**GEF-8 CHILD Project CONCEPT**

GENERAL CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Child Project Title: | Promoting Integrated Sustainable Management of the Peruvian Amazonian landscape Madre de Dios. | | |
| Country(ies): | Peru | GEF Child Project ID: |  |
|  |  | Type of Child Project | Full-Sized Child Project |
| GEF Agency(ies): | WWF-US | GEF Agency Child Project ID: | G0041 |
| Anticipated Executing Entity(s) and Type: | MINAM | Government | |
|  |  | |
| GEF Focal Area(s): | Multi Focal Area | Submission Date: | 03/30/23 |
| Type of Trust Fund: | GEF Trust Fund | Child Project Duration (Months) | 60 months. |
| GEF Child Project Grant: *(a)* | 11,932,415 | GEF Child Project Non-Grant *(b)* | 0 |
| Agency Fee(s) Grant: *(c)* | 1,073,917 | Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: *(d)* | 0 |
| Total GEF Financing: *(a+b+c+d)* | 13,006,332 | Total Co-financing: | 69,631,573 |
| PPG Amount *(e):* | 300,000 | PPG Agency Fee(s) *(f)*: | 26,999 |
| Total GEF Resources (a+b+c+d+e+f) | 13,333,331 | | |
| Project Sector  (CCM only) | N/A | | |
| Program | Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Integrated Program | | |

### CHILD PROJECT FINANCING TABLES

### GEF Financing Table

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **GEF Agency** | **Trust Fund** | **Country/**  **Regional/ Global** | **Focal Area** | **Programming**  **of Funds** | **(in $)** | | |
| **GEF Project Financing** | **Agency Fee** | **Total**  **GEF Financing** |
| WWF-US | GEF TF | PERU | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IP | 6,243,040 | 561,874 | 6,804,914 |
| WWF-US | GEF TF | PERU | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IP | 1,811,341 | 163,020 | 1,974,361 |
| WWF-US | GEF TF | PERU | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IP | 894,931 | 80,544 | 975,475 |
| WWF-US | GEF TF | PERU | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentive | 2,081,013 | 187,291 | 2,268,304 |
| WWF-US | GEF TF | PERU | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentive | 603,780 | 54,340 | 658,120 |
| WWF-US | GEF TF | PERU | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentive | 298,310 | 26,848 | 325,158 |
| **Total GEF Resources** | | | | | 11,932,415 | 1,073,917 | 13,006,332 |

### Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?  Yes  No

If yes: fill in PPG table (incl. PPG fee)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **GEF Agency** | **Trust Fund** | **Country/**  **Regional/Global** | **Focal Area** | **Programming**  **of Funds** | **(in $)** | | |
| **PPG** | **Agency**  **Fee** | **Total PPG Funding** |
| WWF-US | GEF TF | PERU | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IP | 156,960 | 14,126 | 171,086 |
| WWF-US | GEF TF | PERU | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IP | 45,540 | 4,099 | 49,639 |
| WWF-US | GEF TF | PERU | Land Degradation | CC STAR Allocation: IP | 22,500 | 2,025 | 24,525 |
| WWF-US | GEF TF | PERU | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentive | 52,320 | 4,708 | 57,028 |
| WWF-US | GEF TF | PERU | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentive | 15,180 | 1,366 | 16,546 |
| WWF-US | GEF TF | PERU | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentive | 7,500 | 675 | 8,175 |
| **Total PPG Amount** | | | | | 300,000 | 26,999 | 326,999 |

### Sources of Funds for Country STAR Allocation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **GFEF Agency** | **Trust Fund** | **Country/**  **Regional/Global** | **Focal Area** | **Source**  **of Funds** | **Total** |
| WWF-US | GEF TF | PERU | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 6,976,000 |
| WWF-US | GEF TF | PERU | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 2,024,000 |
| WWF-US | GEF TF | PERU | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation | 1,000,000 |
| Total GEF Resources | | | | | 10,000,00 |

### Indicative Focal Area Elements

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Programming Directions** | **Trust Fund** | **(in $)** | |
| **GEF Project Financing** | **Co-financing** |
| CFB Amazon IP | GEFTF | 11,932,415 | 69,631,573 |
| **Total Project Cost** |  | 11,932,415 | **69,631,573** |

### Indicative Co-financing[[1]](#footnote-2)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sources of Co-financing** | **Name of Co-financier** | **Type of Co-financing** | **Investment**  **Mobilized** | **Amount ($)** |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Environment (MINAM) *(Programas Presupuestarios y Proyectos de Inversión en Cartera)* | In-Kind | Recurrent Expenditure | 472,193 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Environment (MINAM) *(PNCB FIP Perú)* | Public Investment | Investment Mobilized | 39,787 |
| Recipient Country Government | SERNANP *(Programas Presupuestarios y Proyectos de Inversión en Cartera – KFW, Banco Mundial)* | In-Kind | Recurrent Expenditure | 6,289,452 |
| Recipient Country Government | SERNANP *(Programas Presupuestarios y Proyectos de Inversión en Cartera – KFW, Banco Mundial)* | Grant | Investment Mobilized | 8,330,141 |
| Recipient Country Government | Madre de Dios local regional Government | Public Investment | Investment Mobilized | 10,000,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | World Wildlife Fund | In-Kind | Recurrent Expenditure | 1,600,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | World Wildlife Fund  *(SAll, HP, PAKT, etc)* | Grant | Investment Mobilized | 31,200,000.00 |
| Other | Fundación Gordon y Betty Moore,  (Proyectos en cartera de la Iniciativa Andes – Amazonía) | Grant | Investment Mobilized | 11,000,000.00 |
| Other | CARE, ANECAP, DRIZ, SZF (Proyecto Paisajes Amazónicos vivos) | Grant | Investment Mobilized | 700,000 |
| **Total Co-financing** |  |  | | 69,631,573 |

*Describe how any “Investment Mobilized” was identified.*

Ministry of Environment (MINAM) (PNCB FIP Perú):

* Current and planned government investment projects in MDD to improve the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Investments are channeled through Budgetary Programs, such as PP 0057 Conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of natural resources in natural protected areas, PP 0130 Competitiveness and sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources or PP 0144 Conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems for the provision of ecosystem services.

SERNANP (Programas Presupuestarios y Proyectos de Inversión en Cartera – KFW, Banco Mundial):

* Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and the German Financial Cooperation, through the Development Bank of the Federal Republic of Germany, KfW, Financial Sustainability Program for Protected Natural Areas - Phase II with 25MEuros. The ASL III project would create synergies with these KfW funds, in MDD, to strengthen sustainable financial mechanisms at landscape level.
* A World Bank loan is currently prepared to contribute the sustainable use of Peru’s Amazon forests through the effective management, sustainability, and resilience of National Protected Areas (NPA). If approved, this loan would represent an important baseline/co-financing for the ASL project, in the NPA of the project’s intervention landscapes.

Madre de Dios local regional Government:

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

World Wildlife Fund (SAll, HP, PAKT, etc): WWF’s projects

* The figure comes from several WWF projects in the Madre de Dios pipeline for the coming years. These projects include restoration and best forest management practices in forest concessions to support sustainable forest management processes, restoration of degraded areas for habitat recovery, and improving public-private partnerships for production chains in Madre de Dios. In addition, WWF Peru is working on a project to support landscape and seascape managers to achieve healthy and intact ecosystems and meet conservation targets. Another project promotes deforestation-free cattle ranching in the Amazon, demonstrating a commitment to halting deforestation, increased productivity, market and financial sector integration, equitable benefit sharing, landscape connectivity, and carbon mitigation. These projects can provide the ASL project with financial counterparts, experiences, best practices, and partners for restoration activities and conservation efforts.

CARE, ANECAP, DRIZ, SZF (Proyecto Paisajes Amazónicos vivos):

* The project focuses on strengthening the co-management of communal reserves to improve the living conditions of 200 indigenous communities, strengthen the conservation of nearly 5 million hectares of Amazonian forest and contribute to Peru's international commitments to the NDCs, SDGs, and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

**TABLE ON CORE INDICATORS**

### Core Indicators[[2]](#footnote-3)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Core Indicators** | | **Expected at PFD** |
| 1 | **Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management (hectare) | 4.71 M Ha |
| 2 | **Marine protected areas** created or under improved management (hectare) |  |
| 3 | Area of **land and ecosystems under restoration** (hectare) | 2,000 Ha |
| 4 | Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (hectare) | 3M Ha |
| 5 | Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (hectare) |  |
| 6 | **Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric ton of CO2e) | 10M MtCO2 GHG mitigated |
| 7 | **Shared water ecosystems** under new or improved cooperative management (count) |  |
| 8 | Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric ton) |  |
| 9 | Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (metric ton of toxic chemicals reduced) |  |
| 10 | Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (gram of toxic equivalent gTEQ) |  |
| 11 | People benefiting from GEF-financed investments **disaggregated by sex** (count) | 20,000 people  W:9,540  M:10,460 |

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

**Indicator 1:** This project will improve the management of 05 NPAs (Manú National Park, Amarakaeri[[3]](#footnote-4) Communal Reserve, Tambopata National Reserve, Bahuaja Sonene National Park and National Park Alto Purús), with an approximate area of 3.5 million hectares, with activities towards the optimum level for effective management (including rights to harvest wild flora and fauna within NPAs). The work in these PNAs would, in turn, indirectly strengthen the ecological connectivity of a network of 10 PNAs with more than 7 million ha and 03 Territorial Reserves for Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact, with more than 2 million ha. During the PPG phase, the project will analyze the feasibility of supporting the declaration of Lake Valencia as a Regional Conservation Area.

**Indicator 3:** The project will strengthen restoration initiatives in priority landscape areas by developing and strengthening financial mechanisms to secure the necessary funding to fill restoration gaps. These restoration gaps will be identified according to the "Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality", published in 2017 for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the Land Neutrality (LDN) or degradation indicators are land cover change, net primary production and soil organic carbon stocks, are the basis for the degradation map published by MINAM[[4]](#footnote-5).

The stakeholders involved in this project, led by MINAM and the Regional Government of MDD, identified agricultural land restoration as a project opportunity. However, in the PPG stage, through field evaluations and in consultation with local stakeholders, the possibility of including forest and forest land restoration activities, through other sources of funding, will be assessed.

**Indicator 4:** The project will impact the prioritized productive landscape in an area of 4 million ha, which is the sum of the different uses within the landscape, by strengthening value chains and promoting productive conservation in indigenous communities, private properties, including NPA buffer zones, and lands under timber and non-timber concessions, through grassroots organizations and platforms for sustainable production chains and zero deforestation.

**Indicator 6:** An estimated figure of avoided GHG emissions is presented according to the Reference Level for Forest Emissions (NREF) developed by MINAM, for the Amazon Biome, for the activity of reducing GHG emissions generated by deforestation. The project will validate this figure during the PPG phase.

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

The country has developed national emission factors for calculating GHG emissions from deforestation, based on the results of the National Forest Inventory and other scientific research studies in the Peruvian Amazon. The project will use the national emission factors methodology, instead of the ExACT spreadsheet, because for UTCUTS, the factors allow for greater precision in the calculations.

**Indicator 11:** People directly benefited by the project include men and women from indigenous communities and local communities, who participate in the sustainable productive initiatives supported by the project. In addition, it includes all people participating in coordination and territorial governance platforms, NPA management and other forms of conservation. Finally, it includes all persons involved in awareness and knowledge management activities at the local, regional and national levels.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

* Country Context (*maximum 500 words*)

Describe the country’s relevant environmental challenges and strategic positioning relative to the systems transformation proposed for the program, including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?

The main environmental challenges in the Madre de Dios Basin (MDD) are degradation, including deforestation, fragmentation of the Amazon forest and its associated loss of biodiversity. According to Geobosque, the average annual forest loss between 2001 and 2021 in the basin was 16,127.90 hectares. According to the MINAM Geoserver, the total degraded area in the prioritized area is 595,611.11 ha, of which 264,471.51 ha is degradation due to fragmentation and 105,007.97 ha due to illegal and informal gold mining.

Peru has a solid policy, legal and institutional framework for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the Amazon Biome, climate change mitigation and adaptation, ecosystem restoration and promotion of bio-businesses, and protection and allocation of rights over territory and natural resources, especially for local and indigenous communities. The country has a strong commitment to best practices in forest conservation. All Amazonian regions are developing their Ecological Economic Zoning processes, and most of them are implementing territorial strategies for biological conservation and climate change. In addition, Peru is committed to collaborating with neighboring countries to increase the ecological connectivity of the Amazon biome. It has an institutional framework for transboundary coordination and participates in platforms that seek connectivity of the Amazon biome at the regional level.

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

The project's institutional framework includes the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation and its attached agencies, regional governments and their environmental authorities, and multi-stakeholder platforms such as the National Commission on Biological Diversity. At the landscape level, the project will strengthen coordination platforms, such as the Regional and Municipal Environmental Commissions, among others. Through these platforms and support for the implementation of territorial management instruments, the project will promote the coherence and coordination of multisectoral policies in the territory, with a medium- and long-term vision.

The project will leverage a strong baseline of public and private investments aimed at the conservation and sustainable development of the Amazon, including budgetary programs and public investment projects, multilateral, bilateral and private donor investments. The project will work in coordination with the baseline to enable high impact results in the intervention landscape. In addition, additional financing mechanisms will be promoted through public and private investments to diversify and ensure the financial sustainability of the actions undertaken and multiply the impact of the intervention on the landscape.

* Project Overview and Approach (*maximum 1250 words*)

1. Provide a brief description of the geographical target(s), including details of systemic challenges, and the specific environmental threats and associated drivers that must be addressed;

The intervention landscape includes the Madre de Dios River basin and the Madre de Dios, Cusco, and Puno regions in southeastern Peru. The landscape possesses extraordinarily rich biological and cultural diversity, with large proportions of standing tropical forest (11.7 million hectares, 15% of the Peruvian Amazon), a well-established network of natural protected areas, indigenous territories, and areas with forest-based economies, which together make up one of the largest and most intact and connected tropical forest biomes in the Peruvian Amazon, presenting a good opportunity for long-term conservation. The territory is home to approximately 2,500 plant species, 755 bird species and 1,588 butterfly species, and supports healthy populations of large Amazonian mammals such as jaguar, tapir, and giant river otter.

The main environmental threats to the landscape are the unsustainable expansion of agriculture, cattle ranching and mining, mercury contamination, illegal logging, illegal wildlife trafficking and unplanned infrastructure. Since 2007, illegal mining has overtaken agriculture as the main driver of land use change in this landscape[[5]](#footnote-6).

1. Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration;

The ASL III project will build upon a solid foundation of public and private interventions in the region in the following themes: effective management of Amazon PA, land use management, sustainable use of natural resources, and resilience-building of natural ecosystems, their services and the populations that depend on them). The following initiatives stand out:

* Budgetary programs and public investment projects of the Peruvian State, which seek to conserve the biodiversity of the Amazon biome and promote the sustainable use of its natural resources, through, for example, sustainable bio business development programs.
* Multi-sector coordination platforms for territorial governance, such as the CARs/CAMs[[6]](#footnote-7), the Natural Protected Areas (NPA) Management Committees, the technical committee for forest control and surveillance, the anti-poverty committee, the technical committee for prioritized landscape production chains, which promote effective governance of the region’s natural resources, including the engagement of stakeholders in the territory at different levels.
* Peru's Forestry Investment Program, which aims to reduce deforestation by promoting productive initiatives and strengthening the monitoring of Amazonian forests with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the World Bank (WB).
* The Financial Sustainability Program for Natural Protected Areas - Phase II, financed by the Development Bank of the Federal Republic of Germany, KfW.
* The World Bank Loan to conserve, restore and contribute to the sustainable use of Peru's Amazonian forests.
* The Andes-Amazon Initiative of the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, which seeks to guarantee the ecological integrity and climatic function of the Amazon in the long term, to avoid reaching an ecological tipping point of the Amazon.
* The ¨Peru Amazon & Climate Heritage¨ project, financed by the GCF and led by WWF, which seeks to mitigate climate change through the effective management of the PNAs of the Amazon biome and the resilience of the indigenous peoples located in buffer zones..
* The "Amazon Region Bioeconomy Fund Project" financed by the GCF and led by the IDB, aims to channel the flow of private funds towards bio-businesses that ensure the conservation of the Amazon rainforest.
* The "Eco Bio Business Facility Project" financed by the GCF and led by PROFONANPE, will strengthen technical and institutional capacities through the incubation and acceleration of eco- and bio-businesses in the Peruvian Amazon, including the department of Madre de Dios.
* The Tropical Forest Conservation Agreement (TFCA - Debt-for-Nature Swap) will directly benefit (1) tropical forest ecosystems; (2) Protected Areas and their Buffer Zones; and (3) Habitat Connectivity Areas in the MDD landscape.
* Various initiatives led by WWF in the Madre de Dios Basin, for the recognition of OMECs, the promotion of coexistence with wildlife, the promotion of regenerative cattle ranching, and the restoration of ecosystems and jaguar habitat, among others.

The ASL III project will coordinate with and learn from several completed and ongoing projects with similar objectives, such as the GEF “Amazonia Resiliente” project, the ASL I project "Securing the Future of Peru's Protected Areas", the ASL I project "Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon" and the ASL II project "Building Human Well-being and Resilience in Amazonian Forests by Enhancing Biodiversity for Food Security and Bio-business, in a Context of Climate Change". It will establish regular communication channels with them to ensure complementarity and leverage opportunities.

The project will ensure that its activities benefit women and men equally and contribute to gender equity. In addition, the project will promote women's empowerment through participation and decision making, in line with the GEF policy on gender equality.

Additionally, the ASL project is committed to meaningful and informed participation. Thus, a safeguards process will be carried out during project development and implementation to identify and mitigate social and environmental risks. Furthermore, to ensure effective stakeholder engagement, the project will undertake a participatory process that will include IPLC[[7]](#footnote-8) and where an FPIC[[8]](#footnote-9) process may be necessary.

The risk rating for this project is likely medium (Category B) due to the location of the project and the nature of the project activities. The following standards will likely be triggered: Natural Habitats; Access Restriction and Resettlement; Indigenous Peoples; and Community Health and Security. During ProDoc development, the project activities will be screened in depth for safeguards in order to identify any potential environmental and social risks. Upon review by the WWF Agency, the project will be categorized and the appropriate safeguards documents, including an ESMF and other management plans as needed, will be created and approved.

1. Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project responds to and reflects the Program’s Theory of Change, and as such is an appropriate and suitable option for tackling the systemic challenges, and to achieve the desired transformation with multiple global environmental benefits; and

The ASL III Peru Project aligns with the ASL Program's Theory of Change, and proposes that the ecological integrity of the Madre de Dios Basin landscape can be maintained, and deforestation fronts can be slowed, if in priority geographic areas of the landscape[[9]](#footnote-10), through an Integrated Management approach, the project:

* Strengthens territorial governance and stakeholder capacities for degradation and deforestation monitoring, surveillance and environmental advocacy;
* Improves the management of NPAs and their buffer zones, and the management of PCAs, and increases the area of territory conserved through other conservation mechanisms;
* Promotes the restoration of prioritized degraded areas;
* Promotes coexistence between humans and wildlife;
* Strengthens sustainable value chains of biodiversity products (prioritizing native species), generating sustainable economic incentives for local communities; and
* Develops financing mechanisms that ensure the financial sustainability of the actions in the long term.

The project will prioritize long-term alliances that transcend political mandates, working with multi-stakeholder territorial governance platforms and strategic local stakeholders to halt deforestation (local communities and indigenous peoples in NPA buffer zones, environmental defenders, the private sector, and regional and local governments allied with conservation, among others).

The project will promote the inclusion, in all phases, of the cross-cutting approaches of the ASL Program (such as the gender approach, effective stakeholder involvement, and coordination, capacity building, and knowledge management at all levels).

The project's actions will generate multiple environmental, economic and social benefits, including the maintenance of the ecological integrity of the CDM landscape and the conservation of its globally important biodiversity; the maintenance of its carbon stocks, avoiding carbon emissions from deforestation and promoting the transition to carbon neutrality; the strengthening of a sustainable development model that generates equitably distributed wealth and livelihoods for local populations and indigenous peoples; and the integration of local, traditional and scientific knowledge in decision making, among others.

1. Describe the project’s incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program, including the results framework and components.

The objective of the project is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of priority ecosystems in the Madre de Dios Basin to help slow deforestation, prevent biodiversity loss, promote connectivity, carbon neutrality and productive conservation, ensuring the provision of ecosystem services and improving the quality of life of vulnerable local populations. The project will be implemented over 5 years through the following components[[10]](#footnote-11):

**1 - GOVERNANCE AND ENABLING CONDITIONS**

1.1. Strengthened legal and institutional framework for territorial planning and management in the MDD landscape.

The project will strengthen multi-sectoral territorial governance platforms and support the implementation of regional and local territorial management instruments (biodiversity, climate change, land use planning, among others)[[11]](#footnote-12) with the participation of stakeholders including local communities and indigenous populations.

1.2. Strengthened deforestation monitoring, surveillance and response systems.

Capacities will be strengthened for the use of technologies to monitor degradation and deforestation caused by illegal activities, as well as mechanisms to strengthen the capacities of environmental defenders, local communities and indigenous populations.

**2 - SUSTAINABLE VALUE CHAINS**

2.1 Improved productive management practices in priority landscape areas.

With the objective of generating sustainable economic incentives for local populations and in order to curb deforestation in the landscape, the project will promote eco and bio-businesses of sustainable value chains, articulated and free of deforestation and the transition to carbon neutrality, prioritizing the management and sustainable use of standing forest, through capacity building of producer organizations and indigenous communities, access to markets, access to financing and institutional strengthening.

**3 - MANAGEMENT FOR THE CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND RESTORATION OF BIODIVERSITY**

3.1. Increased area of the Amazon biome of global importance under various forms of protection (including OMECs and other conservation mechanisms).

3.2. Effective management of existing conservation areas (under different forms of conservation) strengthened.

3.3. Human-wildlife conflict reduced in priority areas of the MDD landscape to promote coexistence.

3.4. Sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation, and restoration of ecological connectivity in the landscape increased, identifying and implementing new mechanisms and strengthening existing mechanisms (green PIPs, forestry sector incentive programs -OSINFOR-, local government incentives, MERESE, works for taxes, among others).

**4 - COMMUNICATION, KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

4.1. Efficient decision making and adaptive project management informed by a robust M&E system.

4.2. Strengthened national and regional coordination and knowledge management platforms, with improved access for public and private actors.

4.3. Education and awareness for behavioral change and environmental empathy.

The project will facilitate spaces for knowledge generation and management, including communication and socialization mechanisms. The project budget will ensure participation in the coordination and knowledge management activities of the ASL Program. The project will contribute to achieving the goals that the GEF has established for the ASL III Program. In addition, the Madre de Dios Basin includes part of a transboundary biological corridor shared with Bolivia, which represents an opportunity to work on transboundary connectivity, one of the priorities identified in the ASL.

* Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (*maximum 500 words*)

Describe how the project will align with the global / regional framework for the program to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

Throughout the life of the project and transversally in all its components, the project will promote the implementation of a knowledge management strategy, which will include the development, systematization, exchange, and dissemination of knowledge, as well as the application of existing knowledge (such as best practices from other similar projects). The project will recognize the contribution of traditional, intergenerational and gender knowledge, and integrate this knowledge into the national environmental information system to generate transformative behavioral change.

It will promote knowledge management that generates evidence for the exercise of public policy, including the translation of scientific and technical documents into documents with a format and language easily usable by decision makers and that can be included in local, regional and national regulatory instruments, such as "policy briefs".

The Project will participate in spaces for the exchange of experiences with other projects and especially in the ASL Program's knowledge generation and exchange platform. The project will learn from lessons learned from projects in the finalization phase and will actively coordinate with projects in the implementation phase in Peru and other ASL Program countries, to create synergies, and learn, scale, replicate and improve from their experiences. The project will secure a budget to participate in experience sharing activities organized by ASL at the regional level.

National, regional and local stakeholders considered for the project include public and private institutions whose mandates could have an influence on the expected outcomes and impacts of the project, and the local communities and indigenous populations of the landscape. These stakeholders, especially those at the local and national levels, will actively participate in the design and implementation of the intervention and in the project's knowledge management strategy. Key project stakeholders include:

* MINAM, SERNANP, MEF, PNCBMCC, MIDAGRI, MINCUL, PRODUCE, CITEs MoD, SERFOR, OSINFOR, SUNASS, SENACE, Regional Directorates, Regional Government MoD, Provincial Municipalities, among others.
* NPA Management Committees, holders of enabling titles, forestry roundtables and technical roundtables for bioeconomy products.
* Indigenous organizations and local communities, such as AIDESEP, CONAP, FENAMAD, FADEMAD, FEPROCAMD, ACOMAT.
* Private organizations involved in value chains of Amazonian biodiversity products (NESsT, MADERACRE, RONAP, ASCART, AFIMAD, etc.).
* Non-Governmental and Civil Society Organizations, such as CI, CARITAS, SZF, AIDER, CESVI, among others.
* Technical Cooperation, such as FAO, GIZ.
* Research Centers, such as CGIAR, CIFOR - ICRAF, CINCIA.
* Financial institutions and donors, such as the World Bank, IDB, KfW, GCF, USAID.

1. The figures will be adjusted during the PPG phase. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. The following table presents initial estimates of the GEF core indicator targets, subject to adjustment during the PPG phase, based on the technical analyses developed during that phase and the results of the participatory project design process. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Communal Reserves in Peru are the only category of PNAs established at the initiative of the indigenous populations. Under this model, the indigenous populations sign an administration contract with the State, through a Contract Executor, to co-manage and co-administer the Communal Reserve. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Orr, B.J., A.L. Cowie, V.M. Castillo Sánchez, P. Chasek, N.D. Crossman, A. Erlewein, G. Louwagie, M. Maron, G.I. Metternicht, S. Minelli, A.E. Tengberg, S. Walter, and S. Welton. 2017. Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality. A Report of the Science-Policy Interface. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Bonn, Germany. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. In the PPG phase, a detailed analysis and characterization of the most relevant environmental threats in the landscape, as well as the institutional, technical, financial, and economic barriers that the project must address will be carried out. This analysis will be complemented and validated through a participatory process with stakeholders. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Comisión Ambiental Regional (CARs) and Comisión Ambiental Municipal (CAMs) / Regional Environmental Commission (CARs) and Municipal Environmental Commission (CAMs) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Indigenous people and local communities. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Free, Prior and Informed Consent. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. A priority landscape area could be the corridor located on both sides of the southern interoceanic highway, which starts at the border between Puno, Cusco and Madre de Dios, in Inambari, and runs to the border between Peru, Bolivia and Brazil, in Iñapari. This area has significant global environmental values under threat, such as well-preserved Amazonian forests, NPA buffer zones with 18 PCAs (the second region with recognition of these initiatives), and biological corridors for jaguar and other wildlife species. However, this geographic area presents the most important degradation and deforestation front of the landscape, 80% of its population, includes legal and illegal economic activities and a great potential for economic development. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. The indicative results presented in this section will be subject to updating and improvement in the PPG phase, through the detailed territorial studies and analysis of that phase and the participatory design processes with stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous populations. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. During the PPG phase, concrete opportunities for inter-institutional articulation in the landscape will be identified through multi-stakeholder, multi-level and multi-sector participation spaces. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)