GEF-8 REQUEST FOR MSP (1-STEP) APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Information

Project Title:

Sustainable and Resilient Ecosystems: Community and Territorial Strategies for Wildfire Management in Natural Protected Areas, their buffer zones and other conservation modalities in Peru

Region: Latin America and the Caribbean	GEF Project ID: 12106
Country(ies): Peru	Type of Project: MSP
GEF Agency(ies): WWF-US	GEF Agency Project ID: G0075
Project Executing Entity(s): Ministry of Environment (MINAM) SERNANP Profonanpe	Project Executing Type: Government Government CSO
GEF Focal Area (s): Biodiversity	Submission Date: 10/23/2025
Type of Trust Fund: GET	Project Duration (Months): 42
GEF Project Grant: (a) 3,244,495.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) 0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 292,005.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d) 0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 3,536,500.00	Total Co-financing 34,984,111.00
PPG Amount: (e) 150,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 13,500.00
PPG total amount: (e+f) 163,500.00	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 3,700,000.00

Project Tags

CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No Competitive Window: No

Project Sector (CCM Only):

Taxonomy:

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Biomes, Tropical Dry Forests, Tropical Rain Forests, Grasslands, Wetlands, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster risk management, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Fire Management, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Development Goals, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Participation, Consultation, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization,

Academia, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Strategic Communications, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Knowledge Generation, Training, Workshop, Course, Knowledge Exchange, Conference, Exhibit, Peer-to-Peer, South-South, Field Visit, Innovation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
No Contribution 0	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	No Contribution 0

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B "project description".(max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Peru's Andean ecosystems host high biodiversity and provide ecosystem services, including soil conservation, water regulation, and food production, but are increasingly affected by wildfires, with high-risk areas covering nearly 20% of the national territory. Natural Protected Areas (NPAs) in the central Andes are particularly vulnerable due to fire-prone vegetation, the use of fire in agriculture and grazing without adequate control, and the erosion of ancestral knowledge that previously helped regulate fire practices—conditions further intensified by climate change. Recent assessments confirm a steady rise in fire occurrence and severity, especially in the Nor Yauyos-Cochas Landscape Reserve.

Underlying barriers include limited institutional capacity for wildfire response in NPAs, low community integration in prevention and recovery, weak territorial management and financing, poor inter-institutional coordination, and a fragmented regulatory framework focused on reactive suppression.

To address this, the project will strengthen the resilience of NPAs, their buffer zones and other conservation modalities through Integrated Fire Management (IFM), combining prevention, response, control, and recovery, with strong community participation and territorial coordination. It will: (C1) enhance institutional capacity through wildland firefighter training, equipment, and protocols; (C2) strengthen territorial resilience with cooperation agreements, community brigades, improved traditional knowledge, and ecological recovery pilot; (C3) develop regulatory and technical instruments; and (C4) systematize and disseminate knowledge for replication and scaling.

The initiative will improve management of 1.48 Mha of NPAs, promote improved practices in 6,180.35 ha of landscapes, and directly benefit 1031 people. It will generate GEBs conserving Andean biodiversity, reducing land degradation, and contributing to climate resilience.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Strengthen the resilience of Natural Protected Areas, their buffer zones and other conservation modalities in central Peru to wildfires through strategic prevention, response, and recovery actions, guided by the Integrated

Fire Management approach with emphasis on community engagement and territorial coordination.

Project Components

Component 1: Institutional capacities for wildfire response in Natural Protected Areas.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,152,611.00	12,428,155.00

Outcome:

1.1. Enhanced technical and operational capacities of SERNANP for wildfire response in NPAs of the central node.

Output:

1.1.1. Rangers from the SERNANP central node trained and certified as wildland firefighters.

1.1.2. Equipment delivered and managed for wildland firefighter brigades of the SERNANP central node.

1.1.3. Wildfire response protocol implemented in the NPAs management offices of the SERNANP central node.

Component 2: Territorial resilience for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,455,500.00	15,694,083.00

Outcome:

2.1. Enhanced local capacities for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery in the Nor Yauyos-Cochas Landscape Reserve (RPNYC) and the Incatoshi Kametza Conservation Concession (CCIK).

2.2. Implemented mechanisms for wildfire prevention and ecosystem recovery in the RPNYC and CCIK, in partnership with campesino communities and local actors.

Output:

2.1.1. Cooperation mechanisms formalized among local actors to improve wildfire management in the RPNYC and the CCIK.

2.1.2: Community support brigades trained and recognized for surveillance, early warning, and response support for wildfires in the RPNYC and the CCIK.

2.1.3: Municipal plans implemented for wildfire disaster risk prevention and reduction in districts associated to the RPNYC and its buffer zones.

2.2.1. Traditional practices of vegetation management and community-based water management recognized and supported to contribute to wildfire prevention in the RPNYC.

2.2.2. Ecosystem recovery pilot designed and initiated in collaboration with the local university, campesino communities, and local actors in wildfire-affected areas of the RPNYC buffer zones.

Component 3: Technical and regulatory instruments for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
205,940.00	2,220,570.00

Outcome:

3.1. Strengthened technical and regulatory instruments in the environment sector to guide wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery across vulnerable areas in Peru.

Output:

3.1.1: Technical guide on measures for wildfire prevention and risk reduction in vulnerable ecosystems, developed and approved in alignment with the Integrated Fire Management approach.

3.1.2: Regulatory proposal on the application of Integrated Fire Management in vulnerable ecosystems, developed through a participatory and multi-stakeholder process.

Component 4: Knowledge management and communications for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery in NPAs, their buffer zones, and other conservation modalities.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
95,590.00	1,030,709.00

Outcome:

4.1: Systematized and disseminated knowledge, tools, and good practices on wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery in NPAs, their buffer zones, and other conservation modalities.

Output:

4.1.1: Knowledge and experiences systematized on strategic actions for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery in NPAs, their buffer zones, and other conservation modalities, aligned with the Integrated Fire Management approach.

4.1.2: Communication strategy implemented to share lessons from strategic wildfire actions in NPAs, their buffer zones, and other conservation modalities, aligned with the Integrated Fire Management approach.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	**Co-financing ($)**
156,587.00	1,688,410.00

Outcome:

Project-level monitoring and evaluation, in compliance with WWF and mandatory GEF-specific monitoring and evaluation requirements.

Output:

Output M&E1. Inception Workshop and Report.

Output M&E2. Annual GEF Project Implementation Review, reports of Board Meetings, and monitoring of GEF core Indicators, Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and the ESMF.

Output M&E3. Independent mid-term review.

Output M&E4. Independent terminal evaluation.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Component 1: Institutional capacities for wildfire response in Natural Protected Areas.	1,152,611.00	12,428,155.00
Component 2: Territorial resilience for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery.	1,455,500.00	15,694,083.00
Component 3: Technical and regulatory instruments for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery.	205,940.00	2,220,570.00
Component 4: Knowledge management and communications for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery in NPAs, their buffer zones, and other conservation modalities.	95,590.00	1,030,709.00
M&E	156,587.00	1,688,410.00
Subtotal	**3,066,228.00**	**33,061,927.00**
Project Management Cost	178,267.00	1,922,184.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**3,244,495.00**	**34,984,111.00**

Please provide justification

An increase to 5.5% PMC (USD 178,267.15) is required to cover the costs of specialized technical, administrative, and operational personnel, annual audits, and essential operating expenses. The project allocates a significant share of the budget (USD 1,479,625.71 / 45.6%) to the procurement of specialized tools, equipment, and training for wildfire prevention and response, which requires intensive management and coordination by technical and administrative staff. Additional resources are also needed for the implementation and supervision of subgrants with local responsible parties (USD 778,745.71 / 24%) for wildfire prevention and ecosystem recovery, which demand dedicated technical and financial oversight. The 5% PMC (USD 162,225) is insufficient to meet these requirements.

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

A. Project Rationale

A.1. Background

The Andean ecosystems of Peru—particularly high-altitude grasslands (pajonales), peat-forming wetlands (bofedales), and Polylepis woodlands—harbor exceptional biodiversity (Hughes et al., 2016) and provide critical ecosystem services such as soil conservation, water regulation, and food production (Oliveras et al., 2014; Modernel et al., 2016). Pajonales act as hydrological buffers by retaining rainfall and snowmelt (Buytaert et al., 2011; Cerna-Cueva et al., 2024), bofedales regulate baseflows seasonally (Squeo, 2006; Ross et al., 2023), and Polylepis forests protect soils, sustain hydrological cycles, and provide habitat for endemic and threatened species (Quispe-Melgar et al., 2020; Yaranga et al., 2019). These ecological functions underpin local livelihoods based on small-scale agriculture and livestock (cattle, sheep, camelids) and are closely connected to ancestral knowledge and traditional landscape management (Saylor et al., 2017; Young et al., 2023).

Peru safeguards these ecosystems through a system of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP, 2024) and other conservation modalities, within a legal and policy framework consistent with international commitments such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

However, increasing wildfire frequency and severity now threaten their integrity, particularly in the central node of the national protected-area system, where these ecosystems are concentrated. Wildfires compromise biodiversity, ecosystem services, and community livelihoods, highlighting the need for Integrated Fire Management (IFM) as a strategic approach to strengthen conservation and sustainable use of Andean ecosystems, ensuring resilience at both ecological and territorial levels (PCM, 2025; CENEPRED, 2024).

A.2. Current Situation and Future Scenarios

Project Geography

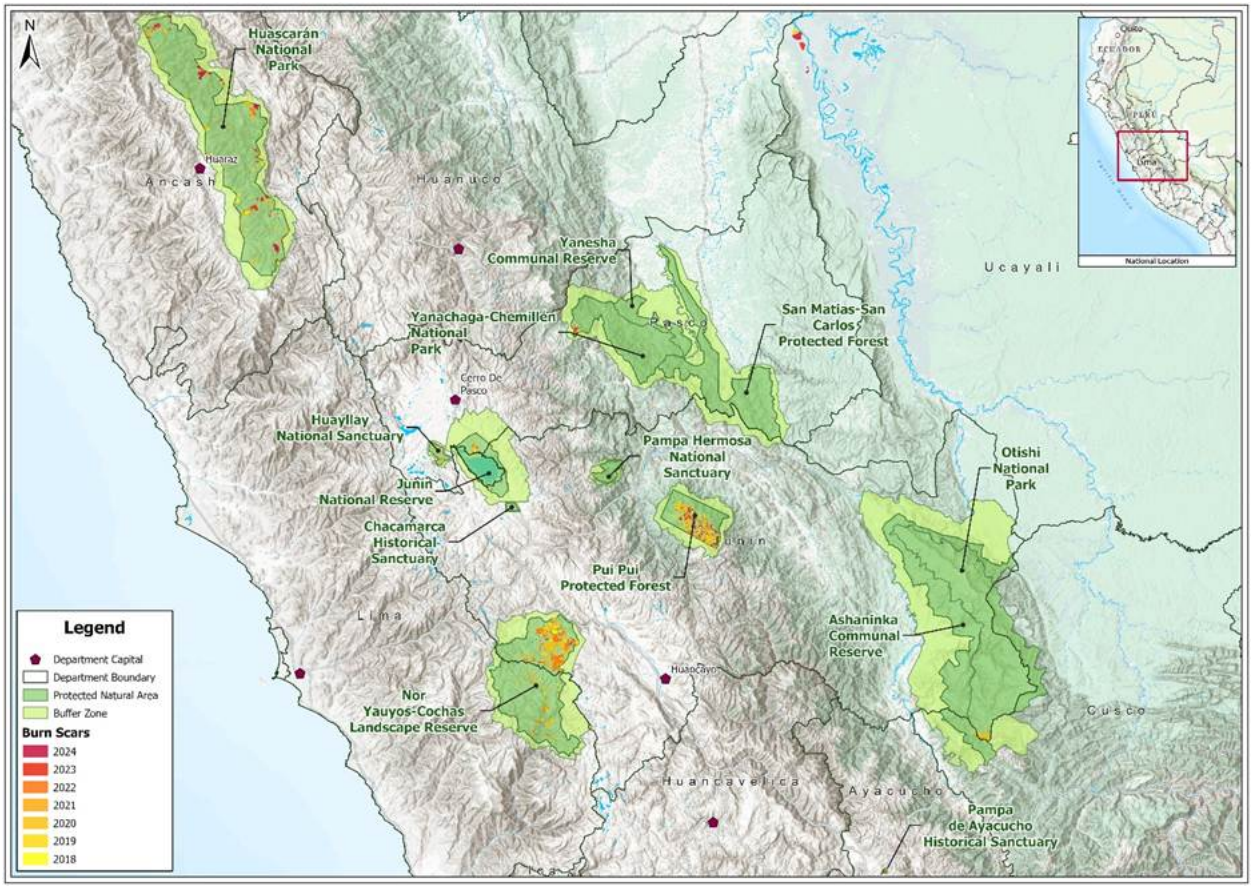
The project landscape is located in the central node of Peru's National System of Natural Protected Areas (SINANPE). It comprises 13 Natural Protected Areas (NPAs) covering 1.49 million hectares across the departments of Áncash, Junín, Pasco, Lima, and Ayacucho. This node includes one of the most representative landscapes of Andean ecosystems—pajonales, bofedales, and Polylepis woodlands—while also including montane and humid forests that reflect the ecological diversity of the region.

Wildfire incidence has risen steadily in Peru over the past decade, reaching a peak in 2024 with 2,746 events reported as national emergencies between January and October, more than double the five-year average (PCM, 2025; SINPAD-COEN, 2024). Burned area also reached record levels, with 777,377 ha affected in 2024 (UMS-SNIFFS, 2025). Risk assessments by CENEPRED (2024) indicate that nearly 20% of the national territory is exposed to high wildfire risk, with the most critical areas concentrated in the Andean range where dry-season conditions and biomass accumulation favor fire spread.

Within this context, NPAs of the central node are among the most affected. The Nor Yauyos-Cochas Landscape Reserve has recorded the largest burned area, followed by Huascarán National Park, the Pui Pui Protection Forest, and the Junín National Reserve. In addition, the Asháninka and Yanesha Communal Reserves show high recurrence of fire hotspots in their buffer zones. These patterns confirm the central Andes as a priority geography where wildfire risk directly threatens biodiversity, ecosystem services, and community livelihoods, underscoring the need for integrated fire management.

The project geography also includes the Incatoshi Kametza Conservation Concession (CCIK), which extends over 6,180 ha. It's inclusion is particularly relevant, as it allows the project to generate lessons and management improvements in conservation modalities beyond NPAs. This experience will inform government strategies to strengthen fire management across different governance arrangements and support broader national policies for conservation and sustainable land management.

Figure 1. NPA, buffer zones and other conservation modality of the Project landscape with burn scars



Source: SERNANP (2025). Elaboration by WWF.

Table 1. NPAs and other conservation modality of the Project landscape

Area Name	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Political Location	Hectares
Pui Pui Protection Forest	20181	VI	Junín	60,000.00
San Matías-San Carlos Protection Forest	20182	VI	Junín, Pasco	148,063.47
Huascarán National Park	258	II	Áncash	340,000.00
Yanachaga-Chemillén National Park	12213	II	Pasco	113,732.34
Junín National Reserve	252	VI	Junín, Pasco	53,000.00
Nor Yauyos-Cochas Landscape Reserve	303315	V	Junín, Lima	221,268.48
Otishi National Park	303323	II	Junín	305,973.05
Pampa de Ayacucho Historic Sanctuary	267	III	Ayacucho	300.00
Pampa Hermosa National Sanctuary	30034	II	Junín	11,543.74
Chacamarca National Sanctuary	264	III	Junín	2,500.00
Huayllay National Sanctuary	255	III	Pasco	6,815.00
Asháninka Communal Reserve	303318	VI	Junín	184,468.38
Yanesha Communal Reserve	30040	VI	Pasco	34,744.70
Incatoshi Kametza Conservation Concession	N/A	N/A	Junín	6,180.35
Total				**1,488,589.51**

Source: SERNANP (2025) and WDPA (2025). Authors' elaboration.

The project will intervene across the 13 NPAs of the central node and the Incatoshi Kametza Conservation Concession (CCIK). These areas concentrate high conservation values, hosting a remarkable diversity of threatened, endemic and globally significant species, many of which are classified as Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) or Vulnerable (VU) according to the IUCN Red List. They are articularly important for sensitive amphibians, birds, plants and mammals, including Andean and Amazonian endemics and flagship species such as Lagothrix flavicauda, Cinclodes palliatus, Podiceps taczanowskii and Tremarctos ornatus, as well as a high diversity of threatened flora in high Andean ecosystems. In addition, they encompass a broad representation of key habitats, ranging from Yunga forests across different altitudinal zones, high Andean relict forests and Amazonian rainforests, to wet puna grasslands, peatlands, wetlands, rivers and glaciers. Most project areas are fully or partially overlapped with Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), confirming their global significance for biodiversity conservation. In addition, two of the areas are located within a UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Reserve.

To safeguard these globally significant ecosystems and address the drivers of wildfire risk, the project adopts an integrated design. Component 1 is exclusively focused on strengthening institutional capacities for wildfire response and control in the 13 NPAs managed by SERNANP.

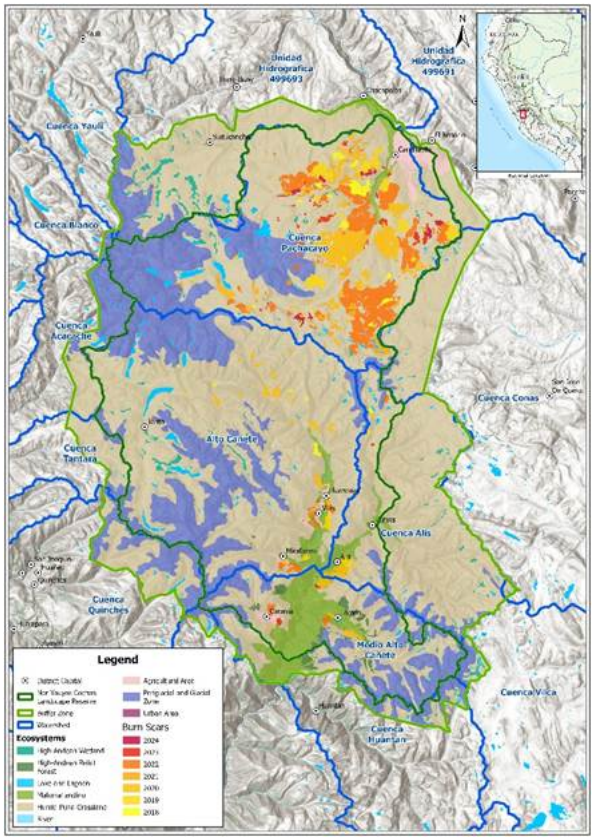
Within Component 2, the Nor Yauyos-Cochas Landscape Reserve (RPNYC) has been prioritized as the main intervention site. This choice reflects both its high vulnerability—evidenced by recurrent wildfires, hotspots, and extensive burned areas—and its favorable governance conditions. The RPNYC was established through community initiative and, as a Landscape Reserve, its management framework requires joint governance with the resident communities, enabling sustainable use of resources. It has one of the most active and diverse management committees in the central Andes, integrating campesino communities, municipalities, and local NGOs. In Peru, campesino communities (comunidades campesinas) are legally recognized collective rural landholding and governance entities, organized through community assemblies and elected authorities. In many rural landscapes, community members also serve in local public institutions, reinforcing their role in territorial governance. In the intervention areas, fewer than one third of community members self-identify as Quechua Indigenous Peoples; nevertheless, collective governance, decision-making, and traditional knowledge are exercised through campesino community institutions as a matter of established practice. This participatory model offers a strong foundation to implement fire management, linking wildfire risk reduction with the livelihoods and ecosystem services on which local populations depend.

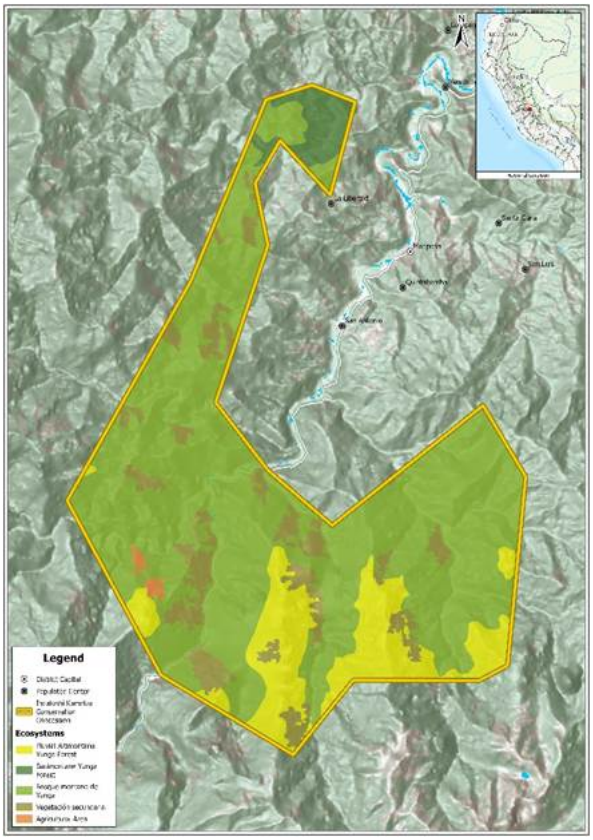
In parallel, the componenet 2 will also engage the CCIK as an innovative site to generate lessons for conservation modalities beyond NPAs. While wildfire incidence within its boundaries is currently limited, surrounding areas face growing anthropogenic pressures. Managed by the National University of Central Peru (UNCP), the CCIK serves as an academic and scientific platform where conservation concessions can operate as laboratories for experimentation and learning. This positioning allows the project to test and adapt fire management practices in a complementary governance model, generating evidence that can inform broader national strategies for conservation and sustainable land management.

Building on these site-level experiences, Component 3 has a national scope and focuses on the co-development of Integrated Fire Management (IFM) technical and regulatory instruments under MINAM's leadership, through a multi-stakeholder process involving relevant government agencies, campesino communities and Indigenous Peoples (where applicable), academia, civil society, and other stakeholders.

Component 4 will complement these efforts through knowledge management and dissemination to support scaling up of project results.

Figure 2. RPNYC, buffer zones and CCIK of the Project landscape





Source: SERNANP (2025) and SERFOR (2025). Elaboration by WWF.

Environmental Problems, Social Dimension and Threats

Wildfire incidence in Peru has increased steadily over the past decade, with a significant peak in 2024 compared to previous years. According to official records, 2,746 wildfire events were registered as emergencies between January and October 2024—more than double the five-year average of 1,092 (PCM, 2025; COEN, 2024). Satellite monitoring from national information systems indicates that burned area reached record highs in 2020 (537,857 ha), 2022 (602,816 ha), and 2024 (777,377 ha), the highest level recorded in recent years (UMS-SNIFFS, 2025).

Official risk assessments show that nearly 20% of the national territory is exposed to high wildfire risk. The most critical areas are located in the Andean range, where ecosystems such as pajonales, matorrales, bofedales, and Polylepis woodlands are highly vulnerable due to dry-season conditions, biomass accumulation, and recurrent exposure to climatic extremes. Departments such as Áncash, Pasco, Lima, and Junín register extensive areas with very high risk levels, where potential impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services, and livelihoods are particularly severe (CENEPRED, 2024).

The structure of Andean vegetation makes these ecosystems highly flammable. Satellite data from global information systems confirm that pajonales and matorrales concentrate the largest proportion of burned area, exceeding 60% of total burned surfaces in peak years (GWIS, 2025). Their ecological traits, including fine and dry biomass and species adapted to recurrent fire regimes, contribute to ignition and rapid spread under extreme conditions (Zubieta et al., 2021; Román et al., 2024). Although these ecosystems have some tolerance to periodic burning, large-scale or frequent wildfires exceed their recovery capacity, degrading soils, seed banks, and vegetation structure (Adams et al., 2022; Román et al., 2024).

Wildfires also undermine national biodiversity conservation objectives. Within NPAs, the categories most affected between 2020 and 2024 were Landscape Reserves (21,576 ha), National Parks (10,068 ha), and Reserved Zones (9,744 ha), while buffer zones registered high impacts in National Parks (24,174 ha),

Communal Reserves (7,608 ha), and National Reserves (5,919 ha) (SERNANP, 2025; SERFOR, 2025). The Nor Yauyos-Cochas Landscape Reserve alone recorded over 17,400 ha burned, followed by Huascarán National Park and the Pui Pui Protection Forest. These events directly threaten habitats of high-Andean birds and endemic species such as *Anairetes alpinus* (EN), *Zaratornis stresemanni* (NT), and *Podiceps taczanowskii* (EN), as well as amphibians like *Telmatobius macrostomus* (EN). Other mammals of conservation concern, including the Andean bear *Tremarctos ornatus* (VU) and the jaguar *Panthera onca* (NT), also face increasing pressures from habitat loss and fragmentation exacerbated by wildfires.

The loss of ecosystem services is another critical impact of wildfires. Andean ecosystems are central to water regulation, storing and releasing rainfall and glacier melt that sustain ecological flows in dry seasons (Buytaert et al., 2011; Cerna-Cueva et al., 2024). In the Pacific slope watersheds, pajonales cover only one fifth of the area but capture more than one third of total precipitation (Mosquera et al., 2022). In parallel, montane and cloud forests, as well as nival and periglacial zones, contribute to hydrological stability, soil conservation, and carbon regulation. Wildfires reduce these capacities across ecosystems, increasing erosion, altering hydrological cycles, and threatening water supply for agriculture, urban consumption, and biodiversity.

Wildfire dynamics in the Andes are influenced by traditional land-use practices used by campesino communities, which employ fire for purposes such as land preparation, rangeland renewal, and pest control (Luna-Celino et al., 2024). Historically, these practices were part of broader management systems that maintained balance with local ecological conditions. Under current climatic variability, however, the absence of innovations, adequate safeguards and the accumulation of dry biomass have increased the probability that controlled burns may escalate into wildfires (Taboada-Hermoza et al., 2025). This directly affects food production, grazing capacity, and household income.

Traditional knowledge that once regulated fire management is losing effectiveness under changing conditions. In the past, practices such as irrigation canals, terraces, and wetlands helped retain soil moisture and mitigate fire spread (Saylor et al., 2017; Young et al., 2023). Climate change, combined with the generational erosion of knowledge systems and outmigration to urban areas, has reduced the capacity of campesino communities to maintain these ecological safeguards. As a result, territories accumulate dry biomass, heightening vulnerability to uncontrolled wildfires.

These dynamics are compounded by broader socio-environmental pressures, including the expansion of agricultural frontiers, overgrazing, and increasing settlement in fire-prone areas. Such pressures intensify ecosystem degradation, reduce biodiversity, and disrupt ecological processes that previously moderated fire regimes. Their interaction with climate variability generates conditions where wildfires surpass natural recovery thresholds. Communities in buffer zones are particularly exposed, as they depend directly on ecosystem services that are increasingly compromised.

High turnover of municipal staff, limited technical capacity, and scarce financial resources constrain local governments' ability to implement wildfire disaster risk management instruments (CENEPRED, 2024). This weakens institutional coordination, limits access to public funding, and perpetuates reactive rather than preventive responses.

Climate change intensify these threats. SENAMHI records show rising average temperatures and longer dry spells in the Andes, trends projected to continue in 2030–2050, with temperature increases of 1.5–3 °C relative to current levels (Álvarez et al., 2025; IPCC, 2022). This will extend the seasonal window of fire risk, increase the frequency of extreme heat and droughts, and reduce natural regeneration capacity of ecosystems. Combined with ongoing social pressures and land-use dynamics, these scenarios indicate a future where wildfire incidence, impacts, and socioenvironmental vulnerabilities will become more severe (FAO, 2022; IPCC, 2022).

The cumulative effect of these drivers generates direct risks for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, and human well-being. High-Andean wetlands, puna grasslands, montane forests, and cloud forests are particularly vulnerable, with implications for water regulation, erosion control, and biodiversity connectivity. Local livelihoods—including food production, grazing, and cultural practices—are increasingly at risk, emphasizing the need for integrated fire management strategies that combine traditional knowledge with technical and institutional support.

Barriers that the Project aims to Improve

Table 2. Barriers that the Project aims to Improve.

Barrier	Description
Barrier 1. Limited institutional capacity for wildfire response in NPAs.	Although Peru seeks to conserve a representative sample of its unique biodiversity through the establishment and effective management of NPAs, significant limitations remain due to the high vulnerability of these areas to wildfires driven by ecological and socio-environmental factors. This is particularly critical in Andean ecosystems—pajonales, bofedales, and Polylepis woodlands—characterized by fire-prone vegetation, the use of fire in productive activities, and climatic conditions that increase wildfire frequency and severity. Other ecosystems present in the central node—such as montane forests, humid forests, and inter-Andean valleys—also face growing wildfire pressures, underscoring that these limitations are not confined to high-Andean systems. In response, several agencies have made efforts to address the issue, with SERNANP carrying a specific mandate for park rangers to implement prevention, control, and mitigation measures in NPAs. However, institutional capacities are insufficient to prevent, respond to, and effectively reverse wildfire impacts. Limitations include inadequate training and certification of personnel, lack of appropriate personal protective equipment for park rangers, minimal availability of specialized firefighting tools for these ecosystems, and weak administrative organization to address wildfire emergencies. The absence of standardized protocols for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of brigades increases institutional vulnerability and limits timely, organized, and coordinated responses. These constraints are particularly acute in the central node of SINANPE, where wildfire frequency and severity continue to rise but resources and trained staff remain insufficient. This situation compromises the protection of NPAs, ranger safety, the provision of ecosystem services, and the livelihoods and security of adjacent communities. In this context, it is urgent to consolidate a comprehensive fire management approach that addresses the structural drivers of the problem. This requires strengthening the institutional capacities of SERNANP and regional and local governments, ensuring the financial sustainability of brigades, standardizing prevention and response protocols. These improvements are essential to enhance institutional coordination, reduce wildfire impacts, and ensure that fire management efforts contribute effectively to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience in the long term.
Barrier 2. Limited integration of communities and local actors in	Local communities linked to NPAs in the central node depend primarily on small-scale agriculture and livestock for their economy and sociocultural dynamics. In these activities, traditional fire use is common—for clearing land, stimulating pasture regrowth, or controlling pests. In the absence of safeguards, however, these

wildfire prevention and recovery in NPAs.	practices often escalate into wildfires, which spread rapidly and reach large magnitudes under current climatic conditions marked by more frequent and severe droughts. In the past, ancestral knowledge supported more effective fire management. Communities anticipated rainfall cycles more accurately, maintained irrigation systems (e.g., canals, reservoirs in bofedales), and regularly repaired agricultural terraces. These practices conserved soil moisture during dry seasons, reduced the accumulation of flammable vegetation, and facilitated more controlled burns, preventing wildfires or limiting their spread. Today, climate variability and generational erosion of these practices have reduced their effectiveness, increasing fuel loads and the frequency of poorly managed fires. This situation is aggravated by continuous migration to cities, which reduces available labor for the upkeep of irrigation systems, terraces, and other agricultural infrastructure, leading to partial or total abandonment. As a result, dry vegetation proliferates while system functionality declines, weakening territorial resilience to wildfire. Limited access to locally adapted innovations further reduces resilience, as traditional practices are not complemented by technology and real-time information that could improve effectiveness without relying on significant labor inputs. Other factors limiting community prevention and response include lack of basic tools for fire control, absence of logistical and operational equipment, lack of early warning systems, and limited community training processes. Ecological restoration initiatives in these ecosystems have also shown limited success, largely due to insufficient community participation in their design and planning, as well as lack of training for long-term maintenance, which has led to abandonment.
Barrier 3. Insufficient territorial management and local financing for wildfire prevention, response, and recovery.	Local governments constitute the first line of response to emergencies and disasters, as established by Law No. 29664 creating the National Disaster Risk Management System (SINAGERD) and the National Disaster Risk Management Plan 2022–2030 (PLANAGERD). They are responsible for leading prospective, corrective, and reactive management in their territories and are therefore recognized as key actors in reducing vulnerabilities and strengthening preparedness for natural and human-induced disasters, including wildfires. Most municipalities in the Andean range, however, face severe limitations in budget, personnel, and technical capacity. High staff turnover, a small number of specialized professionals, limited knowledge, and lack of appropriate equipment hinder effective management. These conditions weaken municipal capacity to implement environmental and territorial management oriented toward wildfire prevention, response, and recovery. A critical gap lies in the formulation and enforcement of national-level management instruments such as Disaster Risk Prevention and Reduction Plans (PPRRD) and Wildfire Contingency Plans (PCIF). Without these, municipalities fail to align with national policy frameworks and are unable to access additional financial resources, perpetuating dependence on reactive actions and external support. In addition, lack of internal technical capacity reduces municipalities' ability to carry out methodological, programmatic, and management adjustments needed to link effectively to Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) budget programs. These programs are the main national mechanisms for planning, managing, and monitoring public expenditure on disaster risk management and ecosystem conservation.

	This situation compromises the safety of local populations, the integrity of ecosystems, and the conservation of NPAs, increasing exposure of high-value conservation areas and threatening the ecosystem services that sustain livelihoods and well-being.
Barrier 4. Weak inter-institutional and multi-level coordination for effective wildfire management.	Recent advances in Peru—such as the establishment of the National Coordination Group on Wildfires and the development of the Multisectoral Wildfire Plan 2025–2027—represent steps toward improving coordination across sectors involved in wildfire management (MINAM, SERNANP, IGP, SENAMHI, SERFOR, CGBVP, INBP, CENEPRED, INDECI, CCFFAA, among others). However, these efforts remain limited, mainly integrating existing sectoral actions into shared timelines without actively engaging subnational governments or non-governmental stakeholders. As a result, progress toward joint actions, common protocols, integrated interventions, and shared goals remains limited. This reflects persistent gaps in coordination across government levels, competent sectors, and other stakeholders, leading to duplication of efforts, overlapping mandates, fragmented responses, and limited capacity to plan comprehensive wildfire prevention, response, control, and recovery. At the territorial level, this fragmentation is evident in weak coordination between local and regional governments, communities, and other actors. Prevention, response, and recovery actions are often developed in isolation, without effective integration into management instruments and public budgets. This lack of articulation reinforces territorial vulnerability, particularly in Andean ecosystems and NPAs where recurrent and severe wildfires require sustained and coordinated efforts. Moreover, Peru lacks participatory, multi-actor, and multi-level processes that could support joint proposals and sustained collaboration on wildfire management. There is no structured space that brings together public institutions, academia, communities, Indigenous Peoples, technical specialists, and other stakeholders to discuss, agree on, and monitor regulations, management instruments, applied research, or projects. This absence prevents building consensus, integrating technical and sociocultural perspectives, and sustaining collaboration beyond emergency response.
Barrier 5. Fragmented regulatory and technical framework limiting effective wildfire management.	Peru's regulatory framework addresses wildfires primarily through a reactive and punitive lens. The national disaster risk management policy treats wildfires as sudden-onset disasters, similar to earthquakes or floods, which usually results in short-term suppression responses. Wildfires, however, differ by having prolonged temporal scales, exponential growth, and complex socioecological dynamics influenced by climate, fuel, and governance. Consequently, addressing them solely through disaster risk management leads to reactive approaches that fail to tackle structural drivers. The Penal Code and other regulations also classify fire use as an infraction or crime, without distinguishing between criminally induced wildfires and traditional agricultural or livestock burning practices rooted in community sociocultural systems. This ambiguity discourages public institutions from regulating or supporting these practices in a safe and technical manner. As a result, the ecological and productive role of fire in Andean landscapes is not adequately recognized or managed, contributing to recurrent risk scenarios. In addition, the absence of technical guidelines for fuel management—especially in ecosystems where dry biomass accumulation converts small burns into large-scale wildfires—limits agencies such as SERNANP from implementing effective prevention

	tools (e.g., clearing or prescribed burns) or ecosystem recovery plans. Recent efforts, such as the Multisectoral Wildfire Plan 2025–2027, attempt to take a more integrated approach but remain insufficient, as they omit sociocultural and economic conditions shaping fire dynamics and lack instruments that define institutional roles, establish joint protocols, and secure stable financing. Consequently, public institutions continue to operate in conditions of legal and operational uncertainty, with fragmented and reactive wildfire governance. In this context, Integrated Fire Management (IFM) offers a more appropriate framework, consistent with international commitments and recommendations. IFM allows Peru to transition from omission and reactive suppression toward integrated, safe, and territory-adapted fire management. This approach incorporates fire ecology, applied research, ecosystem restoration, and inter-institutional coordination, enabling the reduction of vulnerability in NPAs, their buffer zones, and other conservation modalities to increasingly frequent and severe wildfires.

Future Narrative

The following narratives build on the three drivers identified for wildfire dynamics in the central Andes:

- Climate change and environmental conditions: increasing frequency of prolonged droughts, heat waves, and fuel accumulation that amplify wildfire occurrence and intensity.
- Socioproductive dynamics and fire use: persistence of traditional agricultural and livestock practices involving fire, expansion of agricultural and grazing frontiers in fragile ecosystems, and pressures associated with land invasions or deforestation in buffer zones.
- Institutional and governance capacities: level of interinstitutional and multilevel coordination, development of regulatory and technical frameworks, and availability of sustained financing for prevention, control, and ecosystem recovery actions.

For future scenarios, the first two drivers—climate change and socioproductive dynamics—are considered as external variables beyond the project's control. These shape the magnitude and frequency of wildfires. The third driver—institutional and governance capacities—represents the dimension where the project intervenes, ensuring that integrated fire management remains relevant across all possible trajectories.

Considering the identified drivers and barriers, the next future scenarios have been outlined.

Table 3. Future narratives for the Project.

Narrative	Description
Narrative 1. Baseline trend (inertial trajectory).	Under this scenario, climate change continues to intensify gradually, with longer droughts and more frequent heatwaves, extending the fire season. Socioproductive dynamics remain stable, with similar levels of fire use in agriculture and grazing. As a result, wildfires persist at medium-to-high frequency and magnitude, causing cumulative degradation of soils, vegetation, and biodiversity, while ecosystem services and local livelihoods face progressive decline.

Narrative 2. Lower socioproductive pressure with accelerated climate impacts.	Here, climate change produces more extreme conditions, while rural migration or productive shifts reduce traditional fire use. Fewer burns lead to greater accumulation of dry biomass, making fires less frequent but more intense and damaging when they occur. In this context, even with reduced ignition sources, ecosystem and livelihood impacts remain severe.
Narrative 3. Higher socioproductive pressure with gradual climate impacts.	In this scenario, climate change evolves at a moderate pace, but agricultural and livestock expansion increases the use of fire. This leads to higher fire frequency, affecting larger areas of vegetation and water sources. The cumulative pressure on ecosystems generates a cycle of degradation, water insecurity, and increased social tensions.
Narrative 4. Higher socioproductive pressure with accelerated climate impacts.	This is the most severe scenario. Stronger climatic extremes coincide with expanding agricultural frontiers and greater use of fire in fragile ecosystems. Fires become more frequent, extensive, and difficult to control, with critical impacts on Andean and montane ecosystems, biodiversity, and the livelihoods of campesino communities.

A.3. Project Approach

The project approach remains relevant across all identified future scenarios because it is based on an integrated fire management (IFM) framework that combines institutional strengthening, territorial cooperation, innovation in productive practices, ecosystem recovery pilots, regulatory development, and knowledge management. These elements address structural vulnerabilities that persist regardless of variations in climate dynamics or socioproductive pressures, ensuring that conservation objectives are not contingent on a single trajectory of change.

At the institutional level (Component 1), the project strengthens SERNANP's operational and technical capacity to wildfire response in the central node NPAs. This includes the establishment and training of wildland firefighter brigades, delivery of specialized equipment and operational protocols, and knowledge exchanges to build synergies with other fire management systems in the region or countries with similar ecosystem conditions. These measures generate immediate improvements in the safety and effectiveness in wildfire response while creating institutional foundations for scaling IFM across other NPAs.

At the territorial level (Component 2), the project promotes cooperation agreements and local brigades that support prevention, operational-logistical response, and ecosystem recovery, without replacing institutional firefighting mandates. By fostering collaboration among communities, municipalities, government agencies, universities, grassroot organizations, and NGOs, the project reinforces shared governance and enables coordinated action in landscapes where wildfire risk is highest. Innovation applied to traditional practices—such as the rehabilitation of irrigation systems, maintenance of terraces, and adaptive management of vegetatio—further enhances resilience while safeguarding cultural knowledge.

In parallel, the project introduces pilots for ecosystem recovery that combine nature-based solutions, climate adaptation measures, and improved traditional practices. These pilots generate evidence for decision-making and provide replicable models for post-fire recovery in Andean ecosystems and other conservation modalities.

From a regulatory perspective (Component 3), the project develops a participatory proposal on integrated fire management for vulnerable ecosystems, incorporating intercultural considerations, applied research, and international lessons. This regulatory process lays the groundwork for more coherent social, legal and

technical frameworks, allowing Peru to transition from a reactive fire suppression approach to a preventive and adaptive fire management system.

Finally, the project systematizes and disseminates knowledge through strategies that ensure lessons learned are accessible for replication and scaling (Component 4). By combining institutional, territorial, normative, and knowledge dimensions, the project contributes to reducing wildfire vulnerability in NPAs, buffer zones, and other conservation modalities. Its approach ensures continuity and relevance under any future scenario by reinforcing biodiversity conservation, ecosystem service provision, and community well-being in the central Andes.

A.4. Project Baseline

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

Table 4. Initiatives that the Project will complement.

Initiative	Description
Ecosystem Restoration of High Andean Landscapes (GEF ID: 11061)	Executing Agency: MINAM (with UNDP as GEF Agency) Budget: GEF Grant USD 8.6 million; Co-financing USD 65.9 million Duration: 72 months (2024–2030) Scope: Áncash, Pasco–Junín, and Nor Yauyos-Cochas This project, part of the GEF-8 Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program, focuses on the recovery and sustainable management of high Andean ecosystems—pajonales, bofedales, Polylepis forests, and associated landscapes. Actions include restoration pilots (revegetation, soil improvement, and water management), sustainable land management practices (agro-silvopastoral systems, terraces, qochas), and innovation in financial mechanisms (MERESE agreements, competitive funds, and green financial products). The project also supports regulatory frameworks, community participation, and applied research to strengthen climate adaptation and the provision of ecosystem services. Outcomes include 44,800 ha restored, 83,600 ha under improved practices, mitigation of 87,600 tCO_2e, and 7,234 direct beneficiaries with gender balance. The geographic scope overlaps with the GEF project area in the central node, particularly the Nor Yauyos-Cochas Landscape Reserve, creating opportunities to consolidate and scale up recovery pilots and integrate lessons on sustainable land management. The project´s innovation in financial mechanisms (e.g., MERESE) and applied research can directly support the sustainability and upscaling of fire management interventions.

Regenerative Livestock Farming to Promote Sustainable Landscapes (GEF ID 11221)	Executing Agency: MINAM (with FAO as GEF Agency) Budget: GEF Grant USD 13.1 million; Co-financing USD 104.7 million Duration: 60 months (2025–2030) Scope: Piura, Lambayeque, Cajamarca, Apurímac, Cusco, and Puno This project is part of the GEF-8 Food Systems Integrated Program and seeks to promote regenerative livestock systems that reduce land degradation, restore degraded pastures, and improve productivity and resilience in Andean ecosystems. The initiative supports sustainable livestock management, pasture restoration, improved feed and breeding practices, and the integration of climate-smart technologies in highland production systems. Its actions focus on governance and policy strengthening, innovation in sustainable livestock production, access to green finance, and applied research for climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation. Expected outcomes include 2,915 ha restored, 779,399 ha under improved practices, 3.21 million tCO_2e mitigated, and 20,593 direct beneficiaries (9,885 women and 10,708 men). Although broader in geogrphic scope, this initiative generates technical and policy lessons on pasture and grazing management that are directly relevant to the Andean landscapes where fire is linked to grazing pressure. Experiences in silvopastoral systems and pasture restoration provide evidence to inform recovery strategies in fire-affected ecosystems. By linking lessons on livestock management and sustainable land use, projects can generate synergies in reducing fire risk and enhancing ecosystem resilience.
Promoting Integrated Sustainable Management of the Peruvian Amazonian Landscape – Madre de Dios (GEF ID: 11203)	Executing Agency: MINAM (with WWF as GEF Agency) Budget: GEF Grant USD 11.93 million; Co-financing USD 40.99 million Duration: 60 months (2025–2030) Scope: Madre de Dios This project, part of the GEF-8 Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program, focuses on the conservation and sustainable management of forests in Madre de Dios, one of Peru´s most important biodiversity regions. Its objetive is to halt deforestation prevent biodiversity loss, promote biological connectivity, and strengthen sustainable production systems and bio-business as alternatives to ilegal mining. Actions include strengthening territorial governance and institutional capacity, improving sustainable value chains, enhancing management effectiveness of NPAs, restoring degraded ecosystems, and strengthening financial mechanisms for biodiversity conservation. Outcomes include improved management effectiveness in five NPAs, restoration of 300 ha, improved management of 107,000 ha, and benefits to 2,582 people with a gender and youth inclusion focus. While geographically distinct, this project offers strong complementarities in governance, restoration, and knowledge management. Its emphasis on ecological connectivity, sustainable production models, and biodiversity finance provides lessons that can be adapted to Andean NPAs and buffer

	zones. Together, these two projects together contribute to a national portfolio of integrated fire and ecosystem management, reinforcing Peru's commitments under the conservation international agreements.
Multisectoral Plan for Wildfire Management 2025–2027	Executing Entity: Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), with participation of MINAM, SERNANP, SERFOR, INDECI, CENEPRED, SENAMHI, CGBVP, and other national institutions Budget: Not specified as a single allocation; coordinated through institutional budgets and national public investment mechanisms Duration: 36 months (2025–2027) Scope: National coverage, with emphasis on high-risk regions in the Andean and Amazon areas Focal Areas: Disaster Risk Management, Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Change Adaptation The Multisectoral Plan is Peru's first comprehensive framework to coordinate wildfire prevention, preparedness, response, and ecosystem recovery. It integrates the mandates of multiple agencies, establishes joint protocols, and aligns with national disaster risk management and environmental policies. Key objectives: • Establish inter-institutional and multi-level coordination mechanisms. • Implement prevention and risk reduction actions in ecosystems highly exposed to wildfires. • Strengthen response capacity through standardized operational protocols and equipment. • Promote ecological restoration and rehabilitation in fire-affected areas. • Integrate wildfire risk management into territorial planning and budgetary processes. This Plan provides the enabling policy framework that the GEF project will complement and operationalize at the territorial level. While the Plan sets national priorities, the project generates field-level evidence, pilots, and community-based practices that can inform and strengthen the implementation of the Plan in high-risk geographies.
Latin America and Caribbean Forest Fire Experts Group (GEFF LAC)	GEFF LAC is an international platform that brings together specialists and institutions from across the region to exchange experiences, develop regional policies, and strengthen technical cooperation on wildfire management. It operates through six thematic working groups—prevention, restoration, information and support to firefighting, collaboration in suppression, policy foundations, and other related areas. Peru participates actively in this platform through its technical institutions, providing a channel for knowledge transfer and alignment with regional practices. While GEFF LAC does not implement direct field actions in Peru, its outputs on policy and technical cooperation create an enabling environment that complements this Project by offering lessons learned and regional standards. The Project will leverage these exchanges to strengthen the articulation of national actions with regional dialogues, ensuring that Integrated Fire Management (IFM) approaches in the central Andes are aligned with broader Latin American cooperation frameworks.

Amazon Regional Network for Integrated Fire Management (RAMIF)	RAMIF is a regional initiative promoted by the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (OTCA) to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of Amazonian countries in Integrated Fire Management (IFM). The network fosters the exchange of experiences, joint learning, and cross-border cooperation, and is supported by a Memorandum of Understanding for mutual assistance on IFM (1st RAMIF–Peru Meeting, 2024). In Peru, RAMIF is represented by SERFOR, SERNANP, and INBP, which participate in regional coordination processes. While RAMIF's actions focus on regional cooperation, its outputs directly complement this Project by providing technical frameworks, coordination protocols, and opportunities for Peru to align its fire management strategies with other Amazon countries. The Project will build on RAMIF commitments to enhance institutional collaboration, particularly by linking national and subnational actions with regional cooperation agreements.
Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Response (CAPRADE)	CAPRADE is a subregional mechanism of the Andean Community (CAN) established to reduce disaster risk and impacts in member countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru). It promotes coordination and implementation of policies, strategies, and joint plans, as well as mutual cooperation and assistance in disaster risk management. CAPRADE convened the Subregional Dialogues on Integrated Fire Management with the participation of the four Andean countries. In Peru, the focal points are INDECI, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE). While CAPRADE's actions are broader than wildfire management, its framework provides political and institutional backing to advance regional collaboration on IFM. This Project will complement CAPRADE by aligning national-level processes with subregional dialogues, strengthening Peru's commitments in the Andean context, and ensuring that lessons from the project feed into regional policy and practice.
Regional Fire Program U.S. Forest Service (USFS)	The Regional Fire Program was developed under the framework of cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the Intersectoral Fire Management Group in Peru. It was implemented jointly by Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, with the aim of developing management instruments, strengthening technical and institutional capacities, and supporting monitoring and evaluation of fire management initiatives. Although the program is currently suspended, it provided a valuable foundation for advancing IFM in the region, particularly through capacity building and intergovernmental cooperation. This Project will build upon the instruments and lessons developed by the Regional Fire Program, ensuring continuity in technical approaches and reinforcing regional networks that remain active despite the program's suspension.
Amazonía+ Program	Amazonía+ is a regional initiative that supports Amazonian countries in strengthening capacities to reduce and prevent deforestation, and to prevent, monitor, control, and remediate the impacts of wildfires. The program is financed by the European Union through the Joint Research Centre and implemented by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), the Spanish Cooperation Agency FIIAPP, and Expertise France. In Peru, the program provides technical assistance and institutional support to strengthen national and subnational responses to wildfire and deforestation challenges. Although its scope is broader than protected areas, Amazonía+ creates synergies with this Project by offering tools and experiences for

	monitoring and prevention that can be adapted to the context of NPAs and buffer zones in the central Andes. The Project will complement Amazonía+ by applying these tools in high-risk conservation landscapes and ensuring that lessons generated are linked to regional cooperation efforts.
Strengthening Resilience to Wildfire Risk (FAO)	This regional initiative seeks to improve the application of Integrated Fire Management (IFM) and disaster risk management in Andean-Amazonian countries. It involves Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Bolivia, with a total investment of USD 5 million channeled through FAO, and with implementation support from GIZ and COSUDE. In Peru, the initiative focuses on technical assistance, training, and community-level interventions to enhance wildfire prevention and preparedness. The Project will complement this initiative by reinforcing its outcomes in Natural Protected Areas (NPAs) and buffer zones of the central Andes, while contributing evidence and lessons from ecosystem-based recovery and governance mechanisms that can feed back into FAO's regional agenda.
Strengthening Wildfire Risk Management in the Andean Amazon (IDB)	This program promotes efficient and sustainable wildfire risk management adapted to climate change conditions in Andean Amazon countries. It involves Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia, with financing of USD 800,000 from the Amazon Bioeconomy and Forests Management Multi-Donor Trust Fund (AMDTF). In Peru, the initiative provides technical cooperation and capacity building to strengthen national institutions responsible for wildfire risk management. While the IDB initiative focuses on broader policy and institutional frameworks, this Project will complement its efforts by operationalizing wildfire prevention, response, and recovery in specific high-risk NPAs and buffer zones. The Project will also generate lessons on integrated territorial governance that can inform IDB-supported processes at the regional level.
Regional Program on Integrated Fire Management and Firefighting in the Amazon (KfW)	This regional program promotes efficient and sustainable wildfire risk management in the Amazon basin, with a focus on strengthening institutional capacities and transboundary cooperation among Amazonian countries participating in the RAMIF network. It is financed with an investment of USD 17 million by KfW. In Peru, the program provides resources and technical support through national institutions engaged in Amazon forest conservation and fire management. While its geographical scope is centered on Amazonian ecosystems, its approaches to integrated fire management, financing mechanisms, and institutional coordination create synergies with this Project. The Project will complement the KfW initiative by adapting regional tools and lessons to Andean conservation landscapes, thus bridging Amazonian and high-Andean experiences in fire prevention and ecosystem recovery.
Strengthening the Prevention and Management of Wildfires in NPAs and Regional Conservation Areas (AAF)	The AAF Project seeks to strengthen institutional, technical, and community capacities for wildfire prevention, preparedness, and response in Natural Protected Areas (NPAs), regional conservation areas, and their buffer zones. It has a financing volume of approximately USD 60,000 and is implemented with the participation of SERNANP and regional governments. Although modest in scale, the project provides valuable experience in local training, community engagement, and equipment acquisition. This Project will complement and scale up those efforts by applying integrated fire management in a broader set of NPAs in the central Andes, incorporating

	ecosystem recovery and governance components that were not fully addressed by the AAF Project.
Cooperation with UNDP and the Embassy of Canada	This cooperation provides financial and technical support for wildfire management in Peru, including the implementation of training courses, acquisition of specialized equipment, development of helitack brigades, and community strengthening actions. These initiatives directly complement national efforts led by SERNANP and SERFOR by addressing operational gaps and supporting local response capacity. The Project will build on this cooperation by integrating its training and equipment contributions into a broader strategy of prevention, territorial governance, and ecosystem recovery in high-risk NPAs and buffer zones of the central Andes.

A.5. Project Stakeholders

Project stakeholders include government institutions, academia, NGOs, local communities, and the private sector involved in environmental management and biodiversity conservation. For more details about the Project Stakeholders and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan during the Project implementation, see Annex 5.

Table 5. Summary of key project stakeholders and their role during project implementation.

Stakeholder	Description
Ministry of Environment (MINAM)	Provides overall leadership in environmental policy and chairs the Project Steering Committee (SC). Through the Vice-Ministry of Natural Resources Development, it oversees national regulations, multisectoral coordination, and alignment with Peru's biodiversity commitments.
National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP)	Main implementing partner, responsible for Component 1 on institutional strengthening in the 13 NPAs of the central node. In charge of training and certification of park rangers as wildland firefighters (COIF) members, the establishment, operation, and equipping of COIF brigades, and the development of technical wildfire response protocols.
National Meteorology and Hydrology Service (SENAMHI)	Provides climate data, seasonal forecasts, and early warning information to support prevention and preparedness actions.
Geophysical Institute of Peru (IGP)	Conducts monitoring and applied research and provides technical inputs for early warning systems and planning.
National Center for Disaster Risk Estimation, Prevention and Reduction (CENEPRED)	Responsible for wildfire risk assessments, national and local DRM guidelines (e.g., prevention and risk reduction plans), and the integration of project actions into national DRM policy. It also provides technical guidance under Budget Program PP 0068, which enables more efficient execution of public resources for disaster risk management.
National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI)	Coordinates emergency response during wildfire events and ensures articulation with local governments. It is also responsible for Budget Program PP 0068, which allows for the

	efficient execution of public resources for disaster risk management.
National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR)	Contributes satellite monitoring systems with data on wildfire occurrences, burn scars, and hotspots. It is also responsible for technical standards for forest management and for integrating lessons learned into forest and wildlife policies.
General Corps of Volunteer Firefighters of Peru (CGBVP)	Provides operational support for wildfire suppression and will indirectly benefit from the strengthening of COIF brigades in the NPAs.
Regional Governments of Áncash, Lima, Junín, Pasco, and Ayacucho	Formulate, coordinate, implement, and supervise regional policies on environmental management, biodiversity conservation, and disaster risk management. They support coordination among regional government entities, municipalities, communities, and other key actors in wildfire prevention and recovery.
Provincial and District Municipalities	First line of response under the National Disaster Risk Management System (SINAGERD). Responsible for Disaster Risk Prevention and Reduction Plans (PPRRD) and key actors for integrating fire management into territorial planning and local budgets.
Nor Yauyos-Cochas Landscape Reserve Management Committee	Participatory body that includes communities, NGOs, municipalities, academic institutions, companies, and other key stakeholders for the effective management of the RPNYC. It plays a central role in coordinating project actions in the Reserve and ensuring stakeholder engagement.
Local communities within the RPNYC	Families from predominantly rural areas who depend on agriculture and livestock. They use fire in traditional practices and are key actors in fire prevention, controlled burning, and ecosystem recovery actions. They will also be the main participants and beneficiaries of the establishment, operation, and equipping of local support brigades for wildfire prevention, providing logistical assistance during response, and contributing to ecosystem recovery activities. These brigades complement, but do not replace or perform similar roles to COIF brigades.
National University of Central Peru (UNCP)	Entity responsible for the Incatoshi Kametza Conservation Concession (CCIK). Provides scientific and technical support and uses the concession as a laboratory for applied research and innovation in conservation and ecosystem recovery.
Concession for Conservation Incatoshi Kametza (CCIK)	Managed by UNCP. Functions as a learning site for innovation in conservation modalities beyond NPAs, testing fire management approaches that can inform national policies.
Local NGOs and associations	Active organizations that support conservation in the Central Andes, territorial governance, and community participation. They provide technical assistance, facilitate dialogue, and strengthen local capacities.

A.6. Project Policies, Laws, and Regulations

Table 6. Policies, laws, and regulations related to the project.

Dimension	Description
Protected Areas and Biodiversity	• Law No. 26834 – Natural Protected Areas Law (1997) and its Regulation (Supreme Decree No. 038-2001-AG): Establishes NPAs as national heritage and regulates their management under SINANPE. • Supreme Decree No. 016-2024-MINAM – National Protected Areas Master Plan: Provides the strategic planning instrument for SINANPE management. • Law No. 29763 – Forest and Wildlife Law (2011): Regulates sustainable use and conservation of forest and wildlife resources. • Law No. 30215 – Law on Ecosystem Services Compensation Mechanisms (2014): Establishes the framework for ecosystem services retribution schemes relevant to fire prevention and restoration. • Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 1992): International commitment to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
Disaster Risk Management and Wildfires	• Law No. 29664 – Creation of the National Disaster Risk Management System (SINAGERD, 2011): Defines DRM responsibilities at national, regional, and local levels. • Supreme Decree No. 115-2022-PCM – National Disaster Risk Management Plan (PLANAGERD 2022–2030): Establishes DRM priorities, including wildfires. Supreme Decree No. 010-2025-PCM – Multisectoral Plan on Wildfires 2025–2027: Current national plan coordinating multi-sector interventions against wildfires. • Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030: Global framework guiding disaster prevention and resilience. • Draft Bill from the Agricultural Commission: "Law for the Prevention and Control of Forest Fires." Establishes national provisions for wildfire prevention and control and mandates the approval of the National Strategy for Integrated Fire Management.
Local Communities	• Law No. 29785 – Prior Consultation Law (2011): Guarantees indigenous peoples' right to be consulted on projects affecting their territories. • Law No. 24656 – General Law of Campesino communities (1987) and Law No. 22175 – Law on Native Communities (1978): Recognize rights and governance of rural and indigenous communities. • ILO Convention 169 (1989): International standard on indigenous rights, ratified by Peru.
Gender and Social Inclusion	• Law No. 28983 – Equal Opportunities Law (2007): Promotes gender equity in public policy. • Law No. 30364 – Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence Against Women and Family Members (2015): Ensures safe participation of women in all project activities. • National Gender Equality Policy (Supreme Decree No. 008-2019-MIMP): Provides guidelines for mainstreaming gender equality in public interventions.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

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

B.1. Theory Of Change

The Theory of Change responds to the barriers identified and adapts to the different scenarios of future narratives, based on the four components of the project.

IF the institutional capacities of SERNANP are strengthened for wildfire response in the Natural Protected Areas (NPAs) of the central node—through specialized training and certification of park rangers as wildland firefighters (COIF), the formation and operation of COIF brigades equipped with appropriate tools and equipment, and the adoption and implementation of a technical response protocol—THEN the effectiveness of fire control and emergency response improves in the NPAs of the central node and their buffer zones, reducing the magnitude of events, increasing staff safety, and contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

IF local capacities are strengthened for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery in the Nor Yauyos-Cocha Landscape Reserve (RPNYC), its buffer zones, and the Incatoshi Kametza Conservation Concession (CCIK)—through the formalization of cooperation mechanisms among communities, municipalities, and local actors; the training and equipping of local support brigades for surveillance, early warning, and logistical-operational support; and the implementation of municipal wildfire prevention and risk reduction plans—THEN territorial governance around the RPNYC and the CCIK becomes more articulated, capable of anticipating risks and responding in a timely manner, reducing the vulnerability of ecosystems and local communities. These specific experiences generate lessons and evidence that can inform replication and scaling at the national level, thus increasing the resilience and adaptability of the socio-ecological landscape system to wildfires in the context of climate change.

IF the above capacities are strengthened, AND IF prevention and recovery mechanisms are also implemented in the RPNYC and its buffer zones—through the revitalization and strengthening of community practices and traditional knowledge related to vegetation and water management, and the design and initial implementation of an ecosystem recovery pilot with the active participation of communities and the local university—THEN critical functions are maintained in vulnerable areas, degraded areas are restored, and replicable models of prevention and recovery are generated, which can be scaled up to other NPAs, their buffer zones, and other conservation modalities, thus increasing the resilience and adaptability of the socio-ecological landscape system to wildfires in the context of climate change.

IF technical and regulatory instruments for wildfire prevention, response, and recovery in vulnerable ecosystems are developed and adopted—through a specific technical guide on prevention and risk reduction measures and the participatory elaboration of a regulatory proposal for the application of Integrated Fire Management (IFM)—THEN environmental authorities incorporate these instruments into planning, management, and coordination processes, gradually strengthening institutional capacities and coordination. This enables a shift from a reactive approach to an integrated and adaptive fire management framework,

overcoming current fragmentation and reinforcing the coherence of environmental and risk management policies.

IF knowledge, tools, and good practices on wildfire prevention, response, and recovery in NPAs, their buffer zones, and other conservation modalities are systematized under the IFM approach, and IF, in addition, a communication strategy is implemented to disseminate them, THEN culturally relevant and easily accessible evidence is available to strengthen decision-making, promote the replication of solutions, and consolidate collective learning to scale up this approach to other vulnerable ecosystems.

Ultimately, IF these processes of institutional strengthening, territorial resilience, regulatory development, and knowledge management are effectively implemented, THEN the project contributes to reducing the vulnerability and impacts of wildfires in NPAs, their buffer zones, and other conservation modalities.

Key Assumptions:

1. SERNANP rangers actively contribute and commit to improving the effective management of the NPAs of the central node and other conservation areas targeted by the project.
2. Local communities, municipalities, and other relevant stakeholders continue to embrace and support the project's approach to integrated fire management, sustainable practices, ecosystem restoration, and territorial governance over the medium and long term.
3. Local governments are committed to leading activities within their mandates related to conservation, fire management, restoration, and sustainable development.
4. National authorities maintain their support for the adoption of technical and regulatory instruments, and the design of financial mechanisms for sustainability.
5. Political conditions in Peru remain stable, with continuous government support for fire management, biodiversity conservation, and the effective management of NPAs, their buffer zones and other modalities of conservation.

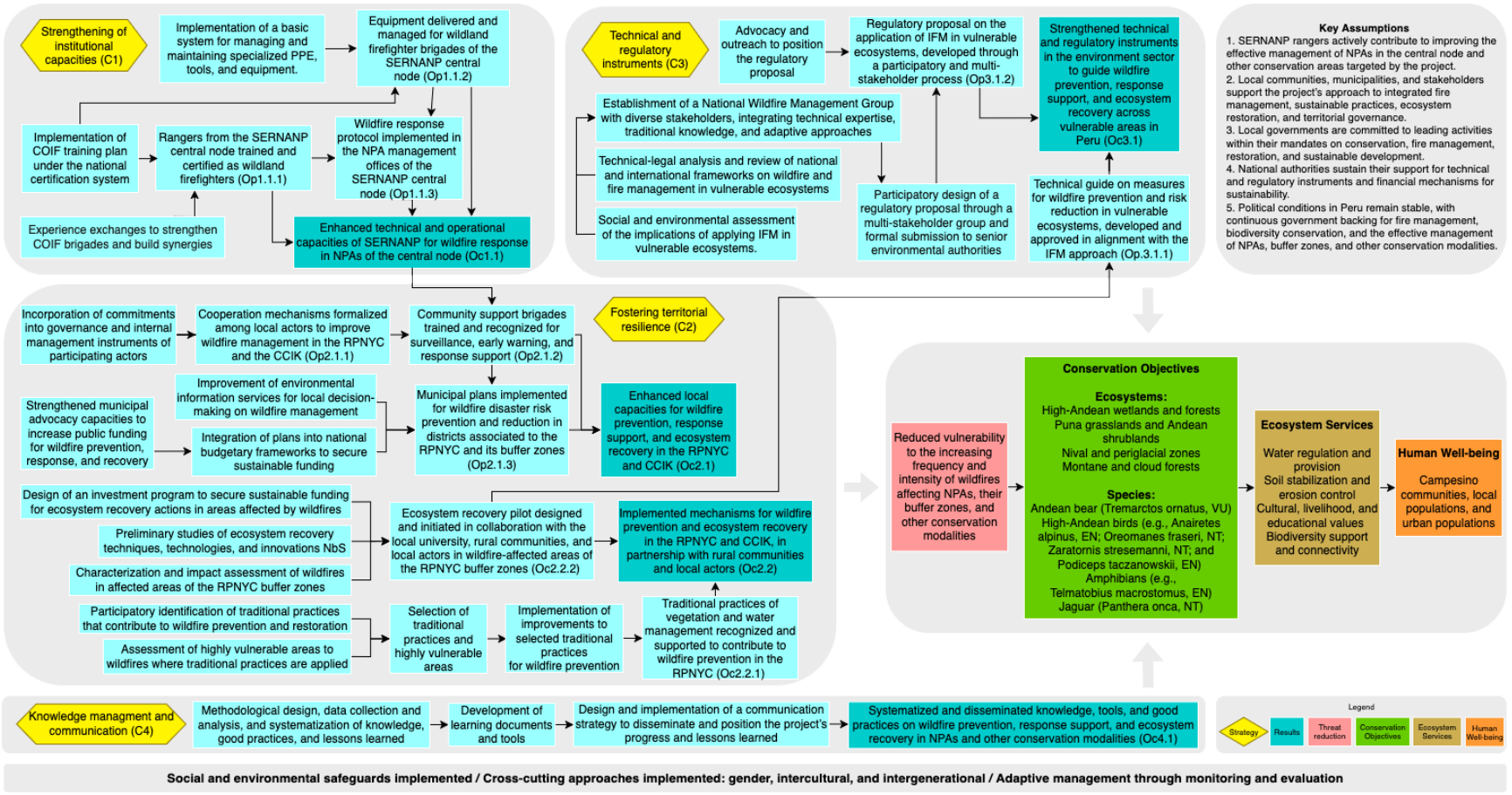


Figure 1. Project Theory of Change.

B.2. Project Strategy

The objective of the project is to strengthen the resilience of Natural Protected Areas (NPAs), their buffer zones, and other conservation modalities in central Peru through strategic actions for wildfire prevention, preparation, response, and recovery. These actions are guided by the Integrated Fire Management (IFM) approach and supported by community participation and territorial coordination.

The project will be implemented over a total period of three years and a half (42 months), structured in three sequential phases. The first six months will be dedicated to institutional arrangements, including the signing of agreements, due diligence of potential responsible parties for the implementation of Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 through subgrants, the updating of Terms of Reference for the project team, the operational readiness of the PMU, recruitment of staff, and other administrative and preparatory actions. This will be followed by two years and six months (30 months total) of effective implementation, during which the project will deliver its results, outputs, and activities. The final six months will focus on project closure, including the preparation, review, and approval of final administrative, financial, and technical reports, the completion of closing processes with government institutions, the transfer of equipment, the continuity of selected services, and other related activities.

The project effective implementation is structured around four components, five outcomes, and twelve outputs.

Component 1: Institutional capacities for wildfire response in Natural Protected Areas (NPAs).

This component aims to reinforce SERNANP's capacities for wildfire response and control in the 13 NPAs of the central node. The intervention is framed within the IFM approach, promoting fire management that incorporates the ecological, sociocultural, logistical, and operational particularities of each NPA.

Within this, the project integrates gender, intercultural, and intergenerational considerations to ensure equitable access to capacity-building processes and to enhance the effectiveness and safety of wildfire response. This includes the application of inclusive eligibility criteria to promote the participation of women, the adaptation of training content and methodologies to cultural contexts, and logistical measures to reduce participation barriers (e.g., temporary childcare arrangements with local caregivers at training venues, allowing participants with children to attend while ensuring adequate care nearby). Gender-responsive criteria are also applied to equipment procurement (e.g., ergonomic design and differentiated sizing) and to the participatory formulation of technical and operational protocols. Implementation is monitored through sex-, age-, and cultural-identity–disaggregated indicators.

Outcome 1.1. Enhanced technical and operational capacities of SERNANP for wildfire response in NPAs of the central node.

This outcome aims to ensure that the central node management offices of SERNANP achieve the professionalization of park rangers as certified wildland firefighters, as well as the establishment and operation of brigades equipped with specialized tools and standardized protocols. The objective is to

optimize response times, minimize risks to staff safety, and increase operational effectiveness in wildfire emergencies.

The strategy focuses on raising the technical and operational capacity of ranger brigades to standards recognized nationally and internationally, ensuring that each member has the competencies, equipment, and institutional support required to respond to complex wildfire events in high-value conservation ecosystems. It also includes strengthening internal processes for coordination, communication, and logistical management, providing SERNANP with clear tools and guidelines to operate under high-pressure scenarios.

Through these measures, SERNANP interventions will be technically sound, efficient in resource use, and safe for staff, thereby reducing the ecological and social impacts of wildfires in the NPAs of the central node.

Output 1.1.1. Rangers from the SERNANP central node trained and certified as wildland firefighters.

This product aims to ensure that ranger brigades acquire certified technical, physical, and cognitive competencies to respond to wildfires under safe and effective conditions. Training will be conducted through the Standardized Qualification and Curriculum System (SCCE) and enriched with international experiences, applying the principles of IFM. The program will include both theoretical and practical modules, covering fire ecology, fire behavior dynamics, suppression techniques, personal safety, first aid, and teamwork under high-pressure conditions. Official recognition as wildland firefighters will enable rangers to integrate into national response networks, facilitating inter-institutional coordination and access to additional resources in emergency situations.

Beyond formal training through a structured learning plan, this product also includes internships and experience-sharing exchanges with brigades from other countries or regions with similar ecosystems. These activities will promote knowledge updating, the adoption of new techniques, and the strengthening of cooperation networks.

The first stage will include a detailed assessment of the central node brigades' capacities and gaps, covering technical, physical, and mental health aspects relevant to field performance. This assessment will inform the design of a comprehensive training plan combining theory and practice, with simulation exercises under real conditions and strict safety standards.

While training will be provided to up to 168 rangers, the target is set at 150 certified wildland firefighters, reflecting the average completion rates observed in previous training processes. The certification system will follow the national standard curriculum for wildfire suppression in Peru, initially prioritizing the following courses: SCI-100 (Introduction to the Incident Command System), S-130 (Wildland Firefighter), S-190 (Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior), and L-180 (Human Factors in the Wildland Fire Service).

In addition, several complementary courses will be provided to fully structure brigades with different levels of responsibility:

- Crew Boss training for 21 participants: S-131 (Wildland Firefighter Type 1), S-211 (Portable Pumps), S-212 (Chainsaws), and S-219 (Ignition Operations).

- Squad Boss training for 5 participants: SCI-200 (Incident Command System for Single Resources), S-230 (Crew Boss – Single Resource), S-290 (Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior), S-219 (Ignition Operations), and L-280 (Followership to Leadership).
- Instructor-Facilitator training for 27 participants: M-410.
- Specialized technical training for 168 participants: safe use, maintenance, and management of hand tools and ignition equipment.

The implementation phase will include the certification of each SERNANP ranger who successfully completes the required courses, generating an updated registry of qualified personnel. A continuous performance evaluation and feedback system will be established to ensure that training remains a dynamic process, adjusted to new needs and challenges in each fire season. Documentation of this process will contribute to the standardization of similar capacity-building models across all SERNANP nodes, producing templates for monitoring, coordination, evaluation, and management.

Additionally, training will be supported with the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) for 150 wildland firefighters, including full individual sets with safety helmets (PC Screen), respirator masks (3M 6900 series), fire-resistant jackets and trousers, fire-resistant gloves, safety boots, protective goggles, neck shrouds, line backpacks, canteens, compasses, and headlamps.

In the second stage, international exchange opportunities will be promoted with specialized teams and certified brigades from countries with similar ecosystems. Each of the six brigades in the central node will designate three wildland firefighters to participate in these in-person exchanges, resulting in a total of 18 participants. These exchanges will include joint training sessions, field visits to protected areas, and technical workshops for the transfer of methodologies, tools, and innovative approaches. Participants will also be integrated into learning communities (virtual and in-person) designed for the exchange of case studies, lessons learned, and peer-to-peer teaching, thereby strengthening cooperation networks and generating regional synergies. Through these initiatives, not only technical capacity but also organizational resilience and SERNANP's overall response capacity will be reinforced in collaboration with international partners.

Key activities summary:

- Activity 1.1.1.1. Design and implementation of a specialized training plan for SERNANP park rangers in the central node.
- Activity 1.1.1.2. Experience-sharing and exchange knowledge with certified brigades from countries or regions with similar ecosystems, aimed at strengthening capacities and fostering operational synergies.

Output 1.1.2. Equipment delivered and managed for wildland firefighter brigades of the SERNANP central node.

This product aims to ensure that each brigade is provided with adequate equipment in optimal working condition, supported by a management and maintenance system that prolongs its useful life, safeguards the health, safety, and physical integrity of wildland firefighting personnel, and strengthens the effectiveness of wildfire response. Provision will include certified personal protective equipment (PPE), manual tools (e.g., fire beaters, backpack sprayers, shovels), mechanized tools (e.g., forestry blowers), and logistical supplies for safe transport and storage. Equipment management will follow clear protocols for distribution, use,

maintenance, and replacement, ensuring that personnel always have the necessary resources to intervene safely and effectively in wildfire suppression.

The process will begin with a detailed assessment of the specific needs of each brigade, considering the characteristics of the NPAs and the expected intensity of PPE and tool use. Based on this analysis, equipment will be procured and distributed under strict technical and regulatory criteria to ensure quality and safety. Distribution will be carried out in a planned manner and will include the installation of adequate storage and transport conditions to minimize deterioration and guarantee immediate availability in emergencies.

To ensure sustainability, a management and maintenance system will be designed and implemented, adapted to SERNANP's operational capacities. This includes mandatory training for both rangers and administrative staff of central node NPAs, as well as SERNANP headquarters staff, on the safe use, maintenance, and management of clothing and equipment. Training will cover inspection procedures, cleaning, repair, storage, and safety protocols for the use of tools and machinery.

Additionally, operation manuals adapted to local conditions and a preventive maintenance calendar will be developed, supported by an updated inventory system to reduce failures, extend equipment lifespan, and plan timely replacement. The system will incorporate a digital registry for monitoring the condition of each item, with specific accountability assigned to brigade representatives. As institutional assets, COIF equipment will remain under SERNANP custodianship, with upkeep covered through regular operational planning and budgeting.

Finally, readiness indicators will be introduced to monitor real-time preparedness and evaluate whether each brigade has the personnel, equipment, and logistics required to act effectively in wildfire events.

Each of the six brigades will receive:

- Hand tools: machetes (8), fire beaters (16), Pulaskis (8), forestry shovels (12), rakes (4), backpack sprayers (8), files (8), multipurpose Gorgui tools (8), and drip torches 1-liter (4).
- Suppression equipment: portable motor pumps (1), hoses (12), nozzles with coupling sets (12), handheld radios (12), chainsaws (4), chainsaw maintenance kits (4), forestry blowers (3), brushcutters (2), portable water tanks (1), and Kestrel weather meters (1).

Key activities summary:

- Activity 1.1.2.1. Diagnostic, acquisition, distribution, and operationalization of PPE, equipment, storage facilities, and logistics systems to safeguard the integrity of COIF and strengthen response capacity in the central node NPAs.
- Activity 1.1.2.2. Design and implementation of a basic system for the management and maintenance of equipment, ensuring its efficient and sustainable use.

Output 1.1.3. Wildfire response protocol implemented in the NPAs management offices of the SERNANP central node.

This product ensures that wildfire response is carried out in a coordinated manner, with specific guidelines for both NPA management offices and key areas of SERNANP headquarters, adapted to the ecological

conditions of the central node. The protocol will define roles, procedures, communication routes, and early warning mechanisms, guaranteeing coherence in operational and administrative responses. Its implementation will be accompanied by training processes, simulation exercises, and validation drills to ensure full understanding and effective application by all involved staff.

The process will begin with the collection and analysis of information on previous wildfire response experiences, identifying gaps, achievements, and opportunities for improvement. This assessment will include a review of internal procedures, inter-institutional coordination, and resource mobilization during past emergencies, as well as relevant international cases applicable to the national context. Based on this evaluation, recommendations will be developed to update and harmonize existing procedures, incorporating best practices from national and international experiences.

Building on these inputs, technical workshops will be held with the teams of the 13 NPA management offices of the central node, ensuring that the protocol reflects their operational and ecological realities. These workshops will also serve to collectively define standardized and feasible mechanisms for early warning, resource mobilization, and hierarchical coordination. Final validation will be conducted through controlled drills, which will test the operability of the protocol and provide the basis for adjustments before its formal adoption.

Once validated, the protocol will be officially approved through a Directorial Resolution of SERNANP, enabling its integration into internal operational management systems. It will then be disseminated across all NPA management offices and relevant technical-administrative staff to ensure formal adoption. Mechanisms for supervision and periodic evaluation will be established to ensure compliance and effectiveness in real emergency scenarios.

Key activities summary:

- Activity 1.1.3.1: Review of procedures and best practices for wildfire response in the SERNANP central node, aimed at enhancing articulation and strengthening the capacities of NPA management offices.
- Activity 1.1.3.2: Participatory formulation, validation, and adoption of an operational protocol for wildfire response, adapted to the ecological conditions and management capacities of the central node NPAs.

Component 2: Territorial resilience for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery.

This component aims to strengthen territorial resilience for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery in the Nor Yauyos-Cochas Landscape Reserve (RPNYC) and the Incatoshi Kametza Conservation Concession (CCIK).

The strategy focuses on enhancing the capacity of territories to anticipate, withstand, and recover from wildfires, promoting processes of collective learning and adaptation that safeguard biodiversity, ecosystem integrity, the provision of ecosystem services, and the sustainability of local livelihoods. To this end, communities, local governments, and other key actors in the Andean landscapes of the RPNYC and the CCIK will be engaged through cooperation mechanisms and local brigades, the strengthening and innovation of traditional practices grounded in ancestral knowledge, and pilot initiatives for ecosystem restoration.

Within this, the intervention explicitly integrates gender, youth, and intergenerational considerations to address differentiated vulnerabilities and capacities. It promotes the participation of locally organized groups—particularly those involving women, youth, and elders— in cooperation mechanisms; incorporates gender-sensitive training for community support brigades; and supports the identification of local leaders in wildfire prevention and early response. The component also recognizes and values traditional knowledge related to ecosystem management and agricultural practices, and ensures the participation of women, youth, and elders in participatory monitoring and ecosystem recovery pilots. Gender considerations are further embedded in municipal risk management instruments supported by the project.

Together, these strategic actions and demonstration pilots are designed to consolidate a replicable fire management model that combines social legitimacy, the revalorization of traditional knowledge, technical robustness, and institutional sustainability.

Outcome 2.1. Enhanced local capacities for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery in the RPNYC and the CCIK.

This result aims to strengthen local capacities and establish a territorial cooperation framework that brings together communities, local governments, universities, and other key actors around wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery. The intervention will focus on formalizing multi-actor cooperation agreements that define concrete commitments for prevention, ecosystem recovery, and logistical-operational support to wildfire response, as well as on strengthening municipal management instruments that contribute to financial and operational sustainability. Building on this organizational and technical foundation, the project will promote the establishment and strengthening of local brigades that complement the work of SERNANP ranger brigades, taking on functions in prevention, surveillance, early warning, and support during response operations.

In parallel, traditional practices and ancestral knowledge relevant to wildfire prevention will be revalued and reinforced, while a pilot restoration initiative based on nature-based solutions will be developed. These experiences will generate applicable and replicable evidence for other Andean territories.

Output 2.1.1. Cooperation mechanisms formalized among local actors to improve wildfire management in the RPNYC and the CCIK.

This product aims to establish, formalize, and implement joint work agreements among communities, local governments, universities, the RPNYC management office, and other key actors to strengthen wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery in the RPNYC and the CCIK. These agreements will ensure commitments within a framework of shared responsibility and organizational legitimacy, supporting the continuity of actions beyond the project's lifetime. A key contribution is building trust, enhancing multi-actor coordination, and reducing duplicative efforts, thereby embedding wildfire management within a broader territorial governance system.

The process will begin with participatory design and dialogue sessions to shape draft agreements with local actors. The project team, in coordination with MINAM, SERNANP, and the prioritized stakeholders, will coordinate based on their representativeness, legitimacy, and institutional capacity. These include communities, district and provincial municipalities, the National University of Central Peru (UNCP), SAIS Tupac Amaru, and the RPNYC Management Office, among others. Actors will then be convened in working

sessions to explore commitments in prevention, response, and ecosystem recovery, collectively selecting the most appropriate format of cooperation agreement to ensure validity and enforceability.

The intervention strategy foresees six sessions per site (minimum) across the prioritized intervention areas. These sessions will combine technical review, participatory planning, and preliminary drafting of commitments. In the southern RPNYC, the strategy will operate at the micro-watershed level in coordination with the corresponding municipalities, ensuring that social base organizations are convened, given that not only community members but also the wider citizenry are part of the territory. The prioritized communities include: MC1 (Vilca, Huancaya, Vitis), MC2 (Miraflores), MC3 (Carania), MC4 (Alis, Tomas, Huancachi, Tinco Yaricocha), and MC5 (Laraos). In the northern RPNYC, work will involve SAIS Tupac Amaru, their three productive units, Canchayllo community, and the Canchayllo municipality. In the CCIK, the intervention will involve the UNCP and, where feasible, the local communities concerned.

In a second stage, participatory workshops will consolidate draft commitments into formalized agreements. Once reviewed and validated by the competent bodies of each organization, the agreements will be signed in public recognition events held at each intervention site, with dissemination materials to raise visibility, promote transparency, and encourage wider community involvement.

The third stage will provide technical assistance to help signatories integrate commitments into their governance and management instruments—for example, into community minutes and internal regulations of communities, municipal risk management plans, university research agendas, or annual work plans of the RPNYC Management Office and its Management Committee. This step is critical to ensure that commitments move beyond formalization into actual implementation.

Key activities summary:

- Activity 2.1.1.1: Participatory design and formalization of cooperation agreements among communities, municipalities, the RPNYC Management Office, UNCP, and other local actors, defining commitments for wildfire prevention, response, and ecosystem recovery in the RPNYC, its buffer zones, and the CCIK.
- Activity 2.1.1.2: Technical assistance and follow-up to signatory actors for the integration of commitments into internal governance and management instruments, ensuring effective implementation and sustainability.

Output 2.1.2: Community support brigades trained and recognized for surveillance, early warning, and response support for wildfires in the RPNYC and the CCIK.

This product aims to strengthen territorial capacity for wildfire management through the creation and training of community support brigades responsible for surveillance, early warning, and logistical-operational assistance during initial response. These brigades will provide a structured community-based mechanism to complement institutional efforts led by SERNANP and other governmental actors in areas of high vulnerability to wildfire.

By the end of the intervention, fully operational community brigades will be established, equipped with knowledge, skills, techniques, and basic tools, and integrated into coordination mechanisms that ensure their functionality over the medium term. This will contribute to a more articulated territorial fire management approach with active participation of communities, local governments, and allied actors, in

coordination with regional governments, SERNANP, MINAM, INDECI, CENEPRED, and other competent agencies.

The project will support the design and implementation of a training program for brigades formed by representatives of actors that sign cooperation agreements. Training will cover wildfire prevention, surveillance, early warning, and logistical-operational support to initial response, and will be delivered by a qualified institution contracted to prepare and implement the training plan. The curriculum will combine theoretical and practical modules, simulation exercises, and locally adapted methodologies. It will also integrate technical content and services provided by government institutions, including MINAM (Favorable Conditions for Wildfire Occurrence—CFOI), SENAMHI (Atmospheric Conditions for Wildfires—CAIF), INDECI (Early Warning Systems), and CENEPRED, ensuring alignment with national standards and official information sources.

The training plan foresees eight capacity-building sessions per site, covering meals, transportation, materials, and facilitators' fees. Intervention sites include five prioritized communities in the southern RPNYC (organized at the micro-watershed level in coordination with municipalities), three productive units in the northern RPNYC (through SAIS Tupac Amaru), one prioritized community in the northern RPNYC (CC Canchayllo), and one conservation concession (CCIK, through UNCP). The brigades must ensure specific quotas for young women and, where applicable, members of Quechua Indigenous Peoples.

Upon completing the training, participants will receive official recognition as community wildfire support brigades. Public graduation and accreditation events will be organized in each intervention site, with dissemination materials to raise visibility, strengthen legitimacy, and acknowledge participants as recognized local leaders in fire management.

To reinforce their operational capacity, each brigade will be equipped with individual personal protective equipment (PPE), hand tools, and connectivity systems adapted to their support role in surveillance, early warning, and logistical assistance. Specifically:

- Personal protective equipment (PPE) will be provided to 250 community brigade members, consisting of complete individual sets including helmets (PC Screen), smoke masks, reflective vests, protective gloves, safety boots, safety goggles, canteens, compasses, and headlamps.
- Hand tools will be delivered to the ten brigades (five in southern RPNYC, three in northern RPNYC, one in CC Canchayllo, and one in the CCIK), with each brigade receiving a complete set including: machetes (25), fire beaters (25), forestry shovels (3), rakes (4), handheld radios (3), and water backpacks (2).
- Connectivity equipment will be provided to strengthen field communication and coordination, consisting of Starlink antennas with solar power kits (including 22 months of service) installed in eight RPNYC control posts and one concession in the CCIK.

The distribution of this equipment will be accompanied by operational training on its safe use, care, and maintenance, as well as by clear protocols for shared responsibility and monitoring of conditions, ensuring sustainability and functionality over time. PPE and tools will remain under the custodianship of campesino communities, with municipal support, as established through the formal cooperation mechanisms to be signed under Output 2.1.1, to ensure return and reallocation when members are no longer active.

Finally, the project will facilitate coordination between local brigades and institutional actors (SERNANP, local and regional governments, INDECI, and others) to define roles, establish communication protocols, and create reporting channels. This will enable brigades to be recognized as formal support actors in institutional response protocols, strengthening their sustainability as part of a multi-actor network for wildfire prevention and response.

Key activities summary:

- Activity 2.1.2.1: Design and implementation of training processes for community support brigades, combining theoretical and practical modules, simulations, and technical content integration.
- Activity 2.1.2.2: Provision of basic personal protective equipment (PPE), hand tools, and connectivity systems to strengthen the operational capacity of community support brigades.
- Activity 2.1.2.3: Facilitation of coordination mechanisms between community brigades and institutional actors to integrate them into early warning, surveillance, and response systems.

Output 2.1.3: Municipal plans and tools implemented for wildfire disaster risk prevention and reduction in districts associated to the RPNYC and its buffer zones.

This product aims to strengthen the management capacities of municipalities linked to the Nor Yauyos-Cochas Landscape Reserve (RPNYC) by providing clear guidelines, operational methodologies, and technical tools that integrate environmental considerations, territorial fire management, and wildfire disaster risk prevention and reduction into their institutional processes.

The intervention focuses on improving planning, zoning, and risk management instruments in coordination with competent entities such as CENEPRED, INDECI, SERNANP, MINAM, and SERFOR, ensuring that municipal documents respond to local needs while aligning with national technical and regulatory standards. This will enhance coherence between municipal planning, sectoral policies, and national priorities, thereby strengthening local institutional frameworks and ensuring that municipal action on wildfire prevention and response is sustainable beyond the project's timeframe.

Specifically, the project will support municipalities in the elaboration of their Disaster Risk Prevention and Reduction Plans for Wildfires (PPRRD-IF). These plans will explicitly include actions for wildfire prevention, response, and ecosystem recovery, drawing upon commitments established under cooperation agreements (Product 2.1.1). Six prioritized municipalities will be supported with technical assistance for plan design and implementation: District Municipalities of Alis, Carania, Laraos, and Canchayllo; Provincial Municipality of Yauyos; and Provincial Municipality of Jauja.

The process will be developed jointly with municipal technical teams, who will be trained and accompanied to ensure the plans are practical management tools. Participatory workshops will be organized to gather technical information and validate draft versions, ensuring contextualized and robust documents. A key element will be the integration of environmental considerations, recognizing the role of local ecosystems and their vulnerability to fire.

In parallel, the project will facilitate technical assistance to strengthen the linkage between municipal instruments and national budget programs of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). This includes PP 0068: "Reduction of Vulnerability and Emergency Care for Disasters," focused on prevention, and PP 0144:

"Conservation and Sustainable Use of Ecosystems for the Provision of Ecosystem Services," focused on ecosystem recovery. Specialized entities such as INDECI and CENEPRED (for PP 0068) and MINAM (for PP 0144) will provide technical support, while the project will finance and coordinate working sessions. These sessions will strengthen municipal technical and methodological capacities, enabling local governments to align their wildfire prevention, response, and ecosystem recovery actions with national budget programs and to organize their interventions more effectively within assigned resources which contribute to access public funding streams and ensure operational and financial viability for sustained wildfire management. This linkage supports the sustained resourcing of training and basic equipment for community support brigades beyond the project.

The product also includes support for the integration and improvement of environmental information services into municipal decision-making instruments. A consultancy will be financed to develop a user-friendly interactive platform or geo-server capable of integrating supply and demand of technical information. The system will merge and update key services such as MINAM's Favorable Conditions for Wildfire Occurrence (CFOI), SENAMHI's Atmospheric Conditions for Wildfires (CAIF), IGP's black carbon data, biodiversity and vegetation cover databases, and ecosystem risk assessments in NPAs and buffer zones. Where possible, data from other institutions will also be integrated, including CENEPRED's risk scenario maps and SERFOR's fire hotspots and burn scar records. This will provide municipalities with scientifically validated information, improving the legitimacy and effectiveness of their wildfire prevention and recovery strategies.

By ensuring that technical, financial, and institutional elements are integrated, this product will enhance the ability of municipalities to anticipate, respond to, and recover from wildfires, while embedding fire management into broader territorial governance frameworks.

Key activities summary:

- Activity 2.1.3.1: Preparation of wildfire disaster risk prevention and reduction plans (PPRRD-IF) for six prioritized municipalities associated with the RPNYC and its buffer zones.
- Activity 2.1.3.2: Technical assistance to prioritized municipalities for alignment of their instruments with national budget programs PP 0068 and PP 0144.
- Activity 2.1.3.3: Integration and improvement of environmental sector information services in municipal decision-making instruments for wildfire prevention, response, and recovery.

Outcome 2.2. Implemented mechanisms for wildfire prevention and ecosystem recovery in the RPNYC and CCIK, in partnership with campesino communities and local actors.

This outcome focuses on strengthening territorial resilience through community-driven and nature-based mechanisms that prevent wildfires and support post-fire ecosystem recovery. The project will recognize, enhance, and scale traditional practices of vegetation and water management, aligning ancestral knowledge with modern technical criteria to reduce fire risk and reinforce ecosystem functions.

In parallel, an ecosystem recovery pilot will be designed and initiated in collaboration with campesino communities, UNCP, and other local actors, combining scientific evidence, innovative technologies, and traditional knowledge. The pilot will serve as a demonstrative model for ecological restoration in fire-affected areas, generating practical lessons and scalable solutions for other Andean territories.

By consolidating these approaches, the outcome contributes to reducing wildfire vulnerability, improving ecosystem resilience, and ensuring the sustainability of local livelihoods through inclusive participation, cultural recognition, and strengthened cooperation frameworks

Output 2.2.1. Traditional practices of vegetation management and community-based water management recognized and supported to contribute to wildfire prevention in the RPNYC.

This product focuses on recognizing, strengthening, and ensuring the sustainability of traditional practices and community-based knowledge that historically contributed to ecosystem conservation and wildfire prevention and risk reduction in the RPNYC and its buffer zones. The intervention emphasizes that these practices should not be replaced by external mechanisms, but rather valued, reinforced, and integrated with modern technical criteria. This approach combines ancestral knowledge with scientific evidence to promote a prevention model that acknowledges cultural diversity, the role of nature-based solutions, and the active participation of communities in territorial fire management.

The project will finance a consultancy to conduct a participatory diagnosis aimed at identifying and evaluating traditional practices and community-based knowledge of campesino communities that contribute to wildfire prevention. The process will ensure the active and equitable participation of women, men, youth, and older adults, recognizing differentiated roles and promoting inclusive practices. It will be carried out jointly with the communities through workshops, working sessions, and other participatory mechanisms to rescue traditional knowledge, incorporate new perspectives, and guarantee their active involvement in identifying and prioritizing measures that are culturally recognized and technically effective. Potential practices to be prioritized include:

- Cleaning, maintenance, and conditioning of irrigation channels to improve water distribution and reduce fire risk.
- Conservation of vegetation cover and hydrological management of high-Andean wetlands (bofedales).
- Vegetation fuel management in critical high-risk areas.
- Other nature-based solutions and climate adaptation measures that emerge from local knowledge.

The evaluation will use technical, environmental, social, and operational feasibility criteria, ensuring that selected practices align with the conservation objectives of the RPNYC and respond to local needs.

Following this participatory process—and in line with the cooperation agreements established under Product 2.1.1—the project will provide financial, logistical, and technical assistance to strengthen or implement six selected traditional practices. The process will incorporate gender, intercultural, and intergenerational perspectives, ensuring equitable participation of women, men, youth, elders, and Indigenous Peoples in the identification and implementation of practices. Support will include specific resources and inputs needed for execution, as well as the integration of traditional knowledge with locally appropriate innovations. While the project will fund the first cycle of practice implementation, sustainability will rely on continued financing by municipalities through updated planning and budgeting instruments supported under Product 2.1.3. This ensures that reinforced practices retain their socio-cultural identity, technical value, and practical viability, rather than being replaced by externally imposed alternatives.

In parallel, the project will design and implement a participatory monitoring system to track the effectiveness and impacts of strengthened practices. This system will use socio-ecological indicators to evaluate wildfire risk reduction and co-benefits for biodiversity, water regulation, and local livelihoods. Monitoring will also capture community perceptions and assessments, ensuring local ownership of results, continuous feedback, and collective learning.

The implementation process will prioritize communities selected based on their level of commitment, institutional capacity, and potential to maintain practices beyond the project's timeframe. Site selection will also draw on both local and scientific knowledge to identify the most vulnerable areas to wildfires where traditional practices can be applied effectively. All actions will be carried out jointly with campesino communities, municipal governments, the RPNYC Management Office, and key partners such as MINAM and UNCP, ensuring territorial legitimacy and institutional support.

Key activities summary:

- Activity 2.2.1.1: Participatory identification, evaluation, and selection of traditional practices and community knowledge contributing to wildfire prevention in the RPNYC and its buffer zones.
- Activity 2.2.1.2: Financial, logistical, and technical support for the reinforcement and implementation of six selected traditional practices.
- Activity 2.2.1.3: Participatory monitoring of strengthened practices using socio-ecological indicators to assess wildfire prevention outcomes and related socio-environmental benefits.

Output 2.2.2. Ecosystem recovery pilot designed and initiated in collaboration with the local university, campesino communities, and local actors in wildfire-affected areas of the RPNYC buffer zones.

This product aims to design and implement an ecosystem recovery pilot in areas degraded by wildfires in the buffer zone of the RPNYC, ensuring the participatory, inclusive, and culturally appropriate involvement of campesino communities and local actors. The process will also incorporate a gender and intergenerational analysis to recognize and highlight differentiated contributions to ecosystem recovery. The pilot will focus on nature-based solutions (NbS), combining traditional practices and ancestral knowledge with technological innovations and updated technical standards. The intervention will be developed jointly with MINAM and UNCP, generating a high technical-scientific value experience that can be incorporated into academic training, disseminated among students and faculty, and replicated in other territories where the university operates. Ultimately, the pilot seeks to restore key ecological functions of fire-affected ecosystems and produce replicable lessons that can be scaled up to other regions facing similar challenges.

The first stage will consist of characterization and assessment of wildfire impacts in prioritized areas, establishing a baseline to guide pilot design. The analysis will evaluate damage severity to vegetation cover, biodiversity, soils, water, and ecosystem services, while also incorporating a socio-cultural and economic diagnosis to understand impacts on local livelihoods. As part of this characterization, particular attention will be given to understanding the composition and dynamics of each affected Andean ecosystem type, to guide the identification of suitable post-fire restoration actions. Results will inform the scale of intervention and the most appropriate recovery approaches.

In addition to biodiversity recovery and ecosystem resilience benefits, selected restoration measures under this pilot may generate indicative climate mitigation co-benefits, particularly through ecosystem recovery

and improved land management practices. Opportunities to further characterize these mitigation benefits, as well as those from other project interventions, will be explored during implementation, subject to the availability of appropriate data and methodologies.

Building on this characterization, specific technical studies will be developed to guide recovery actions, including:

- Selection of native species with strong natural regeneration potential, tolerance to post-fire conditions, and capacity to restore key ecological functions such as soil stabilization, water regulation, and habitat provision.
- Ecosystem connectivity analysis to identify strategic sites that support the recovery of biological corridors and species mobility.
- Validation of traditional recovery practices, integrating local knowledge (e.g., soil management, multipurpose native species, and recovery of terraces) with modern technologies such as bio-inputs, living fences, or efficient irrigation. This effort will build upon advances under Product 2.2.1.
- Assessment of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) measures, prioritizing actions that restore ecological functions and reduce community vulnerability to climate change (e.g., prolonged droughts, frosts, recurrent wildfires).
- Socioeconomic and governance feasibility study for the pilot, including cost estimates, community benefits, and mechanisms for institutional and financial sustainability.

Based on these studies, a participatory recovery plan will be developed, prioritizing measures feasible to implement within the project timeframe and with demonstrative value for communities. Examples include:

- Protection and management of assisted natural regeneration (fencing of critical areas to exclude livestock).
- Enrichment planting with fast-growing native species to restore vegetation cover and water regulation.
- Wetland recovery through channel improvement and revegetation.
- Initial soil rehabilitation using bioengineering practices (e.g., living barriers, organic mulching).

The pilot will also establish forest nurseries and demonstration plots with the UNCP and local communities to produce and plant selected native species. These plots will serve as capacity-building spaces, providing hands-on learning for communities and students, and creating practical experiences that are both replicable and scalable.

In parallel, a mapping of ongoing programs and initiatives on conservation, recovery, and sustainable ecosystem management in the RPNYC will be carried out to align the pilot with strategic interventions. This coordination will foster synergies, prevent duplication of efforts, and enhance continuity, scaling, and sustainability of recovery actions beyond the project's lifetime.

Finally, the project will finance a consultancy to design an investment program for ecosystem recovery, with emphasis on NbS, ecosystem-based adaptation measures, and innovative applications of traditional practices. This program will aim to channel public and private resources, set priorities for interventions, and promote the sustainability and expansion of successful pilot experiences.

Key activities summary:

- Activity 2.2.2.1: Characterization and assessment of wildfire impact in degraded areas of the RPNYC buffer zone.
- Activity 2.2.2.2: Participatory design and initial implementation of an ecosystem recovery pilot in wildfire-affected buffer zones of the RPNYC, based on NbS and including forest nurseries and demonstration plots.
- Activity 2.2.2.3: Design of an investment program for ecosystem recovery and promotion of NbS in fire-affected areas.

Component 3: Technical and regulatory instruments for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery.

This component aims to develop and strengthen technical and regulatory instruments to guide wildfire prevention, response, and ecosystem recovery in vulnerable ecosystems of Peru. Its central focus is on IFM, within a framework that combines disaster risk management, biodiversity conservation, recognition of traditional practices, and the application of science and technological innovation.

The component responds to the national need for official and practical tools that enable environmental sector institutions, regional and local governments, campesino communities, and other stakeholders to implement coordinated and sustainable fire management actions. Building on the experiences generated under Components 1 and 2, the intervention ensures that these results are translated into regulations and guidelines with national scope, social legitimacy, and institutional backing, helping to close existing normative and technical gaps and strengthen fire governance in the country, and align national efforts with international and regional commitments.

Within this, gender and cultural relevance are integrated to ensure that technical and regulatory instruments reflect differentiated roles, knowledge, and capacities. The technical guide incorporates gender-responsive and culturally appropriate guidance, validated through participatory processes, while the regulatory proposal is developed through inclusive, multi-stakeholder mechanisms that ensure the effective participation of women, youth, and elders. These considerations are captured through disaggregated participation records and dedicated content, allowing them to be reflected in the resulting instruments.

Outcome 3.1. Strengthened technical and regulatory instruments in the environment sector to guide wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery across vulnerable areas in Peru.

This outcome aims to equip the government environmental sector with national-level technical and regulatory instruments that guide the application of IFM in vulnerable ecosystems such as protected areas, buffer zones, other conservation modalities, and fragile areas prioritized for conservation. These instruments will have official and practical status, with social legitimacy and institutional backing, ensuring their applicability across different levels of governance.

The formulation and/or adoption of these instruments will be grounded in scientific evidence, international experience, the existing legal framework, and the traditional knowledge of local communities, while integrating cross-cutting approaches of interculturality, gender, and adaptive management.

Output 3.1.1: Technical guide on measures for wildfire prevention and risk reduction in vulnerable ecosystems, developed and approved in alignment with the IFM approach.

This output aims to consolidate a technical reference instrument to guide local and regional governments, as well as other entities responsible for the conservation of vulnerable ecosystems, in wildfire prevention, risk reduction, and post-fire recovery. The guide will build on the preliminary version prepared by MINAM, enhanced with the experiences and lessons generated during project implementation—particularly those related to the development of municipal management instruments (Output 2.1.3) and the establishment and operation of local brigades (Output 2.1.2). The objective is for the guide to be officially approved and adopted as a technical reference with institutional backing, while remaining practical in use and promoting the IFM approach across different territories.

The project team, together with MINAM, will conduct a review and update of the preliminary version of the guide. This process will involve working sessions at national, regional, and local levels with competent institutions, as well as key stakeholders from civil society, academia, and the private sector, whose contributions will be incorporated. In parallel, the guide will integrate experiences generated by the project in collaboration with municipalities and local brigades in the intervention areas. As a result, the updated document will incorporate municipal planning measures, community-based organization, traditional practices for wildfire prevention and post-fire ecosystem restoration, and potential financing mechanisms to support implementation and sustainability. This process will ensure the guide is both a technical and practical tool applicable to vulnerable ecosystems such as protected areas, buffer zones, and other conservation modalities.

Subsequently, the guide will undergo participatory validation through a national workshop involving key stakeholders, including public sector institutions, local and regional governments, communities, and academia. This stage will strengthen the guide's cultural and technical relevance, consolidating its legitimacy as an official management instrument. Finally, the guide will be edited, designed, and published in an accessible and user-friendly format, accompanied by implementation guidelines for gradual application across territorial scales. A public launch event will be organized to present the guide as a project result, with the participation of government agencies, academia, civil society, and the media.

Key activities summary:

- Activity 3.1.1.1: Development and participatory validation of a technical guide on wildfire prevention, risk reduction, and ecosystem recovery, including implementation guidelines and potential financing mechanisms.
- Activity 3.1.1.2: Editing, design, publication, and institutional adoption of the technical guide as an official orientation instrument to strengthen wildfire prevention and management in vulnerable ecosystems.

Output 3.1.2: Regulatory proposal on the application of IFM in vulnerable ecosystems, developed through a participatory and multi-stakeholder process.

This output aims to establish the foundation for a regulatory proposal that guides the application of IFM in vulnerable ecosystems of Peru, ensuring that prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery measures are implemented under a coherent, inclusive, and adaptive legal framework. Vulnerable ecosystems include

NPAs, their buffer zones, other conservation modalities, and fragile or priority conservation territories highly exposed to wildfire risk. The proposal will build on international commitments and regional groups in which Peru actively participates, as well as on international experiences from countries with similar ecosystems. It will also integrate gender, interculturality, and socio-environmental safeguards, recognizing the roles of Indigenous peoples, local communities, and science in adaptive fire management.

The process will be developed in two phases. In the first, the project will finance a technical-legal and evidence-based analysis to integrate Peru's existing legal frameworks with technical, social, economic, and cultural aspects of fire management. Within this assessment, specific attention will be given to identifying feasible regulatory pathways and determining the type of legal instruments—such as practical guidance or instructions—that could support implementation, ensuring consistency with the related frameworks. Additionally, the analysis will emphasize lessons from international experiences (e.g., Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico, Chile) and recommendations from specialized organizations such as FAO and IUCN. It will also consider Peru's commitments in international and regional platforms, including the Latin America and Caribbean Wildfire Experts Group (GEFF LAC), the Amazon Network on Integrated Fire Management (RAMIF), the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), and the Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Assistance (CAPRADE). This phase will identify good practices that combine scientific knowledge, modern techniques, public management, and traditional practices. It will also define the most suitable regulatory instrument or level to ensure legal viability and applicability.

In the second phase, the project will facilitate the participatory design of the regulatory proposal through the establishment and operation of a technical multi-stakeholder group. This group will include representatives from the public sector (MINAM, SERNANP, SERFOR, CENEPRED, INDECI, INBP, CGBVP, CCFFAA, regional and local governments), universities, Indigenous peoples, campesino communities, NGOs, the private sector, fire management specialists, and other key stakeholders. Within this broad and inclusive framework, the space will also incorporate actors engaged in the implementation of Component 2, ensuring that territorial, community-based, and municipal perspectives inform the regulatory proposal, alongside other relevant stakeholders linked to fragile ecosystems at the national level.

The group will work through technical meetings and workshops to ensure that the proposal integrates adaptive management principles, intercultural perspectives, traditional knowledge, and institutional sustainability mechanisms. Given the national scope of the proposed regulatory instrument and its focus on vulnerable and fragile ecosystems, the process will ensure the participation of Indigenous Peoples where these ecosystems overlap with Indigenous territories, applying culturally appropriate mechanisms to enable effective participation and dialogue.

Specific modalities for convening, organization, and operation will be defined during implementation, in coordination with participating actors, to ensure functional continuity beyond the project's duration, with MINAM and SERNANP expected to assume technical leadership and facilitate its long-term integration into national coordination platforms. The aim is for the proposal to be technically robust, socially legitimate, and legally enforceable, while also consolidating the group as a permanent technical dialogue space on IFM at the national level.

Finally, the regulatory proposal will be formally submitted to MINAM, accompanied by a communication and advocacy strategy co-designed with the multi-stakeholder group. This strategy will include executive summaries, policy briefs, infographics, and key messages for decision-makers, as well as public workshops

and dialogues to disseminate the proposal among authorities, communities, and the media. In addition, the proposal will be promoted in international spaces on fire cooperation and management, highlighting Peru's commitment to regional collaboration. The goal is to ensure that the regulatory proposal not only has strong technical and legal foundations but also the political and social momentum required for adoption and effective implementation.

Key activities summary:

- Activity 3.1.2.1: Technical-legal analysis and review of national and international evidence on regulatory, technical, social, and traditional frameworks related to wildfires and fire management in vulnerable ecosystems.
- Activity 3.1.2.2: Social and environmental assessment of the implications of applying IFM in vulnerable ecosystems.
- Activity 3.1.2.3: Participatory design of the regulatory proposal through a multi-stakeholder technical group, integrating intercultural perspectives, traditional knowledge, and adaptive management criteria.

Component 4: Knowledge management and communications for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery in NPAs, their buffer zones, and other conservation modalities.

This component aims to strengthen knowledge management to support the implementation of strategic actions on wildfire prevention, response, and ecosystem recovery in vulnerable Andean ecosystems, with emphasis on NPAs, their buffer zones, and other conservation modalities. It focuses on the generation, organization, and dissemination of strategic knowledge derived from project implementation, ensuring that lessons learned, good practices, and recommendations are translated into practical inputs for decision-making, public policy design, project development, and territorial fire management in Peru.

The component complements the tangible results achieved in the prioritized intervention areas by producing replicable knowledge products that contribute to building a national evidence base on the application of the IFM approach. In line with the GEF mandate, this cross-cutting effort supports the sustainability and scaling-up of project achievements beyond the areas of direct intervention.

Within this, knowledge management and communication activities integrate gender and cultural relevance to ensure that project learning reflects the diversity of actors and experiences across intervention territories. Systematization processes incorporate a gender analysis, documenting differentiated roles and contributions of women, men, youth, and elders in wildfire prevention, response, and recovery. The communication strategy applies a gender- and culturally responsive approach, prioritizing accessible and visual materials that enhance information access and visibility of women's roles.

Outcome 4.1: Systematized and disseminated knowledge, tools, and good practices on wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery in NPAs, their buffer zones, and other conservation modalities.

This outcome focuses on organizing and leveraging the tools, experiences, and lessons of the project, transforming them into knowledge products that strengthen fire management in NPAs, their buffer zones, and other conservation modalities across the country. The process will include critical systematization of experiences, participatory validation of findings, and dissemination of results in accessible formats tailored to diverse audiences.

The systematization will not only highlight the results achieved but will also emphasize processes, innovations, good practices, and lessons learned, integrating territorial, environmental, social, and cultural perspectives. In doing so, the project will ensure that its experiences transcend the immediate areas of intervention and contribute to strengthening knowledge management at both national and international levels.

Output 4.1.1: Knowledge and experiences systematized on strategic actions for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery in NPAs, their buffer zones, and other conservation modalities, aligned with the IFM approach.

This output aims to consolidate and disseminate the knowledge, lessons, and experiences generated by the project on wildfire prevention, response, and ecosystem recovery in NPAs, their buffer zones, and other conservation modalities, so that they can serve as references for public policies, future projects, public institutions, communities, and other stakeholders.

The first stage will consist of designing a methodological plan for systematization that defines criteria, sources, and approaches for information collection and analysis. This plan will incorporate knowledge management principles promoted by the GEF, WWF, and MINAM, prioritizing the documentation of verifiable results and practical lessons that can be replicated in other contexts. The methodological design will be developed in coordination with SERNANP and MINAM, as well as key stakeholders at central and local levels.

The second stage will focus on gathering and organizing information through interviews, reflection workshops with local actors, document analysis, and the use of databases. The information collected will cover a wide range of experiences, from highly technical processes such as the establishment and training of local brigades or the ecosystem recovery pilot, to socio-cultural aspects such as the innovation of local practices and the strengthening of ancestral knowledge with updated technical information.

Subsequently, in the third stage, a critical analysis will be carried out with SERNANP and MINAM to identify success factors, limitations, conditions for replicability, and strategic recommendations. This analysis will integrate territorial (specificity of each intervention area), environmental (effects on ecosystems and biodiversity), and socio-cultural (community roles, gender, interculturality) perspectives. Workshops with local, regional, and national actors will then be held to validate and enrich the findings. As a result, a structured knowledge base will be available to support the development of dissemination products and facilitate the transfer of lessons at the national level.

Based on this systematization, in the fourth stage, reference documents and practical materials will be developed and tailored to different audiences. These may include technical reports, case studies, methodological guides, educational infographics, audiovisual capsules, and social media content. Materials will be designed under accessibility, technical clarity, and cultural relevance criteria, prioritizing formats that facilitate local actors' appropriation of the knowledge generated.

Key activities summary:

- Activity 4.1.1.1: Methodological design, information collection, analysis, and systematization of knowledge, good practices, and lessons learned generated by the project.
- Activity 4.1.1.2: Development of documents and tools to strengthen wildfire prevention, response, and ecosystem recovery in the project's intervention areas.

Output 4.1.2: Communication strategy implemented to share lessons from strategic wildfire actions in NPAs, their buffer zones, and other conservation modalities, aligned with the IFM approach.

This output aims to ensure that the systematized knowledge and lessons are translated into communication and dissemination products implemented strategically and effectively, so they can be appropriated by diverse audiences and applied in different contexts.

To achieve this, the project team will design a communication strategy that integrates interculturality, gender, and adaptive management approaches, ensuring that the representation of processes and participants reflects the realities of the territories. This strategy will promote intercultural communication practices, considering local languages and cultural expressions to strengthen understanding and ownership among diverse audiences. The strategy will also include multichannel and multi-actor dissemination, combining open-access digital platforms, community media, academic networks, international cooperation spaces, and public events.

A key element will be the creation of a digital repository of knowledge products, hosted on the National Environmental Information System (SINIA) platform of MINAM. This will guarantee long-term conservation and accessibility of technical reports, case studies, educational materials, and audiovisual content.

Potential materials for implementation under this strategy include policy briefs and bulletins for decision-makers, audiovisual capsules and infographics for local communities, and technical articles for academic and international cooperation audiences.
hrough these actions, the project will give visibility to its results and strengthen the transfer of experiences to other territories and stakeholders. Moreover, this communication strategy will contribute to consolidating the social legitimacy of the IFM approach, positioning the project as an initial reference in building wildfire management policies and practices in Peru.

Key activity summary:

- Activity 4.1.2.1: Design and implementation of a communication strategy, including actions and materials for dissemination.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

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

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

The GEF Implementing Agency is WWF-US, and the National Executing Agency, on behalf of the Government of Peru, is the Ministry of Environment (MINAM), through the Vice-Ministry of Strategic Development of Natural Resources.

MINAM leads project implementation and will designate the General Directorate of Land-Use Planning and Integrated Natural Resources Management as the National Project Director (NPD). In this role, the Directorate will provide technical guidance and advice on planning and implementation to the Project Management Unit (PMU), ensure the effective use of GEF resources, supervise PMU performance, and lead the institutional arrangements required for project execution.

Profonanpe will be responsible for project administration and finance, including all procurement activities, and will provide technical support for project implementation, under the guidance of the NPD. The project will utilize Profonanpe's existing systems for integrated planning, procurement, financial management, reporting, and monitoring, ensuring alignment with WWF-US standards, procedures, and control systems.

The project's organization and governance structure includes a Steering Committee (SC), a Technical Committee (TC), NPD, PMU, and Project Administration, Finance and Technical Implementation Support functions.

The SC is the highest decision-making authority. It will oversee and monitor technical and financial execution, ensuring compliance with objectives, activities, and targets. It will approve the annual work plan, the project operations manual, the budget, project reports, and financial audit reports.

The SC will include formal delegates from: (i) MINAM, which will preside over the SC and will be represented by the Vice-Ministry of Strategic Development of Natural Resources or its designee, (ii) SERNANP, represented by its Executive President or designee, (iii) WWF, represented by its Country Director or designee, and (iv) the Provincial Municipalities of Jauja and Yauyos, which will share one seat. Representation will alternate between the two municipalities: one will hold the seat during the first half of the project and the other during the second half. MINAM, SERNANP, WWF and the municipal representative (as applicable) will participate with voice and vote. In the event of a tie, the vote of MINAM, as SC chair, will be decisive.

The GEF Operational Focal Point will be a de facto member of the SC, with voice but no vote. Similarly, a Profonanpe delegate, and the Project Coordinator will be invited to participate with voice but no vote.

The SC will meet at least twice a year, in person or virtually, preferably within the project's intervention areas, and may convene extraordinary sessions upon request of SC members, through the Chair (MINAM).

The Project Coordinator will act as SC secretary, in coordination with the NPD, responsible for planning and convening meetings, recording minutes, maintaining records, and implementing SC decisions.

The PMU, as reflected in the governance structure, will be established with dedicated human and technical resources to support day-to-day implementation. The PMU will be recruited by Profonanpe at the request of the NPD. The Selection Committee will include representatives from MINAM, Profonanpe, and WWF. Following project management guidelines and instruments, and under the supervision of the SC and the

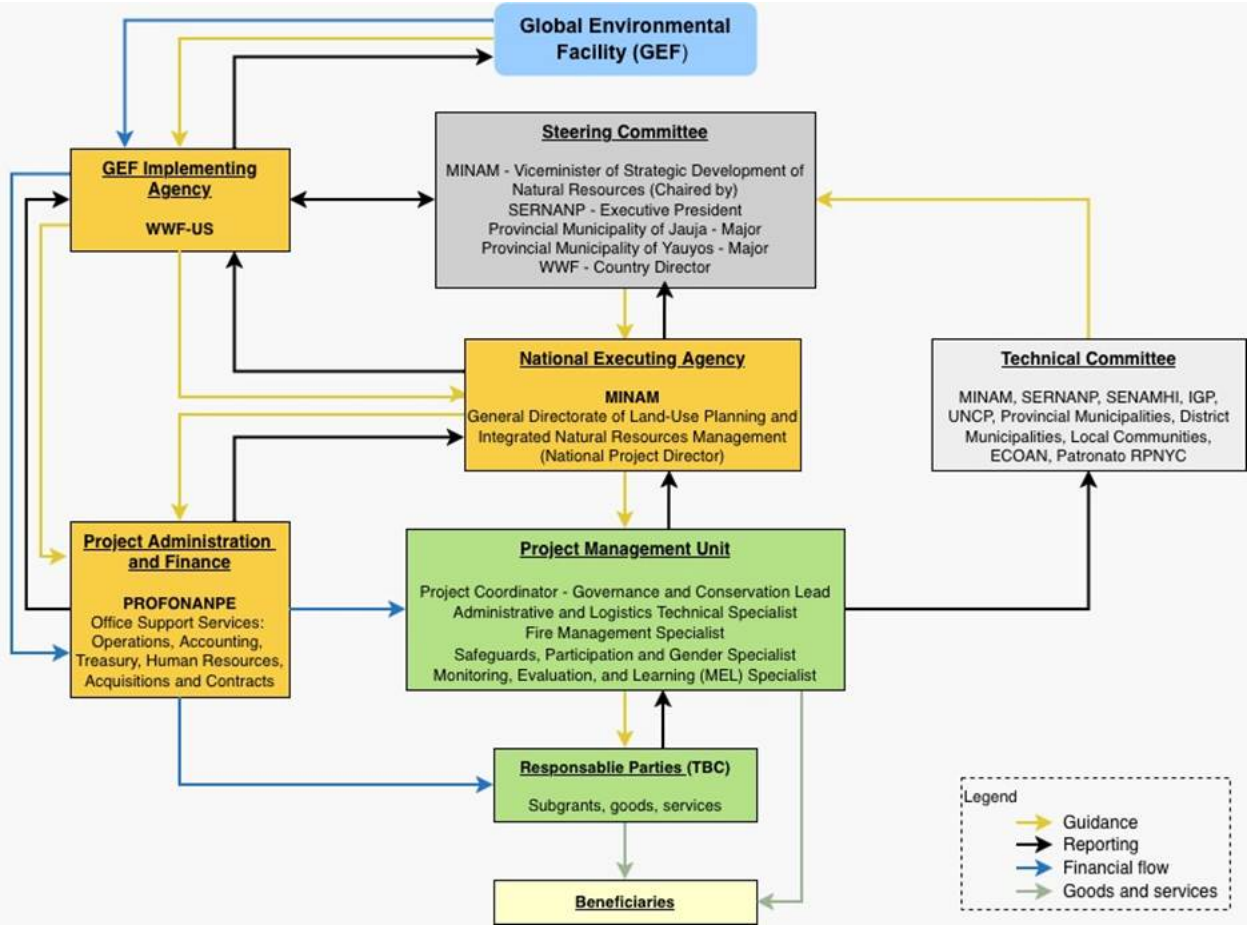
NPD, the PMU will be responsible for operational planning, implementation, and daily monitoring in close coordination with MINAM. It will also prepare technical and administrative reports, supervise activities and outputs, and manage subprojects.

Profonanpe, within the framework of administrative and financial activities, will coordinate with the NPD to ensure that activities identified in the approved Operational Plan are implemented by local partners that have successfully completed the due diligence process. These entities will operate in accordance with Profonanpe's administrative directives and will designate focal points to facilitate coordination with the Project Management Unit (PMU). If any specific agreement is required, it will be defined in the project's operational manual.

The TC will serve as a multi-stakeholder advisory body focused on the technical aspects of the project's four components, fostering coordination and synergies at national and local levels, and integrating scientific and traditional knowledge. The TC will include representatives from MINAM, SERNANP, WWF, and a representative of local communities, whose participation will rotate annually. Depending on the topics under discussion, additional actors may be invited to participate, such as SENAMHI, IGP, CENEPRED, UNCP, RPNYC, CCIK, district municipalities, other local communities, national or local NGOs, and other stakeholders related to the topic.

The TC will meet at least twice per year (in person or virtual). Extraordinary meetings may be convened at the request of any member. The Safeguards, Participation, and Gender Specialist will act as TC secretary, responsible for convening meetings, recording minutes, maintaining records, ensuring the implementation of agreements, and supporting the incorporation of new members by consensus.

Figure 1. Project's Institutional Arrangements Flowchart



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

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

N/A. The GEF Agency will not play an execution role on this project

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

The Project establishes operational and strategic linkages with ongoing GEF projects and national programs/plans addressing ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management, and fire risk reduction in Peru.

The High Andean Ecosystem Restoration in Peru Project (GEF ID 11125) is focuseson the recovery and sustainable management of high Andean ecosystems such as pajonales, bofedales, Polylepis forests, and associated landscapes in Áncash, Pasco–Junín, and the Nor Yauyos-Cochas. The project implements restoration pilots (revegetation, soil improvement, and water management), sustainable land management practices (agro-silvopastoral systems, terraces, and qochas), and innovation in financial mechanisms such as MERESE agreements, competitive funds, and green financial products.

Its geographic overlap with the Nor Yauyos-Cochas Landscape Reserve allows both projects to consolidate restoration and post-fire recovery pilots, share technical expertise, and strengthen the application of sustainable land management approaches. The project's applied research and innovative financing

mechanisms provide valuable inputs to scale up and sustain ecosystem recovery actions in areas affected by wildfires and enhance the long-term sustainability of IFM interventions.

The Regenerative Livestock Farming to Promote Sustainable Landscapes Project (GEF ID 11221), operates in Piura, Lambayeque, Cajamarca, Apurímac, Cusco, and Puno, promoting regenerative livestock systems that reduce land degradation, restore degraded pastures, and improve productivity and resilience in Andean ecosystems. With a focus on sustainable livestock production, green finance, and innovation, the project generates technical and policy lessons on pasture and grazing management that are directly relevant to fire dynamics in the Andes, where burning is linked to grazing pressure.

Synergies between both projects include the integration of experiences in silvopastoral systems, soil recovery, and pasture restoration to inform strategies for reducing fire risk and enhancing ecosystem recovery. The Project will promote access to technical tools and good practices generated under the Regenerative Livestock Farming initiative, ensuring that these are available to local actors and institutions in its intervention areas.

The Promoting Integrated Sustainable Management of the Peruvian Amazonian Landscape – Madre de Dios Project (GEF ID 11203), aims to strengthen territorial governance, promote sustainable production systems, and restore degraded areas across 3.2 million hectares in Madre de Dios. While geographically distinct, it complements this Project through shared approaches to restoration, knowledge management, and biodiversity finance. Collaboration will focus on the exchange of technical experiences and lessons on ecological connectivity, sustainable production, and community-based governance relevant to fire-affected landscapes.

At the policy level, the Project complements the Multisectoral Plan for Wildfire Management 2025–2027, led by PCM with participation of MINAM, SERNANP, and other government agencies. The Plan provides the national framework for prevention, preparedness, response, and post-fire restoration. The Project will operationalize these priorities at the territorial level through pilots, institutional protocols, recovery pilots, and community-based practices that contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the Plan's objectives.

At the regional and international levels, cooperation will continue through the facilitation of of Peruvian participation in GEFF LAC, RAMIF, and CAPRADE. These platforms foster technical cooperation, policy dialogue, and exchange of experiences, enabling the Project to align national IFM practices with broader regional frameworks.

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	2505999.9	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

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

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

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	2505999.9	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Asháninka Communal Reserve	303318	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		184,468.40			79.20		
Chacamarca National Sanctuary	264	Natural Monument or Feature		2,500.00			51.00		
Huascarán National Park	258	National Park		340,000.00			68.70		
Huayllay National Sanctuary	255	Natural Monument or Feature		6,815.00			59.40		
Junín National Reserve	252	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		53,000.00			51.00		
Nor Yauyos-Cochas Landscape Reserve	30034	Protected Landscape/Seascape		221,268.50			67.70		
Otishi National Park	303323	National Park		305,973.10			85.70		
Pampa de Ayacucho Historic Sanctuary	267	Natural Monument or Feature		300.00			70.80		
Pampa Hermosa	30034	National Park		11,543.70			86.00		

National Sanctuary									
Pui Pui Protection Forest	20181	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		60,000.00			75.90		
San Matías-San Carlos Protection Forest	20182	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		148,063.50			65.50		
Yanachaga-Chemillén National Park	12213	National Park		1,137,323.00			78.10		
Yanesha Communal Reserve	20040	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		34,744.70			78.50		

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	6180.4	0	0

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	6,180.40		

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

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

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

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

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

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

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	0	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

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

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

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

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

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female				
Male				
Total	**0**	**0**	0	**0**

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

Core Indicator 1:

The component 1 of the Project will improve the effective management of 13 NPAs of the central node under SERNANP's jurisdiction, covering a total of 1,482,409.16 hectares. Currently, these NPAs have an average score of 68.75 in the METT. The Project will strengthen management performance in at least seven METT variables—management planning, resource management, routine management practices, equipment and facilities, staff safety, knowledge and skills, and engagement with local communities—with the target of achieving an improvement of one point or more, on average, across the NPAs, thereby enhancing institutional and operational capacities for integrated fire management and biodiversity conservation.

Core Indicator 4:

The Project will improve a total of 6,180.35 hectares of landscapes under sustainable practices. Through Component 2, it will strengthen six traditional practices of irrigation and vegetation management in three communities within the RPNYC to prevent the occurrence of wildfires, implement a pilot restoration initiative in the buffer zone of the RPNYC, and enhance fire prevention and early warning capacities in the Incatoshi Kametza Conservation Concession. To avoid double counting, activities carried out inside the RPNYC are not reported under this indicator, as they are already accounted for under Indicator 1 on protected areas under improved management.

Core Indicator 11:

The Project will directly benefit a total of 1031 people (676 men and 355 women). This includes 168 staff from the SERNANP central node trained and certified as COIF, together with 26 administrative and technical personnel engaged in equipment management, protocol development, and response procedures. In the RPNYC and its buffer zones, beneficiaries comprise 250 representatives of communities, municipalities, and local institutions participating in cooperation agreements and community support brigades, and 26 municipal representatives supported in the preparation of wildfire disaster risk prevention and reduction plans and in the alignment of local instruments with national budget programs. In addition, 476 community members were directly involved in the reinforcement of traditional practices for prevention and in the pilot recovery initiative based on nature-based solutions. The project also engaged 70 representatives from public institutions, academia, civil society, and communities in the participatory development of regulatory and technical instruments for IFM and 10 representatives from MINAM and SERNANP in processes of knowledge management.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	The increasing frequency and intensity of wildfires in Andean ecosystems may disrupt capacity-building schedules and restoration timelines. Mitigation: seasonal planning of operational windows, application of response protocols, and capacity building of community and institutional brigades aligned with IFM standards.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	The project area includes 20 campesino communities in the RPNYC—mostly mestizo and some Quechua—and the broader project scope overlaps with 10 Indigenous Peoples in Peru. Risks include potential exclusion from participatory processes, the validation of traditional fire-use practices without proper technical analysis, and gaps in municipal access to information. Mitigation: implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Plan/Framework (with FPIC when applicable), differentiated participation (sex, age, Indigenous identity), and technical criteria for the validation of local knowledge. The project will also address information-access gaps and ensure ergonomics and equipment distribution with a gender lens.
Political and Governance	Substantial	Achieving outcomes depends on multi-level coordination between MINAM, SERNANP, local governments, and project committees. The absence of clear protocols could create overlaps or delays. Change of administration at national, regional, and local levels in 2026 may also cause delays in project implementation, triggered by the replacement of officials or shifts in approaches and priorities of the new authorities. Mitigation: activation of the Project Steering Committee and Technical Committee with defined roles, cooperation agreements, and coordination protocols; induction sessions for local brigades on mandates and competencies; and close engagement with incoming officers and government officials, providing technical assistance and training while communicating the project's strategic importance for the region.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	The project will develop a technical guide and a regulatory proposal on IFM. Their adoption may take time and require inter-institutional alignment. Mitigation: participatory processes, alignment with national and international frameworks and standards.
Technological	Low	Technological gaps in municipalities may limit timely access and use of information for prevention and response, and procurement of equipment must meet safety and ergonomics standards. Mitigation: prior technical diagnostics, clear specifications and storage/use protocols, and distribution with attention to gender and sizing.

Financial and Business Model	Moderate	A significant share of the budget funds equipment and operations; sustainability will depend on operations and maintenance (O&M) plans and on integration into institutional budgets. Mitigation: requirement of O&M and replacement plans as part of procurement, use of PMU/Profonanpe management arrangements to program co-financing, and agreements with local partners to secure long-term commitments
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	WWF US GEF Agency has worked with Profonanpe as an executing entity since 2018. Profonanpe is reassessed every two years and is considered a low-risk entity. Therefore, for this project the Fiduciary risk has been assessed as low. The project is supported by a dedicated PMU recruited by Profonanpe in coordination with MINAM, with established management and monitoring arrangements and governance bodies (Steering and Technical Committees). These measures reduce execution risk. Mitigation: ensure adequate technical staffing, regular reporting, and systematic monitoring of safeguards.
Fiduciary	Low	WWF US GEF Agency has worked with Profonanpe as an executing entity since 2018. Profonanpe is reassessed every two years and is considered a low-risk entity. Therefore, for this project the Fiduciary risk has been assessed as low. Local partners will only receive GEF resources after completing Profonanpe's due diligence process and signing formal agreements, which reduces fiduciary risk.
Stakeholder	Low	There is a risk of uneven and unsustained participation of women, youth and older adults, particularly in remote or culturally diverse communities, as well as potential resistance to the roles and composition of local fire management brigades. In addition, institutional turnover among local and sectoral authorities may affect continuity of engagement and coordination. Mitigation: Targeted outreach to women, youth and older adults; culturally appropriate and adapted participatory methodologies and communication; induction and capacity-building on inclusive wildfire governance and brigade roles; feedback grievance mechanisms; and regular monitoring and follow-up by the PMU, in line with the project's safeguards documents. Institutional turnover will be addressed through continuous monitoring and timely re-engagement of new counterparts.
Other		N/A
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	Overall risk is assessed as Moderate, primarily due to inter-institutional coordination challenges, social inclusion risks, and technological gaps. These are manageable given the project's governance structure (PMU, Steering and Technical Committees), the application of safeguards and engagement

		instruments (MGAS, Indigenous Peoples Plan/Framework, Stakeholder Plan, Grievance Mechanism), and the IFM approach across all four components.

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

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

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

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

The proposed project is fully aligned with the GEF-8 programming directions and Peru's national and regional priorities. Under the GEF-8 Biodiversity Focal Area, the project directly supports BD-1 (Mainstream biodiversity across landscapes) and BD-3 (Strengthen conservation governance and institutions) through integrated fire management in 13 NPAs of the central node and one other conservation modality. It also contributes to BD-2 (Reduce direct drivers of biodiversity loss) by addressing wildfires as one of the most severe threats to Andean and Amazonian ecosystems.

At the national level, the project is consistent with the National Environmental Policy 2030, the National Biodiversity Strategy to 2050 and its Action Plan to 2030, the National Climate Change Policy, the National Disaster Risk Management Policy 2050, the Multisectoral National Fire Management Plan 2025–2027, and the Master Plan for Natural Protected Areas (NPAs). At the regional level, it aligns with the regional disaster risk reduction plans and climate change and biodiversity strategies of Junín and Lima, where the project's interventions are located. At the international level, it reinforces Peru's commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

The project makes a tangible contribution to several GBF targets. It advances GBF Target 1 by integrating fire management into territorial planning and governance, thereby promoting sustainable land-use systems in NPAs and buffer zones. It contributes to GBF Target 2 through pilots for ecological restoration in the RPNYC and CCIK, focused on recovering fire-degraded ecosystems. It supports GBF Target 3 by strengthening the management effectiveness of protected and conserved areas, providing training, equipment, and governance instruments for 13 NPAs of the central node and their local partners, and other conservation modalities. It contributes to GBF Target 8 by reducing climate- and human-induced drivers of biodiversity loss, particularly the incidence and magnitude of wildfires in high-biodiversity Andean and Amazonian ecosystems. The project explicitly addresses GBF Target 13 by recognizing and integrating Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' knowledge and practices in fire prevention, control, and ecosystem recovery, while ensuring their participation through culturally appropriate and inclusive governance mechanisms. Finally, it promotes gender-responsive approaches in all components, contributing to GBF Target 23 by ensuring women's equitable participation in brigades, decision-making committees, and knowledge management processes.

The project is fully consistent with Peru's legislation on biodiversity conservation, forestry, Indigenous Peoples' rights, and disaster risk management. No contradictions with national policies are anticipated. On the contrary, the initiative strengthens the implementation of existing legal frameworks and strategic plans.

B. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

Yes

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

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Medium/Moderate		

C. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted.

Yes

Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate and these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF, SCCF). This section identifies the direct beneficiaries from the project.

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

Activity code	Activity name	Men	Women	Total	Description of direct beneficiaries
1.1.1.1.	Design and implementation of a specialized training plan for	129	39	168	Specialized training plan for 168 SERNANP staff in the central node,

	SERNANP park rangers in the central node.				primarily focused on park rangers but also including, where relevant, specialists, analysts, and other operational and technical personnel (excluding administrative staff) from the management offices of the 13 NPAs. The plan aims at certifying personnel as wildland firefighters (Combatientes de Incendios Forestales - COIF) under the standardized qualification and training curriculum for wildfire suppression in Peru, through specific courses (SCI-100, S-130, S-190, and L-180) and complementary training necessary for the establishment and effective operation of six COIF brigades.
1.1.1.2.	Experience-sharing and exchange knowledge with certified brigades from countries or regions with similar ecosystems, aimed at strengthening capacities and fostering operational synergies.	12	6	18	Participation of three wildland firefighters from each of the six COIF brigades (18 in total) of the 13 NPAs in the central node, engaging in internships and learning exchanges with specialized brigades from countries or regions with similar ecosystems, aimed at strengthening technical capacities and fostering operational synergies. These beneficiaries are not included in the overall total, as they are already counted under Activity 1.1.1.1.
1.1.2.1.	Diagnostic, acquisition, distribution, and operationalization of PPE, equipment, storage facilities, and logistics systems to safeguard the integrity of COIF and strengthen response capacity in the central node NPAs.	120	30	150	Provision of PPE and specialized equipment for certified and accredited COIF of the central node, organized into brigades. These beneficiaries are not included in the overall total, as they are already counted under Activity 1.1.1.1.
1.1.2.2.	Design and implementation of a basic system for the management and maintenance of equipment, ensuring its efficient and sustainable use.	5	16	21	Primarily administrative staff of SERNANP from the management offices of the 13 NPAs, responsible for the management and operation of the equipment, complemented by park rangers and other technical-operational personnel in charge of equipment maintenance and proper use. Only newly reached beneficiaries

					are considered in addition to those included in Activity 1.1.1.1.
1.1.3.1.	Review of procedures and best practices for wildfire response in the SERNANP central node, aimed at enhancing articulation and strengthening the capacities of NPA management offices.	2	3	5	Staff from the 13 NPA management offices of the central node, together with key personnel from SERNANP headquarters, participating in the review, updating, and validation of wildfire response procedures and best practices, including training, simulations, and drills to ensure coherent operational and administrative response. Only newly reached beneficiaries are considered in addition to those included in Activity 1.1.1.1.
1.1.3.2.	Participatory formulation, validation, and adoption of an operational protocol for wildfire response, adapted to the ecological conditions and management capacities of the central node NPAs.	2	3	5	Staff from the 13 NPA management offices of the central node and key personnel from SERNANP headquarters, participating in technical workshops, drills, and validation exercises for the operational wildfire response protocol, ensuring its formal adoption and effective application. These beneficiaries are not included in the overall total, as they are already counted under 1.1.3.1.
2.1.1.1.	Participatory design and formalization of cooperation agreements among communities, municipalities, the RPNYC Management Office, UNCP, and other local actors, defining commitments for wildfire prevention, response, and ecosystem recovery in the RPNYC, its buffer zones, and the CCIK.	190	60	250	Community members, local governments (district and provincial municipalities), representatives of the National University of Central Peru (UNCP), SAIS Tupac Amaru and its three productive units, the RPNYC Management Office, and grassroot organizations. The prioritized communities include five micro-watershed (MC): MC1 (Vilca, Huancaya, Vitis), MC2 (Miraflores), MC3 (Carania), MC4 (Alis, Tomas, Huancachi, Tinco Yaricocha), and MC5 (Laraos). These actors will participate in dialogue sessions, technical reviews, and participatory planning to jointly define commitments in wildfire prevention, response, and ecosystem recovery.

2.1.1.2.	Technical assistance and follow-up to signatory actors for the integration of commitments into internal governance and management instruments, ensuring effective implementation and sustainability.	20	10	30	Signatory actors of the cooperation agreements, including communities, municipalities, UNCP, SAIS Tupac Amaru, the RPNYC Management Office, and its Management Committee. Beneficiaries will receive technical assistance to incorporate commitments into their internal governance and management instruments, such as community regulations, municipal risk management plans, university research agendas, or annual work plans, ensuring implementation and long-term sustainability. For each actor, only a specific number of representatives (approximately three per institution, around 30 in total) will participate in the leadership and follow-up of the cooperation mechanisms. These beneficiaries are not counted separately, as they are already included under Activity 2.1.1.1.
2.1.2.1.	Design and implementation of training processes for community support brigades, combining theoretical and practical modules, simulations, and technical content integration.	19	7	26	250 representatives from signatory actors of the cooperation agreements trained to form community wildfire support brigades. Beneficiaries will take part in theoretical and practical modules, simulation exercises, and training sessions delivered by a qualified institution, with technical inputs from MINAM, SENAMHI, INDECI, and CENEPRED. Upon completion, participants will receive official recognition and accreditation as community wildfire support brigades. These beneficiaries are not counted separately, as they are already included under Activity 2.1.1.1. Only representatives from subnational governments and public institutions are counted, with approximately two participants per actor (26 in total).
2.1.2.2.	Provision of basic personal protective equipment (PPE), hand tools, and connectivity systems to	190	60	250	250 accredited members of ten community support brigades—five in the southern RPNYC, three in the

	strengthen the operational capacity of community support brigades.				northern RPNYC through SAIS Tupac Amaru, one in the Canchayllo community (including the municipality and grassroots organization), and one in the CCIK-UNCP—equipped with individual PPE sets, hand tools, and connectivity systems. Distribution will be accompanied by training on safe use, maintenance, and shared responsibility protocols to ensure sustainability and functionality over time. These beneficiaries are not counted separately, as they are already included under Activity 2.1.1.1.
2.1.2.3.	Facilitation of coordination mechanisms between community brigades and institutional actors to integrate them into early warning, surveillance, and response systems.	39	17	56	Community support brigade representatives, together with institutional actors including MINAM, SERNANP, local and regional governments, SENAMHI, INDECI, CENEPRED, and other agencies. Beneficiaries will participate in defining roles, establishing communication protocols, and creating reporting channels, enabling brigades to be recognized as formal support actors within institutional response systems. These beneficiaries are not counted separately, as they are already included under Activity 2.1.1.2. and 2.1.2.1.
2.1.3.1.	Preparation of wildfire disaster risk prevention and reduction plans (PPRRD-IF) for six prioritized municipalities associated with the RPNYC and its buffer zones.	8	4	12	Two technical representatives from each of the six prioritized municipalities (District Municipalities of Alis, Carania, Laraos, and Canchayllo; Provincial Municipality of Yauyos; and Provincial Municipality of Jauja), trained and accompanied in the design and validation of wildfire disaster risk prevention and reduction plans (12 in total).
2.1.3.2.	Technical assistance to prioritized municipalities for alignment of their instruments with national budget programs PP 0068 (disaster risk prevention) and PP 0144	10	4	14	Two technical representatives from each of the six prioritized municipalities, participating in working sessions and technical assistance processes to integrate

	(ecosystem conservation and recovery).				commitments into PP 0068 and PP 0144, strengthening financial and operational viability for wildfire management (12 in total). Also include 2 representatives of the Economic and Finance Ministry (MEF).
2.1.3.3.	Integration and improvement of environmental sector information services in municipal decision-making instruments for wildfire prevention, response, and recovery.	19	7	26	Representatives from subnational governments and public institutions, approximately two per actor (26 in total), participating in the development and validation of tools for integrating environmental information into municipal decision-making. These beneficiaries are not counted separately, as they are already included under Activities 2.1.2.1, 2.1.3.1, and 2.1.3.2.
2.2.1.1.	Participatory identification, evaluation, and selection of traditional practices and community knowledge contributing to wildfire prevention in the RPNYC and its buffer zones.	22	8	30	Community representatives from prioritized districts of the RPNYC and its buffer zones, participating in workshops and working sessions to identify and evaluate traditional practices. Participation will involve approximately five representatives per community, with up to six communities engaged (around 30 people in total). These beneficiaries are not counted separately, as they are already included under Activity 2.2.1.2.
2.2.1.2.	Financial, logistical, and technical support for the reinforcement and implementation of six selected traditional practices.	141	97	238	Community members from prioritized districts of the RPNYC and its buffer zones directly involved in the reinforcement and implementation of six selected practices for wildfire prevention and ecosystem conservation. Considering that one-third of the population per district is engaged in agricultural and livestock activities, the estimated direct beneficiaries amount to approximately 238 people (141 men and 97 women).
2.2.1.3.	Participatory monitoring of strengthened practices using socio-ecological indicators to assess	22	8	30	Community representatives and local stakeholders from prioritized districts of the RPNYC and its buffer zones,

	wildfire prevention outcomes and related socio-environmental benefits.				engaged in participatory monitoring of the strengthened practices. Participation will involve approximately five representatives per community, with up to six communities engaged (around 30 people in total). These beneficiaries are not counted separately, as they are already included under Activity 2.2.1.2.
2.2.2.1.	Characterization and assessment of wildfire impact in degraded areas of the RPNYC buffer zone.	7	3	10	Community representatives and technical staff from the prioritized district, participating in diagnostic workshops and field assessments to characterize wildfire impacts and establish the baseline for the ecosystem recovery pilot. Approximately 10 direct participants are expected. These beneficiaries are not counted separately, as they are already included under Activity 2.2.2.2.
2.2.2.2.	Participatory design and initial implementation of an ecosystem recovery pilot in wildfire-affected buffer zones of the RPNYC, based on NbS and including forest nurseries and demonstration plots.	141	97	238	Community members of the prioritized district, together with representatives of the RPNYC Management Office, MINAM, and UNCP, engaged in the participatory design and initial implementation of the ecosystem recovery pilot. Beneficiaries will directly participate in recovery activities, establishment of nurseries, and demonstration plots. The estimated direct beneficiaries correspond to one-third of the local population engaged in agricultural and livestock activities, approximately 238 people (141 men and 97 women).
2.2.2.3.	Design of an investment program for ecosystem recovery and promotion of NbS in fire-affected areas.	2	3	5	Technical staff from MINAM in charge of leading the investment program design, approximately five direct participants.
3.1.1.1.	Development and participatory validation of a technical guide on wildfire prevention, risk reduction, and ecosystem recovery, including	20	10	30	Two representatives per actor, including local and regional governments, public sector institutions, community organizations, academia, and civil

	implementation guidelines and potential financing mechanisms.				society, participating in working sessions and a national validation workshop. Approximately 30 direct participants in total.
3.1.1.2.	Editing, design, publication, and institutional adoption of the technical guide as an official orientation instrument for wildfire prevention and management in vulnerable ecosystems.	2	3	5	Technical staff from MINAM responsible for editing, design, and publication of the guide, approximately five direct participants.
3.1.2.1.	Technical-legal analysis and review of national and international evidence on regulatory, technical, social, and traditional frameworks related to wildfires and fire management in vulnerable ecosystems.	22	18	40	Representatives from national and subnational public institutions (MINAM, SERNANP, SERFOR, CENEPRED, INDECI, INBP, CGBVP, CCFFAA, regional and local governments), universities, rural communities, NGOs, the private sector, grassroot organizations, and fire management specialists. A total of 40 beneficiaries will participate in technical meetings and workshops contributing to the analysis.
3.1.2.2.	Social and environmental assessment of the implications of applying IFM in vulnerable ecosystems.	22	18	40	The same 40 representatives engaged under Activity 3.1.2.1 will participate in this assessment. These beneficiaries are not counted separately.
3.1.2.3.	Participatory design of the regulatory proposal through a multi-stakeholder technical group, integrating intercultural perspectives, traditional knowledge, and adaptive management criteria.	22	18	40	The same 40 representatives engaged under Activity 3.1.2.1 will participate in the multi-stakeholder technical group. These beneficiaries are not counted separately.
4.1.1.1.	Methodological design, information collection, analysis, and systematization of knowledge, good practices, and lessons learned generated by the project.	6	4	10	Technical representatives from MINAM and SERNANP (five from each institution, 10 in total) participating in the methodological design, information analysis, and systematization process.
4.1.1.2.	Development of documents and tools to strengthen wildfire prevention, response, and	6	4	10	The same 10 technical representatives from MINAM and SERNANP engaged under Activity 4.1.1.1 will participate in the preparation and review of documents

	ecosystem recovery in the project's intervention areas.				and tools derived from the systematization process.
4.1.2.1.	Design and implementation of a communication strategy, including actions and materials for dissemination.	676	355	1031	All participants from previous project activities, who will benefit from access to dissemination materials, digital platforms, and communication actions tailored to diverse audiences. The total number of beneficiaries is equivalent to 1,101 (the cumulative number of participants from earlier activities); however, these beneficiaries are not counted separately, as they are already included in previous activities.
Total		676	355	1031	

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation : BD-1	Grant	3,244,495.00	292,005.00	3,536,500.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**3,244,495.00**	**292,005.00**	**3,536,500.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

150000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

13500

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	150,000.00	13,500.00	163,500.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**150,000.00**	**13,500.00**	**163,500.00**

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,767,000.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	933,000.00
Total GEF Resources ($)					**3,700,000.00**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
BD-1-1	GET	3,244,495.00	34,984,111.00
Total Project Cost ($)		**3,244,495.00**	**34,984,111.00**

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Minam	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,339.00
Recipient Country Government	Sernanp	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,744,694.00

Recipient Country Government	SENAMHI	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	96,514.00
Recipient Country Government	IGP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	417,000.00
Recipient Country Government	GORE Junin	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	171,429.00
Recipient Country Government	GORE Junin	In-kind	Investment mobilized	29,701,398.00
Others	Fundación Gordon y Betty Moore	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Others	Fundación Gordon y Betty Moore	Grant	Investment mobilized	300,000.00
GEF Agency	World Wildlife Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
GEF Agency	World Wildlife Fund	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	420,000.00
Others	Patronato Nor-Yauyos Cochas	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	232,737.00
Total Co-financing ($)				**34,984,111.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	10/22/2025	Renae Stenhouse		renae.stenhouse@wwfus.org
Project Coordinator	10/22/2025	Zara Sanchez		zara.sanchez@wwfperu.org

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

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (Month, day, year)
Mr. Mauricio Gonzales Del Rosario	Head of the General Office for Cooperation and	Ministry of Environment	11/26/2025

	International Affairs		

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

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

Indicator / unit	Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Responsible	Disaggregation	Baseline	YR 1	YR2	YR3 (endline)	Notes/ Assumptions
Objective Description: Strengthen the resilience of Protected and Conserved Areas in central Peru to wildfires through strategic prevention, response, and recovery actions, guided by the Integrated Fire Management approach with emphasis on community engagement and territorial coordination.									
Objective indicator 1: Area of terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness (GEF Core Indicator 1.2.)	Total area of the 13 NPAs of the central node that achieve an increase in their overall METT score between baseline and endline assessments. Measurement focuses on changes in variables such as planning, resource allocation, staff skills, equipment, and community engagement.	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT-4) applied at baseline and endline in each of the 13 NPAs of the central node. Results are reported by NPA (WDPA ID, name, IUCN category, hectares) and expressed in hectares only if the overall METT score increases compared to baseline.	SERNANP	By NPA	RPNYC (WDPA ID 303315): 221,268.48 ha / 67.71 METT SNPH (WDPA ID 30034): 11,543.74 ha / 86.02 METT PNYC (WDPA ID 12213): 113,732.34 ha / 78.13 METT PNO (WDPA ID 303323): 305,973.05 ha / 85.71 METT			RPNYC (WDPA ID 303315): 221,268.48 ha / ≥68.71 METT SNPH (WDPA ID 30034): 11,543.74 ha / ≥87.02 METT PNYC (WDPA ID 12213): 113,732.34 ha / ≥79.13 METT PNO (WDPA ID 303323): 305,973.05 ha / ≥86.71 METT SNH (WDPA ID 255):	

					SNH (WDPA ID 255): 6,815.00 ha / 59.38 METT BPPP (WDPA ID 20181): 60,000.00 ha / 75.86 METT BPSMSC (WDPA ID 20182): 148,063.47 ha / 65.52 METT PNH (WDPA ID 258): 340,000.00 ha / 68.69 METT SHPA (WDPA ID 267): 300.00 ha / 70.83 METT RNJ (WDPA ID 252): 53,000.00 ha / 51.04 METT SHC (WDPA ID 264):			6,815.00 ha / ≥60.38 METT BPPP (WDPA ID 20181): 60,000.00 ha / ≥76.86 METT BPSMSC (WDPA ID 20182): 148,063.47 ha / ≥66.52 METT PNH (WDPA ID 258): 340,000.00 ha / ≥69.69 METT SHPA (WDPA ID 267): 300.00 ha / ≥71.83 METT RNJ (WDPA ID 252): 53,000.00 ha / ≥52.04 METT SHC (WDPA ID 264): 2,500.00 ha / ≥52.04 METT	

					2,500.00 ha / 51.04 METT RCA (WDPA ID N/A): 184,468.38 ha / 79.17 METT RCY (WDPA ID N/A): 34,744.70 ha / 78.49 METT			RCA (WDPA ID N/A): 184,468.38 ha / ≥80.17 METT RCY (WDPA ID N/A): 34,744.70 ha / ≥79.49 METT	
Objective indicator 2: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (GEF Core Indicator 4.1)	Total area of the Incatoshi Kametza Conservation Concession (CCIK) under improved management practices. Improvements include wildfire prevention, early warning, surveillance, rapid response, and establishment of support brigades. These practices reduce fire incidence and habitat degradation, contributing to the conservation of vegetation structure, and protection of associated fauna.	Monitoring reports of management practices in the CCIK, including field verification and project progress reports.	MINAM	N/A	Current management effectiveness is limited, with no wildfire prevention and response measures in place.			CCIK: 6,180.35 ha	The CCIK is not formally listed in WDPA or under IUCN categories but is recognized nationally as a legal conservation modality. The implementation is coordinated with the National University of Central Peru (UNCP) as the concession holder.
Objective indicator 3: Number of direct project beneficiaries	Cumulative number of individuals who directly benefit from project activities, either by receiving targeted support or by participating in	Records of participants in project activities, disaggregated by sex. Beneficiaries will be counted once, regardless	MINAM	By sex (male or female).	Zero, the project has not started.		≥ 318 direct beneficiaries. (Male: 238;	≥1031 direct beneficiaries.	

(individual people), disaggregated by sex (GEF Core Indicator 11).	training, capacity building, and operational processes related to wildfire prevention, early warning, surveillance, response, and ecosystem restoration in NPAs and Conservation Concession.	of the number of project activities in which they participate.					Female: 80)	(Male: 676; Female: 355)	
Component 1: Institutional capacities for wildfire response in NPAs.									
Outcome 1.1. Enhanced technical and operational capacities of SERNANP for wildfire response in Natural Protected Areas (PAs) of the central node.									
Outcome indicator 1.1.1: Number of rangers from the SERNANP central node trained and certified as wildland firefighters.	Cumulative number of SERNANP central node rangers who successfully complete the four mandatory courses required for the wildland firefighters "Combatiente de Incendios Forestales (COIF)" position under the national SCCE. These courses are: • Introduction to the Incident Command System – SCI-100 • Wildland Firefighter – S-130 • Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior – S-190 • Human Factors in the Wildland Fire Service – L-180 A ranger will be considered a certified wildland firefighter only when the four courses have been	SERNANP and INBP records; training reports; attendance lists; and issued certificates.	SERNANP	By sex (male or female).	Zero, as no SERNANP rangers are currently certified as COIF under the SCCE.		≥75 wildland firefighters (COIF). (Male: 55; Female: 20)	≥150 wildland firefighters (COIF). (Male: 110; Female: 40)	While training will be provided to up to 168 rangers, the target is set at 150 certified firefighters, reflecting the average completion rates observed in previous training processes.

	successfully completed and officially certified by INBP/DEB.								
Outcome indicator 1.1.2: Number of COIF brigades of the SERNANP central node equipped for wildfire response.	Cumulative number of COIF brigades (25 rangers each) from the SERNANP central node that are fully equipped for wildfire response. "Fully equipped" means that all members possess the complete set of personal protective equipment, and that each brigade has the required kit of manual tools and suppression equipment, following the standard established and endorsed by SERNANP.	Equipment delivery records, field supervision reports, and SERNANP maintenance logs. Each brigade will be assessed against the official inventory of PPE, tools, and suppression equipment. A brigade will be counted only when the checklist shows complete availability and functionality of the required items.	SERNANP	N/A	Zero, as no COIF brigades of the SERNANP central node are currently equipped according to these standards.		≥3 COIF brigades	≥6 COIF brigades	The equipment standard corresponds to the package approved and validated by SERNANP. Only brigades that meet 100% of the requirements will be considered fully equipped. The complete set of personal protective equipment for COIF includes helmet, fire-resistant mask, jacket, trousers, gloves, boots, protective glasses, head cover, backpack, canteen, compass, and headlamp. Each brigade must also have the full set of manual tools (e.g., machetes, fire-beaters, pulaskis, shovels, rakes, backpack sprayers, drip torches) and suppression equipment (e.g., portable pumps, hoses, radios, chainsaws, blowers,

									portable tanks, Kestrel).
Outcome indicator 1.1.3: Level of development and implementation of the wildfire response protocol in the NPAs management offices of the SERNANP central node.	Degree of implementation of the wildfire response protocol for the 13 NPA management offices of the SERNANP central node. The protocol guides coordinated action, defining roles, procedures, communication routes, and early warning mechanisms adapted to the ecological conditions of the central node. Implementation level is assessed according to the following scale: • 1 – Developed: Protocol drafted and validated through technical processes. • 2 – Approved: Protocol officially adopted by SERNANP (e.g., directoral resolution). • 3 – Implemented: Protocol formally integrated into operational and planning systems of NPA management offices (e.g., contingency plans, annual operational	Internal resolutions and official documents of SERNANP; records of validation workshops; evidence of integration into operational systems.	SERNANP	N/A	Zero, the project has not started.		≥ Level 2 across all 13 NPA management offices	≥ Level 3 across all 13 NPA management offices	The indicator measures the overall status of the wildfire response protocol for the central node. It does not track offices individually or by percentage. Achievement of “Level 3” implies that the protocol is operational across all 13 NPA management offices of the central node, ensuring consistent adoption in planning and operations. The project assumes that validation, official adoption, and initial training will be completed early enough to allow integration into annual operational plans by the end of Year 2. This requires timely technical validation, approval by SERNANP, and full commitment from all 13 PA management offices.

	plans, staff training schedules).								
Component 2: Territorial resilience for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery.									
Outcome 2.1. Enhanced local capacities for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery in the Nor Yauyos-Cochas Landscape Reserve (RPNYC) and the Incatoshi Kametza Conservation Concession (CCIK).									
Outcome indicator 2.1.1: Level of development and implementation of cooperation mechanisms formalized among local actors to improve wildfire management in the RPNYC and the CCIK.	Degree of implementation of cooperation agreements formalized among local actors (communities, local governments, universities, SERNANP) for wildfire prevention, support to response, and ecosystem recovery in the RPNYC and the CCIK. Implementation level is assessed according to the following scale: • 1 – Developed: Draft agreements prepared through participatory processes and under review by the parties. • 2 – Formalized: Agreements officially signed and validated by the signatory organizations. • 3 – Under implementation: Agreements with commitments actively executed and/or incorporated into the follow-up processes of the signatory	Review of signed agreements, SERNANP progress reports on implementation, and verification interviews with community representatives. A minimum of 10 agreements is expected to be formalized and implemented during the project.	SERNANP/MINAM	N/A	Zero, as no cooperation mechanisms for wildfire management are currently in place.		≥ Level 2, in at least 10 cooperation agreements (combined across RPNYC and CCIK).	≥ Level 3, in at least 10 cooperation agreements (combined across RPNYC and CCIK).	The project aims to support the development, formalization, and implementation of a minimum of 10 cooperation agreements among local actors (communities, local governments, universities, SERNANP) in the RPNYC and the CCIK. Effective implementation requires incorporation of commitments into the internal management or governance instruments of the signatory organizations. Agreements can be distributed across both sites but must total at least 10.

	organizations.								
Outcome indicator 2.1.2: Number of community support brigades formally established, trained and recognized for surveillance, early warning, and support to wildfire response in the RPNYC and the CCIK.	Cumulative number of community support brigades formally established, trained, and recognized by SERNANP and MINAM to carry out functions of surveillance, early warning, and logistical-operational support to wildfire response in the RPNYC and the CCIK. Each brigade is expected to have 25 members; brigades with not less than 20 members may also be considered valid. A total of 10 brigades will be formed: 5 in the southern communities of the RPNYC, 4 in the northern communities of the RPNYC, and 1 in the CCIK.	Training records; attendance lists; acts of brigade establishment; reports of drills, simulations, or implemented actions.	SERNAN/MINAM	By sex (male and female).	Zero, as no community support brigades for wildfire management are currently in place in the RPNYC or the CCIK.		≥5 (125 people). (Male: 95; Female: 30)	≥10 (250 people). (Male: 190; Female: 60)	
Outcome indicator 2.1.3: Number of wildfire disaster risk prevention and reduction plans approved and adopted in municipalities associated with the RPNYC.	Cumulative number of wildfire disaster risk prevention and reduction plans approved and adopted in six prioritized municipalities: Alis, Carania, Laraos, Canchayllo, Yauyos, and Jauja. Approval refers to formal validation by the National Center for Disaster Risk Estimation, Prevention and Reduction (CENEPRED), and adoption means incorporation	Municipal resolutions; official approval records; monitoring reports; minutes from validation workshops.	MINAM	By municipality	Zero, as no wildfire disaster risk prevention and reduction plans currently exist in the prioritized municipalities.		≥3 plans approved and adopted.	≥6 plans approved and adopted (covering all six municipalities).	Plans must be explicitly aligned with national standards and articulated with budgetary programs (PP 0068 and PP 0144).

	into municipal management instruments and eligibility for budgetary allocation. The project will provide technical assistance for the development of six plans in total.								
Outcome 2.2: Implemented community and territorial actions for wildfire prevention and ecosystem recovery in NPCAs through the participation communities and local actors.									
Outcome indicator 2.2.1: Number of communities associated with the RPNYC where traditional practices of vegetation and water management are improved and applied for wildfire prevention.	Cumulative number of communities in the RPNYC where traditional practices are identified, prioritized, improved, and monitored with project support to contribute to wildfire prevention. Enhancement follows a defined process: (i) participatory identification and evaluation of relevant practices, (ii) financial and technical support for implementing improvements in prioritized practices (e.g., maintenance of irrigation canals, conservation of vegetative cover, management of fuel loads in high-risk areas), and (iii) participatory monitoring of results. Communities are counted once at least one prioritized practice has been improved and is being applied with documented evidence.	Records of financial and technical support provided; intercultural validation reports; photographic and testimonial evidence.	SERNANP	By community	Zero, as no communities currently receive structured support for traditional vegetation and water management practices applied to wildfire prevention in the RPNYC.			≥3 communities	Sustainability requires that municipal governments incorporate the supported practices into updated wildfire disaster risk prevention and reduction plans, ensuring continuity beyond the project's duration.

Outcome indicator 2-2-2: Level of implementation of an ecosystem recovery pilot with community participation in wildfire-affected buffer zones of the RPNYC.	Degree of implementation of an ecosystem recovery pilot in wildfire-affected buffer zones of the RPNYC, designed and initiated with the participation of local communities, UNCP, and other local actors. The pilot integrates traditional knowledge and technical innovations to restore ecological functions and generate replicable experiences. Implementation level is assessed according to the following scale: • 1 – Not initiated: No pilot activities developed. • 2 – Designed: Characterization, diagnostic, and participatory design completed and validated. • 3 – Implemented: Field actions initiated with community participation, including establishment of nurseries, demonstration plots, or other recovery measures, and articulated	Technical reports of characterization and design; participatory validation workshop minutes; photographic evidence; UNCP monitoring records.	MINAM	N/A	Zero, as no ecosystem recovery pilot is currently implemented in the RPNYC buffer zones.		≥ Level 2	≥ Level 3	Effective implementation requires close coordination with MINAM, UNCP, SERNANP, and local communities, ensuring that selected recovery practices are feasible, based on nature-based solutions.

	with complementary initiatives to ensure continuity.								
Component 3: Technical and regulatory instruments for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery.									
Outcome 3.1. Improved technical and regulatory instruments in the environment sector to guide wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery across vulnerable areas in Peru.									
Outcome indicator 3.1.1: Number of instruments on Integrated Fire Management (IFM) co-developed through a multi-stakeholder process and submitted at the national level.	Cumulative number of IFM instruments co-developed under MINAM's leadership, with meaningful participation of government agencies, communities, Indigenous People (where applicable), academia, civil society, and other stakeholders. The co-development process requires meaningful participation of diverse stakeholders, validation, and formal handover to MINAM for follow-up and potential institutionalization. Instruments include: (i) a technical guide on wildfire prevention and risk reduction measures in vulnerable ecosystems, and (ii) a national normative proposal for the application of IFM in vulnerable ecosystems.	Records of multi-stakeholder process; official submission reports to MINAM; monitoring records.	MINAM	N/A	Zero, as no instruments on IFM is currently available.		≥1	≥2	Effective adoption depends on MINAM's regulatory processes and the alignment of proposed instruments with national policy priorities.
Component 4. Strengthen knowledge management for strategic actions on wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery in NPAs and Conservation Concessions.									
Outcome 4.1: Systematized and disseminated knowledge, tools, and good practices on wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery in NPAs and Conservation Concessions.									
Outcome indicator 4.1.1:	Cumulative number of knowledge products generated by the project on wildfire	Copies of knowledge products; publication and distribution records;	MINAM	N/A	Zero, as no knowledge products on wildfire management are			≥10	Systematization and dissemination must be validated with stakeholder

Number of knowledge products on wildfire management systematized and disseminated to diverse target audiences.	prevention, response, and ecosystem recovery in NPAs, buffer zones, and other conservation modalities, which are both systematized and disseminated through the communication strategy. Knowledge products may include technical reports, case studies, methodological guides, fact sheets, infographics, audiovisual capsules, and digital content. Dissemination implies that products are made available through multiple channels (e.g., SINIA repository, public events, community media, academic networks, international cooperation platforms).	digital repository metrics (e.g., SINIA); records of public and community dissemination events.			currently systematized and disseminated through the project.				s, culturally appropriate, and accessible through open platforms to ensure effective uptake and long-term use.
M&E: Project-level monitoring and evaluation, in compliance with WWF and mandatory GEF-specific monitoring and evaluation requirements.									
Outcome indicator 5.1.1: Level of implementation of the project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system, aligned with GEF and WWF requirements.	Degree to which the project's M&E system is implemented and utilized for adaptive management and accountability. Implementation includes the preparation and use of key M&E elements: • M&E1: Inception Workshop and Report. • M&E2: Annual Project Implementat	Review of M&E reports (M&E1–M&E4), meeting minutes, and evidence of adaptive decisions in project management records.	PMU	N/A	Zero, as no M&E system is currently in place for the project.	≥ Level 1	≥ Level 2	≥ Level 3	The M&E system must comply with WWF and GEF mandatory requirements. Effective implementation requires that outputs are not only produced but also used to inform decision-making, accountability, and adaptive management.

	ion Review (PIR), Board meeting reports, and monitoring of GEF Core Indicators, Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and the ESMF. • M&E3: Independent Mid-Term Review. • M&E4: Independent Terminal Evaluation. Level of implementation is assessed as follows: • 1 – Initiated: Inception phase completed (M&E1). • 2 – Operational: Regular reporting in place (M&E2). • 3 – Effective: Independent reviews completed (M&E3 and M&E4), and findings used for adaptive management.								

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

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

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed

Principal Consultant for CEO Endorsement Preparation	53,426.33	12,836.00	40,590.33
Stakeholder Engagement	30,448.33	15,558.27	14,890.06
Technical Assistance for Preparing the CEO Endorsement	12,712.46		12,712.46
ESMF and Gender Action Plan	47,308.33	4,817.37	42,490.96
Project Validation	6,104.55		6,104.55
Total	**150,000.00**	**33,211.64**	**116,788.36**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ancash	-9.450000	-77.433333	

Location Description:

Huascarán National Park

Located in the Cordillera Blanca, in the Central Andes of Peru. It protects the highest tropical mountain range in the world, with 27 snow-capped peaks exceeding 6,000 m a.s.l., including Mount Huascarán. The park is characterized by its glaciers, glacial lakes, puna plateaus, and deep canyons.

Activity Description:

Strengthen SERNANP's institutional and operational capacities for wildfire response and control under the IFM approach. Actions include training and certification of park rangers as wildland firefighters, establishment and equipping of COIF brigades, and adoption of standardized wildfire response protocols.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Pasco	-10.558889	-74.993056	

Location Description:

San Matías–San Carlos Protection Forest

Situated in the Pasco Region, it protects soils and the headwaters of the Pichis and Palcazu rivers against erosion and other natural disasters. It lies within the Peruvian Yungas and Ucayali Moist Forests ecoregions and forms part of the Oxapampa–Asháninka–Yánesha Biosphere Reserve.

Activity Description:

Strengthen SERNANP’s institutional and operational capacities for wildfire response and control under the IFM approach. Actions include training and certification of park rangers as wildland firefighters, establishment and equipping of COIF brigades, and adoption of standardized wildfire response protocols.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Pasco	-10.962778	-76.334722	

Location Description:

Huayllay National Sanctuary

Located on the Bombón Plateau in the Pasco Region, at elevations ranging from 4,000 to 4,600 m a.s.l. It is renowned for its impressive “Stone Forest” (Bosque de Piedras), a set of volcanic rock formations sculpted by erosion.

Activity Description:

Strengthen SERNANP’s institutional and operational capacities for wildfire response and control under the IFM approach. Actions include training and certification of park rangers as wildland firefighters, establishment and equipping of COIF brigades, and adoption of standardized wildfire response protocols

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Junín y Pasco	-11.000000	-76.133056	

Location Description:

Junín National Reserve

Located in the Central Andes, in the Junín and Pasco regions. It protects Lake Junín (Chinchaycocha), the second-largest lake in Peru, and surrounding high-Andean (puna) ecosystems. It provides critical habitat for birds, including the endemic and endangered Junín Grebe (Podiceps taczanowskii).

Activity Description:

Strengthen SERNANP’s institutional and operational capacities for wildfire response and control under the IFM approach. Actions include training and certification of park rangers as wildland firefighters, establishment and equipping of COIF brigades, and adoption of standardized wildfire response protocols.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID

Junín	-11.036667	-75.480556	

Location Description:

Pampa Hermosa National Sanctuary

Located between the provinces of Tarma and Chanchamayo, Junín Region. It preserves one of the last pristine areas of montane tropical forests (cloud forests) in central Peru, with an altitudinal range from 1,340 to 3,960 m a.s.l.

Activity Description:

Strengthen SERNANP's institutional and operational capacities for wildfire response and control under the IFM approach. Actions include training and certification of park rangers as wildland firefighters, establishment and equipping of COIF brigades, and adoption of standardized wildfire response protocols.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Junín	-11.267500	-75.070556	

Location Description:

Pui Pui Protection Forest

Located in the Junín Region. Its main objective is to protect the headwaters and soils of the tributaries of the Chanchamayo River, ensuring water supply and preventing natural disasters in the lower zones. It is characterized by cloud forest ecosystems.

Activity Description:

Strengthen SERNANP's institutional and operational capacities for wildfire response and control under the IFM approach. Actions include training and certification of park rangers as wildland firefighters, establishment and equipping of COIF brigades, and adoption of standardized wildfire response protocols.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Lima y Junín	-12.035833	-75.861667	

Location Description:

Nor Yauyos–Cochas Landscape Reserve

Extending across the regions of Lima (Province of Yauyos) and Junín (Province of Jauja). It stands out for its spectacular high-Andean landscapes with canyons, turquoise rivers, waterfalls, and the high-altitude lake system of the Cañete River, such as Lake Pumaqucha.

Activity Description:

Strengthen SERNANP’s institutional and operational capacities for wildfire response and control under the IFM approach. Actions include training and certification of park rangers as wildland firefighters, establishment and equipping of COIF brigades, and adoption of standardized wildfire response protocols.

Implement territorial resilience measures for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery. Actions comprise cooperation agreements with communities and municipalities, operation of local brigades, improvement of traditional practices grounded in ancestral knowledge, and a pilot ecosystem recovery initiative in wildfire-affected areas of the concession.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Junín y Cusco	-11.666667	-73.083333	

Location Description:

Otishi National Park

Located in the Vilcabamba Mountain Range, between the regions of Junín and Cusco. It was created to protect an area of high biodiversity, important geological formations (such as the Three Sisters Waterfall), and the headwaters of the Ene, Tambo, and Urubamba rivers.

Activity Description:

trengthen SERNANP’s institutional and operational capacities for wildfire response and control under the IFM approach. Actions include training and certification of park rangers as wildland firefighters, establishment and equipping of COIF brigades, and adoption of standardized wildfire response protocols.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Junín y Cusco	-11.778889	-73.454722	

Location Description:

Asháninka Communal Reserve

Located in the Vilcabamba Range, spanning parts of Junín and Cusco. It was established to conserve biological diversity for the benefit of the Asháninka and Machiguenga Indigenous communities, protecting upper rainforest and cloud forest ecosystems.

Activity Description:

Strengthen SERNANP's institutional and operational capacities for wildfire response and control under the IFM approach. Actions include training and certification of park rangers as wildland firefighters, establishment and equipping of COIF brigades, and adoption of standardized wildfire response protocols.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ayacucho	-13.042778	-74.130833	

Location Description:

Pampa de Ayacucho Historical Sanctuary

Situated at the foot of Mount Condorcunca, in the Ayacucho Region. It is historically significant as the site of the Battle of Ayacucho (December 9, 1824), which sealed the independence of Peru and South America. The sanctuary conserves the battlefield and surrounding puna ecosystem.

Activity Description:

Strengthen SERNANP's institutional and operational capacities for wildfire response and control under the IFM approach. Actions include training and certification of park rangers as wildland firefighters, establishment and equipping of COIF brigades, and adoption of standardized wildfire response protocols.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Pasco	-10.404167	-75.310556	

Location Description:

anachaga–Chemillén National Park

Located in the central jungle, in the province of Oxapampa, Pasco Region. It covers the Yanachaga mountain range, protecting a vast area of cloud forests and ecological zones ranging from lowland rainforest to puna grasslands. It is crucial for watershed protection and biodiversity, including species such as the spectacled bear and Andean cock-of-the-rock.

Activity Description:

Strengthen SERNANP's institutional and operational capacities for wildfire response and control under the IFM approach. Actions include training and certification of park rangers as wildland firefighters, establishment and equipping of COIF brigades, and adoption of standardized wildfire response protocols.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Pasco	-10.298889	-75.271944	

Location Description:

Yanesha Communal Reserve

Situated in the province of Oxapampa, Pasco Region, in central-eastern Peru. It is a protected area managed by the Yanesha Indigenous people for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of resources for the benefit of their communities. It is located within high rainforest ecosystems.

Activity Description:

Strengthen SERNANP's institutional and operational capacities for wildfire response and control under the IFM approach. Actions include training and certification of park rangers as wildland firefighters, establishment and equipping of COIF brigades, and adoption of standardized wildfire response protocols.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Junín	-11.216389	-75.970000	

Location Description:

Chacamarca Historical Sanctuary

Located in the Central Andes, on the Junín (Bombón) Plateau, at approximately 4,100 m a.s.l. Its main value is historical, as it preserves the site of the Battle of Junín (August 6, 1824). It also protects humid puna ecosystems.

Activity Description:

Strengthen SERNANP's institutional and operational capacities for wildfire response and control under the IFM approach. Actions include training and certification of park rangers as wildland firefighters, establishment and equipping of COIF brigades, and adoption of standardized wildfire response protocols.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Junín	-11.465000	-74.781000	

Location Description:

Incatoshi Kametza Conservation Concession

Located within the Yungas or High Jungle ecoregion, between 800 and 3,800 m a.s.l. on the eastern slopes of the Andes. The area comprises humid and sub-humid forests with hilly to mountainous terrain, generally steep slopes, and acidic to neutral, loamy to clayey soils. The vegetation is dense to semi-dense, with an arboreal canopy ranging from 9 to 25 m in height, although some trees reach significantly larger sizes in height and diameter.

Activity Description:

Implement territorial resilience measures for wildfire prevention, response support, and ecosystem recovery. Actions comprise cooperation agreements with communities and municipalities, operation of local brigades, improvement of traditional practices grounded in ancestral knowledge, and a pilot ecosystem recovery initiative in wildfire-affected areas of the concession

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

Detailed maps of the areas can be found in the supplementary annexes (No. 9 Site Selection).

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

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

Title

ESSF Screening Peru - MIF ACP f

Gender Analysis Report Peru - MIF APC

SEP Peru - MIF ACP

ESMF - Peru MIF ACP

Gender Action Plan - Peru MIF ACP

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Budget notes and assumptions #	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity
			COMPONENT 1	COMPONENT 2	COMPONENT 3	COMPONENT 4	Project M&E	PMC	Total Project	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Goods	Personal protective equipment for wildland firefighters.	1	$ 365,142.86	$ -	$ -	$ -			$ 365,142.86	Profonanpe
	Hand tools for wildland firefighter brigades.	2	$ 79,680.00	$ -	$ -	$ -			$ 79,680.00	Profonanpe
	Fire suppression equipment for wildland firefighter brigades.	3	$ 251,828.57	$ -	$ -	$ -			$ 251,828.57	Profonanpe
	Personal protective equipment for community support brigades.	4	$ -	$ 52,857.14	$ -	$ -			$ 52,857.14	Profonanpe
	Hand tools for community support brigades.	5	$ -	$ 61,828.57	$ -	$ -			$ 61,828.57	Profonanpe
	Connectivity equipment to strengthen communication for surveillance, early warning, and reporting.	6	$ -	$ 30,008.57	$ -	$ -			$ 30,008.57	Profonanpe
	Equipment for MINAM to supervise the implementation of the ecosystem restoration pilot.	7		$ 2,205.71					$ 2,205.71	Profonanpe
	PMU working equipment	8	$ 2,160.00	$ 3,600.00	$ 1,440.00	$ 1,440.00		$ 5,760.00	$ 14,400.00	Profonanpe
	Furniture, chairs and appliances for PMU office	9	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ 3,900.00	$ 3,900.00	Profonanpe
Total Goods			**$ 698,811.43**	**$ 150,499.99**	**$ 1,440.00**	**$ 1,440.00**	$ -	**$ 9,660.00**	**$ 861,851.42**	
Grants/ Sub-grants	Design and implementation of improved traditional practices with	10	$ -	$ 350,000.00	$ -	$ -			$ 350,000.00	Profonanpe

	cultivation, irrigation, or grazing systems that support wildfire prevention.									
	Design and initial implementation of an ecosystem recovery pilot in response to wildfires.	11	$ -	$ 245,000.00	$ -	$ -			$ 245,000.00	Profonanpe
Total Sub-grants			**$ -**	**$ 595,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 595,000.00**	
Contractual Services – Individual	Development of the wildfire response and control protocol for the Protected Areas of the central node of SERNANP.	12	$ 35,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -			$ 35,000.00	Profonanpe
	Technical assistance for a basic equipment management and maintenance system with manuals, preventive schedules, digital tracking, and brigade readiness indicators.	13	$ 20,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -			$ 20,000.00	Profonanpe
	Design of the investment program for ecosystem recovery and nature-based solutions in areas affected by wildfires.	14		$ 15,000.00						Profonanpe
	Development of disaster risk prevention and reduction plans and technical assistance to municipalities for their design and implementation.	15	$ -	$ 46,000.00	$ -	$ -			$ 46,000.00	Profonanpe
	Update, improvement, and integration of environmental sector information services for wildfire prevention,	16		$ 57,000.00						Profonanpe

	response, and recovery.									
	Implementation of a communication strategy for the dissemination, visibility, and positioning of the project's progress and lessons learned.	17	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 36,400.00			$ 36,400.00	Profonanpe
	Technical-legal analysis and review of national and international evidence on existing regulatory, technical, social, and traditional frameworks related to Integrated Fire Management (IFM) in vulnerable ecosystems.	18	$ -	$ -	$ 10,000.00	$ -			$ 10,000.00	Profonanpe
	Social and environmental assessment of the implications of applying Integrated Fire Management (IFM) in vulnerable ecosystems.	19	$ -	$ -	$ 10,000.00	$ -			$ 10,000.00	Profonanpe
	Implementation of a communication and advocacy strategy to position the IFM regulatory proposal in vulnerable ecosystems.	20			$ 10,000.00	$ -				Profonanpe
	Design, layout, editing, and printing of the technical guide on wildfire prevention and reduction measures in vulnerable ecosystems.	21	$ -	$ -	$ 14,000.00	$ -			$ 14,000.00	Profonanpe
	Assessment safeguards for equipment adquisition.	22	$ 8,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -			$ 8,000.00	Profonanpe
	Independent mid-term review.	23	$ -		$ -	$ -	$ 22,500.00		$ 22,500.00	Profonanpe

	Independent terminal evaluation.	24	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 22,500.00		$ 22,500.00	Profonanpe
Total Contractual Services - Individuals			**$ 63,000.00**	**$ 118,000.00**	**$ 44,000.00**	**$ 36,400.00**	**$ 45,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 306,400.00**	
Local Consultants	Communication Consultant	25	$ -	$ 16,500.00	$ 22,000.00	$ 16,500.00			$ 55,000.00	Profonanpe
	Ecosystem Restoration and Sustainable Practices Consultant	26	$ -	$ 42,500.00	$ -	$ -			$ 42,500.00	Profonanpe
Total Local Consultants			**$ -**	**$ 59,000.00**	**$ 22,000.00**	**$ 16,500.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 97,500.00**	
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Project Coordinator - Governance and Conservation Lead	27	$ -	$ 96,600.00	$ 34,500.00	$ -		$ 6,900.00	$ 138,000.00	Profonanpe
	Administrative and Logistics Technical Specialist	28	$ 6,750.00	$ 11,250.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00		$ 63,000.00	$ 90,000.00	Profonanpe
	Fire Management Specialist	29	$ 55,200.00	$ 27,600.00	$ 9,200.00	$ -			$ 92,000.00	Profonanpe
	Safeguards, Participation and Gender Specialist	30	$ -	$ 73,600.00	$ 18,400.00	$ -			$ 92,000.00	Profonanpe
	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Specialist	31	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 92,000.00		$ 92,000.00	Profonanpe
	Procurement and Quality Technical Specialist - PROFONANPE	32	$ 12,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ -		$ 3,000.00	$ 40,000.00	Profonanpe
	Accounting and Treasury Assistant - PROFONANPE	33	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ 28,000.00	$ 28,000.00	Profonanpe
	Human Resources Assistant - PROFONANPE	34	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ 28,000.00	$ 28,000.00	Profonanpe
	GIS Technical Specialist - PROFONANPE	35	$ 12,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ -		$ 3,000.00	$ 40,000.00	Profonanpe
Total Staff Costs			**$ 85,950.00**	**$ 249,050.00**	**$ 76,600.00**	**$ 4,500.00**	**$ 92,000.00**	**$ 131,900.00**	**$ 640,000.00**	
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Wildland firefighter training in Introduction to the Incident	36	$ 20,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -			$ 20,000.00	Profonanpe

	Command System – SCI-100.									
	Wildland firefighter training in Wildland Firefighter – S-130.	37	$ 60,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -			$ 60,000.00	Profonanpe
	Wildland firefighter training in Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior – S-190.	38	$ 20,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -			$ 20,000.00	Profonanpe
	Wildland firefighter training in Human Factors in the Wildland Fire Service – L-180	39	$ 20,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -			$ 20,000.00	Profonanpe
	Wildland firefighter training for Crew Boss.	40	$ 32,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -			$ 32,000.00	Profonanpe
	Wildland firefighter training for Squad Boss.	41	$ 16,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -			$ 16,000.00	Profonanpe
	Wildland firefighter training in Instructor-Facilitator – M-410.	42	$ 10,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -			$ 10,000.00	Profonanpe
	Training for community support brigades.	43	$ -	$ 115,200.00	$ -	$ -			$ 115,200.00	Profonanpe
	Participation in in-person exchanges and learning communities in other countries.	44	$ 72,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -			$ 72,000.00	Profonanpe
	Wildland firefighter training in the safe use, maintenance, and management of hand tools and ignition equipment.	45	$ 40,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -			$ 40,000.00	Profonanpe
	Meetings/consultations for the design/implementation of cooperation mechanisms.	46	$ -	$ 86,400.00	$ -	$ -			$ 86,400.00	Profonanpe
	Public event for the recognition and formalization of cooperation mechanisms.	47	$ -	$ 14,400.00	$ -	$ -			$ 14,400.00	Profonanpe

	Public event for the recognition of community support brigades.	48	$ -	$ 14,400.00	$ -	$ -			$ 14,400.00	Profonanpe
	Technical meetings to align municipal planning and budgets with budgetary programs 0068 and 0144 of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF).	49	$ -	$ 28,800.00	$ -	$ -			$ 28,800.00	Profonanpe
	Working meetings for the development of the Integrated Fire Management (IFM) regulatory proposal in vulnerable ecosystems.	50	$ -	$ -	$ 30,000.00	$ -			$ 30,000.00	Profonanpe
	Working meetings for the development of the technical guide on wildfire prevention and reduction measures in vulnerable ecosystems.	51	$ -	$ -	$ 12,000.00	$ -				Profonanpe
	Public event for the presentation of the technical guide on wildfire prevention and reduction measures in vulnerable ecosystems.	52	$ -	$ -	$ 10,000.00	$ -			$ 10,000.00	Profonanpe
	Working meetings for the knowledge management process.	53	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 12,000.00			$ 12,000.00	Profonanpe
	Inception workshop.	54	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00		$ 5,000.00	Profonanpe
	Annual meetings of the Project Board	55	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,986.43		$ 10,986.43	Profonanpe
Total Trainings, Workshops, Meetings			**$ 290,000.00**	**$ 259,200.00**	**$ 52,000.00**	**$ 12,000.00**	**$ 15,986.43**	$ -	**$ 617,186.43**	
Travel	Travel expenses of project team for monitoring.	56	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,600.00		$ 3,600.00	Profonanpe
	Travel expenses of project team for technical assistance.	57	$ 9,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 6,000.00	$ 6,000.00			$ 36,000.00	Profonanpe

	Bus and air tickets for project team travel related to monitoring and technical assistance.	58	$ 4,500.00	$ 7,500.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00			$ 18,000.00	Profonanpe
	Travel expenses for safeguards and gender	59	$ 1,350.00	$ 2,250.00	$ 900.00	$ 900.00			$ 5,400.00	Profonanpe
Total Travel			**$ 14,850.00**	**$ 24,750.00**	**$ 9,900.00**	**$ 9,900.00**	**$ 3,600.00**	$ -	**$ 63,000.00**	
Office Supplies	Office and field supplies for knowledge management	60	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 14,850.00			$ 14,850.00	Profonanpe
Total Office Supplies			**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 14,850.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 14,850.00**	
Other Operating Costs	Annual Audit	61	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ 18,000.00	$ 18,000.00	Profonanpe
	Internet & Communication - PROFONANPE	62	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ 4,207.15	$ 4,207.15	Profonanpe
	Office Operating Cost - PROFONANPE	63	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ 8,000.00	$ 8,000.00	Profonanpe
	Equipment Insurance - PROFONANPE	64	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00	Profonanpe
	Software and Licenses - PROFONANPE	65	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ 2,000.00	$ 2,000.00	Profonanpe
Total Other Operating costs								**$ 36,707.15**	**$ 36,707.15**	
Grand Total			**$ 1,152,611.43**	**$ 1,455,499.99**	**$ 205,940.00**	**$ 95,590.00**	**$ 156,586.43**	**$ 178,267.15**	**$ 3,244,495.00**	

Budget Notes and Assumptions

1 Personal protective equipment for 150 wildland firefighters consists of individual full sets, including: safety helmets (PC Screen), respirator masks (3M 6900 series), fire-resistant jackets and trousers, fire-resistant gloves, safety boots, protective goggles, neck shrouds, line backpacks, canteens, compasses, and headlamps.

2 Hand tools for six wildland firefighter brigades. Each brigade will receive a complete set of tools, including: machetes (8), fire beaters (16), Pulaskis (8), forestry shovels (12), rakes (4), backpack sprayers (8), files (8), Gorgui multipurpose tools (8), and drip torches 1-liter (4).

3 Fire suppression equipment for six wildland firefighter brigades. Each brigade will receive a complete set of tools, including: portable motor pumps, hoses, nozzles with coupling sets, handheld radios, chainsaws, chainsaw maintenance kits, forestry blowers, brushcutters, portable water tanks, and Kestrel weather meters.

4 Personal protective equipment for 250 community support brigade members consists of individual full sets, including: safety helmets (PC Screen), smoke masks, reflective vests, protective gloves, safety boots, safety goggles, canteens, compasses, and headlamps.

5 Hand tools for ten community support brigades. Each brigade will receive a complete set of tools, including: machetes (25), fire beaters (25), forestry shovels (3), rakes (4), handheld radios (3), and water backpacks (2).

6 Connectivity equipment consists of Starlink antennas (with 22 months of service) with solar power kits for eight RPNYC control posts and one conservation concession.

7 Provision of equipment for the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) to strengthen its capacity to supervise the ecosystem restoration pilot. The package includes: (2) Kestrel, (2) Digital Clinometer/Hypsometer, (2) Binoculars, and (2) Portable radios.

8 Includes individual equipment kits for five Project Management Unit members (USD 2,880 per person) working at the RPNYC office, each comprising a laptop, mobile phone, auxiliary screen, docking station, protective cases, mouse, headset, backpack, cooling pad, and power bank 30000mah 65w .

9 Includes furniture for five team members at the RPNYC office (USD 780/person), consisting of desks with drawers and ergonomic chairs.

10 Design and implementation of six improved traditional practices in cultivation, irrigation, or grazing systems to support wildfire prevention, one or two in each prioritized community of the RPNYC. It includes materials, equipment, research, consultancies, personnel, and other expenses related to implementation.

11 Design and initial implementation of an ecosystem recovery pilot in response to wildfires. It includes materials, equipment, research, consultancies, personnel, and other expenses related to implementation.

12 Full-cost consultancy covering the design and preparation of the protocol, field visits to assess conditions in the 13 management offices, two workshops (review of procedures, good practices, and conditions; and protocol validation), and short-term technical assistance for initial implementation.

13 Full-cost consultancy covering the design, preparation and technical assistance for the implementation of a basic system for equipment management and maintenance adapted to SERNANP capacities, including operation manuals, preventive maintenance schedules, digital inventory tracking, and readiness indicators for brigades.

14 Full-cost consultancy covering the design of an investment program. Includes technical analysis, stakeholder consultations, and preparation of the program document with investment priorities and implementation guidelines.

15 Full-cost consultancies covering the development of sixt disaster risk prevention and reduction plans with technical assistance for their design and implementation (USD8,000/u): one for the District Municipality of Alis, one for the District Municipality of Carania, one for the District Municipality of Laraos, one for the District Municipality of Canchayllo, one for the Provincial Municipality of Yauyos, and one for the Provincial Municipality of Jauja.

16 Full-cost consultancy to identify and analyze existing public-sector information services for wildfire management, assess municipal information needs, and integrate supply and demand. This includes developing and programming a suitable tool (e.g., a web platform or interactive geo-server) to ensure municipalities can effectively access and use the information, while providers can deliver it efficiently.

17 Development, production, and dissemination of communication materials, including audiovisuals, printed materials, radio spots, publications, social media content, and merchandising.

18 Full-cost consultancy covering the technical-legal analysis and review of national and international evidence on existing regulatory, technical, social, and traditional frameworks related to Integrated Fire Management (IFM) in vulnerable ecosystems.

19 Full-cost consultancy covering the social and environmental assessment of the implications of applying Integrated Fire Management (IFM) in vulnerable ecosystems.

20 Full-cost consultancy covering the design and implementation of a communication and advocacy strategy to position the IFM regulatory proposal in vulnerable ecosystems, including the production and dissemination of three communication materials.

21 Design, layout, editing, and printing of the technical guide on wildfire prevention and reduction measures in vulnerable ecosystems, including 1,000 full-color copies.

22 Full-cost consultancy covering the assessment of safeguards for equipment acquisition will include a review of the conditions and requirements for PPE, tools, and equipment necessary for brigade personnel, taking into account their physical characteristics and the ecological conditions of the central node. It will also encompass a preliminary review of suppliers' technical specifications and the preparation of procurement technical specifications for the equipment.

23 Independent Mid-term Review. International consultant, includes honorarium, travel (national and international), food and lodging. Honorarium about USD15,000 + airplane tickets and land travel about USD6,000 + about USD3,000 food and lodging (about 10 days field visit).

24 Independent Terminal Evaluation. International consultant, includes honorarium, travel (national and international), food and lodging. Honorarium about USD15,000 + airplane tickets and land travel about USD6,000 + about USD3,000 food and lodging (about 10 days field visit).

25 Communications Consultant for 23 months (50% time dedication). Honorarium only. Responsible for conducting diagnostics of communication processes, implementation the strategies, supporting the dissemination of project activities, preparing communication materials, and ensuring the visibility of project learnings.

26 Ecosystem Restoration and Sustainable Practices Consultant for 17 months (50% time dedication). Honorarium only. Responsible for providing technical supervision and assistance for the design and implementation of the ecosystem recovery pilot, and the improvement of local practices for wildfire prevention.

27 Project Coordinator - Governance and Conservation Lead. (PMU). Full-time, 24 months. Gross honorarium: USD 4,600 per month (USD 110,400 total). Includes all legal benefits.

28 Administrative and Logistics Technical Specialist. (PMU). Full-time, 24 months. Gross honorarium: USD 3,000 per month (USD 72,000 total). Includes all legal benefits.

29 Fire Management Specialist (PMU). Full-time, 23 months. Gross honorarium: USD 4,000 per month (USD 92,000 total). Includes all legal benefits. In addition to the core responsibilities of the position, this role will also be responsible for ensuring compliance with environmental safeguards.

30 Safeguards, Participation and Gender Specialist (PMU). Full-time, 23 months. Gross honorarium: USD 4,000 per month (USD 92,000 total). Includes all legal benefits. In addition to the core responsibilities of the position, this role will also be responsible for ensuring compliance with social safeguards.

31 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Specialist. (PMU). Full-time, 23 months. Gross honorarium: USD 4,000 per month (USD 92,000 total). Includes all legal benefits.

32 Procurement and Quality Technical Specialist - PROFONANPE

33 Accounting and Treasury Analyst - PROFONANPE

34 Human Resources Analyst - PROFONANPE

35 GIS Technical Specialist - PROFONANPE

36 Wildland firefighter training for 168 participants consists of Introduction to the Incident Command System – SCI-100.

37 Wildland firefighter training for 168 participants consists of Wildland Firefighter – S-130.

38 Wildland firefighter training for 168 participants consists of Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior – S-190.

39 Wildland firefighter training for 168 participants consists of Human Factors in the Wildland Fire Service – L-180.

40 Wildland firefighter training for 21 Crew Boss participants consists of Wildland Firefighter Type 1 – S-131, Portable Pumps – S-211, Chainsaws – S-212, and Ignition Operations – S-219.

41 Wildland firefighter training for 5 Squad Boss participants consists of Incident Command System for Single Resources – SCI-200, Crew Boss – Single Resource – S-230, Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior – S-290, Ignition Operations – S-219, and Followership to Leadership – L-280.

42 Wildland firefighter training for 27 participants consists of Instructor-Facilitator – M-410.

43 Training for community support brigades in wildfire prevention, early warning, surveillance, and operational-logistical support to response. Includes design, implementation, and evaluation of the training plan. Eight capacity building sessions per site, each with 25 participants, covering meals, refreshments, transportation, materials, and facilitators' fees. Sites: five prioritized communities in the south of RPNYC, three productive units in the north of RPNYC, a prioritized community in the north of RPNYC, and a conservation concession CCIK.

44 Participation in in-person exchanges and learning communities with wildland firefighter brigades from countries with similar ecosystem conditions for experience sharing and synergy building involves three wildland firefighters from each of the six brigades (USD 4000 per person). The activity includes international airfare, local transportation, meals, and accommodation.

45 Wildland firefighter training for 168 participants in the safe use, maintenance, and management of hand tools and ignition equipment.

46 Meetings and consultations for the design and implementation of cooperation mechanisms consist of six sessions per site (each with 25 participants) covering meals, refreshments, transportation, and materials. Sites: five prioritized communities in the south of RPNYC, three productive units in the north of RPNYC, a prioritized community in the north of RPNYC, and a conservation concession CCIK.

47 Public events for the recognition and formalization of cooperation mechanisms in each intervention site, including dissemination materials. covering meals, refreshments, transportation, and materials. Sites: five prioritized communities in the south of RPNYC, three productive units in the north of RPNYC, a prioritized community in the north of RPNYC, and a conservation concession CCIK.

48 Public events for the recognition of community support brigades in each intervention site, including dissemination materials. covering meals, refreshments, transportation, and materials. Sites: five prioritized communities in the south of RPNYC, three productive units in the north of RPNYC, a prioritized community in the north of RPNYC, and a conservation concession CCIK.

49 Meetings to align municipal planning and budgets with budgetary programs 0068 and 0144 of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) consist of eight sessions in each of the three municipalities — Alis, Canchayllo, and Yauyos — including transportation, accommodation, and meals.

50 Meetings for the development of the Integrated Fire Management (IFM) regulatory proposal in vulnerable ecosystems consist of 10 sessions with key stakeholders at central, regional, and local levels - including meals, transportation, and accommodation.

51 Four working meetings for the development of the technical guide on wildfire prevention and reduction measures in vulnerable ecosystems, involving stakeholders from central, regional, and local levels - including meals, transportation, and accommodation.

52 Public event for the presentation of the technical guide on wildfire prevention and reduction measures in vulnerable ecosystems, convening national, regional, and local stakeholders, as well as specialized media and groups related to IFM and conservation - including accommodation, transportation, and meals.

53 Working meetings for the knowledge management process (three meetings), including catering, materials, and venue.

54 Inception workshop.

55 Annual meetings of the Project Board.

56 Travel expenses of project team for monitoring. USD90/day.

57 Travel expenses of project team, MINAM, and SERNANP for technical assistance. USD90/day.

58 Bus and air tickets for travel of project team, MINAM, and SERNANP related to monitoring and technical assistance.

59 Travel expenses for safeguards and gender. USD90/day.

60 Includes shared office and field equipment (USD 9,850 total): two portable projector, one office projector, one portable printer, one office printer, one emergency satellite phone, one interactive screen, and one videoconferencing system. Additionally, USD 5,000 is allocated for office conditioning to support the joint work with RPNYC teams.

61 Annual Audit.

62 Internet & Communication - PROFONANPE

63 Office Operating Cost - PROFONANPE

64 Equipment Insurance - PROFONANPE

65 Software and Licenses - PROFONANPE