in schools	• Progressive participation of women in community leadership • Women artisans. All villages work in handicrafts, but more visible is in the Shipibo village. • Food security, almost all women participate 100%. They produce food (give it dale, sachapapa, etc.). Sometimes there are no more products and they go to buy from another community or barter. • Breeding of minor birds, chickens, turkeys, etc. to guinea pigs. • It generates income when the husband leaves (to work wood for 5 or 6 months, or to harvest coffee in other regions - 3 months or up to a year the husband leaves). • Indigenous women see for their families, their children. • Women go to find food for their children. They go to farms, they look for someone to help them, they pay them, they are going to do that type of work and they receive income, and with that they buy notebooks, pens and others for their children. • Fish • They are wise connoisseurs and transmitters of traditional knowledge through medicinal plants. With the pandemic it became clear that women are at the forefront of caring for their families, because they know the plants and know how to prepare medicine. Women are the ones who dedicate themselves 100% to taking care of their families while men leave (in pandemic they went on the road to avoid the entry of strangers into the communities). The women cared for the sick. The women demanded that the state attend to the indigenous population in the pandemic. The health brigades entered the communities when the pandemic was already controlled there (6 to 7 months after the pandemic began). Many people had COVID19 in the communities but there were no major deaths from its natural medicine.
What other activities could they [women] do that they don't do?	• Leading in their communities, local and national governments, they have the same right as men • Manage or administer community initiatives • Surveillance and monitoring, little by little they are strengthened in them • They can assume leadership positions • They could lead their own spaces and their own initiatives	• Assume leadership positions as a holder. In the communities, women still need to be trained as communal chiefs. 50% of chiefs should be women from communities. • In the organizational part, they consider women in last places. When is a woman going to be president of AIDESEP, CORPI, ORAU, COICA, etc. They should strengthen from the community, respecting territoriality, to begin to women occupying positions of incumbents from below. Making mea culpa (she says), there is a lack of unity among women, because we have mixed organizations and we must occupy those levels of leadership. • Communal surveillance: women also participate, but suddenly it is not visible. When the men go to do field work, the wives accompany them, bring their pots. They walk, cook, accompany. All this is not always considered but they do participate. • Management of technology for monitoring: they could also handle drones, GPS, they are able to learn.
Why don't women participate	• Lack of training, machismo and lack of leadership • Many times, when a woman wants to give her opinion or wants to attend assemblies or do other types of work, the	• Communal statutes: they should be modified and made more specific. Currently they are limiting, they do not indicate anything. Only when it is convenient to modify the statute. The statutes should be favorable to both parties (men and women).

Table 13: Activities performed by men and women in 6 prioritized NPAs in 2021		
Question	**Men's Group**	**Women's Group**
in these activities?	man always imposes in some activities, and sometimes that is also done by women • Limitations between couples, sometimes there is no such communion to understand each other • Lack of opportunities • Family burden	• Machismo, "many have mentioned" (during the workshop), "very well recognized by the brothers." There is a lot of jealousy. Even to come here (to the workshop) the women are asked who they are going with, how they are going to go alone, and why they do not take the child; they tell them what they are going to go for, that it is a waste of time, that they have to dedicate themselves to the farm. There is jealousy and also physical violence (if the husband is ignored, they are beaten); there is psychological violence, they are very possessive. Husbands believe they have already bought their wife, treat them as objects and control them. • Ignorance and misinformation of women's rights. Women are left because they do not know. An empowered woman is not going to care about anything; he knows what he is doing, but they need to be empowered.
How can the project help women in adapting to Climate Change?	• Training and strengthening leadership and governance, strengthening ancestral knowledge for food security, supporting handicrafts, training women in various issues to improve their family economy • Invite women to join the project • Training in a school of entrepreneurship • Doing internships in different spaces. When they go with their children they do not participate, because they are more caring for their children and sometimes lose the opportunity of knowledge. We could adapt a space in which women participate with their children or someone from the project team can be attending, in a kind of "indigenous cradle" perhaps, so that women participate better and understand better. • Also support (the project) in food preparation.	• Support and strengthen initiatives - women's ventures. They cannot be asked only to keep because they also have needs (clothing, food, children), where they get the income. In the communities sometimes there is no longer fish, animals, etc. • Include the wise as transmitters of cultural knowledge. If a wise woman dies, a "library" is lost. Granny is always asked, they know everything, what are species for. • Include the women component in the project. "If we don't say, no one is going to find out." • Training to strengthen the capacities of young women in different topics: • Leadership • Economy • Community communication. • Climate change. • Technology management. • Indigenous peoples' rights and politics. • Ethics and values. • -There are successful experiences of capacity building that must be replicated. Not all women have had the opportunity to complete their studies, and with these spaces they can also have the opportunity to strengthen their capacities.
Source: Field data collected through workshops with two indigenous organizations (AIDESEP & CONAP) that represented indigenous communities in the 6 NPA prioritized under Component 2– hosted by Project Partners (SERNANP, WWF and PROFONANPE) in Lima, on November 30 and December 1, 2021		

Tables 14 below show the productive activities, performed by women and men, identified in the NPAs prioritized for Component 2 in July 2024.

Table 14. Productive activities performed by women and men

Manu National Park, Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park		
Question	**Women´s group**	**Men´s group**
What productive activities do women and men develop and how are they involved?	**Brazil nut:** • Cleaning the driveway (man and woman) • Brazil nut harvesting (man and woman) • Collection and transportation (man and woman) • Sale (man and woman) **Aguaje fruit:** • Aguaje harvest (men only) • Transportation (men only) • Sale (men only) **Farm:** • Slash (man and woman) • Cleaning ("ujuncheo", "tumbeo") (man and woman) • Sowing (man and woman) • Sale (man and woman) • Consumption (men and women) **Huicungo:** • Road cleaning (men and women) • Harvesting the fruit (man and woman) • Pulp removal (man and woman) • Seed opening (male and female) • Drying (man and woman)	**Brazil nut:** • Sales, administration (woman) • Cleaning the driveway, collection, press and loading (man) • Sale (men and women) **Farm**: • Cleaning, planting and harvesting (women) • Slash and burn (men) • "Basurean" and sow (man and woman) **Fish farm:** • Feed and catch the fish (woman) • Seek fish food, they shore up fish pools (man) • Harvest (man and woman) **Game meat ("mitayar"):** • Hunting and weapons preparation (man) • Food (game meat) preparation (woman) **Fishing:** • Motivates, accompanies and cook the fish (woman) • Logistics manager (man) **Craft:** • Search for supplies and materials, manufacturing, design, sales (woman)

	• Peeling (man and woman) • Sale (man and woman) **Tourism:** • Administrative tasks (man and woman) • Accountancy (men only) • Guiding (men only) • Sale of tourist packages (men and women) • Marketing (man and woman) **Crafts:** • Seed collection (women only) • Purchase of materials (women only) • Make the crafts (women only) • Sale (women only)	• Temporary support (man)

6.3 Participation of men and women in management and benefits of implemented activities

Men appear to have more control over money than women in practice and convention, in most of the cases being the ones who negotiate the products sold and holding more remunerative jobs outside the community, either as workers, day laborers, or employees of a municipality. They also have more money (and time) for leisure activities such as drinking. In spite of this, the ideal remains amongst respondents that the resources obtained from the implemented activities be shared and managed jointly within the community, and the economic benefits form part of a common family purse. This ideal coexists with the belief that women are more responsible with money, and that, if the man receives money and there are no strings attached, he will spend it irresponsibly on alcohol and entertainment in the city.

Differences in profit sharing will vary to a greater or lesser extent due to the context. In the reported cases of Andean settlers, the benefits are more equitably distributed, especially because women have a greater share in the marketing of their products, are closer to the towns and cities where there are markets, and they have a higher level of education. On the other hand, in native communities with less access to markets due to their remoteness, only men have the option of marketing the products and receiving the money from their sale (due to their mobility). It is also in these communities where traditional activities such as hunting and fishing are maintained that the benefits go exclusively to the home and not to the market.

These inequalities in access to benefits are also visible in the differentiated participation in activities that are not directly economic, such as workshops and training provided by NGOs or SERNANP. In cases of training workshops, or dissemination of information relevant to the region, it is the community leaders (mostly men) who participate and gain knowledge. In the case of training trips lasting several days, those who benefit are also men, because the families do not feel safe sending their daughters to distant places, and therefore prefer

that the sons go.

Another way in which this inequality is manifested is by considering women's views as less valid than those of men. These practices tend to be covered up within a discourse and context that favors men's opinions; and therefore, they are only evident when there is awareness of the problem.

In this context, and as mentioned above, there is a generational change that qualifies these inequalities. A number of factors combined (greater formal education, participation in more money- making activities, the influence of the media and campaigns against gender inequality, etc.) have enabled more women to participate in politics, to be leaders, and to make decisions. This has reduced, but not eliminated, inequalities.

Table 15: Administration and benefits of implemented activities

NPA	Native communities	Settlers/communities of Andean origin
San Matías San Carlos	Men have more control over money than women. While the family economy is subsistence and there is little cash available, decisions about what to do with money is usually a male decision. There are, however, some leaders in communities and native federations.	
Yanachaga Chemillén	Men have more control over money. Since the family economy is subsistence, there is little money available. Men benefit more from training and workshops with NGOs, SERNANP or other institutions. They go to the courses, and when there are trips outside the area, men almost always go	Men have more control over the money, but women participate in the activities that provide monetary income and participate in the marketing of the products. Men benefit more from training and workshops with NGOs, SERNANP or other institutions. They go to the courses, and when there are trips outside the area, men almost always go
Manu	Men have more control over money. Since the family economy is subsistence, there is little money available. Men benefit more from training and workshops with NGOs, SERNANP or other institutions. They go to the courses, and when there are trips outside the area, men almost always go	Men have more control over money. Since the family economy is subsistence, there is little money available. Men benefit more from training and workshops with NGOs, SERNANP or other institutions. They go to the
Megantoni	Men have more control over money. They are the authorities within the communities, and decide what to do with the money they get from the gas exploitation compensation. This money is often misused in alcohol. Women from the communities inside the Park receive support for training in handicrafts.	Men have more control over money, but women also participate in activities that provide monetary income, and are involved in the marketing of products. Men benefit more from training and workshops with NGOs, SERNANP or other institutions. Women also benefit from educational programs and have access to the Intercultural University of Quillabamba. The problem is that many drop out of school because they become mothers and housewives. For courses, and when there are trips outside the area, men almost always go
Source: Field data collected through workshops and interviews conducted in Puerto Bermúdez, Oxapampa, Cusco and		

Quillabamba between January and February 2020.

Table 15 shows us that men have greater control over money and decision-making than women, although this will tend to vary according to activity and whether they are native or Andean populations. The gender gap in decision-making and resource control is wider in native communities.

7. Gender, climate change and potentialities

Climate change is a multidimensional phenomenon that will cause transformations in the environment and society, and is predicted to have differentiated impacts on women and men, amplifying existing inequalities. This chapter explores the perceptions of women and men regarding the impacts that climate changes to date, as well as examining productive activities in NPAs prioritized and reviewing how these activities could be articulated within/complementary to the activities being developed in this project.

7.1 Perceptions of the negative impacts of climate change

Impact perceived have been divided between changes observed and impacts on nature (more intense rainfall, longer periods of drought, changes in the fauna and flora, etc.) and the ensuing impacts on society, trying to differentiate the effects on women and men, and children and the elderly. Whether men or women will be more harshly affected by climate change is subjective and contextual, owing to the differential impacts experienced and interpreted. One example that was mentioned in workshops in 2021, 2022 and 2024 is that longer droughts are changing water sources, and now streams with clean water are further away. In principle this affects women who are in charge of collecting the water; however, if the source is too far from the home, and the woman has to take care of the children, it will be the man who has to collect the water. Annex 1 summarize these perceptions for each of the 4 NPAs prioritized in 2020. The following tables (Tables 16 and 17) summarize **women´s perceptions** on climate change effects for the NPAs prioritized for Component 2 in July 2024.

Table 16. Women´s perceptions on climate change effects on different population groups

Manu National Park, Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park
1. Water scarcity (affects young, adult and vulnerable women) a. Less water for washing clothes and domestic items. b. Less water for cooking. c. Collect water in buckets further and further away. d. Less water for fish farms. e. Lower quality water.
2. Increased frequency in “friajes” (cold weather waves) (affects young, adult and vulnerable women) a. Respiratory illnesses. b. Children and the elderly are the most affected.
3. Drought (affects young, adult and vulnerable women) a. Decreased agricultural production which affects food security and the families´ economy.
4. Climate variability (extreme weather) (affects young, adult and vulnerable women) a. Children get sicker and mothers become overburdened to care for them. b. More cases of dengue (mosquitoes). c. Diseases in plants and animals.

d. Death of fish due to high temperatures and inadequate oxygenation. e. Rising rivers take away crops.

Table 17. Women´s perceptions on climate change effects on different population groups

Pacaya Samiria National Reserve			
Vulnerability to climate change	**Women**	**Children**	**Elderly**
Frequent floods affect crops, fishing and hunting, and bring diseases (dengue, flu, anemia).		X	X
Extreme sunshine, drought of streams, lack of fish, negative effects on crops, and diseases (urinary infections, diarrhea).	X		
Decrease in water level affects transport by river (they cannot go out to market their products)	X		
Increase in plant pests affects food security	X	X	X
Contaminated water for domestic use (gastrointestinal diseases)	X		X

The following tables (Tables 18 and 19) summarize **men´s perceptions** on climate change effects for the NPAs prioritized for Component 2 in July 2024.

Table 18. Men´s perceptions on climate change effects on women

Manu National Park, Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park
1. **Cooking**: less availability of natural resources (fish, meat, etc.), change in schedules in food preparation (cooking is done in the morning and afternoon). 2. **Laundry**: change of schedules for its development. 3. **Farm**: change of schedules for its development according to cold or heat. 4. **Family care**: increase in illnesses in the family. 5. **Health:** higher incidence of acute respiratory diseases, dengue, vaginal infections.

Table 19 Men´s perceptions on climate change effects on children, women and elders

Pacaya Samiria National Reserve			
Vulnerability to climate change effects	**Children**	**Women**	**Elders**
Intermittent rains	X		
“Intense sun”		X	
Floods	X	X	X
Droughts	X	X	X
“Friajes” (cold waves)	X		X
Food scarcity	X	X	X
Pests	X		X
Landslides	X	X	X
Diseases (dengue, malaria, colds)	X		X
Population displacement	X	X	X
Water contamination	X	X	X
Reduction of water level	X	X	X
“Changing seasons”	X	X	X

The following table (Table 20) **summarize the information gathered during all field visits**, regarding the main impacts perceived by men in women.

Table 20		
Category	**Men's Perceptions**	**Women's Perceptions**

Changes in Temperature	- Increased heat, abundant rainfall, and strong winds. - Rise in diseases, pests, and animal migration. - Less hunting near the community, requiring travel to hunt further away. - Decrease in income from agricultural sales.	- Increased respiratory illnesses and other health issues due to the cold. - More work required to find alternative sources of income due to reduced agricultural output. - Greater caregiving responsibilities for sick and elderly family members.
Changes in Seasons	- Reduced agricultural productivity due to variability in planting and harvesting times.	- Loss of seed quality and increased difficulty in adapting agricultural activities.
Changes in Water Sources/Volume	- Decreased river flow, loss of potable water, increased flooding, and landslides.	- Less potable water available, need to filter or collect water from more distant sources. - Increased time spent collecting water. - Increased time spent to perform domestic work
Changes in Rainfall and Drought	- Changes in timing and intensity of rainfall. - Ineffective agricultural calendars and lower yields.	- Decreased agricultural production. - Reduced food availability and economic resources, affecting family health and economy.
Health	- Higher incidence of respiratory diseases and economic losses due to family illnesses.	- Increased respiratory diseases, dengue, and other health issues. - Greater caregiving burden due to illnesses in children and elderly.
Loss of Species and Biodiversity	- Increased wildfires, diseases, and pests.	- Scarcity of plant and animal species, impacting food security and family economy.
Changes in Harvest and Production	- Decreased harvest quality and increased use of agrochemicals.	- Additional work due to the need to adjust agricultural practices. - Increased use of agrochemicals to maintain production.
Effects of Floods and Droughts	- Loss of fish and agricultural production. - More landslides and river overflows.	- Increased workload due to water and food scarcity. - Increased gastrointestinal diseases due to contaminated water.

The tables show that the population has noticed a change in climate and that this has affected the lives of women and men negatively. In this context, the population identified activities that they are already carrying out that are both climate-friendly and economically beneficial.

In addition, it is worth mentioning that during the visits carried out in July 2024, each of the native communities, with the support of SERNANP and leaders of regional or national indigenous federations, identified a set of risks (e.g. environmental and social risks associated with project activities, contextual risks, climate risks, risks in the implementation of the project, among others). The risks directly or indirectly (i.e. family health, no crop production) associated with gender equality and women's rights identified by

communities and the mitigation measures proposed by them, are presented in the table below (Table 21).

Table 21 Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risk Category	Risk	Mitigation Measures
GBV (women bodily autonomy and rights, women)	- Physical integrity risks from illegal activities (i.e. GBV) - Sexual transmission diseases and unwanted pregnancies - Violence against women and girls, sexual violence by foreigners	- Code of conduct for project staff - Prohibition of contact with community women - Mechanism for complaints
Health and Safety (increase of women care activities)	- Vector-borne diseases (e.g., dengue) - Snake bites - Exposure to venomous traps - Exposure to viral diseases from cities - Intoxication from poisoned fish - Risks during productive activities - Work-related accidents - Risks from river assaults - Accidents due to dehydration	- Use of personal protective equipment - First aid kits - Health and safety training - Avoidance of toxic products and proper waste segregation - Safety training - Use of personal protective equipment - First aid kits - Hiring of accident insurance - Surveillance group
Participation	- Exclusion of women in activities - No incorporation of women in project activities	- incorporation of women in all activities
Environment & Care activities	- No crop production due to climate change - Pest attacks on crops - Reforestation with exotic species	- Use of native species for restoration - Reinforcement of community monitoring committees - Use of community monitoring protocols
Cultural and Communication	- Cultural impact - Difficulty accepting external teachings and complex language by technicians - Communities not adopting the project	- Use of culturally appropriate communication (language) - Simplification of technical terms - Inclusion of cultural perspectives in project implementation

As a summary of the main gender concerns and risks encountered by the community are linked to unwanted pregnancies, lack of economic opportunities for women, poor participation, violence against women in the community (exercised by people outside the community), unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases (as result of consensual sexual relations or rape), illness of children and/or family members due to

bites (dengue, malaria), quality of food (contaminated water in the rivers), scarcity and poor quality of food due to contamination and predation by external agents.

7.2 Activities developed or planned at the local level that are linked to addressing drivers of deforestation in the vicinity of NPAs (2020)

This section documents activities that were developed in the context of other projects in 2020, or that were expected to be developed with future projects, and that during the workshops were identified as relevant to reduce the gender gap and adapt to climate change with environmentally sustainable activities, and that improve local incomes. This analysis was also based on perceptions of previous experiences and sought to highlight the link between these activities and gender and climate change. Activities presented in Table 22 below show that there was a process of change in gender relations in the region, largely driven by the young population. Information presented in Table 22 was gathered in January and February 2020 regarding 4 NPAs prioritized by SERNANP.

Table 22. Sustainable activities that the population wanted to carry out

	Activity	**Who is involved?**	**Decision-making, benefits and risks**
San Matías San Carlos	Coffee cultivation	Women and men plant, care for the farm, and harvest	Women and men make decisions, manage moneyand both market the products. There is both a lack of technical capacity and a lack of awareness about gender issues
	Cocoa farming	Women and men plant, care for the farm, and harvest	Women and men make decisions, manage money and both market the products. There is both a lack of technical capacity and a lack of awareness about gender issues
	Annatto cultivation	Women and men plant, care for the farm, and harvest	Women and men make decisions, manage moneyand both market the products. There is both a lack of technical capacity and a lack of awareness about gender issues
	Fish farming	Women and men do complementary work and take care of the pools and fish production. Men dig the pools, women feed the fish, both market the fish	Women and men make decisions, manage moneyand both market the products. There is both a lack of technical capacity and a lack of awareness about gender issues
	Conservation with the Finnish Embassy	Women participate with handicrafts; men in forest harvesting	Women and men make decisions, manage moneyand both market the products. There is both a lack of technical capacity and a lack of awareness about gender issues
	Rubber project with	Women do not participate, although	Men make the decisions.

	the Regional Government of Pasco (GOREPA)	they provide food support. The reason they don't participate is that rubber trees are too far away.	
Yanachaga Chemillén	Reforestation and/or restoration	Women and men participate. Men in the preparation of the nurseries, preparation of organic material, collection of wild seeds, irrigation management, digging. Women participate in bagging, tapping, planting and irrigation management. SERNANP currently has a small recovery area (3.3 ha). Reforestation with native species could be carried out articulating it with beekeeping projects of sustainable use.	Decisions should be made by men and women, but two reasons are mentioned that prevent this from being done: 1) women's lack of empowerment; 2) the perception that they are weak (this is a male perception). These barriers can be overcome by giving women the space to demonstrate their ability to do different tasks.
	Cocoa and coffee farming	Men and women participate. They prepare the land, and they take care of the drying, and they both sell it. In general, the division of activities is like any other agricultural activity that the family does.	Decisions should be made by men and women, but it is said that women lack the empowerment to change the perception of men (especially that women are weak). This is achieved through giving the space to women to demonstrate their ability to do different tasks.
	Tourism	Men and women participate, but in a differentiated way. Women have more difficulty participating in long and dangerous trips, whether for childcare, physical strength, gestation, etc.	Decisions should be made by men and women, but two reasons are mentioned that prevent this from being done: 1) women's lack of empowerment; 2) the perception that they are weak (this is a male perception). These barriers can be overcome by giving women the space to demonstrate their ability to do different tasks.
Manu	Reforestation/ agroforestry systems	Men and women. Men identify species and collect seeds. Both work in germination in nurseries, transfer, and planting.	It's up to the community. In native communities, women make fewer decisions.
	Textiles, project "Beauty that impacts"	Mostly women from artisanal associations. They work with the materials (seeds, fibers) and make shoes, jewelry, clothing. Men also participate in a part of the chain: extracting the fiber.	Women negotiate, get the money, and make the decisions.
	Crafts and local tourism	Mainly women (elaboration of handicrafts, gastronomy, and activities in the waterfalls and with the cultural tourism); but also men (museum, guides).	Women and men take the decisions. Lack of technical capacity and awareness of gender issues jeopardize the sustainability of the program.
	Community rangers	Mainly men, but the idea is to have women as well. The Quechua colonists have women who already work as guards.	Women and men take the decisions. Lack of technical capacity and awareness of gender issues jeopardize the sustainability of the program
Megantoni	Higher level	There are more men than women in	The risk is that if women in native

	education at Universidad Nacional Intercultural de Quillabamba (bachelors and master's degrees)	the undergraduate program. In the master's program there are more women than men.	communities don't finish high school they wouldn't benefit from this program.
	Coffee farming	Women and men participate in the whole process	Women and men make decisions. Lack of technical capacity and awareness of gender issues jeopardize the sustainability of the program, but this is something that SERNANP is already working with coffee associations.
Source: Field data collected through workshops and interviews conducted in Puerto Bermúdez, Oxapampa, Cusco and Quillabamba between January and February 2020.			

7.3 Nature and extent of women-run businesses, cooperatives, and women's groups and the challenges faced

The level of associativity in Peru is low and is even lower in rural areas. The most recent national statistics come from the agricultural census (2012), and the table further down provides data on departmental averages. Although community-level information is not available, the figures showing low associativity, particularly among women, provide an indication of the additional challenges they face in advancing their economic autonomy.

Department	Table 23. Do you belong to any association/committee or cooperative?		Gender Gap (M-H)
	% Women	% Men	
Total	**22.0**	**23.3**	**- 1.3**
Cajamarca	6.0	9.4	**- 3.4**
San Martín	11.1	14.3	**- 3.2**
Huánuco	3.3	5.4	**- 2.1**
Puno	5.8	7.8	**- 2.0**
Madre de Dios	20.5	22.4	**- 1.9**
Amazonas	13.7	14.4	**- 0.7**
Loreto	3.2	3.8	**- 0.6**
Pasco	8.9	8.9	**0.0**
Cusco	25.5	24.4	**1.1**
Ucayali	14.8	13.5	**1.3**
Junín	25.5	21.8	**3.6**

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics - IV National Agricultural Census, 2012.

Due to the remote nature of some of the geographies within the proposed project sites, there is limited comprehensive data available about the nature and extent of women-run businesses, cooperatives, and women's groups across the PAs. From the specialist knowledge and site visits that were undertaken during

the gender assessment, generalities have been made. This Project will therefore try to address this data gap in an efficient and cost-effective way that aligns with the overall Project goals, at the onset of project implementation and as appropriate to the context of each NPA site.

Due to the division of labor by gender, women usually group together for the production of goods considered domestic: textiles, handicrafts, jewelry, etc. Women also participate in coffee and cocoa associations along with men, but as previously mentioned, within these gender-mixed organizations women are usually relegated to the production sphere but not to marketing, leadership or decision-making roles.

Whereas women in the Lowlands of the Amazon region usually do not produce jewelry or highly elaborated textiles because they are not connected to expensive markets (they produce for local demands of inexpensive textiles and handicrafts), the upper Amazon region buffer zones are connected to the luxury markets in Lima and their commercial demand for a Western aesthetic. These women-only artisans' associations often face the challenges of lacking knowledge of the market, how to market their products, and what aesthetic requirements consumers demand. In this sense, women need to know how to negotiate their products, know the marketing chain, and what consumers are looking for when they want to buy Amazonian goods.

Root causes to the limitations of women's cooperatives are associated with the structure of gender relations. They are confined to the domestic space, and because of this they do not know the dynamics of the market, how the institutions that formalize them work, how to pay taxes, how to open bank accounts, among others obstacles, as well as family dynamics that prevent them from staying away from the home longer than men.

Challenges for women headed households, women’s cooperatives and women’s groups, youth and other vulnerable groups are often centered around the issue of excessive workload for women in care activities/domestic unpaid labor. This limits women possibilities to attend training and educational spaces, which is amplified by limited income, which does not allow them to access spaces beyond their communities due to the distance, travel costs, and time.

8. Conclusions and recommendations

The gap between women and men has structural causes that are reinforced in everyday life. Inequalities between women and men are manifested on a daily basis, in the activities carried out by women and men, and in the decisions made within each community and family. In this sense, climate change risks accentuating the differences in daily practices with heavier agricultural work, more hours of care for sick household members, longer distances to obtain water, etc.

From this gender assessment, it is possible to summarize:

- Peruvian legislation has made progress in recognizing gender-related structural problems, and in creating a framework that guarantees women's rights. The necessary link between gender and climate change has also been made. But it is still necessary to strengthen the implementation of legislation to accomplish goals proposed in policies and to reach the territorial level and become a concrete reality in women's lives. Violence against women and girls is still a significant public health problem, the country faces challenges regarding law implementation (prevention, victims protection, justice administration), and high levels of tolerance of violence against women and girls.
- Gender-based violence is present in the rural Amazon, where physical and patrimonial violent dynamics explicitly affect the lives of women and their opportunities for economic independence, as well as participation in decision-making spaces. This situation must be considered under the project, in order to consider the associated risks and identify measures to mitigate them, contribute to the reduction of tolerance of gender violence and ensure the project's contribution to closing gender gaps, as well as the equitable distribution of benefits from projects linked to climate change adaptation and mitigation, and appropriate redress mechanisms in the event of such instances of abuse.
- In the Amazon, there is a large gap in relation to educational issues and capacities for participation in productive and adaptation initiatives, and this is linked to more or less, equal or unequal, community benefits. Despite progress on their mothers' generation, the limitations of many young women to complete secondary education and continue with university studies were evident, perpetuating other systemic inequalities. This situation is made more complex at the level of the communities and native populations.
- The gendered division of labor tends to reinforce inequalities between women and men. Reproductive work continues to be exclusively women's responsibility, with the time spent on these tasks not being paid or even considered work. Although this division presents flexible spaces where women can participate, for example, by marketing the products and, therefore, managing and controlling a portion of the family's money, in general, they have less access to the community's external financial resources and labor possibilities.
- This lack of access is compounded by women having less participation in decision-making and leadership spaces within their families and communities. Empowerment in decision making and access to activities that represent economic income similar to that obtained by men is thus a necessary condition to reduce the gender gap.
- Women and men identify changes in climate, and how these changes affect their lives, their activities, their income. However, people assume that these impacts end up affecting them equally, but upon inspection of male and female roles within their families and communities, the differentiated gender dynamics produce notably differentiated impacts and adaptations.

- In the four areas visited, there are master plans, productive projects, adaptation initiatives, which would make it possible to mitigate or adapt to the effects of climate change, and to reduce the gender gap. However, they require improved alignment with the Peruvian *Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático*. These possibilities are key and need to be aligned and strengthened from a gender perspective in the project "Natural Heritage of Peru - Amazon and Climate: Effective Management of the Natural Protected Areas of the Peruvian Amazon for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change".

Recommendations

According to the results of the gender analysis that has been carried out, the following key recommendations are made to inform the Gender Action Plan for proper gender mainstreaming in the PdP A&C project.

These recommendations and others are captured in the Gender Action Plan.

- Development and implementation of gender capabilities in SERNANP staff.
- Empowerment initiatives and gender awareness campaigns in NPAs and buffer zones.
- Gender-inclusive actions in NPA Master Plans for provisions of training, economic benefits, and governance contributions for women.
- Gender sensitization and training programs for local men and women on gender perspectives, violence against women and girls prevention and attention, and SEAH awareness.
- Comprehensive training for NPA management committees on sustainable forest management and inclusive governance.
- Revision and enhancement of NPA management instruments to incorporate gender perspectives and equitable benefit distribution.
- Capacity building programs for women and men in sustainable agricultural, aquaculture, and innovative practices.
- Participatory monitoring systems involving women leaders for tracking progress and impact.
- Training for communal, local, provincial, and regional authorities on gender and intercultural approaches.
- Integration of ancestral knowledge and practices, especially those held by women, into sustainable and resilient productive practices and innovation.
- Mainstreaming gender perspectives in government planning documents at all levels.

The Project provides a window of opportunity for transforming current gender norms and practices through raised awareness among women and men about the knowledge and contributions of women as subjects of change, bearers of knowledge for resilience. Through the measures in the GAP, this Project will also promote the empowerment and participation of women in decision-making spaces for the management of protected areas and benefit sharing from financial mechanisms that would support financial sustainability, along with the necessary skills to develop sustainable or “green” enterprises to increase their empowerment, and as part of sustainable income-generation schemes.

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10. Annexes

Annex 1

Men´s and Women´s Perceptions on Climate Change in 4 NPAs in 2020

Table 1: San Matías San Carlos Protection Forest			
	Impacts on nature	**Impacts on Amazonian society**	
		Men	**Women**
Changes in temperature	Increased heat, abundant rainfall and increased high winds Likewise, it has been noted that there is a variation in the weather, more plagues, and that animals migrate to faraway places due to changes in the places where their food lives.	Less planting and cultivation due to changes in the planting and harvesting schedule. Men have to go hunting further because of the droughts. The places where the animals used to gather have moved away.	Less planting and cultivation, which generates more work for women as they have to look for other sources of income. There is a greater number of pests on the farms, which has had an effect: many crops are lost.
Changes in the seasons	Idem	Disaggregated impacts. Less productivity because people do not know when to plant and harvest.	
Changes in water sources / volume	Idem	Disaggregated impacts. Decrease in river flow, loss of water suitable for human consumption, higher floods and landslides, etc.	
Changes in rainfall and drought	Idem	Disaggregated impacts. It is no longerknown when it rains, agricultural calendars no longer work, etc. Longer periods of shortage and scarcity because less is produced, and consequently less food is available and sold. As a result, there is less money and the health of community members has been reduced.	
Source: Field data collected through workshops and interviews conducted in Puerto Bermúdez, Oxapampa, Cusco and Quillabamba between January and February 2020.			

Table 2: Yanachaga Chemillén National Park			
	Impacts on nature	**Impacts on Amazonian society**	
		Men	**Women**
Changes in temperature	Winters are colder	More illnesses in children and the elderly. However, this is likely to have knock on effects to women, who are more likely responsible for child and elder care	
Changes in the seasons	Summers last longer and winters are harder.	Children and the elderly of both genders are more affected by climate change because they find it more difficult to adapt to new economic and productive activities.	
Changes in water sources / volume	Water from some sources has stopped coming out pure because there are no longer any natural filters (this is attributed to climate change but also to the fact that farmers use agrochemicals).	Native men and mestizos no longer have clean water to drink.	Native and mestizo women no longer have clean water to drink; but also because they are the ones who collect the water, they now have to spend more time collecting it from a clean source or filtering the water. This probably also affects the health of girls, boys, and elderly people of both sexes. However, this is likely to have knock on effects to women, who are more likely responsible for child and

			elder care
Changes in rainfall and drought	Longer and more frequent dry spells. Nowadays there are rains at different times of the year than in the past. The intensity of these events has also changed.	It is no longer known when it rains, the agricultural calendars no longer work, and as a result there are harvests that are lower than in previous years.	

Source: Field data collected through workshops and interviews conducted in Puerto Bermúdez, Oxapampa, Cusco and Quillabamba between January and February 2020.

Table 3: Manu National Park

	Impacts on nature	**Impacts on Amazonian society**	
		Men	**Women**
Changes in temperature	More wildfires are recorded; There are plants that have changed altitude because pollinators are rising; There are more diseases and pests.	More illness and higher mortality among children and the elderly because of the cold. Less hunting near the communities, so they must go hunting further away. Income from the sale of agricultural products decreases due to diseases and pests, and this affects the emotional level of the men.	More diseases and higher mortality among children and the elderly from the cold. Sales income from agricultural products due to diseases and pests decreases.
Changes in the seasons	The period of rains and dry spells is more intense	Losses in seed quality	
Changes in water sources / volume	Fewer fish caught than before	More landslides and river overflows than before, which affects people's lives	
Changes in rainfall and drought	More wildfires are recorded	More respiratory diseases	

Source: Field data collected through workshops and interviews conducted in Puerto Bermúdez, Oxapampa, Cusco and Quillabamba between January and February 2020.

Table 4: Megantoni National Sanctuary

	Impacts on nature	**Impacts on Amazonian society**	
		Men	**Women**
Changes in temperature	This has led to lower-than- usual temperatures: "a cold that we didn't feel before." There's more rain; Species losses; There is a reduction in plant and animal species. Some species seem to have migrated; others have arrived. Soil impoverishment.	Agricultural calendars don't work anymore. Shortages at harvest time reduce income and undermine the health of community members. Men have to migrate to other areas to get the money to support the family.	Agricultural calendars no longer work. Shortages at harvest time reduce income and damage the health of community members. Women stay at home and work the farms alone because the men have gone to work in other areas.

Changes in the seasons	Shorter rainy season, but more intense. Pests have appeared ("there are more fungi in the crops").	Agriculture can no longer be planned. More use of agrochemicals is now required to obtain the same production as before.
Changes in water sources/ volume	On one side, losses of flow from rivers or water sources, on the other, increased flow.	There are changes in agricultural practices, such as no longer turning the land over; and also, greater use of animals is required to increase productivity
Changes in rainfall and drought	Nowadays, there are rains in different times of the year than in the past. The intensity of these rains has also changed.	Reduction of production, which affects food sovereignty, impoverishes the family, and products become more expensive. Diseases/pests that did not happen before appear and ruin the production.
Source: Field data collected through workshops and interviews conducted in Puerto Bermúdez, Oxapampa, Cusco and Quillabamba between January and February 2020.		

Annex 2: Summary table of the data collection process (January-February 2020)

Zone	Activity	Group of actors involved in data collection
San Matías San Carlos	Data collection in workshops for gender analysis development Interviews	SERNANP technical staff
		Communities and representatives of civil organizations
Yanachaga Chemillén	Data collection in workshops for gender analysis development Interviews	SERNANP technical staff
		Communities, NGOs and producer associations
Manu	Data collection in workshops for gender analysis development Interviews	SERNANP technical staff Communities, NGOs and producer associations
Megantoni	Data collection in workshops for gender analysis development Interviews	SERNANP technical staff
		Public servants and producer associations

Annex 3

List of individual and institutional interviews conducted in 2019-2020 (confidential)

Date	Name	Institution	Representative/role	City	Objective
December 20, 2019	Giannina Espinoza	SERNANP	Work group on gender equality	Lima	Identification of progress in the mainstreaming of the gender approach in the SERNANP.
April 6, 2020	Jessica Huertas	MINAM	Directorate General, Climate Change and Desertification | Coordinator for Cross-cutting Approaches and Climate Change – CBIT consulting firm	Lima	Develop instruments for the mainstreaming of the gender approach in the management of MINAM.
December 27, 2019	Deyvis Huamán	UNDP	Resilient Amazonia project (GEF5)	Lima	Know the progress or advances in terms of gender defined for the Resilient Amazon project.
February 13, 2020	Marco Chevarria	UNDP	Resilient Amazonía project	Cusco	
January 9, 2020	Geraldine Pacheco	WWF	Gender specialist	Lima	Gather general information about social and gender dynamics
January 14, 2020	Gladys Campos	WWF	Gender specialist	Lima	Gather general information about social and gender dynamics
January 28,	Marta Panaifo - Obstetra	Health Center	Obstetrician	Puerto Bermúdez	Gather general information about social and gender dynamics in the work area - San Matías San Carlos Protection Forest
January 28, 2020	Rosario Ruiz	Women Emergency Center in Puerto Bermúdez	Technician		
January 28, 2020	Celda Cecilia	Coffee producer association	Association member		
January 29, 2020	Rosa Quiroz	Association of Ashaninka Nationalities of the Pichi Valley	Secretary General		
January 29, 2020	Teresa Antazu	Nuevo Antonio de Lorencillo y Constitución community	Leader		
January 29, 2020	Willia Cañoa Sanchez	Ashaninka community	Community leader		
February 5, 2020	Cecilia Martínez	FECONAYA y Pronaturaleza	FECONAYA technician	Oxapampa	Gather general information about social and gender dynamics in the work area -
February 6, 2020	Eduardo Jackson	Bosques de Churumazú Private Conservation Area	Titular		

February 6, 2020	Magaly Farfán Piuriza	Dirección Regional Turismo.	Director		Yanachaga Chemillén National Park
February 6, 2020	Pedro Aguilar	Pasco and Huánuco, Resilient Amazonia project	Coordinator		
February 6, 2020	Nora Gutiérrez	CEM Oxapampa	Admission responsible person		
February 6, 2020	Yanam Escudero	SERNANP	Ranger		
February 6, 2020	Lucy Ruiz	Centro de Salud	Nurse		
February 12, 2020	Raúl Cañahuiri	SERNANP	Ranger	Cusco	Gather general information about social and gender dynamics in the work area – Manu National Park
February 12, 2020	Emilio Aparicio	SERNANP	Ranger		
February 13, 2020	Luis Huanca	SERNANP	Ranger		
February 13, 2020	Lucio Mencori	SERNANP	Ranger		
February 13, 2020	Sandra Ramos	SERNANP	Ranger		
February 18, 2020	Helga Segundo Ugarte	SERNANP	Technician	Quillabamba	Gather general information about social and gender dynamics in the work area – Megantoni National Sanctuary
February 18, 2020	Ina Julon Nieves	SERNANP – RCM	Technician		
February 19, 2020	Aide Moncada	Municipality of Echarate	Social specialist		
February 19, 2020	Cesar Paipai	Municipality of Megantoni	Social specialist		

Annex 4

Consultation workshops with Indigenous People Local Communities
(a woman and a man from the Board of Directors of each native community)
In 5 NPAs prioritized for Component 2 (climate change adaptation)
(July 2022 and July 2024)

Four consultation workshops with 22 native communities from 6 NPAs prioritized under Component 2. **Pucallpa. July 14, 2022.** Native communities from Sierra de El Divisor NP (Korin Bari, Nuevo Saposoa, Saasa, Patria Nueva and Alfonso Ugarte). **Iquitos. July 18, 2022.** Native communities from Allpahuayo Mishana NR (15 de Abril, El Porvenir, San Juan de Raya and Samito). **Iquitos. July 19, 2022.** Native communities from Pacaya Samiria NR (Shapajilla, Puerto Victoria, Berlín, San Antonio, Vista Alegre and Bellavista). **Puerto Maldonado. July 21, 2022**. Native communities from Manu NP (Tayakome and Yomibato) and buffer zone (Santa Rosa de Huacaria), Tambopata NR (Infierno) and Bahuaja Sonene NP (Palma Real and Sonene).	Consultation workshops (face-to-face). Before the workshops, virtual meetings with focal points of SERNANP, WWF, AIDESEP and CONAP were held.	Consultations Workshops Report, July 2022 (available, on request) Lists of participants (on request)	The following information was gathered: 1) quick identification of main socioeconomic activities; 2). identification of events, climate hazards and possible livelihood responses; and 3). **Gender perspectives and leadership roles from men´s and women´s perspectives**, and 4) adaptive capacity in the face of climate change in the territory. Also, information on number of men and women, public services and infrastructure, social programs.

Four consultation workshops with 26 native communities from 5 NPAs and their buffer zones prioritized under Component 2. **Pucallpa. July 03, 2024.** Five (5) native communities from Sierra de El Divisor NP (Korin Bari, Nuevo Saposoa, Saasa, Patria Nueva and Alfonso Ugarte). **Puerto Maldonado. July 05, 2024**. Five (5) native communities from Manu NP (Diamante) and buffer zone (Santa Rosa de Huacaria), Tambopata NR (Infierno) and Bahuaja Sonene NP (Palma Real and Sonene). **Iquitos. July 09, 2024.** Seven (7) native communities from Pacaya Samiria NR (San Antonio, Puerto Victoria, Pucacuro, Arahuante, Nueva Bellavista, Vista Alegre and 6 de mayo). **Iquitos. July 15, 2024.** Nine (9) native communities from Pacaya Samiria NR (Shapajilla, Puerto Victoria, San José de Samiria, Amazonas, Bolívar, Nuevo Arica, Nuevo Encanto, Leoncio Prado, Nuevo Liberal).	Consultation workshops (face-to-face). Before the workshops, virtual meetings or telephone and email coordination with focal points of SERNANP, WWF, AIDESEP and CONAP were held.	Consultations Workshops Report, July 2024 (available, on request) Lists of participants (on request)	The following information was collected: 1) quick identification of main environmental, social and contextual risks; 2) threats to communities; 3) **climate change effects on women, children and elder people**; 4) climate change impacts on productive activities; and 5) **Gender perspectives and roles in productive activities.**.

Peru's Natural Legacy – Amazon Climate (PdP A&C)

Annex 8b: Gender Action Plan

4 January 2026

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Introduction

The Project "Natural Legacy of Peru – Amazon and Climate" (PdP A&C) aims to reduce CO2 emissions and increase carbon storage in the Peruvian Amazon, by improving the management of the 25 State Nature Protected Areas (NPAs) of the catchment and by orienting this management towards climate change mitigation, through two components:

Component 1. Addressing climate change through financially sustainable improved management effectiveness of natural protected areas in Peru. This component is focused on climate change mitigation and includes a holistic roadmap of activities that will improve the effective management of SERNANP's 25 participant NPAs, delivering reduced deforestation inside them and their buffer zones. The effective management conditions will generate significant climate change mitigation benefits whilst at the same time strengthening and maintaining ecosystem service supplies and enhancing the climate resilience of surrounding communities. Integrated into Component 1 is a financial exit strategy that includes activities to improve SERNANP's existing sources of revenue to ensure the long-term financial sustainability of the PdP A&C project's investment allowing for continued progression in NPA effective management.

Component 2. Strengthening the climate resilience of local indigenous communities within 5 NPAs and their buffer zones. This component is focused on climate change adaptation, aimed at strengthening the climate resilience in 30 indigenous people local communities in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones and scale it up to 231 indigenous people local communities in the other 20 NPAs supported by the project. This will be achieved through supporting the implementation of and capacity building for climate-resilient production practices and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) for indigenous communities in and around the NPAs. To foster the scaling-up and replication of climate-resilient production practices across local indigenous communities, the project will develop an enabling environment including capacity building of several national and regional indigenous federations, awareness raising and knowledge transfer across the communities they represent.

The project is led by the national state service for protected areas (SERNANP) and is presented for funding to the GCF by the Accredited Entity, WWF. This Gender Action Plan has been developed to meet WWF´s as well as the AE´s and the GCF's Gender Policy, and is intended to cross-section a gender-responsive[1] approach in the proposed project. The conditions and circumstances regarding gender in the context of the project sites, beneficiaries and projected climate change are discussed in depth in the Gender Assessment and are not repeated here.

[1] The term "gender-responsive" responds to what is established in the instruments of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to promote and mainstream the gender approach, especially on climate change initiatives and those aimed at complying with the CEDAW and the Beijing Platform. Also, on the fundamental aspects outlined by the NDC-SP Global for the approach of gender based on the guidelines of the Plan of Action of Gender of the UNFCCC a scale is established to distinguish gender-sensitive, gender-responsive, and gender-transformative. This scale displays the scope and political decision of each project to incorporate and mainstream gender in its initiative. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2019_L03S.pdf

The Gender Action Plan for Project "Natural Legacy of Peru – Amazon and Climate" (PdP A&C) aims to ensure that the project includes a gender-sensitive and gender-responsive approach, and, in this regard, proposes measures to:

1. Contribute to the elimination of barriers faced by women that make them more vulnerable to climate change and excluded from climate change solutions.
2. Strengthen their economic autonomy.
3. Enhance their effective participation in decision-making spaces within the household, community, and organizations to which they belong.
4. Reduce possible gender-related risks through project implementation.

The project will be implemented in the Amazonia region. In this context, it is important to consider additional factors that exacerbate gender relations, with inequitable power dynamics, such as the living environment (urban, rural), place of residence and access levels, ethnicity, native language, age, worldview, among others, which generate intersecting discrimination and thus higher levels of discrimination and inequality.

Gender roles and stereotypes—socially constructed—create unequal power relations where women are disadvantaged and more vulnerable, especially in already vulnerable spaces such as the project intervention areas. These inequalities manifest in access to and control over assets (employment and income, natural resources, capital, knowledge, access to training, technology, innovation, etc.), participation in decision-making spaces (within the family, community, social organizations, public and private institutions, etc.), gender-based violence (physical, psychological, sexual, economic, and even lack of attention from authorities and institutions and/or high social tolerance). Therefore, it is necessary to value their contributions, both in terms of knowledge (ancestral knowledge, information about resources due to their activities: water, food and wood collection for example, conservation activities) and their contributions within the household, as well as their potential.

Unintentional negative impacts could be that the active participation of women might not be welcomed by their partners/husbands/sons and could lead to conflicts within families and/or communities, and in some cases, lead to domestic violence. Another risk might be that decision-making bodies in traditional communities and/or governmental entities allow women's participation but do not respect their opinions and marginalize them, which could lead to frustration and ultimately to women's resignation. Similarly, women-led businesses might not thrive due to resistance from male-led business partners.

Methodology

This Action Plan results from the Gender Analysis conducted for the project (which included a secondary review of documents and available statistical information and various public policies related to the project and the advancement of women, as well as consultations with indigenous people local communities as described in the GA). The methodology for the development of the Gender Action Plan is comprised of two limbs:

1. An in-depth review of the project problem statement, climate rationale and proposed solution, to identify opportunities that respond to the risks and opportunities of the

project, while maximising shared benefits for men and women. Later, considering the expanded project proposal elements, namely the results framework, theory of change, project profile, budget, in order to refine the scope and identification of opportunities for mainstreaming of the gender approach. Consultations and meetings were also held with WWF gender specialists, as well as those responsible for the project in SERNANP and PROFONANPE.

2. Considering these opportunities and scope against and within the results of the gender assessment, establishing direct links between where identified needs and gender gaps for the project can be addressed and related to the results framework. This included considerations on the capacity and limitations of implementing entities.

Gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation process will be carried out through the reporting of indicators, set out in the Gender Action Plan. They establish the scope, type of information and the temporality of the report, in this way it will be possible to report the mainstreaming of the gender perspective in the project.

The implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Gender Action Plan will be the responsibility of the Accredited Entity and the Executing Entities. The implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the GAP is intended to align and be incorporated with that of the project results/logical framework, so that these actions are not parallel, or marginal, to the rest of the project but rather form an integral part of implementation. Furthermore, beyond the scope of actions covered in this GAP, the project's activities and deliverables will be evaluated, reported upon, and disseminated with a gender-responsive approach.

Notably, it is expected that project's achievements represent key outcomes that will contribute to the fulfillment of the strategic lines and recommendations of gender identified in the National Policy of Gender Equality (PNIG), Plan of Action in Gender and Climate Change for Peru, as well as contributing towards the Sustainable Development Goals, reduction of emissions as outlined in Peru's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and other commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Any additional reporting in light of these policies and commitments should acknowledge and uphold the gender and safeguards approach contained herein.

Gender Action Plan

In order to develop and enforce gender-friendly policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation, it is proposed that work be done in coordination with the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations to incorporate positive actions in the participatory processes of NPA management.

The gender action plan is a management tool that will enable the project to mainstream and incorporate a gender-responsive approach appropriately. This plan aims to identify the challenges and opportunities for men and women within the framework of the design and implementation of the project (as identified through "Gender Assessment"), so that their differentiated needs, interests and preferences are reflected in the implementation of activities, ensuring equitable access to benefits, and safeguarded from adverse outcomes.

The Gender Action Plan will primarily be implemented under the authority of the PMU Gender Specialist and project staff, working with SERNANP and other implementation

partners and stakeholders. The PMU Gender Specialist will support in the design of consultations and negotiations, training curriculums, implementation of the GAP, M&E frameworks, logistical concerns, and other interventions discussed or described here.

The Project has been designed such that the GAP interventions are generally costed entirely within the activity costs (rather than as marginal additional expenses), with the exception of the role and inputs of the PMU Gender Specialist whose role (and thus cost) is distributed across the activities of the logical framework, and the actions of the GAP.

Certain key actions are proposed (at a minimum) in order to achieve the objectives for the project from a gender perspective, and to help drive gender mainstreaming generally. These include:

- Generation of data and reporting of activities disaggregated by gender, including information about all project beneficiaries/benefits received, stakeholders and staff.
- Prioritising appointing gender specialists from the local area who possess local knowledge to lead the gender work within a project.
- Leveraging Local Women's Groups and National Gender Institutions
- Dedicated gender-related human resources and capacity building within the Project Management Unit and NPA Head Offices, throughout project implementation
- Including gender knowledge/expertise in TOR for all PMU, consultant and specialist roles and/or providing/recommending gender training and sensitization/capacity building to these actors
- Ensuring the PMU is structured, coordinated and led to allow for meaningful cooperation and coordination between PMU Gender Specialist and other PMU roles, with the gender specialist serving as the expert with decision-making capacity. Terms of reference should outline the ways in which the gender expert should contribute to and collaborate with the rest of the PMU and other implementation (and monitoring) partners.
- Training processes to improve the participation of women and men in management and decision-making spaces, taking into account their differentiated and practical needs, aspirations, cultural and age dynamics
- Ongoing monitoring of GAP actions with appropriate regularity to ensure adoption of actions and timely warnings, to make adaptive adjustments as needed to guarantee a meaningful and transformative inclusion of gender in the project.

This Gender Action Plan follows the approach of positive actions, namely: "Actions to accelerate de facto equality between women and men which may, in the short term, favor women". This concept is established taking into account Article 4, paragraph 1 of CEDAW which mentions that "Adoption by States Parties of temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between women and men shall not be considered discrimination as defined in the present Convention, but shall in no way entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate standards; these measures shall cease when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved. (see: UN Women, Glossary of Gender Equality).

Gender Action Plan implementation and monitoring arrangements:

A gender specialist in the PMU-SERNANP will be responsible for overseeing the implementation and support the monitoring of the GAP for the whole project. This specialist will plan and oversee implementation of the GAP and work closely with all PMU

staff, especially the safeguards specialist to ensure the application of a gender-responsive SEP as well as the Grievance Redress Mechanism (in coordination with SERNANP).

A social safeguards specialist with expertise on gender and Indigenous Peoples will be embedded within the WWF Peru Office. This specialist will mainly oversee social safeguards and gender for Component 2 and ensure compliance with the ESMF and the GAP. They will also be responsible for leading gender-responsive stakeholder engagement in Component 2 and may support the safeguards specialists in the PMU if required. They will liaise with the safeguard specialists and the gender specialist in the PMU with regard to overall safeguards and gender reporting on the project.

The above-mentioned staff members will be supported by **two additional cluster-level focal points**, with each one covering two of the four clusters in the project. Experienced in safeguards and/or gender, these focal points will help coordinate communication flows and work tasks between the safeguards and gender staff at the PMU and the 25 SERNANP's focal points for safeguards and gender in each of the targeted PAs. Given the large geographical scope of the project and the remoteness of some of the targeted sites, it is important to have a designated focal point for each PA to support the safeguards and gender work on-the-ground. As such, in addition to the environmental and social safeguards team, the gender specialist at the PMU, and the two cluster-level focal points, a SERNANP staff member in each NPA will be designated as the focal point for safeguards and GAP implementation (total of 25) and for supporting the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (the MAQS, see Annex 6 for detailed description of the GRM).

To save space in the GAP table, further detail is provided below on repeated/common Strategies and Positive Actions to be deployed during project implementation. Although gender expertise will be provided by the gender specialist and the monitoring specialist, it will be very important that all project staff, counterparts and those responsible for implementation develop a minimum knowledge of gender, interculturality and diversity. This will ensure that the gender approach is mainstreamed in all the actions implemented, and that gender capacities and knowledge are installed in the different institutions involved, which will also contribute to ensure its sustainability.

Table 1: Strategies and Positive Actions to Improve Gender Mainstreaming:

Promoting and empowering women's participation and access in training, consultations and awareness-raising (among other outcomes)	• hold women's only training sessions • ensure schedules and locations that take into account the work and time of women and men, in order to ensure the participation of both in these spaces • in forming the methodology and format of the events, take into account the socio-cultural, gender and intergenerational context with regard to language of use, forms of learning and communication, and forms of participation and decision-making • specifically promote or discuss activities carried out mainly by women • assess women's knowledge needs (management, financial knowledge, negotiation and other soft skills) and design training sessions accordingly to these needs.

	• assure women participation in logistical preferences coordination (location, catering, length, structure, transportation, security, enough spaces to assist with children, etc.). • include images of men and women in communications and promotional materials, and performing in non-traditional gender roles (posters etc.), as applicable • explicitly communicate that all sessions/events/workshops are inclusive and accessible, and that harassment or any expression of gender and / or ethnic discrimination will not be tolerated • undertake positive actions to promote women's voices in shared spaces, especially if under-represented (e.g. proactive chairing, everyone having a say, anonymous presentations etc.) • ensure/allow the direct participation of women, without intermediaries • invite/send invitations via women's groups, community (including women community leaders) organizations and associations • consider establishing a place for children to be cared for in safe areas, so that their mothers can attend training and other project sponsored events
Differentially reaching men and women (information dissemination, public announcements, awareness raising etc.)	• ensure that the spaces where information is disseminated are reported clearly, simply, transparently, in a timely manner, considering differentiated needs and interests, cultural, linguistic and gender diversity • avoid use of the generic masculine • include images of men and women in communications and promotional materials (posters etc.), as applicable
Improve gender mainstreaming capacities in public organizations	• ensure knowledge among all actors involved, including public organizations; this will also contribute to assure gender mainstreaming during all project cycle, and later, to project's sustainability.
Including a range of men and women's voices, perspectives, vulnerabilities and interests	• disaggregate all consultations and data, by gender (and by age, ethnicity/Indigenous, household status, livelihoods etc.) • ensure equal representation and access to consultations and negotiations (see above) • ensure/improve gender sensitivity capacity amongst project staff (see above)
Ensuring Gender-specific Safeguards	• targeted communications of gender-, GBV-, and SEAH-specific grievance redress mechanisms • scheduling engagements, meetings etc. at appropriate times and locations to not expose women to risks of violence • proactive gender responsivity, including targeted stakeholder engagement and reflection of women's needs and interests, to avoid maladaptation

Gender Action Plan

The formulation of this Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been developed based on the main findings of the Gender Analysis. On that basis, in order to strengthen and increase women's participation in the various activities, a minimum of 30% participation has been set, which is expected to grow as the project is implemented, i.e., it constitutes a foundational minimum that is expected to be exceeded as the project progresses.

The gender specialist in the PMU will play a critical role in monitoring gender-related progress and resolving any issues that arise. This role is crucial in providing appropriate advice and guidance to integrate gender considerations into all aspects of the project along with ensuring training and sensitization of the entire project team, partners and stakeholders.

In addition, for activities focused on the prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) and gender-based violence (GBV), the Project Management Unit (PMU) gender specialist will collaborate closely with the Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) specialist. This is essential to effectively manage and mitigate risks related to SEAH and GBV if and when these occur.

The GAP is expected to provide an overall framework that supports gender equality and protects vulnerable groups while advancing project objectives. By setting clear objectives, defining roles and ensuring dedicated oversight, these GAP aims to foster a proactive and inclusive approach to gender and social inclusion issues throughout the project life cycle.

Strategies recommended to address gender equality, social inclusion and intersectionality that apply to activities in each project components:

COMPONENT 1:

Strategy 1: Substantive representation of women in NPA governance spaces with recognition of intersectional vulnerabilities

A structural change in the power dynamics in the participatory management of protected natural areas is proposed that makes visible and specifically addresses the particular vulnerabilities of women, especially indigenous women, young or mature women with a greater workload and heads of household—whether due to widowhood, abandonment or temporary male migration—and those who face greater structural violence. This will be achieved by establishing a minimum of 30% of the quota for women's participation in the meetings of Management Committees and in the decision-making spaces related to the NPAs. Relating to this purpose, their attendance will not only be promoted and facilitated in order to meet a numerical indicator, but it will also ensure their voices are taken into account in decisions on territorial management, resource management and climate

adaptation. In addition, safe spaces will be created to listen to their voices and consider their contributions; the best times and places for their effective participation will be sought; their movement will be facilitated; technical language will be avoided and interpreters in indigenous languages will be used where necessary.

Strategy 2: Intersectional analysis in climate management and planning instruments

Protected area management documents, other technical documents, and monitoring systems will reflect the differentiated reality of how climate change affects different population groups, recognizing that gender, age, and indigenous population and other ethnicity intersect to create specific and differentiated vulnerabilities. This strategy proposes the mandatory incorporation of climate vulnerability analysis with an intersectional approach in 100% of the management instruments of the NPAs. It will also seek to revalue the ancestral knowledge transmitted by indigenous women on the collection of fruits and medicinal plants, the prediction of weather patterns and all the traditional adaptation practices that have allowed the survival of their communities and their peoples.

The monitoring and evaluation systems will be fed with information disaggregated simultaneously by sex, age, indigenous people, making it possible to identify the specific intersections that generate greater vulnerabilities. To this end, SERNANP staff will receive mandatory training on gender, intersectionality and climate adaptation and all management documents will use inclusive and culturally appropriate language, and communication materials on climate risk and adaptation will be developed in accessible formats (graphed, images, without much text).

COMPONENT 2

Strategy 3: Intersectional empowerment of indigenous women

This strategy proposes that at least 30% of women in the 30 beneficiary indigenous communities not only participate in and but also benefit equitably from climate-resilient productive practices. To achieve this intersectional empowerment, a comprehensive capacity-building program is required that addresses various social dimensions that affect indigenous women and that promotes leadership (soft skills) and negotiation skills; business management and financial education for resource

management; specific technical-productive skills for the implementation of climate-resilient practices. Indigenous women's traditional knowledge will be recognized in biodiversity management, agroforestry systems and ancestral adaptation practices.

Strategy 4: Strengthening Indigenous Organizations for Inclusive Climate Governance

The strengthening of the indigenous organizations involved in the project should guarantee that by the end of the project, at least 30% of their technical and administrative positions are occupied by professional women, for this purpose calls for proposal will be developed including affirmative actions that guarantee equal opportunities, recognizing that women in the Amazon face additional barriers to access formal education and work opportunities due to their historical discrimination. Once hired, these personnel will receive mandatory training in gender, intersectionality, prevention of SEAH and GBV, and rights.

Cross-cutting strategies:

Strategy 5: Communication and monitoring with an intersectional approach

The project will ensure the design of materials and dissemination strategies adapted to women's languages, schedules and domestic responsibilities, guaranteeing equal access to information. It will also seek to document and make visible women's impact experiences on climate prevention and adaptation, with an intersectional approach.

All information from workshops, meetings, decision-making spaces will be collected in a differentiated manner by sex, age and self-identification of the indigenous people to evaluate participation and access to benefits and resources on a regular basis, which will allow for the adaptation of better and more strategies to ensure inclusion.

Strategy 6: Prevention and care of situations of SEAH and gender-based violence

Protocols will be established to prevent and address cases of SEAH and gender-based violence (GBV) both in the project staff and in the intervention communities, ensuring safe spaces for women's participation and active engagement. The project will ensure that women and youth are empowered and take up leadership roles with regards to project components related to them, however, without the marginalization of men and boys (youth) with the intent to avoid their resistance and negative influence that could lead to perpetuating or increasing violence against women/girls.

All personnel involved in the project (PMU staff, SERNANP, WWF, indigenous organizations and consultants) will receive mandatory training in gender concepts and violence prevention with an intersectional approach from the first year of the project, and regularly thereafter, on the basis of needs and as refresher training. Safe reporting mechanisms will be established using community governance channels with trained people and focal project personnel, with inter-institutional care routes and coordination with the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations. In addition, special training will be provided to the PMU safeguards and gender specialists and NPA focal points within the first 6 months of project implementation (before the GRM is finalized) to ensure they have the capacity to address SEAH-related grievances in a culturally sensitive and victim-centered way. The training should also include references to currently available services in the country that people who file gender-grievances that sit outside the scope of the project can be redirected to.

Rationale for targets set to measure progress in the implementation and monitoring of GAP activities

The above referenced use of a minimum of 30% of women participating in the project, represents a moderate threshold that recognizes the historical barriers for women in Peru and even more so in rural and Amazonian contexts, where women face enormous structural gaps from the lack of basic services such as health and education, to their invisibility in participation, and in community and land management decision-making processes, and where different types of violence are normalized. Therefore, the project does not aim at immediate transformations that are unattainable, but rather realistic ones, constituting a step towards equity by the end of the project.

Table 2. Gender Action Plan

Gender-Specific Actions	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Costs
Component 1 Addressing climate change through financially sustainable improved management effectiveness of natural protected areas in Peru				Total for Component 1: $1,610,404
Output 1.1: Strengthened institutional capacity and sustainable management planning in 25 NPAs.				

SERNANP staff are trained in intersectional, gender-sensitive and human rights (including awareness on and prevention of SEAH/ GBV and gender/SEAH-responsive GRM) approaches and how to apply them to their work.	Indicator: % staff who participate in full capacity building on intersectional, gender-sensitive and human rights approaches, SEAH/GBV prevention, and thereafter undertake refresher trainings based on needs assessment **(Knowledge gained measured through pre-post training assessment)** Target: 100% by Y3	**Y1-Y7**	PMU gender specialist (supported by gender specialist consultant as needed at the onset of project)	Output 1.1 Estimated gender-specific activities budget - $389,105
Activity 1.1.1: Implement physical demarcation of boundaries to reduce threats across the 25 NPAs.				
Include an intersectional, gender-sensitive approaches in demarcation of NPAs in the Project.	Indicator: % of demarcation processes that include workshops with representation of at least 30% of women, as well as participation in indigenous people and other vulnerable groups. Target: 100% NPAs with demarcation processes include workshops with adequate representation by Y7 Indicator: Qualitative -Changes in women's, Indigenous Peoples' and other vulnerable groups' perspectives on their active contribution and voicing their opinions as part of the demarcation processes workshops. (To measure changes in perspectives, use a survey tool "before and after" the demarcation processes workshops).	Y1-Y7	SERNANP, PMU gender specialist	

Activity 1.1.2: Enhance master plans for the 25 NPAs.				
Develop master plans that aregender-sensitive and inclusive of all vulnerable groups.	Indicator: % of master plans that are developed with participation that is gender-sensitive and includes vulnerable groups and that establish how to include these groups in the NPA's activities. Target: 100% of master plans.	Y1-Y7	SERNANP; PMU gender specialist	
Activity 1.1.3: Strengthen governance of the 25 NPAs.				
Build leadership skills and other necessary capacities among women, indigenous people, youth and other vulnerable communities to have an active role in management committees.	Indicators: # of women and indigenous people, youth and other vulnerable communities with leadership and other necessary capacities built through workshops and practice. Targets: To be determined during baseline assessment at the outset of the project.			-
Achieve equitable and inclusive governance for Project NPAs.	Indicator: % of committees with membership and leadership teams that have at least 30% women and participation of vulnerable groups (e.g. indigenous people, youth).	Y1-Y7	SERNANP – PMU gender specialist and PA focal points	

	Target: 80% by Y7			
Output 1.2: Improved surveillance, control and monitoring of 25 NPAs to reduce deforestation.				
Activity 1.2.1: Implement effective surveillance and control activities to reduce deforestation in the 25 NPAs **Activity 1.2.2: Improve environmental and biological monitoring capacity to reduce risks of deforestation in the 25 NPAs.** **Activity 1.2.3: Expand existing monitoring programs to improve understanding of the impact of climate change on forest dynamics Amazon NPAs.**				Output 1.2 - Estimated gender-specific activities budget - $786,097
Promote gender-sensitive control, surveillance and monitoring in the NPAs.	Indicator: % of SERNANP staff trained in approaches to surveillance, control and monitoring that consider gender, intersectionality and human rights. Target: 100% of rangers (men and women) and their management are trained on surveillance, control and monitoring that consider gender, intersectionality and human rights Y3 and yearly thereafter.	Y1-Y7	SERNANP; PMU gender specialist	
Output 1.3: Sustainable finance mechanisms established to secure long-term effective management of NPAs.				
Activity 1.3.1: Develop and implement new Mechanism for retribution of Ecosystem Services (MERESE) schemes for water to conserve and restore NPAs. **Activity 1.3.2: Strengthen polices and local capacity to develop and implement environmental compensation mechanisms that support conservation and restoration of NPAs.** **Activity 1.3.3: Improve sustainable tourism products in 3 NPAs to increase tourism revenue streams to the system of NPAs.**				Output 1.3 - Estimated gender-specific activities budget - $242,298

Strengthening capacity on sustainable financing mechanisms (MERESE, compensation and/or tourism) for local stakeholders uses a gender and inclusion lens.	Indicator: % of capacity-strengthening sessions on sustainable financing mechanisms that are responsive to gender and include indigenous people, youth and other vulnerable groups, to ensure equal access to strengthening sessions. Target: 100% of capacity-strengthening sessions on sustainable financing mechanisms have equal access for women and men, indigenous people, youth and vulnerable groups (accessible materials, information, location) by Y7.	Y2-Y7	SERNANP; PMU gender specialist	
Personnel involved in the design of sustainable financing mechanisms are trained in gender-responsive and inclusive approaches and how to include those in mechanism design.	Indicator: % of personnel (SERNANP staff and consultants) involved in the design of sustainable financing mechanisms trained in gender-responsive and inclusive approaches and how to include those in mechanism design **(Knowledge gained and capacity measured by pre/post training assessment).** Target: 100% of personnel trained by Y3.	Y1-Y3		
Women, indigenous people and other vulnerable groups participate and are considered in the design and implementation of the sustainable financing mechanisms of the Project (MERESE, compensation and tourism).	Indicator: % of sustainable financing mechanisms established by the Project that are gender-responsive and inclusive (design sessions are fully accessible to women and vulnerable groups, final sustainable financing mechanism plans or agreements reflect an inclusive process)	Y1-Y7	SERNANP; PMU gender specialist	

	Target: 100% by Y7			
Output 1.4: Technical assistance provided to support the development of bio-businesses in 6 NPAs				
Activity 1.4.1: Support the establishment and scaling of bio-businesses by expanding participatory mechanisms to achieve sustainable use of natural resources and reduce deforestation in 6 NPAs.				
Develop and implement bio-business plans that are equitable in terms of gender, indigenous people and youth.	Indicator: % bio-business plans consider gender and intersectionality. Target: 100% of bio-business plans consider gender and intersectionality by Y4.	Y2-Y4	SERNANP – PMU gender specialist and PA focal points	Output 1.4 - Estimated gender-specific activities budget – $192,904
	Indicator: % of women, indigenous people and youth employed by bio-businesses as a result of the Project. **(Measuring empowerment; baseline level to be determined at onset of project)** Target: at least 40% of employees from Project-related bio-businesses are women, indigenous people or youth by Y7.	Y1-Y7	SERNANP – PMU gender specialist and PA focal points	
	Indicator: % of bio-businesses that are led by women or indigenous people, as a result of project support **(Measuring empowerment; baseline level to be determined at onset of project).** Target: at least 40% of bio-businesses are led by women or indigenous people by Y7.	Y1-Y7	SERNANP – PMU gender specialist and PA focal points	

Component 2 Strengthening the climate resilience of Indigenous People in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones through financing and implementing scalable adaptation measures and Indigenous-led climate risk management				Total for Component 2 = $442,952
Output 2.1: Climate-resilient productive practices and ecosystem-based adaptation implemented with 30 native communities in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones, supporting resilient livelihoods and hazard risk reduction under conditions of climate change				
Activity 2.1.1: Implement climate-resilient productive practices with 30 native communities living in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones to support community-based adaptation				
Ensure the development of culturally appropriate adaptation measures, with a gender, inclusive and intersectional approach	Indicator: # of community adaptation plans that directly address vulnerabilities of diverse groups, through an intersectional approach. Target: 30 community adaptation plans with an intersectionality perspective by Y3	Y1-Y3	PMU: gender specialist, gender monitoring specialist WWF Peru: Safeguards Coordinator, Climate Resilient Production Practices and EBA Measures North, Climate Resilient Production Practices and EBA Measures South, Associate Officer Adaptation Forestry North, Associate Officer Adaptation Forestry South, Communications Officer North & South IIOO: Coordinator - CRPP measures (CONAP), Coordinator - CRPP measures (AIDESEP), 3 Technical specialists - CRPP measures	Output 2.1 - Estimated gender-specific activities budget - $373,583
	Indicator: # of climate-resilient productive practices developed that combine traditional/ancestral knowledge, technology and innovation, and have equal voice and representation from men and women, Indigenous communities, and other marginalized groups. Target: 60 CRPPs with an intersectionality perspective by Y7	Y2-Y7		

Ensure Indigenous women´s contributions to the planning, co-design, implementation and monitoring of climate resilient productive practices, with an intersectional approach.	Indicator: % of women participating in decision-making processes for the design and implementation of community-led climate-resilient productive practices Target: 50% parity in participation by Y7	Y1-Y7	(North), 3 Technical specialists - CRPP measures (South)
	Indicator: % of women benefitting from climate resilient productive practices that directly address women-specific vulnerabilities (**Measuring empowerment; baseline to be determined at onset of project).** Target: 50% parity in benefits by Y7	Y3-Y7	
Strengthen the leadership of Indigenous women on climate-resilient productive practices, using an intersectional approach	Indicator: # of women trained and empowered (leadership, management, technical productive skills, financial skills and soft skills) to implement women-led climate resilient productive practices and participate in decision making for strategy building **(link with Activity 2.2.2)** Target: At least "x" number of women trained by Y7 **(Baseline number for this target to be determined at onset of project)** Indicator: # of women-led CRPPs supported by the project Target: 10 women-led CRPP by Y7	Y2-Y7	
Activity 2.1.2: Implement ecosystem-based adaptation in 5 NPAs and/or their buffer zones to enhance and/or restore climate adaptation services.			

			PMU: gender specialist, gender monitoring specialist	
Promote equal and equitable participation in EbA planning, implementation and access to benefits from EbA interventions, using an intersectional perspective	Indicator: % equal number of men and women, and other marginalized groups, participating in and benefitting from EbA interventions Target: 50% parity by Y7	Y2-Y7	WWF Peru: Safeguards Coordinator, Climate Resilient Production Practices and EBA Measures North, Climate Resilient Production Practices and EBA Measures South, Communications Officer North & South IOO: Technical Specialist - EbA measures (North), Technical Specialist - EbA measures (South)	Output 2.2 - Estimated gender-specific activities budget - $69,369
Output 2.2: Indigenous Peoples' governance for climate risk management strengthened to implement, manage, and scale climate change adaptation solutions across an additional 162 native communities in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones.				
Activity 2.2.1: Strengthen technical and administrative capacities in 8 Indigenous Organizations supporting native communities living in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones.				
Contracting of technical and administrative consultants from Indigenous Organizations with equal opportunities for men and women	Indicator: % of men and women from Indigenous Organizations contracted by the project Target: At least 30% of women from Indigenous Organizations are contracted by the project by Y7	Y1-Y7	PMU gender specialist, gender monitoring specialist WWF Peru: Safeguards Coordinator, Climate Resilient Production	

Develop and implement gender-sensitive and inclusive training for Indigenous Organizations, taking into consideration intersectionality.	Indicator: # of men and women of Indigenous Organizations trained and/or engaged in project activities and leading adaptation activities with communities, with an intersectionality perspective Target: At least 18 IIOO members trained by Y7	Y1-Y7	Practices and EBA Measures North, Climate Resilient Production Practices and EBA Measures South, Finance Officer, Grants Specialist, Associate Officer grants monitoring AIDESEP, Associate Officer grants monitoring CONAP, Associate Officer Administrative IIOO: Coordinator - CRPP measures (CONAP), Coordinator - CRPP measures (AIDESEP), 3 Technical specialists - CRPP measures (North), 3 Technical specialists - CRPP measures (South), Financial & Accounting Officers (AIDESEP), Financial & Accounting Officers (CONAP), Administrative & Monitoring Officer (AIDESEP), Administrative & Monitoring Officer (CONAP), 6 Administrators (6 Regional Indigenous Organizations)
Activity 2.2.2: Institutionalize Indigenous-led climate risk management to scale climate-resilient productive practices and EbA measures across 162 native communities in 5 NPAs and their buffer zones.			
Strengthen women's participation in climate risk management activities	Indicator: % of women participating in decision making spaces for strategy building, based on improved leadership skills and empowerment gained **(link with Activity 2.1.1)**	Y4-Y7	PMU gender specialist, gender monitoring specialist WWF Peru: Safeguards Coordinator, Climate Resilient Production

	Target: At least 30% women participating in decision making spaces by Y7		Practices and EBA Measures North, Climate Resilient Production Practices and EBA Measures South, Communications Officer North & South IIOO: Coordinator - CRPP measures (CONAP), Coordinator - CRPP measures (AIDESEP), 3 Technical specialists - CRPP measures (North), 3 Technical specialists - CRPP measures (South)	
	Indicator: % of women participating in climate risk management mechanisms implementation **(field schools, monitoring, advocacy) - (link with Activity 2.1.1)** Target: At least 30% by Y7	Y4-Y7		
Promote associativity and collaboration among local women's organizations to scale climate adaptation packages (*baseline assessment determine # of partner organizations that can be developed)	Indicator: # of partnerships among women´s organizations to scale climate resilient productive practices and EbA interventions Target: (To be determined through baseline assessment at the onset of project)	Y4-Y7		
Cross-cutting gender issues across all components				
Establish a gender and intersectionality unit responsible for monitoring the mainstreaming of gender and other axes of inequality, and providing technical advice to project management	Gender specialist recruited and incorporated to project management 100% Y1	Y1-Y7	SERNANP; PMU gender specialist, gender and safeguards monitoring specialist	Cross-cutting issues across all components estimated budget - $885,530
	Gender and climate change project management/monitoring & learning specialist recruited and incorporated to project management 100% Y1			

Establish a gender- and intersectionality-sensitive Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning system	Gender-responsive M&E system designed and working Baseline assessment of Gender data is conducted at the onset of the project by PMU Specialist and supported by M&E Specialist Gender-sensitive learning management strategy designed and working Reporting strategy, information and evidence gathering with a gender approach	Y1-Y7	WWF Peru; PMU M&E Specialist and Gender Specialist	Cross-cutting issues M&E and Learning estimated budget - $251,307