

Peru's Natural Legacy – Amazon and Climate (PdP A&C)

Effective Management of Peru's Amazonian Protected Areas for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Project proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Annex 7: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

February 2026



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I. Introduction

1. “Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. Where properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project’s environmental and social risks. Stakeholder engagement is most effective when initiated at an early stage of the project development process, and is an integral part of early project decisions and the assessment, management and monitoring of the project’s environmental and social risks and impacts” (World Bank, 2016).
2. The “Peru’s Natural Legacy – Amazon and Climate: Effective Management of Peru’s Amazonian Protected Areas for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation (PdP A&C) project aims to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and increase carbon storage in at least 25 natural protected areas (NPA) and 4 buffer zones (BZ) distributed in four large landscapes, covering around 17.6 million hectares in the Peruvian Amazon biome (Component 1). In addition, it seeks to diffuse drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the project’s 4 BZ target areas. The PdP A&C project also aims to increase climate resilience in indigenous communities (IPs) within 5 NPAs and their buffer zones (Component 2). Consistent with SERNANP’s approach, all these activities will engage local producers and communities, and Indigenous People (IP) communities on a voluntary basis to foster their capacity and resources to adopt resilient and sustainable productive practices when using natural resources.
3. With WWF US as the Accredited Entity (AE), the project is led by the National Service for Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP) as the main implementation partner responsible for implementing Component 1, with the support of the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) and the Peruvian Trust Fund for Protected Areas (PROFONANPE), which will serve as the lead-executing entity (EE) of the GCF funds as well as provider of operational support (e.g. procurement of goods and services required for project activities, etc.). WWF Peru will act as co-executing entity for Component 2 (climate change adaptation through ecosystem-based adaptation and resilient productive practices in 30 indigenous people local communities in 5 NPAs) with support from SERNANP and the national Indigenous Organizations AIDSESEP and CONAP and their associated regional Indigenous Organizations (i.e., ORNAU, ORNAL, ORPIO, ORDEPIA, FENAMAD and ORAU). As the lead implementation partner, SERNANP will be responsible for the overall project execution.
4. The project has two components:
 - **Component 1.** Addressing climate change through financially sustainable improved management effectiveness of natural protected areas in Peru. This component is focused on climate change mitigation and includes a holistic roadmap of activities that will improve the effective management of SERNANP’s 25 target NPAs, delivering reduced deforestation inside them and 4 of their buffer zones. The effective management conditions will generate significant climate change mitigation benefits whilst, at the same time, strengthening and maintaining ecosystem service supplies and enhancing the climate resilience of surrounding communities. Integrated into Component 1 is a financial exit strategy that includes activities to improve SERNANP’s existing sources of revenue to ensure the long-term financial sustainability of the project’s investments allowing for continued progression towards the effective management of NPAs.

- **Component 2.** Strengthening the climate resilience of local indigenous communities within 5 NPAs and their buffer zones. The five NPAs prioritized for adaptation interventions include: Manu National Park, Bahuaja Sonene National Park, Sierra del Divisor, Tambopata National Reserve and Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve. This will be achieved through supporting the implementation of and capacity building for climate-resilient productive practices and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) for indigenous communities in and around these 5 NPAs. To foster the scaling-up and replication of climate-resilient productive practices across other indigenous communities in the remaining NPAs, the project will develop an enabling environment including capacity building of several national and regional Indigenous Organizations, awareness raising and knowledge transfer across the indigenous communities they represent.
5. The goal of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is to identify and involve all project stakeholders as early as possible in the PdP A&C project development and implementation process, and to ensure their views, feedback and inputs are received and taken into consideration. This will be done by ensuring effective participation and meaningful dialogue. Relevant categories of stakeholders who will be engaged include local communities, Indigenous People, project partners (e.g. institutions), government institutions at national, regional and local level, SERNANP's National Protected Areas (NPA) staff, NGO staff, community representatives and scientific and research organizations. The purpose of the SEP is to establish effective communication, participation channels and working relationships among stakeholders, key elements for achieving the objectives of the project.
 6. Set to be implemented by the Project Management Unit (PMU), the SEP is a cross-cutting document that is central to the success and sustainability of the project and ownership by stakeholders, as it is a fundamental medium through which awareness, adoption and stewardship of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies in 25 NPA and 4 buffer zones will be encouraged, thus achieving the project objectives in an inclusive way. Indeed, the processes in the SEP are inclusive and take into account that women, men and members of different ethnic groups living in the 25 NPAs and 4 buffer zones may have different needs and perspectives, as well as different approaches to engagement and decision-making. Therefore, the project partners will continue to hold consultations, which will be culturally appropriate, especially (but not exclusively) as it pertains to the engagement of involved in activities under Component 2, throughout project implementation as outlined in this SEP.
 7. The consultation process for project design has been carried out through several phases. For the first phase, the opinions and interests of the stakeholders on the objectives and activities of the PdP A&C for the effective management of the ANP were collected. For the second phase, virtual interviews as well as face-to-face and virtual workshops were held to collect information from local communities, Indigenous Federations, NGOs and NPAs heads and rangers regarding adaptation needs, safeguards and gender issues. As a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic, access to Indigenous People and local communities (IP&LCs) within the NPAs prioritized for adaptation activities was restricted during the first months of 2022 so meetings with those local communities were not held until July 2022, thus delaying the third phase of the consultation process.
 8. This phase included consultations to socialize the full project proposal (both components) with indigenous communities, national and regional indigenous federations and SERNANP heads and

rangers and receive feedback on the full proposal and inputs on the specific interventions to be implemented in each of the prioritized NPA's under component 2. Consultation workshops were held in Pucallpa, Iquitos and Puerto Maldonado in July 2022 with 22 indigenous communities living inside the following NPAs and/or in their buffer zones: Manu national park, Bahuaja Sonene national park, Sierra del Divisor national park, Allpahuayo Mishana national reserve¹ and Pacaya-Samiria national reserve.

9. The fourth phase of the consultation process was conducted in July and August 2024. Four consultation workshops with participation of 26 indigenous communities living in 5 NPAs or their buffer zones were held in Pucallpa, Puerto Maldonado and Iquitos between July 3 and July 15, 2024. Feedback on potential social, environmental and contextual risks and threats to indigenous communities, territories as well as gender roles and vulnerability of productive systems and activities to climate change was provided by participants. On August 9, 2024, a hybrid meeting with national and regional Indigenous People organizations was organized by SERNANP and WWF Peru, aimed at informing them about changes made to activities under Component 1.
10. It should be noted that WWF is committed to enacting inclusive conservation to the highest level possible in all its projects. As such, during the GCF review process, the project development team will continue to engage the indigenous communities who have decided to participate in PdP A&C to keep them abreast of any new developments or modifications.
11. This SEP pursues the following objectives:
 - To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help PROFONANPE, WWF Peru, SERNANP and other procured parties identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties.
 - To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance.
 - To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.
 - To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format.

¹Indigenous people local communities living in the buffer zone of the Allpahuayo Mishana National Reserve decided in July 2024 not to be part of the PdP A&C project activities under Component 2.

II. Partner Institutions' Requirements for Stakeholder Engagement

12. In its design and subsequent implementation, this project aims to ensure significant, constructive, effective, meaningful and informed stakeholder engagement to address actors' needs and interests that allow for a better understanding and acceptance of the project across the 25 natural protected areas (NPA) and the 4 buffer zones (BZ). Hence, the project will seek environmental and social sustainability of interventions through open and constructive stakeholder engagement.
13. Within their organizational mandates, the three partner institutions of the project, namely the two EEs, WWF Peru and PROFONANPE, and the main procured party, SERNANP, have regulations and requirements that informed the SEP and need to be complied with during project execution. These are described below:

WWF

14. At WWF, stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process that contributes to the development of solid, constructive and responsive relationships that not only help identify and manage risks but also bring about positive results both for stakeholders and conservation.
15. All projects or programs in which WWF participates must follow WWF's Standard on Stakeholder Engagement as an essential component of WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF), as detailed in the Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures (SIPP). This Standard is intended to strengthen WWF's commitment to local communities, including Indigenous Peoples (IPs) that could be affected by WWF's work intervention, as indicated in the WWF's Social Policy Standards in Project and Program Management, and WWF's commitment towards international instruments such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). Please note that WWF's Standard on Stakeholder Engagement as described in the SIPP is compliant with GCF's Revised Environmental and Social Policy and ESS standards.
16. The Stakeholder Engagement Standard requires the following:
 - Engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle as early as possible in the project development stage, and in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design.
 - Conduct meaningful consultations among all stakeholders. For projects that affect the rights and interests, lands, resources and territories of Indigenous Peoples, ensure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).
 - Provide stakeholders with timely, understandable and accessible information and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination or intimidation. This includes providing access to grievance mechanisms and timely information disclosure.

Profonanpe

17. Within the framework of its Environmental and Social (E&S) Policy (PAS in Spanish), Profonanpe has PAS Stakeholder Engagement, which is part of the set of policies that are applied, without exception, to all its programs and projects. By means of this policy "the participatory management

is promoted and applied through the intervention of local populations in decision-making processes during the different stages of the program/project cycle (design, planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation)", with the aim of promoting "ownership, empowerment and capacity building" as well as the sustainability of the program/project.

18. The goals of the E&S Policy are: (1) ensure the full and effective involvement of populations linked to the program/project, and (2) establish effective and inclusive means of stakeholder engagement linked to the program/project. To ensure the compliance of PAS, all programs/projects supported by PROFONANPE must have developed a Stakeholder Consultation and Participation Plan, as well as a document of Measures for the Identified Stakeholders Engagement.

SERNANP

19. In Peru, there are clear policies to promote and comply with the participation of citizens in the different processes on natural resources management as well as environmental and social assessment of projects, with special emphasis on Indigenous Peoples (ILO Convention 169). In addition, the policies related to civil society participation in environmental impact assessment (Law No. 30327), prior consultation (Law No. 29785) and others related to climate change (Law No. 30754) and biodiversity (Law No. 26834) should be highlighted (refer to Annex 6 for an exhaustive list of applicable national laws and policies). Although currently SERNANP does not have a specific plan for consultation and stakeholder involvement related to projects' design and implementation, its team has the experience of leading projects on the effective management of National Protected Areas (NPA) that have enabled the improvement of participatory management instruments that contribute, for example, to the identification of stakeholders, as well as to represent their position (e.g. in favor, against, neutral) in relation to the management of the NPA.
20. It is important to highlight that participatory management is a working approach for the management of NPAs that promotes the involvement of stakeholders through commitments, agreements and other modalities that allow generating shared benefits and, above all, achieving results associated with conservation. This is reflected in the "Guidelines for Participatory Management in the National System of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SINANPE)"² which recognizes spaces, processes, mechanisms and instruments to increase the participation of strategic stakeholders that influence or could potentially influence the management of the NPA³.
21. Among the instruments that allow the implementation and monitoring of participatory management, the stakeholder map⁴ and the participation radar⁵ stand out, whose updated information can be found at the following link for the 25 NPAs of the project

² Resolución Presidencial N° 150-2015-SERNANP, more Information in the following link: http://old.sernanp.gob.pe/sernanp/archivos/baselegal/Resoluciones_Presidenciales/2015/RP%20N%20150-2015-SERNANP.pdf

³ More Information in the Working Paper N° 31 named "Participatory Management Instruments: Map of Actors and Radar of Participation" (SERNANP, 2018, Lima) that can be downloaded from the following link: <http://sis.sernanp.gob.pe/biblioteca/?publicacion=1719>

⁴ See pages 10-22 of SERNANP Working Document No. 31.

⁵ See pages 29-48 of SERNANP Working Document No. 31.

III. PdP A&C Project Stakeholders

22. This section describes the key relevant stakeholders that will take part in the project, which have the potential to impact the results and operations or to be affected by the project.

IP & LCs living within NPAs and their buffer zones.

23. IP&LCs (Indigenous communities, indigenous peoples and other local communities such as settlers) located within and around the 25 NPAs of the project scope, as well as in the 4 buffer zones (BZ), will benefit directly and indirectly from project activities. However, these communities can also be adversely affected by social and environmental risks and impacts related to implementation of particular project activities. These adverse effects could involve restrictions to access natural resources for subsistence purposes within NPAs, sexual harassment, abuse and exploitation by outsiders providing technical assistance or other services to IP communities in the context of the project activities, and gender inequality during selection and implementation of productive practices resilient to climate change (see Annex 6, ESMF).
24. Through some of the activities to be implemented under Component 1, IP&LCs will take part in the management of NPAs via their representatives on the Management Committees. The Management Committee is a space for citizen participation of great importance for the management of NPA that connects with governmental agencies. It is made up of all the people who voluntarily carry out surveillance, protection and conservation activities of the NPA, in coordination with the respective NPA head (manager).
25. The Indigenous peoples are defined as populations whose origins predate the establishment of the state and who maintain many of their social, economic, and political customs. They possess a collective governance and awareness of their indigenous heritage, and are therefore subjects of collective rights recognized as such by international and national legislation. These populations can be Andean (organized primarily in peasant communities) or Amazonian (organized in indigenous communities). It is estimated that over 400 indigenous communities, representing about 80,000 persons, may be considered as project stakeholders at various levels (see ESMF). Given that Peru is an extremely large and diverse country, the situation of these communities varies very widely across NPAs: for some, advanced baseline data is available while for others the baseline data is limited as a result of complicated access requirements and limited transport and communication infrastructure. The IPs identified as key partners for Component 2 include:

Nº	Indigenous community	NPA and BZ	Indigenous Organization (at the national level)	Indigenous Organization (at the regional level)
1	Nuevo Saposoa	BZ - Sierra del Divisor NP	CONAP	ORNAU
2	Korin Bari	BZ - Sierra del Divisor NP	AIDSESEP	ORAU
3	Patria Nueva	BZ - Sierra del Divisor NP	CONAP	ORNAU
4	Saasa	BZ - Sierra del Divisor NP	AIDSESEP	ORAU

5	Alfonso Ugarte	BZ - Sierra del Divisor NP	CONAP	ORNAU
6	Infierno	Tambopata NR	AIDSESEP	FENAMAD
7	Tayacome	Manu NP	AIDSESEP	FENAMAD
8	Santa Rosa de Huacaria	Manu NP	AIDSESEP	FENAMAD
9	Yomibato	Manu NP	AIDSESEP	FENAMAD
10	Diamante	BZ - Manu NP	AIDSESEP	FENAMAD
11	Vista Alegre	Pacaya Samiria NR	CONAP	ORNAL
12	Puerto Victoria	Pacaya Samiria NR	CONAP	ORDEPIA
13	San Antonio	Pacaya Samiria NR	CONAP	ORNAL
14	6 de Mayo	Pacaya Samiria NR	CONAP	ORNAL
15	Nuevo Liberal	Pacaya Samiria NR	AIDSESEP	ORPIO
16	San José del Samiria	Pacaya Samiria NR	AIDSESEP	ORPIO
17	Bolívar	Pacaya Samiria NR	AIDSESEP	ORPIO
18	Nueva Arica	Pacaya Samiria NR	AIDSESEP	ORPIO
19	Arahuante	BZ - Pacaya Samiria NR	CONAP	ORDEPIA
20	Pucacuro	BZ - Pacaya Samiria NR	CONAP	ORDEPIA
21	Victoria	BZ - Pacaya Samiria NR	AIDSESEP	ORPIO
22	Amazonas	BZ - Pacaya Samiria NR	AIDSESEP	ORPIO
23	Bellavista	BZ - Pacaya Samiria NR	CONAP	ORDEPIA
24	Berlin	BZ - Pacaya Samiria NR	CONAP	ORNAL
25	Alfonso Ugarte	BZ - Pacaya Samiria NR	CONAP	ORNAL
26	Shapajilla	BZ - Pacaya Samiria NR	AIDSESEP	ORPIO
27	Nuevo Encanto	BZ - Pacaya Samiria NR	AIDSESEP	ORPIO
28	Leoncio Prado	BZ - Pacaya Samiria NR	AIDSESEP	ORPIO
29	Sonene	Bahuaja Sonene NP	AIDSESEP	FENAMAD
30	Palma Real	Bahuaja Sonene NP	AIDSESEP	FENAMAD

- ‘PIACI’ (“*poblaciones indígenas en aislamiento o contacto inicial*”): Indigenous People in initial contact or voluntary isolation, whose rights not to be contacted are protected by law, and who generally who usually live and travel between NPAs and Indigenous Reserves, areas specially established by the Peruvian State to protect them;

- ‘Mestizo’ communities (settlers), mostly in the buffer zones, are villages with mainstream Peruvian mixed population who have been developing for centuries since the colonial period;
 - There are also groups of people (as a result of relatively recent internal migrations, one or two decades old) searching for land and economic opportunities, mostly in the buffer zones of NPAs, who are often considered as ‘invaders’, who generally illegally encroach upon land, and may engage in illegal activities. Again, the situations of these people vary widely, and some may engage in formalization processes, while others enter into conflicts with the remaining population and IP&LCs.
26. Land titling of Indigenous People in the Amazon region (*comunidades indígenas*) and recognition of their status by the law is very slowly advancing and is not completed yet.
 27. Most indigenous communities are generally recognized as vulnerable, and their political voice is gaining momentum, supported by the fact that they are increasingly recognized as an essential player in climate change mitigation and adaptation. In some areas, tensions exist between communities that are or have been severely affected by large oil, gas and infrastructure projects, and the Peruvian State. There may also exist tensions between SERNANP and indigenous communities and local communities around the creation of NPAs and enforcement of NPA Master Plans, although there is also excellent cooperation in many cases. Generally, communities recognize that they obtain benefits from the natural resources of NPAs, and may reach agreements with SERNANP, such as Conservation Agreements, Minor Activity (for subsistence purposes) or Harvesting Agreements that allow for the sustainable use of natural resources and the landscape. In this way, communities are capable of conducting their subsistence activities and improving their family income. They recognize that the SERNANP brand ‘Allies for Conservation’ and other sustainable production labels bring substantial commercialization benefits. IP&LC members are also engaged in NPA management as volunteer rangers for patrolling, monitoring or fire prevention or they can be part of the Management Committees, through their indigenous or other local organizations.
 28. For the purposes of this project, local communities are defined as any organized human group with legitimate representation, not self-identified as an indigenous people, that occupies a geographic area and has common interests in the territory and in the management of natural resources. They do not hold collective rights. Rather, these refer to mestizo and riverine populations engaged in activities such as fishing, subsistence farming, resource gathering, and local trade. These populations have a distinct cultural identity from the indigenous population, although they share traditional practices.
 29. Each of the master plans of the 25 NPAs contain an Annex that identifies the local communities relevant to each PA, such as rural settlements (whose residents live adjacent to the park and interact directly with its natural resources and tourism activities) or community associations, including producers’ associations and others. Some of these include Caserío Tambillo Chico (Tingo Maria); Caserío de Tunqui - Agua Salada, Comunidad Campesina de Acobamba, Asociación para el Manejo de la Reserva Comunal Yánesha (AMARCY) (Yanachaga-Chemillén); Asociación de Productores Santa Rita Baja, Rondas Campesinas de San Pedro de Putina Punco, Federación Provincial de Campesinos de Sandía (Bahuaja-Sonene); Ronda Campesina Ramón Castilla, El Challual, Las Palmas and Siambal, among others, Comité de Cacaoteros Selva Verde, Allima Sacha, Rayos del Sol and Valle del Alto Biavo, Mothers’ Clubs such as Las Samaritanas and Virgen de las Mercedes

(Cordillera Azul); Castañeros Federation of Madre de Dios, Committee of Productores Agropequeños de Purús, agroforestry association Los perseverantes de Purús, Caserío Inmaculada Atalaya (Alto Purús); (Ichigkat Muja-Cordillera del Cóndor); artesanal fishing association Los Delfines, Centro Poblado Puerto Libertad (Güepí-Sekime); Caserío San Miguel de Caballería, Caserío San Pablo de Anguillal, Centro Poblado Santa Rosa de Cashiboya (Sierra del Divisor); Asociación de boteros Saniriato, rural settlement Kitaparay, Ganaderos de Lacco, ARC La libertad (Megantoni); centro poblado Sapalache, Rondas Campesinas de Tabaconas (Tabaconas-Namballe); Comunidad campesina Yambrasbamba and Copallín, Ronda campesina La Perla, Cajaruro, Buenos Aires and Naranjitos (Cordillera de Colán); Asociación Mujeres Trabajadoras ASMUT – Yarina, Asociación Cocama para el Desarrollo y Conservación de San Pablo de Tipishca, Asociación de Productores Agrícolas y Pesqueros 7 de Junio (Pacaya Samiria); Asociación de Mineros Artesanales Tauro Fátima, Consejo Regional de Juventudes Madre de Dios (COREJU), Asociación de Guías de turismo Madre de Dios and various associations of agricultural producers such as Huerto Nueva Esperanza, Fitzcarrald, San Bernardo, etc. (Tambopata); various associations of agricultural producers such as Mishana, San Juan de Raya and San Martín, and various Centros Poblados like San José and Dorado (Allpahuayo Mishana); informal fishers of De Requena, Ancianos Matsés, Youth Association Caniabo Matsés, Surveillance Committee of De Curinga del Río Blanco community (Matsés); Comunidad Campesina Maraniyoc and Santa Rosa de Toldopampa, Asociación de agricultores Algodrera and Villa Ecológica, and various Centros Poblados, like Nueva Florida, Ayte (Pui Pui).

30. Current role: Indigenous peoples will participate directly in the implementation of the project at the target 5 NPA. In addition, IP&LCs will be beneficiaries and affected parties of entire project.
31. Interests in the Project: Indirect beneficiaries across all 25 NPA's and buffer zones and direct beneficiaries within the 5 NPA prioritized for adaptation interventions. Very interested in the project given the role of IP&LCs in climate change adaptation and mitigation.
32. Project effects and impact on stakeholder: Potentially impacted by the project (mostly positively, though adverse impacts might occur – refer to Annex 6 ESMF).

Local grassroots organizations

33. This includes organizations of artisanal fishermen and producers and processors of resources (some of which were mentioned above as examples) such as aguaje, camu camu, others, from communities located in the ZAs of the Protected Areas, and whose detailed information is located in the maps of actors and participation radar of each NPA.
34. Current role: They are actors who can adopt and demonstrate techniques for the responsible use of resources, becoming models of sustainable use for other communities. They facilitate dialogue between protected natural areas and local communities and translate conservation objectives into practical and culturally appropriate actions.
35. Interests in the Project: They are interested in value chains that allow them better prices, access to formal markets, and a reduction in intermediaries. They also seek opportunities for strengthening their businesses and technical assistance.

National Service for Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP)

36. SERNANP⁶ is the governing body of SINANPE and, in its capacity as technical-regulatory authority, ensures the functioning and financial sustainability of NPAs as a unitary system. Created in 2008⁷ as a specialized public technical body under the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), it is in charge of directing and establishing the technical and administrative criteria for the effective management of the NPA in order to ensure its conservation. SERNANP's mission is to guarantee the conservation of NPAs and their biodiversity, as well as the maintenance of ecosystem services that benefit society, in the context of comprehensive and participatory management with all local, regional and national actors. SERNANP exercises its responsibilities at the national level through its headquarters in Lima, its decentralized offices, and through the NPA headquarters that have teams of park rangers, specialists, administrative personnel and managers. SERNANP will be the lead technical implementing partner in the execution of the project, and as such has an important role.
37. Each of the 25 NPAs to be supported by the PdP A&C project relies on an NPA head office that comprehensively manages each protected area. These head offices monitor a team of specialists and forest rangers, and are the top authority within the NPA. Among their main functions are control and surveillance, environmental education and monitoring of wild flora and fauna. In addition, NPA head offices are responsible for executing Master Plans of each NPA and accomplishing conservation goals of biodiversity and ecosystem services for the benefit of people. They are working on maintaining a relationship and commitment to all stakeholders for the prioritized objectives.
38. Between 10 and 50 SERNANP rangers work in each NPA. Most are professional rangers, but some are volunteers from IP&LCs. As main procured party/implementing partner, it has a large role in project implementation, especially in technical design and execution of some activities under Component 1: in coordination with NPA head office, it provides guidance and makes decisions regarding project execution in the target NPA. NPA park rangers are key direct implementers of conservation activities and surveillance and control actions, as well as a good knowledge of knowledge and information for everything that happens in the NPA, including remote areas.
39. Current role: Administrator of SINANPE, Peru's system of nationally protected natural areas.
40. Interests in the Project: Strengthening of effective management in NPA and reduced pressures in buffer zones. Mainstreaming of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies in NPA.
41. Project effects and impact on stakeholder: mostly positive. Strengthening of effective management and mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and mitigation in NPA Master Plans. Affected party. Direct beneficiary.

World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

⁶ SERNANP was created through Legislative Decree N° 1013 - Law of Creation, Organization and Functions of the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), it is a Specialized Technical Public Body, with legal status of internal public law, constituting a budget statement attached to MINAM.

⁷ Its creation was generated by merger and absorption of the Intendancy of Protected Natural Areas of the National Institute of Natural Resources (INRENA) of the Ministry of Agriculture (today Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation).

42. Created more than 50 years ago, WWF is one of the major international organizations for nature conservation. WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. WWF has vast experience working in protected areas and in the Amazon rainforest to end deforestation; ensuring water connectivity; working with Indigenous Peoples; and promoting sustainable enterprises with forest local communities. WWF-US will act as the Accredited Entity for this project while WWF Peru (see below) will act as co-executing entity for Component 2, with support from SERNANP and the Indigenous Organizations AIDSEP and CONAP.
43. Current role: Accredited Entity for GCF. Project proponent.
44. Interests in the Project: Conservation of protected areas and end of deforestation. WWF -US will sign the Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) with GCF and is responsible for oversight of implementation and compliance with GCF and WWF Policies. WWF will sign subsidiary agreements with the Project Executing Entities (PROFONANPE and WWF Peru).
45. Project effects and impact on stakeholder: Oversight, administers and manages the use of GCF proceeds.

PROFONANPE

46. PROFONANPE⁸ is a non-profit, state-run institution subject to private law of public and social interest created in 1992, which specializes in the collection and administration of financial resources that are then allocated for the execution of programs and projects that contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. Currently, PROFONANPE is in charge of managing the Transition Fund of Peru's Natural Legacy Initiative, composed of private donor funds and funds from GEF's *Securing the Future of Peru's Natural Protected Areas* project. For this project, PROFONANPE will support SERNANP as a signatory of the grant for the GCF's fund administration.
47. Current role: Executing entity for Component 1. Provides institutional support (in the form of funds, goods and services) to SERNANP as the lead Project implementing partner for activities under Component 1.
48. Interests in the Project: Ecosystems-based adaptation and resilience, climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies through effective management of NPA.
49. Project effects and impact on stakeholder: In charge of the administration of project funds for Component 1 during implementation.

WWF Peru

50. WWF Peru will be the co-executing entity for Component 2 (climate change adaptation in 5 NPAs). The WWF network began its efforts in 1969 in Peru. Afterwards in 1994, WWF established its first project office in Peru and, in 1998, the WWF Peru Program Office started operations. WWF Peru

⁸ The National Fund for Protected Natural Areas by the State (FONANPE) was created by Decree-Law No. 26154 as an intangible trust fund for the conservation, protection, and management of Protected Natural Areas by the State that is managed by PROFONANPE. In January 2020, the National Environment Fund (FONAM) was merged by take-over into PROFONANPE through Emergency Decree No. 022-2020.

intensified its efforts to ensure biodiversity conservation in key coastal ecosystems and in the Andes and the Amazon, in collaboration with the government and local indigenous communities, strengthening their natural resource management capacities.

51. Current role: Influential stakeholder.
52. Interests in the Project: Have previously been involved in adaptation and mitigation projects with SERNANP and continues to be very interested in similar projects.
53. Project effects and impact on stakeholder: New and improved knowledge on climate change mechanisms.

Asociación Interétnica para el Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (AIDSESEP)

54. AIDSESEP is recognized as one of the representative voices of the Peruvian Amazon Indigenous Peoples. Its mission is to work for the defense and respect of collective rights of IPs, to draw attention to their problems and introduce alternative proposals of development according to their worldview. AIDSESEP will support the implementation of activities under Component 2. It houses 9 regional organizations: Organización Regional de Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente (ORPIO), Coordinadora Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas de San Lorenzo (CORPI SL), Organización Regional Aidesep Ucayali (ORAU), Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluentes (FENAMAD), Consejo Machiguenga del Río Urubamba (COMARU), Coordinadora de Desarrollo y Defensa de los Pueblos Indígenas de la region San Martín (CODEPISAM), Asociación Regional de Pueblos Indígenas de la Selva Central (ARPI), CORPIAA and Organización Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Norte del Perú (ORPIAN), 3 of which are part of this project and described later in this document.
55. Current role: key actor proactively involved during the project design stage. It is also direct beneficiary of project activities under Component 2. AIDSESEP and CONAP will be the two main national Indigenous Organizations with which WWF Peru with sign agreements to funnel the funds toward the regional Indigenous Organizations mentioned below.
56. Interests in the Project: land titling of Indigenous communities' territories, projects directly implemented by IP organizations, defense of collective rights of IP&LCs.
57. Project effects and impact on stakeholder: scale up of project results and dissemination of lessons learned to regional Indigenous Organizations associated to AIDSESEP.

Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú (CONAP)

58. CONAP is also an organization representing Amazon Indigenous Organizations, fighting for the respect of their rights, lands and cultural identity, through a sustainable, responsible and consistent development according to the regions' realities. Furthermore, this entity contributes to the confluence of different stakeholders in discussion spaces who are participating in development processes in regions and observing the principles of gender equity and environment. CONAP, in coordination with WWF Peru and AIDSESEP, will also support the implementation of activities under Component 2. It houses 06 regional organizations, 3 of which are part of this project and described lines later: Organización Regional de Desarrollo de Pueblos Indígenas de Alto Amazonas

(ORDEPIA), Organización Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas Amazónicos de Ucayali (ORNAU) and Organización Regional de Nacionalidades Amazónicas de Loreto (ORNAL).

59. Current role: key actor proactively involved during the project design stage. It is also direct beneficiary of project activities under Component 2.
60. Interests in the Project: respect of IP&LCs' rights, lands, and cultural identity.
61. Project effects and impact on stakeholder: scale up of project results and dissemination of lessons learned to regional Indigenous Organizations.

Organización Regional de Desarrollo de Pueblos Indígenas de Alto Amazonas (ORDEPIA)

62. ORDEPIA is a non-profit civil association, affiliated with CONAP, made up of 18 federations of different IPs located in the districts of Lagunas, Balsapuerto, Jeveros, Santa Cruz, Teniente Cesar Lopez Rojas and Yurimaguas, Province of Alto Amazonas, and Loreto Region. It seeks to promote the development of the culture and values of the people of the Peruvian jungle, especially Indigenous Organizations; provide the cultural elements of the Peruvian jungle and promote their maintenance; promote the study, analysis and research of the cultural elements of the jungle people; and manage loans and donations in order to finance projects that allow the economic development of the IPs in the area.
63. Current role: active participation in consultation workshops with affiliated Indigenous communities to design Component 2. Affiliated IP&LCs are also direct beneficiary of project activities under Component 2.
64. Interests in the Project: defense of IP&LCs' culture and values.
65. Project effects and impact on stakeholders: increased technical and administrative capacity for climate risk management to lead adaptation activities with Indigenous communities, implement climate risk management mechanisms, and develop funding proposals for additional adaptation efforts.

Regional Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the East (Organización Regional de Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente) ORPIO

66. ORPIO is a regional base organization of AIDSESEP and COICA that represents Loreto's Indigenous Peoples, defends its rights, and promotes the strengthening of their different organization levels to achieve a good quality of life. This organization works with 15 basins (Putumayo, Napo, Tigre, Corrientes, Marañón, Yaquerana, Bajo Amazonas, Ucayali) and it gathers the wisdom of 15 IPs and the 21 federations whom they represent. ORPIO will be one of the implementing partners of activities under Component 2.
67. Current role: active participation in consultation workshops with Indigenous communities to design Component 2. It is also direct beneficiary of project activities under Component 2.
68. Interests in the Project: defense of IP&LCs' rights and promotion of the strengthening of their different organization levels to achieve a good quality of life. CONAP is very interested in the project given that the Indigenous communities it represents are direct beneficiaries of the PdP A&C project.

69. Project effects and impact on stakeholders: increased technical and administrative capacity for climate risk management to lead adaptation activities with Indigenous communities, implement climate risk management mechanisms and develop funding proposals for additional adaptation efforts.

Organización Regional AIDSESP Ucayali (ORAU)

70. ORAU is a non-profit civil association, based in the city of Pucallpa, founded on June 30, 1999. Its objective is to defend the collective rights of Indigenous communities, the territory, biodiversity, self-determination, bilingual intercultural education (EIB), as well as intercultural health, PIACIs, and all those others rights recognized at the international and national level aimed at improving the standard of living of the IPs that comprise it. The jurisdiction and scope of representation of ORAU is the Ucayali Region, the Ucayali Province of the Loreto Region and the Puerto Inca Province of the Huánuco Region. There are 13 indigenous federations represented by ORAU.
71. Current role: active participation in consultation workshops with indigenous communities to design Component 2. It is also direct beneficiary of project activities under Component 2.
72. Interests in the Project: very interested in the project given that the Indigenous communities it represents are direct beneficiaries of the PdP A&C project.
73. Project effects and impact on stakeholders: increased technical and administrative capacity for climate risk management to lead adaptation activities with Indigenous communities, implement climate risk management mechanisms, and develop funding proposals for additional adaptation efforts.

Organización Regional de Nacionalidades Amazónicas de Loreto (ORNAL)

74. ORNAL is affiliated with CONAP and represents IPs before regional level bodies for the defense of individual and collective rights or in case of violation of their customs, worldview and values by oil companies, logging companies, illegal gold miners and other activities within their territories. ORNAL aims to present demands and proposals for solutions to the problems that afflict the IPs in the Loreto Region and articulate strategic actions to development with public and private entities and national and international cooperation.
75. Current role: active participation in consultation workshops with affiliated Indigenous communities to design Component 2. Affiliated IPs are also a direct beneficiary of project activities under Component 2.
76. Interests in the Project: defense of IPs' territories, culture and values.
77. Project effects and impact on stakeholders: increased technical and administrative capacity for climate risk management to lead adaptation activities with Indigenous communities, implement climate risk management mechanisms and develop funding proposals for additional adaptation efforts.

Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluentes (FENAMAD)

78. FENAMAD was founded by indigenous communities in 1982 with the objective of defending the rights and promoting the well-being of the IPs of Madre de Dios. It represents seven towns and 32

Indigenous communities in the region. One of FENAMAD's main demands is the defense of the territorial rights of Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact (PIACI). FENAMAD is a key socio-environmental actor that, throughout its institutional history, has defended the indigenous agenda while promoting its articulation with the demands of diverse social sectors, with a view to the implementation of sustainable development models in the region.

79. Current role: active participation in consultation workshops with Indigenous communities to design Component 2.
80. Interests in the Project: very interested in the project given that Indigenous communities it represents are direct beneficiaries of the PdP A&C project.
81. Project effects and impact on stakeholders: increased technical and administrative capacity for climate risk management to lead adaptation activities with Indigenous communities, implement climate risk management mechanisms, and develop funding proposals for additional adaptation efforts.

Organización Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas Amazónicos de Ucayali (ORNAU)

82. ORNAU is a regional Indigenous Peoples' organization that represents and advocates for the rights, territories, and cultural identity of Indigenous communities in the Ucayali region. The organization works to strengthen Indigenous governance systems, protect communal lands and natural resources, and promote sustainable and culturally grounded development for its affiliated Indigenous communities.
83. Current role: active participation in consultation workshops with affiliated Indigenous communities to design Component 2. Affiliated IPs are also direct beneficiary of project activities under Component 2. Through these engagements, ORNAU ensures that community priorities, cultural considerations, and adaptation needs are fully reflected in the project's design. Affiliated IPs are also direct beneficiaries of climate-resilient livelihood activities and community-led adaptation measures under Component 2.
84. Interests in the Project: ORNAU is particularly interested in initiatives that contribute to the defense and promotion of Indigenous Peoples' culture, identity, and traditional knowledge. The organization views the project as an opportunity to strengthen community resilience while safeguarding cultural values and reinforcing Indigenous governance structures.
85. Project effects and impact on stakeholders: increased technical and administrative capacity for climate risk management to lead adaptation activities with Indigenous communities, implement climate risk management mechanisms, and develop funding proposals for additional adaptation efforts. Through these outcomes, ORNAU will be better equipped to guide long-term, community-driven adaptation processes in the Ucayali region.
86. Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder: Co-implementers of sustainable resource utilization practices

Local Governments (Municipalities) and Subnational Governments

87. Municipalities are governing bodies representing citizens to meet local community needs. It is a ruling body promoting integral sustainable development to ensure citizens' engagement in economic, social and cultural progress. Likewise, this body provides basic public services seeking citizens' welfare.
88. Subnational governments are state-run bodies responsible for overseeing each of its departments or regions. They enjoy political, economic and administrative autonomy for matters within its jurisdiction in the context of a unitary and decentralized State. It is composed of two bodies: a Regional Council and a Regional Governor.
89. Subnational and local governments support projects with the aim of achieving an effective management of natural protected areas with the national administration, under a landscape coordination approach of all stakeholders. These governments identify multiple benefits of coordinated management to create synergy and secure green corridors in favor of climate resilience.
90. The municipal, provincial and subnational jurisdictions where the 25 NPA are located are as follows:

Northeast cluster: Loreto

1. Güeppi – Sekime NP (Teniente Manuel Clavero District and Torres Causana District, Maynas Province, Regional Government of Loreto).
2. Sierra del Divisor NP (Contamana District and Padre Marquez District, Ucayali Province and Alto Tapiche District, Maquía District, Yaquerana District, Soplín District and Emilio San Martín District, Requena Province, Regional Government of Loreto; Callería District, Coronel Portillo Province, Regional Government of Ucayali).
3. Yaguas NP (Putumayo District, Maynas Province and Pebas District, San Pablo District and Ramón Castilla District, Mariscal Ramón Castilla Province, Regional Government of Loreto).
4. Pacaya Samiria NR (Provinces of Loreto, Requena, Ucayali and Alto Amazonas, Regional Government of Loreto).
5. Allpahuayo – Mishana NR (Maynas Province, Regional Government of Loreto,).
6. Matsés NR (Yaquerana District, Requena District and Soplín District, Requena Province, Regional Government of Loreto).
7. Pucacuro RN (Del Tigre District, Regional Government of Loreto).

North Central cluster: Amazonas- San Martín

8. PN Cordillera Azul NP (provinces of Bellavista, Picota, Tocache and San Martín in the Regional Government of San Martín; Ucayali Province in the Regional Government of Loreto; the provinces of Padre Abad in the Regional Government of Ucayali and the Leoncio Prado Province in the Regional Government of Huánuco).
9. Rio Abiseo NP (Mariscal Cáceres Province, Regional Government of San Martín);
10. Tabaconas-Namballe NP (Tabaconas District and Namballe District, San Ignacio Province, Regional Government of de Cajamarca).
11. Alto Mayo PF (Yorongos District, Rioja District, Elías Soplín Vargas District, Nuevo Cajamarca District, and Pardo Miguel District, Rioja Province; Moyobamba District, Moyobamba Province; Regional Government of San Martín. Datem of Marañón Province,

Regional Government of Loreto. Rodríguez de Mendoza Province, Regional Government of Amazonas).

12. Ichigkat Muja-Cordillera del Cóndor NS (Condorcanqui Province, Regional Government of Amazonas).
13. Cordillera de Colán NS (Cajaruro District, Utcubamba Province; Yaramango District and Copallín District, Bagua Province; Yambrasbamba District, Bongará Province, Regional Government of Amazonas).

South Central cluster: Pasco-Junín

14. Pui Pui PF (Vitoc District, Chanchamayo District and Pichanaki District, Chanchamayo Province; Pampa Hermosa District, Satipo Province; Comas District, Concepción Province and Monobamba District, Jauja Province, Regional Government of Junín).
15. San Matías-San Carlos PF (Huancabamba District, Puerto Bermúdez District and Villa Rica District, Oxapampa Province, Regional Government of Pasco).
16. Tingo María NP (Mariano Dámaso Beraún District, Leoncio Prado Province; Tingo María District, Repa Rupa Province, Regional Government of Huánuco).
17. Yanachaga-Chemillén NP (Oxapampa District, Huancabamba District, Pozuzo District and Villarica District, Oxapampa Province, Regional Government of Pasco).
18. Pampa Hermosa NS (Huasahuasi District, Tarma Province; Chanchamayo District and San Ramón District, Chanchamayo Province, Regional Government of Junín).

Southeast cluster: Madre de Dios

19. Manu NP (Paucartambo Province, Regional Government of Cusco; Manu Province, Regional Government of Madre de Dios).
20. Bahuaja-Sonene NP (Carabaya Province and Sandía Province, Regional Government of Puno; Tambopata Province, Regional Government of Madre de Dios).
21. Alto Purús NP (Purús Province and Atalaya Province, Regional Government of Ucayali; Tahuamanu Province, Regional Government of Madre de Dios).
22. Tambopata NR (Tambopata District and Inambari District, Tambopata Province, Regional Government of Madre de Dios).
23. Machupicchu HS (Machupicchu District, Urubamba Province, Regional Government of Cusco).
24. Otishi NP (Echarate District, La Convención Province, Regional Government of Cusco; Rio Tambo District, Satipo Province, Regional Government of Junin).
25. Megantoni NS (Megantoni District), La Convención Province, Regional Government of Cusco).

91. Current role: 11 regional Governments, 42 provincial Governments, 66 district Governments directly or indirectly involved in the management of the 25 protected natural areas with whom coordination and communication must take place.

92. Interests in the Project: Have a direct interest and environmental functions in all projects being implemented in the region, province and district. At regional level are the management bodies and

environmental agencies. Besides that, regional (subnational) governments manage Regional Conservation Areas.

93. Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder: The project gives them the opportunity to be part of the climate change adaptation and mitigation objectives for NPAs located in their jurisdictions.

Ministry of Environment (MINAM)

94. The Ministry of Environment is the governmental institution whose mission is to ensure the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources, and environmental quality for the benefit of people and the environment in a regulatory, effective, decentralized and coordinated manner with the support of state-run and private organizations and the civil society, within the framework of green growth and environmental governance. SERNANP is assigned as a state-run body adscribed to MINAM.
95. Current role: Governing institution for environmental matters in the country. Influential stakeholder.
96. Interests in the Project: The participation of MINAM is essential, especially to present to Congress the proposals for financial mechanisms that may require regulatory changes. MINAM also chairs PROFONANPE's Board.
97. Project Effects and impact on Stakeholder: Key governing partner of direct beneficiary.

Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) - National Designated Authority (NDA)

98. The Ministry of Economy and Finance is the entity in charge of planning, leading and controlling all matters related to budget, treasury, loans, accounting, tax policy and public investment. The MEF also designs, establishes and supervises national and sectorial policy under its jurisdiction, assuming the administration thereof.
99. As the National Designated Authority (NDA) to the Green Climate Fund, the MEF is also responsible for participatory oversight of the Project in coordination with PROFONANPE and WWF.
100. Current role: Influential stakeholder
101. Interests in the Project: Is the National Designated Authority (NDA) to GCF.
102. Project Effects and impact on Stakeholder: increased resilience of productive systems to climate change effects might improve IP&LCs' livelihoods which, in turn, might revert poverty levels in those groups. Effective management of NPAs could have a positive effect on conservation and preservation of natural capital (e.g. goods and services) of economic importance (beyond markets) for a resilient and sustainable subnational economic development.

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MIDAGRI)

103. The Ministry of Agricultural Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI) puts into practice agricultural policies, projects and programs that promote the sustainable development of agriculture, prioritizing family farming, thereby boosting the development and social inclusion for the benefit of rural population and contributing to food and nutritional security in Peru.

104. Likewise, MIDAGRI promotes the sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources through productive entrepreneurship and investments complying with economic and social development criteria that are environmentally responsible and sustainable, putting into action a productive conservation approach aimed at sustainable exploitation. The National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR) is an entity adscribed to the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Irrigation, whose mission is to manage the forest and wildlife heritage. It is engaged in complying with the National Forestry and Wildlife Policy, and authorizing proposals for national strategies, policies, and agendas. It also approves institutional and management instruments within the framework of legal provisions.
105. Furthermore, it manages and supervises natural fresh water sources. The National Water Authority (ANA) is an entity also adscribed to MIDAGRI responsible for executing technical-regulatory guidance and establishing procedures for comprehensive, sustainable and cross-sectional management of water resources.
106. Current role: Influential stakeholder
107. Interests in the Project: Strong interest in ensuring project objectives of climate change mitigation and adaptation to reduce deforestation and natural resources management.
108. Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder: Key governing partner of direct beneficiaries.

Ministry of Culture (MINCUL)

109. The **Ministry of Culture (MINCUL)** is responsible for designing, promoting, and overseeing public policies aimed at the preservation, management, and dissemination of Peru's tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Its mandate includes safeguarding archaeological, historical, and monumental heritage, promoting cultural diversity, and strengthening national cultural identity.
110. MINCUL also promotes the active participation of Indigenous peoples and Afro-Peruvian communities in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, ensuring respect for their collective rights, traditional practices, and ancestral knowledge. Through the General Directorate of Indigenous Peoples' Rights and other specialized units, the Ministry provides technical guidance, regulates prior consultation processes, and ensures intercultural inclusion across public and private programs and projects.
111. In addition, the Ministry is responsible for authorizing interventions in cultural heritage sites, managing archaeological areas, and supervising compliance with the regulatory framework for their protection and sustainable use. Its role is crucial to harmonizing investment projects with cultural heritage safeguards and Indigenous peoples' rights.
112. Current role: Influential stakeholder.
113. Interests in the Project: Strong interest in ensuring that project interventions respect and strengthen the protection of cultural heritage and the rights of Indigenous peoples, especially in territories where activities related to forests or natural resource use take place.
114. Project effect(s) / impact on stakeholder: Key partner for intercultural coordination, prior consultation processes, and safeguarding cultural heritage linked to the project area.

Conservation and natural resources management NGOs and Scientific organizations (e.g. ACCA, CEDIA, CI, CIMA, ProNaturaleza, ZFS-Peru, AIDER, WCS Peru, IBC, , among others)

115. There is an important group of NGOs working on nature conservation within and outside NPAs, sustainable management of natural landscapes, biological monitoring and scientific research, as well as on the well-being of ecosystems, biodiversity and peoples. All of them have implemented projects in the Peruvian Amazon region and NPAs and closely collaborate with SERNANP for the effective management of natural protected areas.
116. Amazon Conservation (ACCA): It seeks to promote the conservation and sustainable development of an area of 50 million hectares located between Peru and Bolivia. It focuses on building local and national capacities for the development and use of cutting-edge science and technology, with the aim of achieving effective management of the Amazon. ACCA works in the Cusco and Madre de Dios regions
117. Center for the Development of the Amazonian Indigenous People (CEDIA): It facilitates participatory processes of planning and sustainable management of the Amazonian territory, institutional strengthening and capacity building of communities and their representative organizations, promotes participatory management of protected natural areas, and the recognition of fundamental rights of Amazonian populations, with approaches of interculturality, gender and generation and in alliance with the State. Cedia works in the Ucayali and Loreto regions.
118. International Conservation (CI): It works primarily in collaboration with Indigenous communities and protected natural areas in the San Martin region to conserve forests and promote sustainable development. It promotes bioeconomy-related initiatives among Indigenous communities.
119. CIMA: The executor of the administration contract for the Cordillera Azul National Park has developed a series of tools for the management of this protected area.
120. Peruvian Foundation for Nature Conservation (ProNaturaleza): ProNaturaleza works closely with SERNANP and local Indigenous and riverine communities to conserve biodiversity and critical ecosystems across Peru. The foundation supports the establishment and effective management of Natural Protected Areas (NPAs), conducts applied research and environmental monitoring, and implements conservation measures that protect species and habitats. It also promotes sustainable use of natural resources and community-based livelihoods, combining ecosystem conservation with social development, governance strengthening, and environmental education. Over decades, ProNaturaleza has played a key role in bridging civil society, communities, and the State, contributing to the long-term preservation of Peru's most biodiverse and threatened natural areas.
121. ZFS Peru: They work in the Ucayali and Madre de Dios regions, focusing their efforts on four landscapes: Yaguas, Manu, Purus, and Bahuaja Sonene-Tambopata. They collaborate with SERNANP, MINAM, and the Ministry of Culture.
122. AIDER: They promote sustainable development and environmental conservation, managing innovative initiatives for the sustainable use of tropical forests with gender equity, interculturalism, and social inclusion in the Madre de Dios, Ucayali, and Loreto regions. They are the implementing agency for the partial management contract of Bahuaja Sonene National Park and Tambopata National Reserve. They have designed and implemented REDD+ initiatives in the Amazon and the dry forest on the northern coast of Peru.

123. WCS Peru: It's work focuses on two landscapes: Marañón-Ucayali, in Loreto, and Madidi-Tambopata, in Puno and Madre de Dios. At the same time, he promotes three national initiatives aimed at conserving wildlife, achieving effective management of protected natural areas, and safeguarding the dynamics of Amazonian aquatic ecosystems.
124. Instituto del Bien Comun (IBC): Works with rural communities to promote the optimal management of common resources, such as communal lands, water bodies, forests, fisheries, and protected natural areas. IBC operates in large landscapes of the Andean, northern, and central Amazon, where it develops projects related to land-use planning and management, governance for the stewardship of common resources, environmental conservation, sustainable development, respect for the rights and culture of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, and the integration of scientific and local knowledge.
125. Institute of Amazonian Research of Peru (IIAP): It is a Peruvian state scientific and technological research institution designed to achieve the sustainable development of the Amazonian population, with an emphasis on rural areas, specializing in the conservation and proper use of natural resources. It carries out its activities in a decentralized manner. It conducts research, projects, and studies in various fields, provides technical assistance, technology transfer, consulting, and integrated activities in Research Hubs that contribute to reducing or mitigating the high social, economic, and environmental indicators affecting the most vulnerable populations, such as Indigenous peoples and non-Indigenous people in rural areas of the departments of Amazonas, San Martín, Loreto, Huánuco, Ucayali, and Madre de Dios. Current role: Influential stakeholder, relevant technical knowledge, fund raisers and financial resource mobilizers and research organizations
126. Interests in the Project: There is complementarity between the PdP A&C project and projects under implementation by these conservation NGOs. Sharing of lessons learned with the PdP A&C project.
127. Project effects and impact on stakeholders: Synergies and trust building based on conservation NGOs previous experiences during project implementation in NPA. May have new and improved knowledge on climate change mechanisms to be shared.

Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation (Moore Foundation)

128. The Moore Foundation is a private family foundation that works to preserve and protect natural resources for future generations. Through its Andes Amazon Initiative, it has supported the conservation and sustainable development of the Peruvian Amazon since 2011, in support of the Peruvian Government and Peruvian civil society. MINAM and SERNANP have been key partners of the Moore Foundation for several years in the field of environmental governance, sustainable development, and the consolidation of natural protected areas. In Peru, the Moore Foundation, through different non-governmental organizations, has supported the improvement of effective management of natural protected areas and other conservation modalities. It also supports more than twenty civil society organizations in Peru to conduct scientific research, strengthen their capacity, and provide technical support to MINAM and SERNANP.
129. Current role: Influential stakeholder
130. Interests in the Project: Conservation of NPA.

131. Project Effects and impact on Stakeholder: New and improved knowledge on climate change mitigation and adaptation mechanisms.

Andes Amazon Fund

132. Andes Amazon Fund is an organization that has the mission to conserve biodiversity, ecosystems and environmental health of the Andes and the Amazon region. It seeks to establish and expand natural protected areas at the national, regional and local levels so that indigenous cultures and nature can flourish. This organization also focuses on improving the management of these protected areas by providing financial resources; identifying long-term sources of resources to preserve and maintain high-priority natural areas; and raising public awareness about the challenges facing the Andes Amazon. Andes Amazon Fund is part of the Peru Natural Legacy Initiative and helps consolidate the effective management of NPA and their financial sustainability.
133. Current role: Influential stakeholder
134. Interests in the Project: Conservation of NPA
135. Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder: New and improved knowledge on climate change mechanisms.

Management Committee of the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu

136. The Management Committee of the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu (SHM) is the multisectoral body that supports and coordinates the management of the Sanctuary, ensuring that conservation, tourism, and cultural heritage actions align with national regulations, the UNESCO World Heritage framework, and the SHM Master Plan. Established under Article 15 of the Protected Areas Law (Law 26834), the Committee brings together public, private, academic, and community actors with direct interests in the protection and sustainable use of the Sanctuary.
137. The Committee is composed of the following institutions, as recognized by SERNANP Resolutions N° 177-2023-SERNANP-DGANP and N° 000005-2025-SERNANP-DGANP: the Natural Resources and Environment Management Office of the Cusco Regional Government (President); the Regional Office for Foreign Trade, Tourism and Handicrafts of the Cusco Regional Government (Vice President); the SHM Headquarters of SERNANP (Technical Secretariat); the Decentralized Office of Culture of Cusco (MINCUL); the Ministry of Environment – Cusco Office; the Association of Tourism Agencies of Cusco (AATC); the Regional Health Directorate of Cusco; the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Authority; the Faculty of Biological Sciences of the National University San Antonio Abad del Cusco; the Santa Rita de Q'ente Association; and the Decentralized Office of INDECI in Cusco.
138. Current role: Influential stakeholder.
139. Interests in the Project: The Committee has a strong interest in ensuring that project activities contribute to the conservation of the SHM's Outstanding Universal Value, support sustainable natural resource management, and reduce pressures such as deforestation, environmental degradation, and tourism-related impacts. It prioritizes alignment with the Master Plan, cultural heritage protection standards, and SERNANP–MINCUL joint management requirements.

140. Project effects / impact on the stakeholder: The Committee is a key governance partner for validating, coordinating, and monitoring activities within the SHM. Its participation supports legitimacy, local ownership, interinstitutional alignment, and compliance with both national and UNESCO guidelines for mixed World Heritage sites.

Management Committee of the National Park Río Abiseo

141. The Management Committee of the Río Abiseo National Park (PNRA) is the multi-stakeholder governance body responsible for coordinating, guiding, and supporting the implementation of policies, plans, and management actions within the park. Its mandate is to ensure the effective conservation of the area's Outstanding Universal Value—both cultural and natural—while strengthening biodiversity protection, sustainable use of resources, and the engagement and well-being of local communities connected to the protected area.
142. The Committee brings together public institutions, local governments, private sector organizations, civil society, and community representatives to ensure coordinated decision-making. It provides support for the implementation of management instruments, participates in the prioritization of conservation and environmental education activities, and collaborates on awareness campaigns and community engagement processes. Recognized through *SERNANP Resolución Directoral N° 16-2021-SERNANP-DGANP*, the Committee includes institutional members such as Fundación Amazonia Viva (FUNDAVI), HCJB KAYROS SAC, Amazónicos por la Amazonia (AMPA), the District Municipality of Pataz, Asociación NIKOLOV PIONEROS, Asociación AVASCA, AHORA, and the Central Única de Rondas Campesinas del Distrito de Pataz, among others. The Ministry of Culture, through the Decentralized Directorate of Culture of San Martín, also collaborates with the park administration on matters related to cultural heritage protection and monitoring.
143. The Committee plays a key role in supporting coordination among institutions, helping address issues that require cross-sector collaboration, and facilitating dialogue with local communities. It contributes to ensuring that management decisions related to the Park remain aligned with national regulations, World Heritage requirements, and the conservation and monitoring priorities established in the park's management instruments.
144. Current role: Influential stakeholder.
145. Interests in the Project: Strong interest in ensuring that project interventions reinforce the conservation of the Park's natural and cultural values, strengthen biodiversity protection, promote community awareness and participation, and reduce pressures that may affect the integrity of the site.
146. Project effect(s) / impact on the stakeholder: Key governance partner for coordination and validation of project actions within the Park, particularly those related to conservation, community engagement, and cultural and natural heritage management.

Academy Institutions

147. The National University of the Peruvian Amazon (UNAP), located in the Ucayali region, has the Center for Research on Indigenous Languages of the Amazon, whose objective is to preserve and maintain Amazonian indigenous languages and cultures, recovering ancestral values for interculturality and integral development, including the conservation of natural resources and the ecological balance of the Peruvian Amazon.
148. The Bilingual Teacher Training Program of the Peruvian Amazon (Formabiap), a joint educational initiative between the Peruvian government and the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest (AIDSESEP), trains Indigenous teachers in intercultural bilingual education (IBE) for Indigenous communities in the Loreto region (Awajún, Wampis, Kukama-kukamiria, Murui-muinani, Bora, Shipibo, and Asháninka). Currently, it contributes to training teachers to work in Indigenous communities, respecting their worldviews and ancestral knowledge, and promoting the use and teaching of Indigenous languages, with an emphasis on intercultural and bilingual education that links the care of the land and biodiversity.
149. The School of Indigenous Government and Amazonian Development (EGIDA) is a study platform created by AIDSESEP recognized by the Ministry of Education dedicated to the political and technical training of leaders of the Amazonian indigenous movement in Peru. It seeks to strengthen the capacities of an indigenous elite capable of promoting the demands and aspirations of Amazonian indigenous peoples in decision-making and negotiation spaces with the State and civil society.
150. The Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (PUCP) is one of the leading universities conducting research on intercultural and indigenous issues. Through various research groups and institutes, such as the Education and Interculturality Group and the Institute of Nature, Earth, and Man (INTE), PUCP studies bilingual education, interculturality, and the relationships between indigenous peoples and their environment.
151. Current role: Influential stakeholder
152. Interests in the Project: They might be interested in collaborating on training and capacity-building programs to integrate science, technology, and traditional knowledge to strengthen the management of the Amazonian ecosystem.
153. Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder: It helps them to generate strategic alliances and collaborative networks with indigenous organizations, civil society actors and the State, and also offers them the opportunity to contribute to the training and education of indigenous students and leaders.

Formal Extractive Sector

154. Hydrocarbons:
 - Pluspetrol (Block 88, 56 in Cusco)
 - Petroperú (Block 192, North Peruvian Pipeline - Loreto)
 - Repsol (Block 57 Junín, Atalaya, and Cusco)
 - Perenco (Blocks 39 and 67 in Loreto, recently abandoned)Companies with oil blocks adjacent to some protected natural areas.

Some blocks have experienced recurring spills in Loreto over the last decade, polluting some rivers. The opening of access roads to reach the camps encourages the invasion of settlers and puts pressure on Indigenous communities.

155. Current role: Influential stakeholder

156. Interests in the Project: No interest in the project

157. Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder: If populations and communities are more empowered and have better capabilities because of the project, and commit to more sustainable management of natural resources, it can mean that they generate greater influence and impact on improving the environmental and social practices of companies, and if this is well received, it can be an opportunity.

Illegal extractive sector

158. Illegal mining, especially in Madre de Dios (buffer zone of the Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park) and Loreto (in Marañón). The actors involved in this activity are informal miners, many of whom are migrants from the coast and the Andes of Peru.

159. Current role: Negative influential stakeholder

160. Interests in the Project: No interest in the project

161. Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder: Improving the monitoring and surveillance capabilities of protected natural areas (PNAs) in component A can lead to more efficient and coordinated intervention with various state agents (Ministry of the Interior, Public Prosecutor's Office, and others yet to be identified), impacting all illicit activity. In component B, the project, by strengthening Indigenous communities and their organizations, seeks to increase their influence with state actors for more effective monitoring actions, thereby shifting the balance of power.

IV. Summary of stakeholder engagement activities

162. The Peruvian Service for Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP) has facilitated and guaranteed coordination through all three-level government stakeholders, as well as with leaders of civil society organizations and IPs within the project’s scope, permanently supported by WWF. The coordination was mainly conducted with support from the participatory management tools that SERNANP has developed over the last five years: the Stakeholder Map and the Engagement Radar.
163. In addition to the consultations facilitated by SERNANP for the project as a whole, further engagements were conducted during the development of the adaptation component of the project, as the following section will explain. Overall, these included:
- Information-gathering and validation interviews with each of the management teams for the NPAs prioritized for adaptation interventions⁹. These interviews ensured that the projected climate change impacts and analysis represented the experience of the management team on the ground and that the proposed interventions would meet the expectations and address the most pertinent climate change issues as validated by the management teams.
 - An in-person workshop held in Lima in 2021 specifically for the development of the adaptation intervention, which included information gathering and participatory design processes with indigenous people Federations representatives from the prioritized NPAs.
 - A series of in-person workshops in July 2022 and July 2024 with IPs, including regional and national Indigenous Organizations, NPA heads and technical staff representing SERNANP. The consulted national organizations, AIDASED and CONAP, coordinated with their associated regional federations, and these in turn collaborated by contacting the 30 indigenous communities in the 5 NPAs originally prioritised for adaptation activities under Component 2.
164. It is worth mentioning that specific information was prepared for each of these consultations and it was reviewed by the representatives and specialists of the project’s partners.

1. Stakeholders Consulted

165. Throughout the design of the proposal, there have been working meetings and workshops with representatives of various institutions, NGOs, regional governments, indigenous organizations, the heads of the NPAs, park rangers, beneficiary communities, and producer organizations. A summary of these, carried out between April 2019 and December 2021, in July 2022 and in July-August 2024, is presented in Tables 1-11 in Appendix 1.

⁹ The five NPA’s prioritized for adaptation interventions include: Manu National Park, Bahuaja-Sonene National Park, Sierra del Divisor National Park, Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve, and Tambopata National Reserve.

2. Summary of consultations

a) **General feedback on project design**

166. The comments on the general project scope and design were positive. Several stakeholders suggested also including regional conservation areas in the project.
167. From consultations carried out until the end of 2021, most of the stakeholders agreed that it was essential to promote participatory management with IPs, local communities, local governments and other stakeholders in the management of the NPA from a comprehensive approach. In addition, it was pointed out that efforts to ensure effective participation should use communication strategies according to the geographical and cultural reality of each of the parties.
168. Regarding the local economy, it was suggested to leverage synergies with local actors to promote productive systems management in organized groups that can implement local economic development initiatives focused on the sustainable management of natural resources.
169. Likewise, the importance of including the strengthening of environmental governance in the regions where the NPA is located was highlighted, establishing mechanisms in order to involve local authorities and thus ensure the achievement of common objectives in favor of the management of the NPA.
170. On the other hand, the relevance of the participatory analysis of the environmental and social risks of the activities of any project in the territory was emphasized as a prerequisite to implement the corresponding social and environmental safeguards, always in coordination with the competent authorities and local inhabitants.

b) **Stakeholder opinion on the project and on potential unintended impacts and risks of project activities¹⁰**

171. The stakeholders consulted identified few potential negative risks and impacts of planned activities such as control and surveillance¹¹, natural resources management, sustainable tourism¹² or reforestation, but mentioned constraints and risks that could prevent successful implementation:
 - Risks related to weak governance of NPAs, as current financial and human resources are not always sufficient for efficient control and surveillance, management and stakeholder participation;
 - Benefit sharing issues, in particular between Indigenous communities and new settlers or “colonos”; or risk for competition among stakeholders about access to technical assistance, training, equipment, assessment, etc.
 - Security risks posed by illegal activities in NPAs.
172. Stakeholders mentioned the need to develop more efficient participatory processes, with more meaningful consultations resulting in effective commitments and actions. Stakeholders in NPAs also generally expressed the wish that SERNANP would better share information on their activities and report on their impacts.

¹⁰ Risks identified are addressed within Annex 6 ESMF.

¹¹ Except encounters with PIACI and safety risks.

¹² Except waste generation.

c) Information gathered on current environmental and social risk management capacity and on safeguards compliance¹³

173. The consultations show that the activities of conservation planning, surveillance, natural resources management, sustainable tourism and reforestation, as executed in recent years by SERNANP and by its conservation partners such as NGOs, seem globally in compliance with most of WWF's safeguards. SERNANP applies the relevant national environmental legislation for all its activities and has internal competency for environmental management. However, the number of staff able to exert this competency is insufficient to cover all SERNANP's activities.
174. NPA rangers' work conditions are demanding because they work in remote areas (some travel 3 days to their work station) where they stay either 22 days (with 8 days off) or 45/16 days, but the rangers consulted seemed generally satisfied with their working conditions. Some NPA rangers mentioned that they were lacking equipment (e.g. Wi-Fi, gasoline, raincoats, tents, cameras, first aid kits, etc.). Others mentioned that the coverage of their health insurance was insufficient (insurance not accepted in local hospitals or health care facilities). Many mentioned that the organization of (emergency) healthcare was difficult in remote areas. SERNANP also works with volunteer rangers (who can be compared to interns) who receive only food and lodging, and do not have insurance. Gender relations and gender equity were mentioned to be good, but it was pointed out that separate cloakrooms for men and women would be welcome. Employer-employee relationships were also mentioned as good.
175. According to interviews held with NGOs, MINAM and SERNANP, SERNANP and its partners have relatively advanced policies and practices to work with IPs. Since 2012, SERNANP has developed a practice of Prior Consultation which explicitly refers to the ILO Convention N° 169 and is mostly consistent with international standards. SERNANP respects and protects the rights of non-contacted Indigenous People (PIACI) to remain in isolation. But while prior consultation is used by SERNANP for designation and categorization of protected areas, more concrete participatory processes should be developed for NPA management and field level activities.
176. It should be mentioned that there is a history of tensions between Indigenous People and the State about activities such as oil exploitation and exploration, illegal and legal logging, mining or road projects executed by third parties in NPAs in the Amazon region. This was relatively often mentioned during consultations. The PdP A&C project activities will not include any oil, mining or road projects. SERNANP's capacity for contributing to better control and surveillance over such projects can be strengthened by the project¹⁴. There is also a history of (more limited) tensions between some Indigenous People and the State around the creation of some of the NPAs, but the project activities will not include the creation of NPAs.

¹³ Further addressed within Annex 6 ESMF.

¹⁴ It should be noted that consultations with IP&LCs held in 2018 for preparation of the PdPGEF6 project (where WWF US was also acting as accredited entity, in this case for the GEF) provided important lessons learned that are also relevant for PdP A&C project. At that time, consultations were held with 32 IPLCs located in Río Abiseo NP, Pacaya Samiria NR, Allpahuayo Mishana NR and Tingo María NP. These consultations confirmed that it is difficult at early project preparation stages to obtain meaningful recommendations for project design, as project information and activity details are still imprecise or unknown. The communities were well aware of the location of the NPA limits and expressed the need for improved information exchanges between SERNANP and IPLCs when they participate in surveillance and control.

d) Results from consultations with Indigenous Peoples

Early stages of project development

177. The national Indigenous People organizations (e.g. AIDSESEP and CONAP) consulted during that early project design stage have shown a strong interest to be involved in the project. These organizations are aware that they play an essential role in the mitigation of climate change from REDD+ at global level and intend to receive the benefits they are entitled to in this respect. Any project targeting natural protected areas is considered as affecting indigenous territories and there is a strong request for co-ownership, co-development, and co-management of all activities touching these areas. Some organizations consulted said that they would request the implementation of FPIC from the project.
178. Some IP organizations consulted required the articulation of their own planning instruments (e.g. Planes de Vida) with the project. The project may indeed provide opportunities for such integration as part of the updating or strengthening of NPA Master Plans, in particular the surveillance and control procedures, and the ESMPs that will be developed for activities that require it (such as those involving infrastructure construction).
179. Although there are often expectations that internationally financed projects will assist communities in land titling, the project will have to communicate that this will not be the case.

Recent consultations

180. Consultation events (workshops) with Indigenous communities and regional and national indigenous organizations, including NPA chiefs and technical staff representing SERNANP, took place in July 2022 and July 2024 in the cities of Pucallpa, Puerto Maldonado and Iquitos. The consulted national organizations, AIDSESEP and CONAP, coordinated with their associated regional federations, and these in turn collaborated by contacting the chiefs or representatives of the 30 target indigenous communities in the 5 NPAs prioritised for adaptation activities under Component 2.
181. During the July 2024 consultation workshops, the WWF team responsible for project preparation and SERNANP learned that Indigenous communities located in the buffer zone of the Alpuhuayo Mishana National Reserve decided not to participate in the PdP A&C project activities under Component 2. This explains why the project then re-prioritized 5 NPAs (instead of 6 NPAs) for component 2. Table 11 in Appendix 1 presents dates and place of consultation workshops held in July 2022 (third phase of consultations) and July 2024 (fourth phase of consultation) as well as the Indigenous communities that participated and the information gathered. In addition, Appendix 3 contains all the letters of endorsement received by the 8 participating Indigenous Organizations and Appendix 4, those given by the 30 indigenous communities.
182. For the consultation processes carried out in 2022 and 2024, a structured stakeholder engagement approach was implemented to ensure meaningful, culturally appropriate, and representative participation of Indigenous Peoples in the project design.
183. For the 2022 consultations, different methodological options were assessed to determine the most appropriate approach for engaging with Indigenous communities, taking into consideration the project's timeline, available human and financial resources, and the need to ensure culturally

appropriate and meaningful participation. Based on this assessment, and with the explicit approval of the national Indigenous Organizations CONAP and AIDSESEP, face-to-face workshops were selected as the most effective method for gathering first-hand information and fostering direct dialogue with prospective Indigenous beneficiaries.

184. A total of four workshops were conducted in July 2022: one in the city of Pucallpa, two in Iquitos and one in Puerto Maldonado, with a total of 26, 18, 26 and 23 participants each, respectively. Table X below presents the disaggregation of participants by type of representative and gender for each workshop.

Table 1. Disaggregation of participants per type of representative and gender in the 2022 consultation workshops.

Community consultations - 2022	N° of representatives					N° of IPs representatives per gender (a+b)	
	Indigenous communities (a)	Indigenous Organizations (b)	SERNANP	WWF	Total	Women	Men
Pucallpa (July 14th)	8	11	3	4	26	6	13
Iquitos (July 18th)	10	0	4	4	18	5	5
Iquitos (July 19th)	10	9	3	4	26	5	14
Puerto Maldonado (July 21st)	9	7	3	4	23	4	12
Total	37	27	13	16	93	20	44

Note: Some representatives, particularly from WWF, participated in more than one workshop; therefore, the totals in each row may not reflect unique individuals.

185. The workshops were designed to collect primary information on key themes essential to shaping the conceptual basis of Component 2. This included: (i) the socioeconomic context of the communities; (ii) their main livelihood activities and their dependence on Amazonian ecosystems; (iii) observed climate changes and their impacts on livelihoods, biodiversity, and ecosystem functioning; (iv) current mechanisms used by communities to cope with climate impacts; (v) community perspectives on adaptive capacity needs to reduce vulnerability; and (vi) ongoing investments related to adaptation or sustainable development. The consultations therefore served both as an information-gathering exercise and as an opportunity to establish the foundations for a participatory and iterative co-design process carried out in genuine partnership with Indigenous Organizations.
186. For example, during the 2022 consultations, communities highlighted key climate change hazards and associated impacts. The consultations also identified gender-based perspectives on adaptive capacity, where both women and men noted neighboring NPAs as a key strength given the technical support and improved livelihood options provided, as well as the importance of community organization (existence of productive associations) and traditional knowledge; they also identified

key weaknesses such as limited financial support from regional and local governments, and limited knowledge and information for addressing climate risks and impacts.

187. Beyond data collection, the 2022 workshops served multiple purposes. They strengthened political and technical coordination between WWF, SERNANP, national Indigenous Organizations, and their regional bases, highlighted the need for community-level baselines to inform tailored adaptation interventions and future impact assessments, and emphasized the importance of culturally appropriate, user-friendly materials to explain concepts such as climate change, ecosystem services, resilience, and adaptive capacity.
188. The workshops also helped identify challenges and opportunities for increasing women’s participation, underscored the value of systematizing lessons from previous projects on food security, climate adaptation, and economic livelihoods, and recommended continuous communication channels to keep Indigenous partners informed and engaged. The insights, information, and recommendations collected through these workshops were subsequently used to refine the design of Component 2 and to strengthen the project’s safeguards and gender instruments, ensuring that the project is closely aligned with community priorities and culturally appropriate practices.
189. For the 2024 consultations, the same methodology was applied, with workshops identified as the most effective approach to engage Indigenous communities and their representative organizations. Two leaders from each selected indigenous community were formally invited to the workshops, together with representatives from national and regional Indigenous Organizations, SERNANP and the WWF team. A total of four workshops were conducted: one in the city of Pucallpa, one in Puerto Maldonado, and two in Iquitos, with 26, 28, 25 and 31 participants each, respectively.
190. To ensure balanced representation and the meaningful inclusion of women’s perspectives, each community designated one male and one female leader to participate. Representatives from Indigenous Organizations at the national and regional level also attended all workshops, ensuring collective representation and alignment with established Indigenous governance structures. Table X below presents the disaggregation of participants by type of representative and gender for each workshop.

Table 2. Disaggregation of participants per type of representative and gender in the 2024 consultation workshops.

Community consultations - 2024	N° of representatives					N° of IPs representatives per gender (a+b)	
	Indigenous communities (a)	Indigenous Organizations (b)	SERNANP	WWF	Total	Women	Men
Pucallpa (July 3rd)	11	4	6	5	26	7	8
Puerto Maldonado (July 5th)	10	5	8	5	28	6	9

IQUITOS (July 9th)	14	5	1	5	25	8	11
IQUITOS (July 15th)	18	4	3	6	31	9	13
Total	53	18	18	21	110	30	41

Note: Some representatives, particularly from WWF, participated in more than one workshop; therefore, the totals in each row may not reflect unique individuals.

191. Consultations were facilitated through a structured questionnaire, enabling consistent documentation across communities and focusing on core themes relevant to vulnerability, adaptive capacity, and project design. Information collected included: (i) the socioeconomic context of each community; (ii) observed climate changes and their differentiated impacts on women, men, youth, and other vulnerable groups; (iii) primary livelihood activities and how climate risks are affecting them; (iv) the capacity needs identified by women and men to strengthen climate resilience; (v) demographic information and community size; (vi) existing community groups, committees, and associations; (vii) relationships with neighboring communities; and (viii) perceived risks associated with project implementation. Any additional inputs, concerns, or suggestions raised by Indigenous participants were also recorded.
192. For example, during the 2024 consultations, communities highlighted key issues and concerns, including the risk of sexual misconduct by outsiders towards women, insecurity related to illegal extractive activities in nearby areas, pollution of streams, and tensions in their relationship with SERNANP, which is perceived as restricting or prohibiting certain activities.
193. It should also be noted that, during these 2024 community consultations, indigenous communities expressed several unmet needs, including the long-standing demand for land titling and formalization of territorial rights. In response, the project team consistently clarified the scope of the Project and explicitly communicated which activities would be financed and which would not (e.g., land titling processes, regularization of land rights and basic services related to water and sanitation). Throughout all engagements, it was clearly stated that the Project does not provide support for land tenure and titling, and no commitments of this nature were made. Communities confirmed their understanding that participation in the project does not affect their existing land rights.
194. As with the 2022 consultations, although the workshops were conducted in Spanish, this did not impede comprehension or participation, as all participating community leaders were fluent in Spanish. Following each workshop, leaders were responsible for returning to their communities to share the information and materials presented, discuss the implications of the proposed activities, and collect community-level feedback, approval, and consent regarding participation in the project. This two-step process (workshop-level consultation followed by community-level dissemination and validation) ensured that the views captured reflect the broader community perspective and not solely those of the individuals who attended.
195. All contributions gathered through this process were systematically reviewed to assess their relevance for the refinement of Component 2 and the associated safeguards and gender instruments. While the consultations did not generate modifications to the technical design of Component 2, given that its core structure had already been co-developed with Indigenous Organizations during earlier

engagement processes, including the 2022 consultations, the inputs received were nonetheless essential for strengthening the project’s safeguards and gender documentation. Most contributions focused on questions, clarifications, and concerns related to safeguards rather than on proposing changes to the project activities themselves. Specifically:

- Safeguards: The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was strengthened to address risks related to occupational health and safety (e.g., accidents during productive activities, river transport risks, exposure to wildlife and diseases), community health (e.g., transmission of viral and vector-borne diseases), environmental risks (e.g., use of exotic species, pollution, deforestation), and security risks linked to illegal activities. Mitigation measures include mandatory safety protocols, provision of personal protective equipment, restrictions on exotic species, culturally appropriate environmental management practices, and clear procedures for incident reporting and response.
- Gender: Given the strong concerns raised regarding exclusion of women, gender-based violence, and risks associated with the presence of external personnel, the Gender Action Plan (GAP) was reinforced to include dedicated measures to promote women’s leadership, ensure safe participation, prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, and strengthen women’s role in decision-making, monitoring, and grievance mechanisms. A dedicated support track for women-led climate-resilient productive practices (CRPPs) was also reinforced under Component 2.
- Participation, interculturality, and co-design: Concerns related to imposition of external models, lack of cultural relevance, and use of technical language informed a stronger emphasis on participatory planning, co-design of CRPPs and Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EbA) measures, and respect for traditional knowledge systems. Component 2 explicitly requires that climate-resilient productive practices be identified and prioritized by communities through adaptation planning processes, ensuring alignment with local livelihoods, cultural practices, and environmental conditions.
- Governance, transparency, and sustainability: Risks related to mismanagement of funds, lack of transparency, and weak community ownership were addressed by reinforcing roles and responsibilities of Indigenous Organizations under the Funding Proposal, including training and technical assistance to clarify eligible activities, processes and funding flows, and strengthening financial oversight arrangements, as well as emphasizing continuity, follow-up, and maintenance of project-supported activities beyond initial implementation.

196. These inputs were incorporated to improve the clarity, cultural adequacy, and precision of information provided to indigenous communities, particularly regarding the project’s scope and the distinction between activities that would be financed (e.g., community-led climate-resilient productive practices) and those that would not (e.g., land titling or basic water and sanitation services). Communities were also informed that specific climate-resilient productive practices (CRPPs) and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures will be defined during implementation through participatory planning processes, and that the socioeconomic, contextual, and livelihood information collected during the consultations will directly inform the design of these measures at that stage.

197. Effective communication was an issue that was continuously highlighted in those three workshops. Some suggestions made by Indigenous communities' representatives included: i) native community Board of Directors and Community Assemblies meetings, ii) community consultation, iii) involvement of IP regional and local organizations in project execution, iv) periodic communication (monthly) and, v) submission of complaints through WhatsApp (text messages and audio).
198. Also, a meeting (hybrid) with national and Indigenous Organizations was carried out on August 9, 2024. The meeting was held at WWF Peru Headquarters. WWF Peru coordinated with SERNANP to provide an update of activities under Component 1 to national and regional Indigenous Organizations. Representatives from the following institutions participated in the meeting: SERNANP, WWF, AIDSESEP, CONAP, ORPIO, ORAU, ORDEPIA, and ORNAL. Main objectives of the meeting were: 1) Socialize the activities proposed for Component 1 of the PdP A&C project proposal to be submitted to the Green Climate Fund; 2) Gather comments from national and regional Indigenous Organizations regarding the activities under Component 1, in order to incorporate their points of view into the proposal in a comprehensive manner; and 3) Provide comments on the roadmap towards the final delivery of the PdP A&C project proposal to the Green Climate Fund. Main topics on which Indigenous Organizations provided feedback, and/or expressed concerns, included: physical demarcation of the territory, updating of the Master Plans, strengthening of the NPA Management Committees, control and surveillance, environmental and biological monitoring, promotion of participatory mechanisms for the use of renewable natural resources, payment mechanisms for water ecosystem services, improvement of the sustainable tourism, and update of the National Forest Emissions Reference Level.
199. Specifically, the following was discussed in the August 9th meeting:
- Physical demarcation of the territory: coordination with Indigenous Organizations located near the boundaries of the NPA was remarked as necessary to complete the physical demarcation of the territory. AIDSEP emphasized the importance of reviewing the list of NPAs to identify those with potential conflict zones, determine the types and nature of those conflicts and establish appropriate mechanisms to address them. As a result, it was agreed that the roles of SERNANP and allied partners would be clearly delineated to better support these processes. Activity 1.1.1 in the project description was modified to incorporate this comment.
 - Master Plans actualization: AIDSEP suggested changing the name of the activity, arguing that the focus should be on strengthening the implementation of the Master Plans, rather than simply having a Master Plan strengthened as a tool, and indicated the need for dialogue and collaboration with neighboring communities and international organizations, as they possess knowledge, experience, and projects related to climate change mitigation and adaptation that could be incorporated into the Master Plans. In response, WWF explained the differences between the current project proposal and SERNANP's regular activities, highlighting that the proposed activities within the Master Plan integrate an adaptation approach that would significantly improve the master plans, benefiting both communities and the NPAs. Activity 1.1.2 in the project description was modified to incorporate this comment.
 - Strengthening of Management Committees: the importance of identifying shortcomings in the current Management Committees, including aspects such as frequency, transparency, participation, technical assistance and cultural relevancy, was emphasized. AIDSEP proposed

considering the possibility of a technical team to support committee meetings and highlighted the need for proactive decision making. In turn, WWF suggested that members of the indigenous communities represented on the committees participate in dialogue and technical forums related to the master plans. Activity 1.1.3 in the project description was modified to incorporate this comment.

- Surveillance and Control: the need to coordinate actions with existing bodies and initiatives, such as indigenous guards, monitoring and control committees, and park rangers, to avoid duplication of efforts was pointed out. Updating the systems and technologies currently used to address illegal activities within protected natural areas was also mentioned as crucial, and the proposal of involving other actors, such as the National Police and FEMA, to ensure additional support for interventions was discussed, particularly emphasizing the importance of legal defense for those who report illegal activities. Activity 1.2.1 in the project description was modified to incorporate this comment.
- Environmental and biological monitoring: AIDSESEP highlighted the need to collect data on connectivity and biodiversity to improve environmental and biological monitoring while SERNANP emphasized the importance of the SMART system and coordination with other stakeholders outside of protected natural areas, given the movement of species and the need for connectivity. It was explained by WWF that the ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) proposal in Component 2 of the project already includes biological monitoring activities that will incorporate these suggestions. Activity 1.2.2 in the project description was modified to incorporate this comment.
- Promotion of participatory mechanisms for the use of renewable natural resources (RNR): AIDSESEP talked about the importance of promoting available funds so that indigenous communities can learn about and take advantage of existing opportunities while WWF discussed the need to formalize activities and have the support of SERNANP to strengthen businesses and avoid conflicts related to protected areas. The SERNANP representative explained that SERNANP has a special interest in working on and improving the funds allocated to Indigenous Peoples. WWF confirmed that there will be coordinators for each component who will report to the Project Management Unit, as well as a project governance body. Activity 1.3.1 in the project description was modified to incorporate this comment.
- Mechanisms for Remuneration for Water Ecosystem Services: the importance for the remuneration mechanism to identify the landscape (ANP and PI & CL) as the provider of ecosystem services, this being key to making visible the role of Indigenous Peoples, was mentioned by AIDSESEP. Activity 1.3.2 in the project description was modified to incorporate this comment.
- Payments for Environmental Compensation: AIDSESEP highlighted the need for a transparent process for distributing the funds and proposed implementing safeguards to prevent awards to companies with poor reputations, as well as working collaboratively with safeguards, drawing on past experiences, and defining ethical considerations to guide the process. WWF Peru indicated that ethical considerations will be established to guide the definition of guidelines during the implementation of the activity and indicated that those implementing the

components must apply due diligence to all partners and allies with whom they work. Activity 1.3.3 in the project description was modified to incorporate this comment.

- Improvement of sustainable tourism: the case of the *Comunidad Nativa Libertad* who has faced difficulties due to obstacles in obtaining financing for its tourism-related ventures, was presented by ORPIO. The SERNANP representative indicated that SERNANP will explore how to support this community. Activity 1.3.4 in the project description was modified to incorporate this comment.

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200. Further documentation on the engagement process (including information relating to meetings, workshops and is provided in Appendix 5 (Additional evidence of Stakeholder Engagement). Also, for additional details on the consultation workshops and the selected indigenous communities, please review Annex 2 (Feasibility Study).

3. Disclosure of an information leaflet and opportunities to comment

201. A project information leaflet was prepared (see Appendix 2) and socialized by SERNANP to the 25 NPA head offices and to the Management Committee members. The Management Committees include representatives of all stakeholders, including communities and private companies, and include between 20 and 120 members depending on NPA size. The leaflet explains how comments on the project could be shared with the Project developers in writing or in person at local SERNANP headquarters, or by text message or WhatsApp (the two latter means being the most popular and utilized currently all over Peru).

4. Engagement during proposal review by GCF

202. As mentioned in the introduction, WWF is committed to enacting [inclusive conservation](#) to the highest level possible in all its projects. As such, during the GCF review process, the project development team will continue to engage the indigenous communities who have decided to participate in PdP A&C to keep them abreast of any new developments or modifications.
203. To do so, WWF will communicate via WhatsApp with the two national organizations (AIDSESP and CONAP) as well as the 6 regional organizations (FENAMAD, ORAU, ORDEPIA, ORNAL, ORNAU and ORPIO) on a monthly basis to report any updates or request any additional information. It should be noted that these communications will be sent with the expectation that each of these organizations will relay the message to their respective constituents, which encompass the 30 indigenous communities participating in Component 2.
204. Once the review process is complete, this SEP will be updated to record all the interactions held during that period and reflect any changes. This version will be translated into Spanish and will be disclosed according to WWF and GCF's standards and policies

V. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

205. The goal of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is to involve all project stakeholders as early as possible in the implementation process and throughout the project, and to make sure their views and input are received and taken into consideration. This will be done by ensuring effective participation and productive dialogue. Relevant categories of stakeholders who will be engaged include project partners, government institutions at national and local level, Natural Protected Areas (NPA) staff, NGO staff, IP&LCs’ representatives and leaders, and scientific and research organizations. The purpose of the SEP is to establish effective communication channels and working relationships among stakeholders during the project implementation stage, as it is important for both local communities and project partners.
206. The SEP is a cross-cutting document that is central to the success and sustainability of the project. Its aim is to achieve project objectives in an inclusive manner, encouraging awareness, adoption and stewardship of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies of 25 NPA and 4 buffer zones. The SEP will be managed by the Project Management Unit (PMU).
207. The high-priority stakeholders that are most likely to be impacted by the project activities will be engaged with most frequently. As “key” stakeholders, they will be regular participants in dialogue and negotiation processes, partnerships, joint fact-finding activities and workshops.
208. Project activities will be shared in Spanish because it is the most spoken language among stakeholders. In addition, and as needed, local interpreter(s) will be hired to translate information into a language that is understandable and accessible to IP&LCs, as this is something that was requested by Indigenous communities’ representatives during the consultation workshops held in Pucallpa, Puerto Maldonado and Iquitos in July 2024 (see above). Additionally, a one- or two-page summary document in native language, providing key information of the project, will be distributed for display at local municipality, sub-national governments and SERNANP offices. It will be done in an accessible, non-technical language, which was also strongly requested by the consulted IP&LCs. These documents will be disclosed throughout the project in this manner and through regular meetings and workshops. Table 1 below presents information on main stakeholders, their engagement during project implementation, communication channels and influence on the project.

Table 3

Stakeholders, Engagement Methods and Communication Channels

During project implementation

Stakeholder	Engagement methods during project implementation	Communication channels	Influence on the project
SERNANP	Project inception and closing workshops, Steering Committee meetings, Project reviews (semi-annual progress in technical and budgetary execution, mid and final reviews),	Distribution of summary documents and reports, meetings and workshops. Emails and official letters.	Are direct beneficiaries in this project and will ultimately determine whether NPAs can be sustainably managed using the tools for climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies that this project will provide. Responsible for implementation of the PdP A&C

Stakeholder	Engagement methods during project implementation	Communication channels	Influence on the project
	<p>Implementing activities, Monitoring and Steering Committee meetings, PMU and project reviews.</p> <p>Keeping records of meetings and engagement activities that acknowledge peoples' perspectives and detail any agreements and timelines for accomplishing tasks</p>		<p>project's component 1 through the PMU.</p>
<p>25 NPAs and 4 BZs (headquarters and management committees) (Component 1)</p>	<p>Semi-annual meetings on progress of results and quarterly meetings for planning and rescheduling of activities and budget, with the PMU and the NPA Management Committees.</p> <p>Coordination for the planning and execution of project activities through planning workshops.</p> <p>Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants.</p> <p>Meetings and focus groups offering multiple opportunities for consultation, engagement and feedback since project preparation.</p> <p>Presentation of the advances and new schedules for the stakeholder's engagement.</p> <p>Receipt of suggestions and redress of complaints as part of the execution of the project.</p> <p>Whenever possible, meetings with members of the NPA management committee</p> <p>Encourage to involve women, vulnerable or</p>	<p>On-site or virtual consultations with NPA Managers and staff.</p> <p>On-site or virtual meetings for feedback from stakeholders on the effectiveness of the plan, level of trust generated, satisfaction with the level of engagement and outputs, and disclosure and provision of information about the project activities.</p>	<p>Are direct beneficiaries in this project and will ultimately determine whether NPA can be sustainably managed using the tools for climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies that this project will provide.</p>

Stakeholder	Engagement methods during project implementation	Communication channels	Influence on the project
	minority groups, and other more traditionally under-represented stakeholders in NPAs, through active participation in management committees and/or conservation activities.		
NPA rangers	<p>Will be informed on project activities through their participation in the NPA management committee meetings</p> <p>Will participate in trainings</p> <p>Will participate in annual working groups to reflect on their working conditions</p>	<p>NPA management committee meetings.</p> <p>Ad hoc meetings for specific activities.</p> <p>Focus group meetings.</p>	<p>Among the main implementers, have a good knowledge of everything that happens in the NPAs, including the remote areas</p>
NGO and Scientific and Research organizations (“Conservation Allies”): ACCA, CEDIA, CI, CIMA, ProNaturaleza, ZFS-Perú, WCS Perú, SPDA, IBC, IIAP)	<p>Project inception and closing workshops participation.</p> <p>Coordination meetings for specific activities to avoid duplicities and overlapping efforts given that they currently support some of the 25 NPA of the PdP A&C project.</p> <p>Share midterm and final project evaluation</p>	<p>Emails, face-to-face or virtual meetings and workshops.</p>	<p>Holds expertise and interest in legal and technical basis for financial sustainability initiatives</p> <p>Capacity Building</p> <p>Support for NPA Management and biological and environmental monitoring</p>
Sub-national governments (GORE) and Municipalities.	<p>Coordination on planning and budgeting at the target NPAs.</p> <p>Coordination for execution and effective management at the target NPAs.</p> <p>Invited to attend the half-yearly meetings on progress of results at relevant target NPAs.</p> <p>Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants.</p>	<p>Emails, face-to-face meetings, workshops.</p> <p>In situ or virtual meetings for feedback from stakeholders on the effectiveness of the plan, level of trust generated, satisfaction with the level of engagement and outputs, and disclosure and provision of information about the project activities.</p>	<p>Coordination on planning and budgeting and financial mechanisms</p> <p>Participate in annual meetings on progress of results.</p> <p>Have a strong influence on the direction and success of the project within the region.</p> <p>Local communities are most likely to actively engage in the project if Municipalities are involved.</p> <p>Are important to articulate the conservation actions of SERNANP with those of Regional Conservation Areas, and with concessions for conservation.</p>

Stakeholder	Engagement methods during project implementation	Communication channels	Influence on the project
	Meetings and focus groups offering multiple opportunities for consultation and engagement		
MEF	Will be consulted and informed with regard to all project strategies for developing sustainable financing. MEF will be engaged through: Project reviews (mid-term and final reviews) Project inception and closing workshops, Steering Committee Meetings.	Emails, face-to-face or virtual meetings, workshops and official letters.	MEF is key in this project because of financial mechanisms and its role as NDA to the GCF.
MINAM	Will be informed and consulted on project strategies related to sustainable financing of NPA management. Keeping records of meetings and engagement activities that acknowledge peoples' perspectives and detail any agreements and timelines for accomplishing tasks	Emails, face-to-face meetings, workshops and official letters	Contribution to the success of the project through regular follow up (active participation in the steering committee with stakeholders)
WWF US	As one of the key donors, will be engaged throughout project implementation. As the AE, it will be responsible for ensuring quality control and compliance.	Emails, face-to-face meetings, workshops, official letters, supervision missions.	AE will ensure that all relevant conditions of the GCF project agreements are in order and compliant to implement the project activities.
WWF Peru	As the co-executing entity for Component 2, it will continuously engage national, regional and local IP organizations	Emails, face-to-face meetings, workshops, official letters, field visits.	Contribution to the success of the project's Component 2 through regular interaction and meaningful dialogue with national, regional and local IP organizations
Indigenous Peoples Organizations (AIDSESEP and CONAP, and related regional organizations)	Information and engagement (meetings, workshops) will be held continuously throughout project implementation to inform project activities and receive feedback on project activities that may affect local indigenous communities in the	Face-to-face or virtual meetings and workshops. Distributing non-technical summaries of meetings and official letters. In situ or virtual meetings for feedback from stakeholders on the	The participation of AIDSESEP and CONAP is key given the planned conservation interventions in the Amazonian territories

Stakeholder	Engagement methods during project implementation	Communication channels	Influence on the project
	<p>project area (directly/indirectly – positively/negatively).</p> <p>Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants.</p> <p>Meetings and focus groups offering multiple opportunities for consultation and engagement.</p> <p>FPIC will be sought if deemed necessary during project implementation.</p>	<p>effectiveness of the plan, level of trust generated, satisfaction with the level of engagement and outputs, and disclosure and provision of information about the project activities.</p>	
indigenous communities within or near NPA	<p>Consultation with indigenous communities that will be directly or indirectly affected by, or involved in, the project activities (particularly under Component 2) will be held during the final development phase of the project proposal and during project implementation.</p> <p>Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants</p> <p>FPIC will be sought during implementation if deemed necessary.</p>	<p>Face-to-face meetings. Local radio Brochures or non-technical summary documents in native language</p>	<p>Are important because they could be indirectly affected by the project or have “interests” in the project that determine them as stakeholders</p> <p>Have the potential to influence project outcomes and operations during implementation.</p>
Local communities and community-based organizations	<p>Because these communities will be directly or indirectly affected by the project, they need to be regularly consulted and thus should be engaged via interviews, focus groups, workshops, assemblies, etc.</p>	<p>Face-to-face meetings, workshops, consultations, etc.</p> <p>Additional media to be used include local radio, brochures or other material with non-technical summary documents in native language.</p>	<p>Are important because they could be indirectly affected by the project or have “interests” in the project that determine them as stakeholders</p> <p>Have the potential to influence project outcomes and operations during implementation.</p>
Academy Institutions	<p>Promote dialogue and direct meetings with universities to present the project and establish collaborative networks for training programs.</p>	<p>Face-to-face meetings, workshops, official letters,</p>	<p>Important for the articulation and the knowledge management process</p>

Stakeholder	Engagement methods during project implementation	Communication channels	Influence on the project
	Promote agreements between SERNANP and academic institutions to combine efforts in research for inclusive and participatory conservation.		
Formal extractive sector	Will be informed on project activities through their participation in the NPA management committee meetings	NPA management committee meetings.	Their knowledge of the project is important because they may be impacted by the improved advocacy capacities of indigenous communities.
Management Committee – Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in coordination meetings and technical working groups. • Review and validation of project activities that overlap with SHM management instruments (e.g., Master Plan). • Joint evaluation of conservation, visitor management, and sustainable tourism measures. • Consultation and feedback processes for activities with cultural or natural heritage implications. 	Formal meetings convened by SERNANP and MINCUL. Email exchanges, official correspondence, and shared documentation. On-site supervision and joint field visits when required.	High influence. The Committee provides essential guidance for aligning project interventions with SHM conservation objectives, UNESCO regulations, and tourism management priorities. Its endorsement enhances institutional legitimacy and ensures coordinated implementation within the Sanctuary.
Management Committee – Río Abiseo National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in planning sessions and coordination meetings with SERNANP. • Review of activities related to biodiversity conservation, cultural heritage, and community engagement. • Provision of local insights through community and civil society representatives. 	Regular coordination meetings facilitated by SERNANP. Email communication, official letters, and shared reports. Occasional field visits and joint monitoring activities.	High influence. The Committee supports interinstitutional coordination, ensures alignment with the Park's management instruments, and strengthens community participation. Its involvement is key for facilitating project activities related to conservation, cultural heritage, and local engagement across this mixed World Heritage site.

Indigenous People and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)

- 209. This project is set out to work with Indigenous Peoples and is likely to affect their lands, which is why FPIC will be sought prior to the implementation of activities, as detailed in WWF’s Policy on Indigenous Peoples and the GCF’s Indigenous Peoples Policy, as well as outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). In addition, project proponents will determine appropriate engagement protocols, also taking into consideration traditional mechanisms for consultations and decision making.
- 210. The Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) describes principles for a participatory approach to project design and implementation that includes IPs and ensures that they receive equitable benefits from climate change adaptation and mitigation activities. Please refer to Chapter 7 of the ESMF to understand when FPIC might be needed, how to obtain consent and when and how to develop Indigenous People’s Plans (IPPs), including how these should be disclosed.
- 211. In addition, please note that, should FPIC be determined to be required, the project activity triggering this need cannot begin to be implemented before consent has been obtained and the IPP/IPPs have been approved and disclosed. Consequently, adequate planning of engagement with IPs will be crucial for timely project implementation (see ESMF, Chapter 7 – IPPF).

VI. Timetable

- 212. Stakeholder involvement will be part of the fundamental pillars of project implementation. For this reason, spaces for dialogue and information exchange will be generated as part of the accountability, the annual planning, the reception of suggestions and the redress of complaints that may be generated as part of the execution. These spaces will also strengthen the active participation and adoption/ownership of activities and achievements by project beneficiaries.
- 213. The detailed scheduling of the stakeholder engagement activities, at project level and in each NPA, will be prepared in the first year of project implementation and reviewed annually thereafter. Table 2 presents information on activities to be carried out for stakeholder engagement, including participants, frequency of engagement and place.

Table 4

Summary of the activity to be carried out	Responsible Party	Participants	Frequency	Place
Annual planning and rescheduling of activities and budget, under both components, for each NPA and BZ involved in the project	WWF as Executing Entity, through the Project Manager and the ESS team	PdP A&C PMU NPA heads and management team NPA Management Committee members Regional and national IP organizations SERNANPPROFONANPE WWF Perú	Quarterly	NPA head offices
Presentation of implementation progress and new schedules for the stakeholders’ engagement.	WWF as Executing Entity, through the	PMU NPA heads NPA Management Committee Project beneficiaries PROFONANPE	Bi-annual	NPAs and BZ.

	Project Manager and the ESS team	WWF Peru SERNANP		
Receipt of suggestions and redress of grievances as part of the execution of the project.	WWF as Executing Entity, through the Project Manager and the ESS team	PMU WWF Peru NPA Focal points Cluster-level focal points Focal points in indigenous communities trained to receive grievances with a gender focus	Permanently	NPAs and BZ, Indigenous communities, online
Presentation of semi-annual progress reports on technical and budgetary execution, in relation to global and annual planning.	WWF as Executing Entity, through the Project Manager and the ESS team	PMU SERNANP WWF Profonanpe Regional and national IP organizations	Annually, as part of the presentation to the project's Steering Committee	Lima

VII. Resources and Responsibilities

142. For the PdP A&C project, WWF US will serve as the Accredited Entity (AE). PROFONANPE, and WWF Peru will serve as Executing Entities (EEs) in different capacities and SERNANP will serve as the Implementing Partner for Component 1. As Peru's public agency responsible for the management of NPAs, SERNANP have the skills, experience, and remit to perform their respective roles within the Project and, as such, will receive goods and/or services procured or provided directly by PROFONANPE to implement Component 1. As a co-EE, WWF Peru will be responsible for implementing Component 2 with support from SERNANP, the indigenous organizations AIDASEP and CONAP and the Indigenous People local communities. PROFONANPE will also serve as the financial manager and administrator of the GCF proceeds and most of the international co-finance of the PdP A&C project.
143. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be hosted by PROFONANPE and embedded in the PdP PMU (or PdP "Equipo Núcleo") that oversees management of the PdP Initiative. The PMU will comprise a: (i) Project Manager; (ii) Project Manager Assistant; (iii) Project Finance Manager; (iv) Procurement Specialist; (v) ESS Lead; (vi) Gender Lead; (vii) M&E Lead; and (viii) Indigenous People/Stakeholder Engagement Lead. Cooperation between Profonanpe (EE, Component 1) and SERNANP (Procured Party, Component 1) will be detailed in a cooperative agreement (see Section B4 of the FP).
144. As Component 1 of this Project contributes to a larger national initiative, it will nest under the governance of the PdP Board, which has oversight over the Transition Fund created by the Peru PfP. The PdP Board will ensure future alignment with country goals and that targets of the Peru PfP have been met. Other roles of the PdP Board, as described in its Operating Manual, include ensuring compliance with the Operating Manual, ensuring compliance with the objectives and goals established in the Peru PfP Conservation Plan, contributing to the financial sustainability of the basic and structural management levels and the maintenance of the investments of the enabling conditions of the optimal management level prioritized in the financial model for the target NPAs. As the Project will receive co-finance that contributes to the national PdP Initiative, the PMU will contribute to consolidated PdP reports, annual work plans, budgets, and recommendations to the PdP Board. The PdP Board will remain active for the duration of the GCF Project and, as appropriate, provide advice on whether disbursement conditions have been met for the year as long as there are funds available in the Transition Fund.
145. The Project PMU will coordinate closely with the PdP Initiative PMU (or PdP "core team") that oversees management of that initiative; which includes a PdP coordinator, a NPA specialist, an economics specialist, an administrative assistant, a financial manager, and two communications specialists that will serve as co-finance.
146. To guide project implementation, the majority of the PMU members will be hosted within SERNANP. For SERNANP, these roles will include a project coordinator, an administrative assistant, and environmental and social safeguards coordinator/senior specialist, a gender coordinator, a stakeholder engagement specialist and a M&E coordinator. For financial management, PROFONANPE staff will include a financial manager, a procurement coordinator, a financial assistant, and a HR analyst as part of the PMU.

147. For Component 2, Cooperation between WWF-Peru and the national Indigenous Organizations (AIDSESEP and CONAP) will be detailed in the relevant Grant Agreements to be entered by the EE with each of them to carry out technical coordination and financial management. To guide the implementation of Component 2, a Directive Board will be formed and include: (i) 1 representative of WWF Peru (who will chair this board and, as the EE, will have veto power over any decisions regarding the implementation of Component 2); and (ii) 2 representatives (with gender parity) from each of AIDSESEP and CONAP (accordingly, there will be 5 Directive Board members total). The technical team for Component 2 will be housed both within WWF Peru and each national Indigenous Organization. For WWF-Peru, this team will include a Project Coordinator, Administrative and Communications Assistants, Safeguards and Gender Coordinator and an M&E Coordinator. For the national Indigenous Organizations, this team will include technical and community development specialist, which will be subject to the supervision of WWF-Peru.
214. The PMU will closely coordinate with SERNANP directorates and NPA head offices and all the stakeholders in the NPAs, as well as staff from WWF Peru. For more information on this, please consult Annex 6, Chapter 4.
215. The PMU and WWF Peru will be responsible for stakeholder engagement, which includes the following responsibilities:
- Promote spaces for decision-making and technical advice.
 - Organize information exchange activities (including call and logistics to the preparation of minutes and dissemination of the results of each session).
 - Apply and update the grievance mechanism (MAQS) for the attention of project beneficiaries in collaboration with SERNANP.
 - Incorporate information about progress in stakeholder engagement in monitoring reports (see below)
 - Systematize the documents and means of verification to be used as part of the monitoring and evaluation of the application of stakeholder engagement.
216. To fulfill this, the tasks of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be the primary responsibility of the Stakeholder Engagement Lead in the PMU (in coordination with the PMU's safeguards and gender specialists) as well as its counterpart in WWF Peru, and they will have the following profile:
- Field coordinator with experience in the landscapes of the project, especially in NPAs.
 - Specialist with knowledge of the scope of the project and with experience of working with indigenous Amazonian communities.
 - Intercultural communication skills.
 - Ability to systematize information and disclosure to the stakeholders.

VIII. Grievance Redress Mechanism

217. As per GCF's Environmental and Social Policy as well as WWF's SIPP, a grievance mechanism needs to be established at the activity-level to receive and facilitate the resolution of complaints about the environmental and social performance of GCF-financed activities. Given that there already exists an applicable grievance redress mechanism in Peru, namely the Mecanismo de Atención de Quejas, Consultas o Sugerencias, known as MAQS, this project will employ said resource as the activity-level mechanism.
218. Although complaints should be resolved at the lowest possible level (unless the nature of the complaint precludes it), there are four other grievance-redress mechanisms (GRMs) applicable to the PDP A&C: PROFONANPE's, WWF Peru's GRM, WWF US's GRM and the GCF's IRM.
219. A note on anonymity: Given the complex social and security context in some locations within some NPAs and their buffer zones (e.g. lack of trust, fear of retaliation, contract killings of environmental leaders and community rangers, etc.), it is recommended to make it possible submission of anonymous complaints, which is good practice in most GRMs for international cooperation projects. Some people, for instance, may fear retribution if they include their name and identity document number in the information requested when filing a complaint. However, neither the MAQS nor WWF Peru's mechanisms can process an anonymous complaint.
220. That notwithstanding, if a complainant wishes to remain anonymous, they should be instructed to use a different available GRM, such as PROFONANPE's, WWF US' and the GCF's IRM. In effect, these three mechanisms are prepared to receive anonymous complaints and can do so in Spanish as well.

The MAQS

221. Originally developed in the context of the GEF 6-PdP, "Securing the Future of Peru's National Protected Areas," to have an effective mechanism through which local community members could raise concerns pertaining to the four PAs targeted by the project, the MAQS has now gained nationwide adoption. Indeed, SERNANP has now institutionalized MAQS, effectively extending its scope to all of Peru's PAs instead of just the 4 targeted by GEF 6-PdP.
222. To be sure, SERNANP had already established a grievance mechanism in 2011, known as the MAR (Mecanismo de Atención de Reclamos). However, the MAQS was designed to avoid redundancies and draw synergy from already built infrastructures and practices, thus complementing the MAR. As such, there are three elements that characterize MAQS, thus differentiating it from the MAR:
 1. Whereas the MAR is limited by its legal framework to only dealing with complaints, the MAQS scope is wider as it not only handles grievances but is also open to receiving concerns, suggestions or questions. The form designed to capture the content of grievance does not place the responsibility of classifying the item on the community member making a complaint. Rather, while the first page of the form, filled out by the citizen, collects the substance of the complaint, suggestion or question—as well as other demographic information such as gender, race and primary language, all of which were not included in MAR form—it is the second page where the nature of the grievance is identified, which is only filled out by trained staff.

2. Another strength of MAQS is its accessibility: while the MAR requires that people travel to a SERNANP office, such as the headquarters in Lima, the MAQS was designed as an itinerant instrument. Certainly, people can approach a park ranger or other trained staff to file a complaint, suggestion or question but the safeguards specialists can go out to the field carrying one of the 438 MAQS books distributed to all the PAs and actively seek out complaints, suggestions or questions during these rounds. It is also possible for communities to digitally access the MAQS (the form is available online). This mobile nature of MAQS enhances the accessibility of the mechanism by making it friendlier to communities that lack access to the Internet or cannot travel to an office to file a grievance. This characteristic also increases the likelihood of participation by local stakeholders as they can fill out the form post facto (for example, after a workshop).
223. Since its creation, the GEF 6-PdP PMU as well as the PdP Coordination Unit have made significant efforts in socializing and promoting this mechanism. For example, to increase awareness of the MAQS, the GEF 6-PdP PMU decided to invest significant efforts in promoting the use of the tool amongst project stakeholders, from national actors to indigenous communities, in the project's PAs. As such, SERNANP's communications teams partnered with a media production company to develop a [short video](#), as well as other supporting materials, explaining the newly incorporated mechanism. This video is available on different platforms—from YouTube to WhatsApp to Facebook, where they make sure to repost it every 3 months—and to diverse audiences—as reflected in the myriad of available subtitles.
 224. A series of posters depicting the same characters introduced in the video were also distributed to the PAs. Although these were made to match the dimensions of the *MAR*'s posters, which are required to be displayed in offices by law, they reflect the qualitative difference between these mechanisms: this new material contains a QR code that leads people not only to the explanatory video but also to the online MAQS form itself, so that they can take with them the ability to submit a question, suggestion or grievance as they go.
 225. A note on grievance eligibility: As a nationally established mechanism, any citizen, regardless of whether they are a representative of an indigenous community, social organization, legal entity or public/private entity, can use the SERNANP MAQS to register complaints, inquiries and suggestions related to the management of Protected Natural Areas. For the purposes of this project, and irrespective of whether it is filed by a community member or a project worker, a grievance will be eligible in so far as it pertains to GCF funded project-activities. For worker related grievances that extend beyond the scope of this project, the following mechanisms are also available: i) SERNANP's Complaint Book ([Libro de Reclamaciones](#)), as per Supreme Decree No. 042-2011-PCM; ii) PROFONANPE's [GRM](#); WWF Peru's GRM. In addition, workers can file grievances directly with the Labor Ministry as per Law No. 27942, Law No. 29783 and Supreme Decree No. 003-97-TR. In addition, if the worker who wants to lodge a complaint is a park ranger, they are also under the protection of Peruvian civil servants' law, No. 30057.

Institutional arrangements and operation

226. Since MAQS is a SERNANP operated mechanism, and as a result of the significant training on the MAQS that the PdP project has done to date, all the staff in the 25 NPAs should be trained and able

to receive and register any complaint, concern or suggestion raised by a community member or project-affected person as well as give redress to the lodged grievances within 10 working days. However, capacity assessment and training will be done and provided on this matter to the 25 focal points assigned to this project to ensure that these SERNANP individuals are familiar with the MAQS and able to follow the protocol for operation laid out in this ESMF (see *Submitting Complaints*). Enhancing the capacities of these focal points is of salient importance because, whether it is a park ranger, the chief of the NPA or the safeguards focal point of the NPA who lodges a complaint, it is the responsibility of the focal point of the area to notify the PMU safeguards specialists immediately (if not possible, within 24 hours) whenever a grievance related to project-activities is received. Similarly, the safeguards specialists at the PMU can also receive, register and give redress to any grievance within 10 working days, and they should inform SERNANP as applicable.

227. In addition, ensuring that SERNANP’s focal points, the ESS staff in the PMU and in WWF Peru are familiar with the mechanisms’ operation is also salient because some of the communities affected by this project, specifically some indigenous communities, prefer oral modes of communication. As such, it will be incumbent on the aforementioned staff to know how to interpret what is relayed verbally and fill out the appropriate form. Because the MAQS has been in operation for some time now, some SERNANP staff have direct experience conducting this exercise.
228. It is imperative for the smooth operation of the mechanism that SERNANP and the NPA staff work in close collaboration with the project’s PMU and vice versa, prioritizing the timely sharing of information.
229. It should be noted that whether the grievance is received by SERNANP or the PMU staff, and filed in person or electronically, it should be registered using the established template and this information should later be entered into SERNANP’s system, where all grievances are centralized in a database, to enable follow up. The PMU safeguards specialists will also keep record of all grievances and will report to the AE who will, in turn, report to the GCF (see Figure 2 below)



Figure 2: schematic of the progression of a grievance

230. In what follows, this section provides further information about the operation of the MAQS. Further details and the final aspects of the mechanism, especially as it pertains to its integration with the

project's PMU, will have to be settled and finalized within the first six months after implementation begins.

Submitting complaints

231. A grievance, query or suggestion can be submitted:

- In situ: If a person approaches a SERNANP office, a form will be facilitated so that they can fill out the information themselves, either if they are the party directly affected or they are representing someone else. Alternatively, NPA staff or PMU safeguards specialists can fill out the form on their behalf.
- Via written text, such as through a letter, provided it has some information about the affected party.
- Virtually, such as through an email.
- Orally, such as through a phone call or WhatsApp.

232. It will be important for the PMU staff to identify and propose additional measures to ensure the mechanism's equity as it is fundamental to guarantee equal access to vulnerable and minority populations such as women, seniors, youth and/or IPs, who might display varying levels of education, access to technology, communication skills, etc. For example, it will be important that the PMU and NPA staff are able to provide interpreters in a timely fashion, as some of the different IPs involved in this project might need it.

MAQS and traditional conflict resolution mechanisms (responsiveness to indigenous communities):

267. The indigenous peoples of the Amazon in Peru have their own justice systems, recognized in the Peruvian Constitution, which vary from community to community. These systems aim to repair harm, assign community service as a form of punishment for subsequent reintegration, and thus restore community equilibrium. Decisions are usually made through community assemblies and implemented by the governing councils of the indigenous communities.

268. Accordingly, the project will establish mechanisms for effective intercultural coordination through representative regional Indigenous Organizations and will develop an intercultural protocol for handling complaints that:

- Ensures that complaints can first be channeled through their own Indigenous community authorities (who have no conflict of interest) specially trained for this purpose (handling and confidentiality of sensitive information, gender, and rights) and who will serve as bridges of coordination—not subordination—between both systems (the Indigenous system and the project system)
- Includes training to staff who will handle complaints not only in "intercultural perspective" and Indigenous rights, but also in specific Indigenous justice systems and conflict management.
- Establishes that information on MAQS will be disseminated by trained project staff, respecting the oral traditions of Indigenous communities. Therefore, oral and audiovisual

formats in Indigenous languages will be prioritized, and written requirements that constitute cultural barriers will be worked around (for example, as mentioned above by having SERNANP and the PMU ESS staff collaborate with the complainant to bring an orally raised grievance into written format).

- The protocol should also state that, in addition to being communicated formally, responses and solutions to complaints will be communicated personally, through workshops or community meetings, ensuring that the complainant and the community have clarity on how the complaint was analyzed, the steps taken and the closure of the case, ensuring that the resolution process is fully understood.

269. The Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon have broad and dynamic territorial conceptions linked to their living spaces, and many communities are in remote areas with limited access to state institutions. Because one of MAQS affordances is its itinerancy, it is a particularly well positioned mechanism to gather grievances from communities that do not have an ingrained practice of approaching a place to lodge a complaint or adequate comfort levels with formal, written processes. As such, the ESS officers in the PMU and WWF Peru should:

- Coordinate visits in advance with regional Indigenous Organizations and community authorities, respecting their schedules, festival calendars, and assembly spaces.
- Be accompanied by professionals from regional Indigenous Organizations who are familiar with indigenous languages and local cultural codes for entering communities where necessary.
- Participate in legitimate community spaces (assemblies) where the community traditionally discusses its affairs, rather than imposing external spaces or formats
- Document oral complaints, respecting informed consent regarding the use of information, especially considering the historical vulnerability of these peoples to the State and external actors. To this end, carry the MAQS books/records while participating in events, workshops, or field visits to Indigenous communities and other locations.
- Depending on the governance structure of the indigenous communities, project staff could strike agreements with representatives for periodic check-ins to discuss and/or report grievances.

MAQS and gender responsiveness

233. Additionally, in order to make the MAQS a gender-responsive mechanism, it will be important to have a mix of men and women in the NPA and PMU staff as some women, especially indigenous, feel more comfortable if complaints or grievances are received by or submitted to other women. Furthermore, because the GRM needs to be SEAH responsive, additional measures need to be put in place to ensure that the approach to receive GBV or SEAH related complaints is survivor centered, trauma-informed and culturally competent. Among this, a dedicated hotline and/or email address need to be created to direct gender, GVB or SEAH related grievances to the Gender Officer/staff hired for the project.
234. Special training will be provided to the PMU safeguards and gender specialists and NPA focal points within the first 6 months of project implementation (or before the GRM is finalized) to ensure they

have the capacity to address SEAH-related grievances in a culturally sensitive and victim-centered way. The training should also include references to currently available services in the country that people who file gender-grievances that sit outside the scope of the project can be redirected to.

235. In Peru, for gender related grievances that extend beyond the scope of this project, affected people can access specialized grievance and support services for gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH) through Line 100 (national helpline), Emergency Women’s Centers (CEM), Temporary Shelter Homes (Hogares de Refugio Temporal), the Ministry of Justice’s itinerant “Justice Fairs,” and civil society initiatives, other NGOs and Women’s Rights Organizations who offer legal aid, psychosocial support and advocacy. A preliminary list identifying services for victims of gender-based violence has been added below. This information will be refined during the first 6 months of project implementation.

Service	Phone/Location	Availability	Observations
National Aurora or Warmi Ñam Program: Line 100 (Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations - MIMP)	100	24 hours	Service is provided by phone in Spanish, Quechua, and Aymara
Women's Emergency Center (CEM), also under the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations - MIMP	Loreto (Iquitos, Yurimaguas, and Nauta), San Martin (Moyobamba, Lamas, Riojas), Madre de Dios (Puerto Maldonado, Huepetue), Amazonas (Bagua, Condorcanqui), Ucayali (Pucallpa, Atalaya, Padre Abad)	Service is in-person and limited	Service is in-person and limited
National Police of Peru - Emergencies	105	24 hours	Limited rural coverage
Ombudsman's Office	0800-15-170 +51947951412	24 hours	National

InfoSalud - Ministry of Health (MINSa)	113 option 5	24 hours	Health guidance for women who suffer sexual violence. Health facilities nationwide, including at the community level (but not in all communities), provide emergency kits.
Legal Clinics of NGOs	Flora Tristán Peruvian Women's Center www.flora.org.pe DEMUS - Study for the Defense of Women's Rights www.demus.org.pe	Standard working hours	They address cases of sexual violence

Processing complaints:

236. All grievances submitted to executing partners and to the PMU shall be registered and considered, and a tracking registration number should be provided to all complainants.
237. Because the MAQS, unlike the MAR, is itinerant, PMU and NPA staff can carry some of the already available “MAQS books/registers” with them as they participate in events, workshops or field visits. As per the template, the information to be collected includes: name; gender; ID number or fingerprint; community, district, province or region; Indigenous Peoples individual belongs to; description of complaint/grievance/suggestion/concern; date; code number¹⁵; type (grievance, query or suggestion); project name; measures implemented for resolution; status of redress; verification means/methods; signature or fingerprint.
238. Once a grievance is received by the NPA staff, it should be assessed 1) whether it is applicable to this project (the MAQS is a mechanism of national scope and, as such, is liable to receive grievances

¹⁵ In order to classify the relevant area/sector the grievance refers to, MAQS borrows from SERNANP's categorization. This facilitates an easy identification at the moment of registering the complaint as well as for its systematization and analysis. The assigned codes are: 001 – Categorization; 002 – Master Plans; 003 – Control and Surveillance; 004 – Committees; 005 – Natural Resource Management; 006 – Tourism; 007 – Contract Executor (ECA); 008 – Delimitation and demarcation; 009 – Environmental Education; 010 – Environmental pollution; 011 – Biological monitoring; 012 – Infrastructure maintenance.

that are not relevant to this project as they are not related to the project's activities) and, if so 2) who will be tasked with investigating and redressing it (i.e.: NPA staff, focal points, cluster-level focal points or PMU staff or a combination of the aforementioned).

239. If a relevant grievance is filed directly in SERNANP's headquarters in Lima, the individual receiving it should register it as mentioned above utilizing the same template and determine who the grievance will be redirected to, either the NPA staff or the PMU staff. In either case, the PMU safeguards specialists should be notified immediately of the grievance.
240. If a grievance is received directly by the PMU, it is the responsibility of the safeguards specialists to redress it.
241. Lastly, In the context of the GEF 6-PdP, the MAQS was established as a three-tiered mechanism and the same approach can be followed now for the GCF PDP A&C project. The first level pertains to complaints received and resolved by the NPA/focal points and PMU staff. In the event that they cannot resolve the grievance, this moves on to the second level where an additional 10 days are granted for its resolution. At this level sit the PMU safeguards specialists and an ad-hoc specialist identified by SERNANP based on the unit or office best positioned to resolve the complaint. If the complaint cannot be adequately resolved by these individuals, the PM and director of the relevant SERNANP office are notified by SERNANP and should proceed to develop a work plan to give it redress.
242. In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved at that stage, it is escalated to the last internal level and an additional 10 working days are granted. This stage is triggered by the PM who should organize a meeting with representatives of SERNANP, PROFONANPE, WWF Peru and WWF US in order to elaborate a work plan.
243. Please note that although the MAQS follow this hierarchical order for processing grievances, an individual can lodge a complaint in any of these levels (i.e.: directly with SERNANP or the PMU). Similarly, although the MAQS is the mechanism best positioned to resolve project-level complaints, individuals are also free to lodge their complaints with any of the available grievance mechanisms in this project (see below).

Investigating complaints:

244. Executing and implementing partners and/or the PMU safeguards specialists will gather all relevant information, conduct field visits as necessary, and communicate with all relevant stakeholders as part of the complaint investigation process. The implementation partner/PMU personnel dealing with the investigation should ensure that the investigators are neutral and do not have any stake in the outcome of the investigation. As mentioned previously, the safeguards and gender specialists at the PMU as well as the NPA focal points will receive additional training to ensure they have the capacity to investigate SEAH or GBV grievances, which require additional protections for the grievant. A written response to all grievances will be provided to the complainant within 10 working days. If further investigation is required, the complainant will be informed accordingly and a final response will be provided after an additional period of 10 working days. Grievances that cannot be resolved by grievance receiving authorities/office at their level should be referred to a higher level for verification and further investigation.

245. The resolution information of the grievances needs to be entered into the template/form so that appropriate follow-up can be made and the status of the complaints updated. This information will be verified and routinely updated by the NPA and PMU staff.

Appeal

246. In the event that the parties are unsatisfied with the response provided by the GRM, they will be able to submit an appeal to the co-EE, the WWF GCF AE or the GCF's IRM (see below) within 10 business days of receipt of decision. If the parties are unsatisfied with the decision of the appeal committee, they can submit their grievances to the Court of Law for further adjudication.

Monitoring and evaluation

247. The monitoring of grievances and their resolution status should be a permanent activity, and it is crucial that SERNANP's staff in charge of coordinating and centralizing grievances are in direct and constant communication with the PMU safeguards specialists. These individuals shall coordinate and share the respectively gathered grievances forms/templates whenever no conflict of interests is present, as well as ensure that redress strategies are jointly devised and implemented. To facilitate that collaboration, both parties should develop a quarterly report with full information on the grievances they have received as well as their investigation status and share it with each other.

248. In turn, the PMU safeguards specialists will report on the overall activity of the GRM as part of the annual and semi-annual progress report to the AE.

249. Information about channels available for grievance redress shall be widely communicated in all project affected communities and to all relevant stakeholders. The contact details (name, phone number, mail and email address, etc.) of the executing partners and the PdP A&C PMU shall be disseminated as part of all public hearings and consultations, in executing partner offices, in the local media, in all public areas in affected communities, and on large billboards in the vicinity of project activity sites and workers' camps.

250. The GRM seeks to complement, rather than substitute, the judicial system and other dispute resolution mechanisms. All complainants may therefore file their grievance in local courts or approach mediators or arbitrators, in accordance with the legislation of the Government of Peru. In addition to the project-specific GRM, a complainant can submit a grievance to Profonanpe, WWF Peru, WWF GCF AE or the GCF's IRM.

251. Since it is also possible to present positive comments and suggestions through the MAQS GRM, it is recommended that this aspect be exposed and emphasized when presenting and disseminating the PdP A&C project.

252. In general, no personal details should be made public and details of the complaint will only be provided to those directly involved in the investigation process. If confidentiality cannot be guaranteed due to government regulations, the project may suggest filing complaints under an alias. Also, it is recommended that personal data contained in the complaint log be retained only as long as necessary to investigate the complaint and implement a solution. Personal data will be transferred to an archive for the duration of the project to control for recurring grievances or affected people.

PROFONANPE – Mecanismo de Atención y Quejas (MAQ)

253. Accredited by the GCF since 2015, PROFONANPE has an operating Environmental and Social Management System that includes a Grievance Redress Mechanism called MAQ (for its name in Spanish, Mecanismo de Atención de Quejas). This GRM is aimed at the different actors involved in the actions of Profonanpe, it seeks to resolve, in a pertinent and timely manner, the complaints of the citizens involved in the interventions it carries out in order to establish necessary and immediate actions that allow harmony to prevail between those involved.
254. Complaints may be directed to the institution, suppliers, collaborators and consultants linked to the institution. Grievances can be submitted:
- *In person:* There is a complaint registration form that is used in spaces such as assemblies, information sessions, workshops, trainings and any other events that convene project-affected actors. Additionally, a grievance can be submitted at the Profonanpe office, located at Av. Parque Gonzales Prada No 396, Magdalena del Mar, Lima.
 - *Virtually:* Profonanpe’s website has a virtual mailbox, accessible at <https://profonanpe.org.pe/quejas/>. A grievance can also be electronically mailed in at quejasydenuncias@profonanpe.org.pe

WWF Peru Grievance Redress Mechanism

255. **WWF Peru** has established a mechanism to receive and respond to complaints raised by stakeholders who may be affected by WWF Peru conservation activities. This mechanism is part of WWF’s Social Policies and Safeguards. Any individual, group or community who believe it is or may be negatively affected by WWF Peru failure to follow its Social Policies and Safeguards in the design or implementation of a WWF Peru project activity is considered an “Affected Party”. Any Affected Party may file a complaint. Representatives filing a complaint on behalf of an Affected Party must provide concrete evidence of authority to represent them.
256. The WWF Peru’s Complaints Resolution Process is overseen by a team in WWF Peru office. Complaints should be directed to the WWF Peru Complaints Team by any of the following means:
- Via email: reclamoproyecto@wwfperu.org (Español)
or projectcomplaint@wwfperu.org (English).
- By message: Attention WWF Peru: Project complaints
257. The complaints should include the following information:
- Complainant’s name and contact information
 - If not filed directly by the complainant, proof that those representing the affected people have authority to do so
 - The specific project or program of concern including location
 - The harm that is or may be resulting from it
 - The relevant WWF social policy provision (if known)
 - Any other relevant information or documents (e.g. date of event)
 - Any actions taken so far (if any) to resolve the problem, including contact with WWF

- Proposed solution
- Whether confidentiality is requested (stating reason)
- The complaint can be filed either in English or Spanish

258. WWF Peru strongly disapproves of and will not tolerate any form of retaliation against those who report complaints in good faith. Any WWF Peru employee who engages in such retaliation will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment. WWF Peru will take all feasible actions to protect complainants against retaliation. Anyone who has made a report of suspicious conduct of a WWF Peru employee and who subsequently believes he or she has been subjected to retaliation of any kind should immediately report it by the same channels as noted herein.

WWF US (Accredited Entity Grievance Mechanism)

259. In addition to the MAQS, which should be the main GRM for the PdP A&C project, Profonanpe’s and WWF Peru’s, a complainant can submit a grievance to the WWF GCF AE. A grievance can be filed with the Project Complaints Officer (PCO), a WWF staff member fully independent from the Project Team, who is responsible for the WWF Grievance Mechanism and who can be reached at:

Email: SafeguardsComplaint@wwfus.org

Mailing address:

Project Complaints Officer
 Safeguards Complaints,
 World Wildlife Fund
 1250 24th Street NW
 Washington, DC 20037

Stakeholders may also submit a complaint online through an independent third-party platform at <https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/es/gui/59041/index.html>.

GCF Independent Redress Mechanism

260. The GCF has an Independent Grievance Redress Mechanism (IRM) that, amongst other functions, provides a process for assessing and resolving any grievances resulting from negative impacts of a project or project activities funded by the GCF. There are no formal requirements for filing a grievance or complaint. However, the name, address, telephone number, email, and other contact information of the complainant must be provided. If a grievance or complaint is submitted on behalf of a complainant by a different person or entity, the identification of the complainant on whose behalf the grievance or complaint is being submitted should be provided. In addition, evidence of authorization by the complainant for the grievance or complaint to be submitted, and acknowledgment of that authorization by the person or entity concerned should be provided. In addition, a complainant should provide the following information:

- (a) The name, location, and nature of the project or program that has caused or may cause adverse impacts;
- (b) A brief explanation as to how the complainant has been, or may be, adversely affected by the GCF funded project or program; and

- (c) An indication of whether confidentiality is requested by the complainant.
261. A complaint with the IRM can be filed by:
- (a) Sending it via email: irm@gcfund.org
 - (b) Sending a voice or video recording
 - (c) Filling out the [online complaints form](#).
262. Where a grievance or complaint has been found eligible, the IRM will within sixty (60) calendar days engage with the complainant, including but not limited to meetings at the place the complainant or the project or program is located, to:
- (a) understand the issues in the complaint;
 - (b) provide further information regarding problem solving and compliance review;
 - (c) ascertain whether the complainant would like to pursue problem solving and/or compliance review; and
 - (d) ensure that the complainant is able to make an informed decision.

IX. SEP Disclosure

1) Disclosure prior to project implementation

263. All relevant stakeholders shall be timely informed about this SEP's requirements and commitments. The SEP will be translated into Spanish and made available on the websites of SERNANP and PROFONANPE, as well as on the websites of WWF US and WWF Peru. Hard copies of the SEP will be placed in appropriate public locations in all participating NPAs and BZs (e.g. NPA Head Offices). Safeguard specialists at PMU (SERNANP) and WWF Peru will be responsible to raise community awareness regarding the requirements of the SEP, and will also ensure that NPS rangers and all external contractors and service providers are fully familiar and comply with this and other safeguards documents.
264. In addition to the above, in order to comply with WWF's Standard on Public Consultation and Disclosure, executive summaries should be translated into indigenous languages for local communities. Since there are stakeholders with low reading comprehension levels, additional efforts will be made during the disclosure period to ensure that this socialization is meaningful and culturally appropriate. Both EEs have ample experience producing videos, infographics and similar materials to communicate specific messages to these audiences.
265. Specifically, a disclosure strategy divided by stakeholder group is suggested:
- For national and regional Indigenous Organizations: A (hybrid) socialization meeting or workshop will be held to present the project as finalized, including safeguards (such as the grievance mechanism), and all communication materials that will be shared with the Indigenous population and local communities directly or indirectly benefiting from the project. These materials will also be shared by regional organizations and the protected natural areas (NPAs) involved in the project. It should be noted that AIDSESEP and CONAP will participate in the design of these communication materials for the communities beforehand.

- For IPs and LCs in the 25 NPAs: Audio capsules in Spanish and some Indigenous languages where understanding Spanish is more difficult (this should be coordinated with AIDSESEP, CONAP, and regional organizations). The audio capsules can be shared via AIDSESEP's Indigenous radio station, community radio stations with which the regional organizations can share, or digitally. Infographics with culturally relevant iconography (but avoiding stereotypes) and minimal text. Physical copies of the infographics can be sent to each NPA to be displayed at the control posts closest to the communities, delivered to regional Indigenous organizations to be displayed prominently at their headquarters, and sent to communities without digital connectivity. Infographics could also be shared digitally with communities that have digital access.
- For other actors in the government, civil society, and businesses: A face-to-face or hybrid meeting will be held to present the project, its scope and intended impact, as well as the safeguards for the most vulnerable stakeholders.

266. Additionally, safeguards documents (ESMF, Gender Action Plan, etc.) should be disclosed for a period of at least 30 days, or at 45 days if IPs are present, prior to the implementation of any activities which are addressed in the safeguard documents.

267. GCF Board Meetings: Please note that the entire disclosure process, from the socialization event and posting of documents to the 30/45 day window, needs to be completed by the time the Board Meeting targeted for project approval takes place. In other words, the disclosure process cannot begin after or be ongoing during the aforementioned meeting; rather, all requirements need to have been met by that date.

2) Disclosure during project implementation

268. During the implementation of the project, many activity or site-specific ESS management plans are likely to be developed. These shall be prepared in consultation with affected communities and disclosed to all stakeholders prior to start of construction works or any other project activity requiring additional plans. For more information on these requirements as well as the necessary approval procedures, please refer to Annex 6.

269. As with the SEP and ESMF, the PMU must also disclose to all affected parties any action plans prepared during project implementation, including gender mainstreaming. Disclosure should be carried out in a manner that is meaningful and understandable to the affected people. Following AE and GCF approval, disclosure should be done for a 30-day period in both English and Spanish on the WWF US GCF and EEs websites. In the cases of those landscapes where Indigenous Peoples are located, the documents must also be disclosed for 45 days locally, in a language and manner suitable to those communities in coordination with PNNC.

X. Monitoring and Reporting

270. To ensure successful stakeholder engagement, the guidelines described below will be monitored. In line with the recommendations of the GCF, these guidelines will allow project executing entities and implementing partners to analyze whether the engagement practices are effective, correct those

ones that are not, and respond to unforeseen events that may arise during the execution of the project, whether due to changes in scope, activities or location, among others.

271. The following guidelines will be taken into account:

- To consider as part of the project indicators those that refer to the number or diversity of actors that will be involved in the project at various levels, as well as the engagement of women and vulnerable groups. The project Results Framework and Annual Work Plan and Budget will track beneficiaries of the project and activities related to the SEP. Please note that, during any stakeholder engagement activity, enough information on the participants should be recorded to enable the reports to provide data disaggregated by sex and other vulnerabilities (IP or LC, youth, elderly, etc).
- To consider budget for periodically occurring activities for the stakeholders' engagement, as part of global and annual programming.
- Systematize the information that reflects the engagement of actors in the different programmed spaces (e.g., acts, list of participants, minutes), as well as the feedback received from those actors in relation to the trust generated, satisfaction with the execution of activities and the timely provision of information, among others. This also includes the systematization of complaints and suggestions received through the project level GRM, and the evidences of their redressing or consideration.
- Report in the periodic reports (e.g., semi-annual, annual, other) to be sent to WWF, the activities carried out in relation to the stakeholder's engagement, attaching their respective evidences.

I. Appendix 1: Summary of Stakeholder Consultations

2019-2021

Table 1: Stakeholder General Consultations

ACTIVITY		PERU'S NATURAL LEGACY – AMAZON CLIMATE (PDP A&C) WORKSHOP					
DATE	NAME	TYPE	LANGUAGE	VENUE	MODALITY	INTERVIEWED	EVIDENCE
April 8-9, 2019	First Workshop to Elaborate the Full Proposal for the Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Workshop	Spanish	Meliá Hotel, Lima.	face to face	26 participants from SERNANP, WWF, PROFONANPE, UNDP, CI, MEF, ANECAP.	<p>A link was provided (https://drive.google.com/open?id=193Q6eqv_Yh9iq8bbRSosVxUWy5xAgYsO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations. • Materials for review • Materials for opinion
May 2-3, 2019	Second Workshop to Elaborate the Full Proposal for the Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Workshop	Spanish	Sonesta Hotel El Olivar Lima	face to face	23 technical specialists from SERNANP, PROFONANPE and WWF.	A workshop report and a compilation of the presentations generated.
August 6, 2019	Theory of Change of the Proposal	Workshop	Spanish	Profonanpe Office Lima	face to face	8 technical specialists from SERNANP, PROFONANPE, UNDP, WWF. Facilitation WCS.	Report and Annex ToC

Table 2: Gender Assessment Interviews

ACTIVITY:		GENDER ASSESSMENT INTERVIEWS					
DATES	PURPOSE	TYPE	LANGUAGE	VENUE	MODALITY	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
December, 20. 2019	Identification of progress in mainstreaming the gender approach in SERNANP.	Interview	Spanish	Lima	face to face	Working group for gender equality	SERNANP
April 6 2020	Develop instruments for mainstreaming the gender approach in MINAM.	Interview	Spanish	Lima	face to face	Dirección General de Cambio Climático y Desertificación Coordinadora de Enfoques Transversales y Cambio Climático – Consultora CBIT	MINAM
December 27 2019	To know the progress or advances in terms of gender in the Resilient Amazonia project.	Interview	Spanish	Lima	face to face	Resilient Amazonía (GEF5)	UNDP
February 13 2020				Cusco	face to face	Resilient Amazonía	UNDP
January 9 2020	Gather general information on social and gender dynamics.	Interview	Spanish	Lima	face to face	Gender Specialist	WWF
January 14 2020	Gather general information on social and gender dynamics.	Interview	Spanish	Lima	face to face	Gender Specialist	WWF

DATES	PURPOSE	TYPE	LANGUAGE	VENUE	MODALITY	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
28 January 2020	Collect information on social and gender dynamics in the workplace - San Matías San Carlos Protection Forest	Interview	Spanish	Puerto Bermúdez	face to face	Obstetrician	Health Center
28 January 2020					face to face	Technician	CEM Puerto Bermúdez
28 January 2020					face to face	Association member	Coffee producer association
29 January 2020					face to face	General Secretary	Asociación de Nacionalidades Ashaninkas del Valle Pichi
29 January 2020					face to face	Leader	Comunidad Nuevo Antonio de Lorencillo y Constitución
29 January 2020					face to face	Community leader	Ashaninka indigenous people community
5 February 2020	Gather information on social and gender dynamics in the workplace - - Yanachaga Chemillén National Park	Interview	Spanish	Oxapampa	face to face	Technician of FECONAYA	FECONAYA and Pronaturaleza
6 February 2020		Interview	Spanish		face to face	Manager	Churumazú Forest Private Conservation Area.
6 February 2020		Interview	Spanish		face to face	Director	Regional Directorate for Tourism

Dates	Purpose	Method	Language	Venue	Modality	Position	Organization
February 6, 2020	Gather information on social and gender dynamics in the workplace Yanachaga Chemillén NP	Interview	Spanish	Oxapampa	face to face	Coordinator	Pasco and Huánuco Resilient Amazonia
February 6, 2020		Interview	Spanish		face to face	Receptionist	Women Emergency Center (CEM) in Oxapampa
February 5, 2020		Interview	Spanish		face to face	Park ranger	SERNANP
February 6, 2020		Interview	Spanish		face to face	Nurse	Health Center
February 12, 2020	Gather information on social and gender dynamics in the workplace Manu NP	Interview	Spanish	Cusco	face to face	Park ranger	SERNANP
February 12, 2020		Interview	Spanish		face to face	Park ranger	SERNANP
February 13, 2020		Interview	Spanish		face to face	Park ranger	SERNANP
February 13, 2020		Interview	Spanish		face to face	Park ranger	SERNANP
February 13, 2020		Interview	Spanish		face to face	Park ranger	SERNANP
February, 18 2020	Gather information on social and gender dynamics in the workplace Megantoni NS	Interview	Spanish	Quillabamba	face to face	Technician	SERNANP
February 18, 2020		Interview	Spanish		face to face	Technician	SERNANP - RCM
February 19, 2020	Gather information on social and gender dynamics in the workplace Megantoni NS	Interview	Spanish	Quillabamba	face to face	Social specialist	Municipality of Echarate
February 19, 2020		Interview	Spanish		face to face	Social specialist	Municipality of Megantoni

Table 3: Workshop, Manu National Park

ACTIVITY		WORKSHOP: MANU NATIONAL PARK					
Dates	Purpose	Event type	Language	Venue	Modality	Interviewees	Evidence
February 12, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a process of gathering information that allows the identification of experiences, attitudes, and opinions of women and men in the field of natural protected areas. Analyze the dynamics, roles and situations where inequalities arise between women and men related to the Project. Identify key information disaggregated by gender. 	Workshop	Spanish	Machupicchu – Manu Interpretation Center Cusco	Face to face	SERNANP Manu National Park Management Committee FZS – Frankfurt Zoological Society Resilient Amazonia Project CREES Manu Manuela Ramos NGO San Diego Zoo	Workshop Aide Memoire Participants List.

Table 4: Workshop San Matías San Carlos Protection Forest

ACTIVITY:		WORKSHOP: SAN MATÍAS SAN CARLOS PROTECTION FOREST					
Dates	Purpose	Event type	Language	Venue	Modality	Interviewees	Evidence
January 28-29, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a process of gathering information that allows the identification of experiences, attitudes, and opinions of women and men in the field of natural protected areas. Analyze the dynamics, roles and situations where inequalities arise between women and men related to the Project. Identify key information disaggregated by gender. 	Workshop	Spanish	SERNANP Head Office in Puerto Bermúdez	face to face	SERNANP NPA Management Committee ARPI- Selva Central - Asociación Regional de Pueblos Indígenas de la Selva Central FECONAYA - Federación de Comunidades Nativas Yanesha ANAP - Apatyawaka Nampitsi Ashaninka Pichis, Central de Comunidades Asháninkas DEVIDA - Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo y Vida sin Drogas Comisaria de Puerto Bermúdez AFAPROCAR – Asociación de productores cacao AMEFO – Asociación de productores de cacao Asociación de artesanos de Puerto Bermúdez Comunidad de Santa Rosa Comunidad Unión Juventud Comunidad San Francisco Comunidad San Pablo	Workshop Aide Memoire Participants List

						Fundo Santa Clara WWF, PROFONANPE	
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Table 5: Yanachaga Chemillén National Park

ACTIVITY:		WORKSHOP: YANACHAGA CHEMILLEN NATIONAL PARK					
Dates	Purpose	Event type	Language	Venue	Modality	Interviewees	Evidence
February 5-6, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a process of gathering information that allows the identification of experiences, attitudes, and opinions of women and men in the field of natural protected areas. Analyze the dynamics, roles and situations where inequalities arise between women and men related to the Project. Identify key information disaggregated by gender. 	Workshop	Spanish	SERNANP Head Office in Oxapampa	face to face	SERNANP NPA Management Committee MPO - Municipalidad Provincial de Oxapampa MDCH – Municipalidad Distrital de Chontabamba FECONAYA - Federación de Comunidades Nativas Yanasha IBC - Instituto del Bien Común WWF PROFONANPE	Workshop Aide Memoire Participants List Flipchart. Audio Recording.

Table 6: Workshop Megantoni National Sanctuary

ACTIVITY:		WORKSHOP: MEGANTONI NATIONAL SANCTUARY					
DATES	PURPOSE	KIND	LANGUAG E	VENUE	MODALITY	INTERVIEWED	EVIDENCE
18 and 19 February 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a process of gathering information that allows the identification of experiences, attitudes, and opinions of women and men in the field of natural protected areas. Analyze the dynamics, roles and situations where inequalities arise between women and men related to the Project. Identify key information disaggregated by gender. 	Workshop	Spanish	Oficina SERNANP - Quillabamba Cusco	face to face	SERNANP - Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado Comité de Gestión del área protegida ALA LC- Administración Local del Agua La Convención MPLC - Municipalidad Provincial La Convención Municipalidad Distrital de Megantoni DIRAGRI - Dirección Regional de Agricultura y Riego UNIQ - Universidad Nacional Intercultural de Quillabamba WWF PROFONANPE	Memoria del Workshop . Lista de asistencia.

Table 7: Interviews for Safeguards Assessment

ACTIVITY:	INTERVIEWS: SAFEGUARDS ASSESSMENT FOR THE ESMF				
DATES	PURPOSE	LANGUAGE	MODALITY	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
14/02/2020	PROFONANPE E&S policies and safeguards experience with previous projects	Spanish	Phone	Resp. Monitoring and Evaluation specialist and Social Management specialist	PROFONANPE
18/02/2020	Indigenous people safeguard in WWF-Peru forest conservation projects – grievance mechanism	Spanish	WWF-Peru, Lima	Director, Forests and Indigenous People Program	WWF Peru
13/03/2020	Safeguards in GEF6 project	Spanish	SERNANP, Lima	GEF6 Project Manager	SERNANP
18/03/2020	E&S management in the NPA	Spanish	Phone	Head, Cordillera Azul National Park	SERNANP
19/03/2020	E&S management in the NPA	Spanish	Phone	Head, Alto Mayo Protection Forest	SERNANP
20/03/2020	Social management in SERNANP's NPAs	Spanish	Phone	DGANP, Head of the Unit for Participatory Management	SERNANP
21/03/2020	E&S management in the NPA	Spanish	Phone	Head, the Rio Abiseo National Park	SERNANP
23/03/2020	Social management in SERNANP's NPAs	Spanish	Phone	DGANP, Administration Contracts and REDD+ specialist	SERNANP
31/03/2020	E&S management in the NPA	Spanish	Phone	Head, San Matías San Carlos Protection Forest	SERNANP
7/04/2020	Safeguards in PdP initiative	Spanish	Phone	PdP Initiative Coordinator	SERNANP
14/04/2020	REDD+ safeguards and ESMF	Spanish	Phone	Climate Change and Desertification Direction, specialist in REDD+ and institutional strengthening	MINAM
27/04/2020	E&S management in the NPA	Spanish	Phone	Head of Megantoni National Sanctuary	SERNANP
7/05/2020	NPA management practices, impacts of NPA management on local communities	Spanish	Phone	Deputy Director	Instituto del Bien Común
8/05/2020	Idem	Spanish	Phone	Projects coordinator	Amazon Andes Fund
12/05/2020	Idem	Spanish	Phone	Projects coordinator	CEDIA
12/05/2020	Idem	Spanish	Phone	CIMA Representative	CIMA

ACTIVITY:	INTERVIEWS: SAFEGUARDS ASSESSMENT FOR THE ESMF				
13/05/2020 y 20/05/2020	Idem	Spanish	Phone	Biodiversity and Indigenous People program, resp.: Director/Specialist/responsible. of communications unit	Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA)
15/05/2020	Idem	Spanish	Phone	Resp. Director and Deputy Director	WCS
18/05/2020	Idem	Spanish	Phone	Projects coordinator	PRO-NATURALEZA
21/05/2020	Idem	Spanish	Phone	Palma Real native community	Comunidad Nativa en Tambopata
21/05/2020	Idem	Spanish	Phone	Projects coordinator	Conservation Internacional
21/05/2020	Idem	Spanish	Phone	President	FEPKIMET
22/05/2020	Idem	Spanish	Phone	Reps. President/Technical Advisor	AIDSEP
22/05/2020	Idem	Spanish	Phone	Executive Director	FUNDACIÓN AMAZONÍA VIVA
25/05/2020	Idem	Spanish	Phone	Secretary (Yanachaga Chemillén National Park). Owner of Bosque de Churumazú private conservation area.	Oxapampa Conservation Areas Initiative Network (RIACO)
29/05/2020	Environmental Management Unit at SERNANP	Spanish	Phone	Head, Functional Operational Unit for Environmental Management	SERNANP
14/01/2021	San Martin Subnational government	Spanish	Phone	Head, Environmental Management Authority	
18/01/2021	Loreto Subnational government	Spanish	Phone	Head, Environmental Management Authority	
19/01/2021	CONAP	Spanish	Phone	Secretary	
18/01/2021	Pasco Subnational government	Spanish	Phone	Head, Natural Resources Management	
20/01/2021	ANDEAN Explorers	Spanish	Phone	President	
21/01/2021	COICA	Spanish	Phone	Technical projects coordinator	
21/01/2021	Cusco Subnational government	Spanish	Phone	Head, Natural Resources and Environmental Management	
22/01/2021	Madre de Dios Subnational government	Spanish	Phone	Head, Natural Resources and Environmental Management	
22/01/2021	ASCART, Tambopata National Reserve Brazil Nut Association	Spanish	Phone	President	

Table 8: Workshop with Indigenous Organizations Representatives from the 6 NPAs prioritized for climate change adaptation interventions under Component 2.

ACTIVITY		Workshop: Component 2 – Adaptation to Climate Change Workshop					
Dates	Purpose	Event type	Language	Vebue	Modality	Interviwees	Evidence
November 30 and December 01, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather information on the perception of climate change within prioritized ANPs and validate the climate impacts as defined, the climate projections and associated analyses. Present and receive feedback on the project design and proposed project approach. Participatory and co-creative opportunity for developing locally appropriate adaptation interventions that meet the needs of indigenous people local communities 	Workshop	Spanish	Lima, Peru	Face to face Presentations and discussions Break-away sessions	Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Jungle (AIDSESEP) Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (CONAP) Project Partners (as hosts and facilitators) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SERNANP WWF Peru PROFONANPE 	Minutes of workshop on co-design of PdP A&C Component 2 (Climate Change Adaptation) (Available on request)

Table 9: Interviews with NPA rangers held between 14/01/2021 and 22/01/2021

Natural Protected Area	Gender
Matsés National Reserve	Female
	Male
Cordillera de Colán National Sanctuary	Male
Río Abiseo National Park	Female
	Male
Tabaconas Namballe National Sanctuary	Male
San Matías San Carlos Protection Forest	Male
Yanachaga-Chemillén National Park	Male
	Male
Megantoni National Sanctuary	Male
	Female
Manu National Park	Female

Table 10: Virtual interviews with NPA Management Teams of the 6 NPAs prioritised for adaptation interventions under Component 2

NPA Management Team	Date:
Manu National Park	November 15, 2021
Allpahuayo Mishana National Reserve	November 17, 2021
Bahuaja-Sonene National Park	November 19, 2021
Sierra del Divisor National Park	November 19, 2021
Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve	November 19, 2021
Tambopata National Reserve	November 22, 2021

2022-2024

Table 11.

**Consultation workshops with Indigenous People ,
National and Regional Indigenous Organizations**

Stakeholders	Engagement mechanisms	Evidence	
<p>Four consultation workshops with 22 indigenousIndigenous communities from 6 NPAs prioritized under Component 2.</p> <p>Pucallpa. July 14, 2022. IndigenousIndigenous communities from Sierra de El Divisor NP (Korin Bari, Nuevo Saposoa, Saasa, Patria Nueva and Alfonso Ugarte).</p> <p>Iquitos. July 18, 2022. IndigenousIndigenous communities from Allpahuayo Mishana NR (15 de Abril, El Porvenir, San Juan de Raya and Samito).</p> <p>Iquitos. July 19, 2022. IndigenousIndigenous communities from Pacaya Samiria NR (Shapajilla, Puerto Victoria, Berlín, San Antonio, Vista Alegre and Bellavista).</p> <p>Puerto Maldonado. July 21, 2022. IndigenousIndigenous communities from Manu NP (Tayakome and Yomibato) and buffer zone (Santa Rosa de Huacaria), Tambopata NR (Infierno) and Bahuaja Sonene NP (Palma Real and Sonene).</p>	<p>Consultation workshops (face-to-face). Before the workshops, virtual meetings with focal points of SERNANP, WWF, AIDESEP and CONAP were held.</p>	<p>Consultations Workshops Report, July 2022 (available, on request) Lists of participants</p>	<p>The following information was gathered: 1) quick identification of main socioeconomic activities; 2). identification of events, climate hazards and possible livelihood responses; and 3). Gender perspectives and leadership roles from men’s and women’s perspectives, and 4) adaptive capacity in the face of climate change in the territory. Also, information on number of men and women, public services and infrastructure, social programs.</p>
<p>Four consultation workshops with 26 indigenousIndigenous communities from 5 NPAs and their buffer zones prioritized under Component 2.</p> <p>Pucallpa. July 03, 2024. Five (5) indigenousIndigenous communities from Sierra de El Divisor NP (Korin Bari, Nuevo Saposoa, Saasa, Patria Nueva and</p>	<p>Consultation workshops (face-to-face). Before the workshops, virtual meetings or telephone and email coordination with focal points of SERNANP, WWF, AIDESEP and CONAP were held.</p>	<p>Consultations Workshops Report, July 2024 (available, on request) Lists of participants</p>	<p>The following information was collected: 1) quick identification of main environmental, social and contextual risks; 2) threats to communities; 3) climate change effects on women, children and elder people; 4) climate change impacts on productive activities; and 5) Gender perspectives and roles in productive activities.</p>

Alfonso Ugarte).

Puerto Maldonado. July 05, 2024. Five (5) Indigenous communities from Manu NP (Diamante) and buffer zone (Santa Rosa de Huacaria), Tambopata NR (Infierno) and Bahuaja Sonene NP (Palma Real and Sonene).

Iquitos. July 09, 2024. Seven (7) indigenousIndigenous communities from Pacaya Samiria NR (San Antonio, Puerto Victoria, Pucacuro, Arahuate, Nueva Bellavista, Vista Alegre and 6 de mayo).

Iquitos. July 15, 2024. Nine (9) indigenousIndigenous communities from Pacaya Samiria NR (Shapajilla, Puerto Victoria, San José de Samiria, Amazonas, Bolívar, Nuevo Arica, Nuevo Encanto, Leoncio Prado, Nuevo Liberal).

National and regional IP organizations. Consultation meeting to inform national and regional IP organizations on the status of Component 1 (update on sub-activities). Presentation made by SERNANP included: i) information on project objectives and outcomes; ii) time line with all consultations held since the beginning of the project design; and iii) the component 1 activities.

Meeting (hybrid). August 9, 2024. The meeting was held at WWF Peru Headquarters. WWF Peru coordinated with SERNANP to provide an update of activities under Component 1 to national and regional Indigenous Organizations. Representatives from the following institutions participated in the meeting: SERNANP, WWF, AIDSESEP, CONAP, ORPIO, ORAU, ORDEPIA, and ORNAL.

Power Point presentation made by SERNANP to national and regional Indigenous Organizations.
Aide Memoire

Indigenous people local communities were informed about project activities under Component 2 that will directly benefit them. One important finding in these consultation workshops was the latent but real tensions between SERNANP/NPA rangers and the indigenous people local communities who have faced restrictions and bans related to the use of natural resources, particularly when their territories are located within the NPA. These consultation workshops were instrumental to get Letters of Interest from each of the 30 IPs participating in project activities under Component 2.

Main objectives of the meeting were:

1. Socialize the activities proposed for Component 1 of the PdP A&C project proposal to be submitted to the Green Climate Fund.

2. Gather comments from national and regional Indigenous Organizations regarding the activities under Component 1, in order to incorporate their points of view into the proposal in a comprehensive manner.

3. Provide comments on the roadmap towards the final delivery of the PdP A&C project proposal to the Green Climate Fund.

II. Appendix 2: Informative Leaflet

Information leaflet explaining the consultation process and explaining how to provide comments, suggestions, and complaints

PROYECTO PATRIMONIO NATURAL DEL PERÚ AMAZONIA Y CLIMA

GESTIÓN EFECTIVA DE LAS ÁREAS NATURALES PROTEGIDAS DE LA AMAZONIA PERUANA PARA LA MITIGACIÓN Y LA ADAPTACIÓN AL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO

Proceso de socialización y de consultas sobre el Diseño del proyecto PNP-ASC (Año 2022 - Mayo del 2023)

1 Envío de comentarios sobre el proyecto PNP-ASC

El grupo para la Interacción Social está compuesto por el personal PNP-ASC, puede buscar al correo electrónico: comunicacion@sernamp.gob.pe o un representante del Comité de Gestión del Proyecto.

2 Mecanismo de atención de reclamos

El rol de un reclamo es dar a conocer al público y a las partes interesadas el nivel de satisfacción con el proyecto PNP-ASC. El reclamo puede ser presentado a través de un formulario en línea, por correo electrónico, por teléfono o presencialmente. El reclamo debe ser presentado en el idioma español o en el idioma que el reclamante prefiera. El reclamo debe ser presentado en el idioma español o en el idioma que el reclamante prefiera.

Para saber más información sobre el proyecto PNP-ASC, comuníquese con:

Mostrar el número: 01-800-50-0001

Mostrar el número: 01-800-50-0001

Para saber más información sobre el proyecto PNP-ASC, comuníquese con:

Mostrar el número: 01-800-50-0001

Mostrar el número: 01-800-50-0001

Con el apoyo de:

1 Actividades del proyecto

El primer año del proyecto (2022) se centró en la implementación del Plan de Gestión del Proyecto (PGP) y en la identificación de las áreas naturales protegidas (ANP) que serán objeto de la intervención del proyecto. El segundo año (2023) se centró en la implementación del PGP y en la identificación de las ANP que serán objeto de la intervención del proyecto.

2 Estado del proyecto

El proyecto ha sido financiado por el Gobierno del Perú, el Banco Mundial y el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID). El proyecto comenzó en el año 2022 y tendrá un plazo de ejecución de 5 años.

3 Actividades del proyecto

El primer año del proyecto (2022) se centró en la implementación del Plan de Gestión del Proyecto (PGP) y en la identificación de las áreas naturales protegidas (ANP) que serán objeto de la intervención del proyecto. El segundo año (2023) se centró en la implementación del PGP y en la identificación de las ANP que serán objeto de la intervención del proyecto.

4 Beneficios esperados para las poblaciones y otras partes interesadas

El proyecto espera generar beneficios para las poblaciones y otras partes interesadas a través de la implementación del PGP y la identificación de las ANP que serán objeto de la intervención del proyecto.

5 El proceso de socialización y de consultas

El proceso de socialización y de consultas es un mecanismo que permite a las partes interesadas expresar sus opiniones y sugerencias sobre el proyecto. El proceso se realizará a través de talleres de consulta, reuniones de trabajo y otros mecanismos de participación ciudadana.

1 Identificación orientada al cambio climático

El proyecto espera generar beneficios para las poblaciones y otras partes interesadas a través de la implementación del PGP y la identificación de las ANP que serán objeto de la intervención del proyecto.

2 Producción sostenible

El proyecto espera generar beneficios para las poblaciones y otras partes interesadas a través de la implementación del PGP y la identificación de las ANP que serán objeto de la intervención del proyecto.

3 Aprovechamiento sostenible de recursos naturales

El proyecto espera generar beneficios para las poblaciones y otras partes interesadas a través de la implementación del PGP y la identificación de las ANP que serán objeto de la intervención del proyecto.

4 Turismo sostenible

El proyecto espera generar beneficios para las poblaciones y otras partes interesadas a través de la implementación del PGP y la identificación de las ANP que serán objeto de la intervención del proyecto.

CUADRO Nº 2: PROCESO DE SOCIALIZACIÓN Y CONSULTAS

El proceso se organiza en 6 etapas

ETAPA 1
Consultas por escrito - Febrero 2022

ETAPA 2
Consultas por teléfono - Febrero 2022

ETAPA 3
Consultas presenciales - Febrero 2022

ETAPA 4
Escucha Comunitaria pública - Febrero 2022

ETAPA 5
Reuniones públicas de los Gobiernos de Intendencia - Febrero y marzo 2022

ETAPA 6
Consultas presenciales de las comunidades indígenas - Abril 2022 hasta 2023

El rol de los pueblos indígenas

El rol de los pueblos indígenas es fundamental para el éxito del proyecto. El proyecto espera generar beneficios para las poblaciones y otras partes interesadas a través de la implementación del PGP y la identificación de las ANP que serán objeto de la intervención del proyecto.

III. Appendix 3: Letters of Endorsement from the participating national and regional Indigenous Organizations

In what follows, letters from endorsement from AIDSEP and CONAP, as well as FENAMAD, ORAU, ORDEPIA, ORNAL, ORNAU and ORPIO, are provided.



AIDSESEP

ARPI - SC
ANAP
CARE
CENCONSEC
CONAVAM-SAT
FARE
FECONABAP
KANUJA
OARA
UNAY

CORPI - SL
CHAPI SHIWAG
FECONACHA
FECONADIC
FECONAJE
FEDECACC
FEDECOCA
FEDIQUEP
FESHAM
ONAPAA
OKAPIASI
ORACH
ORKAMUKADIP
ORKASEC
ORPISEM
OSHDEM

FENAMAD
COHARYMA
COINBAMAD

ORPIO
ACONDECOSPAT
ADECOP
AIDECOS
ASICONSEP
CURCHA
FECONBAP
FECONA
FECONACO
FECONAFROP
FECONAMAI
FECONAMCUA
FECONARINA
FECONAT
FECONTYBA
PEPYBABAN
PEPYRA
FECONCU
FIKAPIR
MATESES
QISPE
ORKIWAN

ORAU
ACONADYSH
ACONAMAC
FECIDPAM
FENACOCA
FECONADIP
FECONAU
FECONAFIA
FECONAFU
FECONACURPI
FECONBU
ORDIM
FECONASHI
ORDECONADIT

CODEPISAM
FERIAAM
CEPKA
FEPIKRESAM
FEKTHD
FECONAKID
FEPIKHSAM
PEPIKECHA
FERISHAM

ORPIAN - P
CAH
CIAP
FISH
ODECABM
ODECINAC
ODECOPROC
ODECUAC
OPIWAK
ORFAC
ORASI

CORPIAA
FABU
FACRU
FARU
FECONADIS
FEPUCIMA
QIDIT
QIRA
QIYPA
ORDECONADIT

COMARU (Asociado Directo)

ASOCIACIÓN INTERÉTNICA DE DESARROLLO DE LA SELVA PERUANA

“Año del Bicentenario, de la consolidación de nuestra Independencia, y de la conmemoración de las heroicas batallas de Junín y Ayacucho”

Lima, 27 de agosto de 2024

Carta N° 466-2024-Aidesepp

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Jorge Pérez Rubio, Presidente(a) de la Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana - AIDSESEP, por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto **“Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima”**, la cual, con el apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento de iniciativas en favor de la gestión sostenible de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro que la Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana - AIDSESEP conoce los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con las necesidades y prioridades identificadas por las comunidades seleccionadas para participar del proyecto.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo del Consejo Directivo de la Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana - AIDSESEP en colaborar, gestionar y facilitar la realización de las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto **“Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima”**, con el objetivo de lograr su implementación exitosa, en beneficio de la población y los recursos naturales del bosque, asumiendo el compromiso de participar activamente y apoyar en el involucramiento de las comunidades nativas que tienen base en la organización.

Atentamente,


 **Jorge Pérez Rubio**
PRESIDENTE

Nombres y apellidos: Jorge Pérez Rubio

DNI N° 05384225

Presidente(a) de la Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana - AIDSESEP



CONFEDERACIÓN DE NACIONALIDADES AMAZÓNICAS DEL PERÚ
DEFENSA DE LA CULTURA Y BIODIVERSIDAD DE LOS PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS

“Año del Bicentenario de la consolidación de nuestra Independencia y de la conmemoración de las heroicas batallas de Junín y Ayacucho”

Lima, 23 de agosto de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Oseas Barbarán Sánchez, Presidente de la Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú, por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto “**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**”, la cual, con el apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento de iniciativas en favor de la gestión sostenible de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro que la Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú, conoce los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con las necesidades y prioridades identificadas por las comunidades seleccionadas para participar del proyecto.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo del Consejo Directivo de la Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú en colaborar, gestionar y facilitar la realización de las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto “**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**”, con el objetivo de lograr su implementación exitosa, en beneficio de la población y los recursos naturales del bosque, asumiendo el compromiso de participar activamente y apoyar en el involucramiento de las comunidades nativas que tienen base en la organización.

Atentamente,



Oseas Barbarán Sánchez
Presidente - CONAP

Nombres y apellidos: Oseas Barbarán Sánchez

DNI N°: 21149963

Presidente de la Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú

Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú-CONAP
Av General Garzón N° 2474, Jesús María-Lima-Perú
Telefax : (511) 261-4579- email : conap.orgperu@gmail.com
Web : conap.org



FENAMAD
Federación Nativa del Río
Madre de Dios y Afluentes
Por la unidad, y defensa de los bosques y respeto a los pueblos indígenas

“Año del Bicentenario, de la consolidación de nuestra Independencia, y de la conmemoración de las heroicas batallas de Junín y Ayacucho”
“Madre de Dios Capital de la Biodiversidad del Perú”

Puerto Maldonado 22 de Agosto de 2024

CARTA N° 539 -2024-FENAMAD

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima
Presente. –

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Alfredo Vargas Pio identificado con DNI N° 04963936, Presidente de Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluentes por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto **“Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima”**, la cual, con el apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento de iniciativas en favor de la gestión sostenible de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro que Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluentes conoce los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con las necesidades y prioridades identificadas por las comunidades seleccionadas para participar del proyecto.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo del Consejo Directivo de Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluentes en colaborar, gestionar y facilitar la realización de las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto **“Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima”**, con el objetivo de lograr su implementación exitosa, en beneficio

Pucallpa 02 de Setiembre de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo, Jamer Magno López Agustín, Presidente(a) de Presidente de la Organización Regional AIDSESP Ucayali ORAU, por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto “**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**”, la cual, con el apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento de iniciativas en favor de la gestión sostenible de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro que **WORLD WILDLIFE FUND – WWF**, conoce los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con las necesidades y prioridades identificadas por las comunidades seleccionadas para participar del proyecto.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo del Consejo Directivo de la Organización Regional AIDSESP Ucayali ORAU en colaborar, gestionar y facilitar la realización de las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto “**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**”, con el objetivo de lograr su implementación exitosa, en beneficio de la población y los recursos naturales del bosque, asumiendo el compromiso de participar activamente y apoyar en el involucramiento de las comunidades nativas que tienen base en la organización.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellido: Jamer Magno López Agustín

DNI N°: 45525896

Presidente(a) de la ORAU



ORGANIZACIÓN REGIONAL DE DESARROLLO
DE LOS PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS DE ALTO AMAZONAS



*"Año del Bicentenario, de la consolidación de nuestra Independencia, y de la
conmemoración de las heroicas batallas de Junín y Ayacucho"*
"Decenio de la igualdad de oportunidades para mujeres y hombres"

Yurimaguas, 20 de Agosto de 2024.

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima.

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo **AROLDO INUMA CURICO**, Presidente(a) de la **Organización Regional de Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de Alto Amazonas (ORDEPIAA)** por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto **"Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima"**, la cual, con el apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento de iniciativas en favor de la gestión sostenible de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro que la **Organización Regional de Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de Alto Amazonas (ORDEPIAA)** conoce los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con las necesidades y prioridades identificadas por las comunidades seleccionadas para participar del proyecto.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo del Consejo Directivo de la **Organización Regional de Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de Alto Amazonas (ORDEPIAA)** en colaborar, gestionar y facilitar la realización de las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto **"Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima"**, con el objetivo de lograr su implementación exitosa, en beneficio de la población y los recursos naturales del bosque, asumiendo el compromiso de participar activamente y apoyar en el involucramiento de las comunidades nativas que tienen base en la organización.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: AROLDO INUMA CURICO

DNI N°: 05624890

Presidente(a) de la **Organización Regional de Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de Alto Amazonas (ORDEPIAA)**



AV. Víctor Sifuentes N° 509 - Yurimaguas.
Teléfono N° 917844451-941924691 Email: ordepiaa.orgperu@gmail.com



ORGANIZACION REGIONAL DE NACIONALIDADES AMAZONICAS DE LORETO

“Año del Bicentenario, de la consolidación de nuestra Independencia, y de la conmemoración de las heroicas batallas de Junín y Ayacucho”

Lima, 23 de agosto de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Irene Pinedo Vásquez, Presidenta de la Organización Regional de Nacionalidades Amazónicas de Loreto ORNAL, por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto **“Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima”**, la cual, con el apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento de iniciativas en favor de la gestión sostenible de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro que la Organización Regional de Nacionalidades Amazónicas de Loreto ORNAL, conoce los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con las necesidades y prioridades identificadas por las comunidades seleccionadas para participar del proyecto.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo del Consejo Directivo de la Organización Regional de Nacionalidades Amazónicas de Loreto, en colaborar, gestionar y facilitar la realización de las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto **“Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima”**, con el objetivo de lograr su implementación exitosa, en beneficio de la población y los recursos naturales del bosque, asumiendo el compromiso de participar activamente y apoyar en el involucramiento de las comunidades nativas que tienen base en la organización.

Atentamente,

IRENE PINEDO VÁSQUEZ
PRESIDENTE
ORNAL



ORGANIZACION REGIONAL DE NACIONALIDADES AMAZONICAS DE UCAYALI

Defensa de la cultura y la conservación productiva de la biodiversidad Amazónica

"Año del Bicentenario, de la consolidación de nuestra Independencia, y de la conmemoración de las heroicas batallas de Junín y Ayacucho"

Lima, 23 de agosto de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Mauro Cairuna Urquia, Presidente de la Organización Regional de Nacionalidades Amazónicas de Ucayali, por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto **"Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima"**, la cual, con el apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento de iniciativas en favor de la gestión sostenible de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro que la Organización Regional de Nacionalidades Amazónicas de Ucayali, conoce los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con las necesidades y prioridades identificadas por las comunidades seleccionadas para participar del proyecto.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo del Consejo Directivo de la Organización Regional de Nacionalidades Amazónicas de Ucayali, en colaborar, gestionar y facilitar la realización de las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto **"Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima"**, con el objetivo de lograr su implementación exitosa, en beneficio de la población y los recursos naturales del bosque, asumiendo el compromiso de participar activamente y apoyar en el involucramiento de las comunidades nativas que tienen base en la organización.

Atentamente,

Mauro Cairuna Urquia
PRESIDENTE



ORPIO
Organización Regional de
Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente



www.orpio.org.pe
orpio_baseregional_aidesep@hotmail.com
Av. Alfonso Ugarte N° 1718
(065) 265174

“Año del Bicentenario de la Consolidación de nuestra Independencia, y de la Conmemoración de las heroicas batallas de Junín y Ayacucho”

Iquitos, 27 de Agosto del 2024

Carta N° 207 – CD – ORPIO – 2023

Senores: **WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF**

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo, Beltrán Sandi Tuituy Presidente de la Organización Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente-ORPIO, por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto **“Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima”**, la cual, con el apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento de iniciativas en favor de la gestión sostenible de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro que la Organización Regional de Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente conoce los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con las necesidades y prioridades identificadas por las comunidades seleccionadas para participar del proyecto.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo del Consejo Directivo de Organización Regional de Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente en colaborar, gestionar y facilitar la realización de las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto **“Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima”**, con el objetivo de lograr su implementación exitosa, en beneficio de la población y los recursos naturales del bosque, asumiendo el compromiso de participar activamente y apoyar en el involucramiento de las comunidades nativas que tienen base en la organización.

Atentamente,


ORGANIZACIÓN REGIONAL DE PUEBLOS
INDÍGENAS DEL ORIENTE - ORPIO
BELTRÁN SANDI TUITUY
PRESIDENTE

ACODECOSPAT	AKUBANA - PIP	FECONA	FECONAMAI	FECONAT	FEDEPCUM	FEPYRA	OCIBPRY
ACONAKU - I	ASICONSEP	FECONACERC	FECONAMNCUA	FECONATIYA	FEPIAURC	FIKAPIR	OISPE
ADECOP	CURCHA	FECONACO	FECONAPRE	FECONCU	FEPYBABAN	FIKIMMEP	OPIKAFPE
AIDECOBAP	FECODIJEH	FECONACOR	FECONARINA	FECORITAYB	FEPIURCHA	FIURCO	OPROBIYABA
AIDECOS	FECOIBAP	FECONAFROPU	FECONARUJ	FECOTYBA	FEPKIMET	MATSES	ORKIWAN

IV. Appendix 4: Letters of Endorsement from the participating Indigenous Communities

In what follows, this appendix provides the letters received from the participating communities (*Diamante, Infierno, Palma Real, Santa Rosa de Huacaria, Sonene, Tayacome, Yomibato, Korin Bari, Arahuate, Nueva Bellavista, Pucacuro, Puerto Victoria, San Antonio, 6 de Mayo, Shapajilla, Vista Alegre, Alfonso Ugarte, Nuevo Saposoa, Patria Nueva, Victoria Rio Puhinahua, Nuevo Encanto, Leoncio Prado, Bolivar, Amazonas, Nueva Arica, Nuevo Liberal, Berlin, San Jose de Samiria, Alfonso Ugarte, and Saasa*) acknowledging their knowledge of the PdP A&C project.

Madre de Dios, 05 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

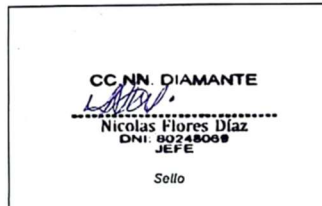
Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Nicolas Flores Diaz....., Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Diamante..... por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro conocer los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con necesidades y prioridades identificadas por la Junta Directiva dentro de la comunidad.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: Nicolas Flores Diaz.....

DNI N°: 80248069.....

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Diamante.....

Madre de Dios, 5 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Juan Pasha Baca....., Jefe/a de la
Comunidad Nativa infierno..... por medio de la
presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto **“Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima”**, la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro conocer los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con necesidades y prioridades identificadas por la Junta Directiva dentro de la comunidad.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto **“Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima”**, con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: Juan Pasha Baca
DNI N°: 04801945
Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa infierno

Madre de Dios, 5 de Julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Fermin Roble Yojaje Chaceta, Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Palma Real por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonia, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro conocer los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con necesidades y prioridades identificadas por la Junta Directiva dentro de la comunidad.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,

COMUNIDAD NATIVA PALMA REAL

Fermin Roble Yojaje Chaceta
DNI 41342590
JEFE DE LA C.N. PALMA REAL



Nombres y apellidos: Fermin Roble Yojaje Chaceta

DNI N°: 41.34.2590

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Palma Real

Madre de Dios, 5 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo ALEX DANIEL SIERRA COILA....., Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa SANTA ROSA DE HUACARUA... por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro conocer los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con necesidades y prioridades identificadas por la Junta Directiva dentro de la comunidad.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: ALEX DANIEL SIERRA COILA

DNI N°: 43510048

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa SANTA ROSA DE HUACARUA

Madre de Dios, 5 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Bride Linsor Dejavisio Ochoa, Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa SONENE por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro conocer los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con necesidades y prioridades identificadas por la Junta Directiva dentro de la comunidad.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: Bride Linsor Dejavisio Ochoa

DNI N°: 47725978

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa SONENE

Madre de Dios, 20 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Santiago Metaki Tipe....., Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Tayacome..... por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro conocer los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con necesidades y prioridades identificadas por la Junta Directiva dentro de la comunidad.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: Santiago Metaki Tipe.....

DNI N°: 60259969.....

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Tayacome.....

Madre de Dios, 20 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Mateo Vicente Avanti....., Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Yomibato..... por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro conocer los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con necesidades y prioridades identificadas por la Junta Directiva dentro de la comunidad.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: Mateo Vicente Avanti.....
DNI N°: 48416258.....
Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa YOMBATO.....

Ucayali, 3 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Miguel Rojas Maynas Jefe/a de la
Comunidad Nativa Korin Bari por medio de la
presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro conocer los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con necesidades y prioridades identificadas por la Junta Directiva dentro de la comunidad.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: Miguel Rojas Maynas

DNI N°: 2114 94 76

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Korin Bari

Iquitos, 9 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Raul Yahuarcani Yuyarima....., Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Arahuante..... por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro conocer los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con necesidades y prioridades identificadas por la Junta Directiva dentro de la comunidad.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos:.....
DNI N°:.....
Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa

RAUL YAHUARCANI YUYARIMA
DNI. 05624352
PRESIDENTE COMUNAL
CC.NN. ARAHUANTE

Recibido
19-07-2024
hna 8:50 Am.

Iquitos, 9 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Juan Baltazar Cuxiniqui Murayari Jefe/a de la
Comunidad Nativa Nueva Bellavista por medio de la
presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro conocer los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con necesidades y prioridades identificadas por la Junta Directiva dentro de la comunidad.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: Juan Baltazar Cuxiniqui Murayari

DNI N°: 44554515

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Nueva Bellavista

Iquitos, 9 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima


Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Humberto Cachique Ricopa, Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa de Pucacuro por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro conocer los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con necesidades y prioridades identificadas por la Junta Directiva dentro de la comunidad.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: Humberto Cachique Ricopa

DNI N°: 05253037

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa de Pucacuro

Iquitos, 9 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

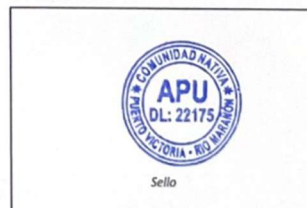
Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Rolando Huicama Pisango....., Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Puerto Victoria por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro conocer los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con necesidades y prioridades identificadas por la Junta Directiva dentro de la comunidad.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: Rolando Huicama Pisango

DNI N°: 05599399

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Puerto Victoria

Iquitos, 9 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

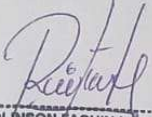
Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Robinson Fachin Lancha, Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa SEIS DE MAYO - R.M por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro conocer los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con necesidades y prioridades identificadas por la Junta Directiva dentro de la comunidad.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,


ROLINSON FACHIN LANCHA
APU COMUNAL
DNI: 44427611
CC.NN SEIS DE MAYO



Nombres y apellidos: Robinson Fachin Lancha

DNI N°: 44427611

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa: SEIS DE MAYO

Iquitos, 9 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

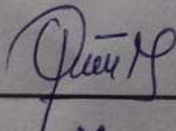
Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Mayer Arahuanazo Murayari..... Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa San Antonio..... por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro conocer los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con necesidades y prioridades identificadas por la Junta Directiva dentro de la comunidad.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: Mayer Arahuanazo Murayari.....

DNI N°: 80465085.....

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa San Antonio.....

Iquitos, 15 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Eligio Bustamante Huamari Jefe/a de la
Comunidad Nativa De SHAPAJILLA por medio de la
presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "Patrimonio Natural
del Perú – Amazonia y Clima", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca
el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas
de la Amazonia, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas
frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro conocer los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto,
los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se
encuentran alineados con necesidades y prioridades identificadas por la comunidad.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta
Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "Patrimonio Natural
del Perú – Amazonia y Clima", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas,
asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su
ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la
comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos Eligio Bustamante Huamari

DNI N° 44319664

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa De SHAPAJILLA

Iquitos, 9 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo JORGE ORLANDO OVERSIUJS CAHUAZA, Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa VISTA ALEGRE por medio de la

presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonia, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

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En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,

Apu Comunal



Nombres y apellidos: JORGE ORLANDO OVERSIUJS CAHUAZA

DNI N°: 48575532

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa VISTA ALEGRE

Ucayali, 3 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

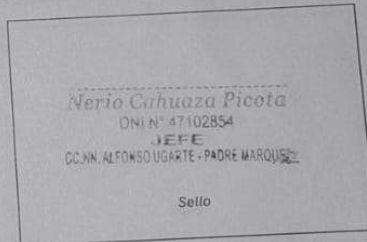
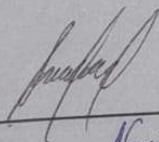
Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Nerio Cahuaza Picota Jefe/a de la
Comunidad Nativa Alfonso Ugarte por medio de la
presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima**", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonia, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

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En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima**", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: Nerio Cahuaza Picota
DNI N°: 47102854
Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Alfonso Ugarte

Ucayali, 3 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo LARRY DANIEL CAIRUNA CAUPER....., Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa NUEVO SAPOSOA..... por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

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Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: LARRY DANIEL CAIRUNA CAUPER

DNI N°: 80179308

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa NUEVO SAPOSOA

Ucayali, 3 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Robert Edgar Gonzales Sanchez, Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Patria Nueva por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

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En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: Robert Edgar Gonzales Sanchez

DNI N°: 45571965

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Patria Nueva

Iquitos, 15 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú - Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo.

Yo Purificación Teddy Hoytalwan Paucay, Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Amazoua por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "Patrimonio Natural del Perú - Amazonía y Clima", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos indígenas frente al cambio climático.

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Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos Purificación Teddy Hoytalwan Paucay

DNI N° 74923675

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Amazoua

Lima, 15 de julio de 2024

Señores

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú - Amazonia y Clima. Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo.

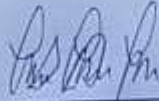
Yo Juan Dahuajacate Jefe de la
Comunidad Nativa Bolivar por medio de la

presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "Patrimonio Natural del Perú - Amazonia y Clima", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonia, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

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Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos Juan Dahuajacate

DNI N° 4518289

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Bolivar

Iquitos, 15 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Manuel Gerardo Silvano Comayo....., Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Leoncio Prado..... por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima**", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonia, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

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En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima**", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: Manuel G. Silvano Comayo.....

DNI N°: 42128756.....

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Leoncio Prado.....

Iquitos, 15 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo TEOY POLOCENA PILCO Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa DE NUEVO ENCANTO por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima**", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonia, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

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En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima**", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: TEOY POLOCENA PILCO

DNI N°: 05855345

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa DE NUEVO ENCANTO

Iquitos, 15 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo HOWARD MACEDO CURICO....., Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa VICTORIA RIO PUINAHUA por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

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En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: HOWARD MACEDO CURICO.....

DNI N°: 05865612.....

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa VICTORIA RIO PUINAHUA

Iquitos, 15 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

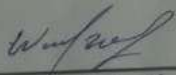
Yo Weslin Coritimon Mozambique Jefe/a de la
Comunidad Nativa Nueva Arica por medio de la

presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

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En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: Weslin Coritimon Mozambique

DNI N°: 47568328

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa NUEVA ARICA

Iquitos, 15 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo David Restrepo Conzayo, Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Muebo Liberal por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima**", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonia, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

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En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonia y Clima**", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarias eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,

David Restrepo Conzayo



Nombres y apellidos: David Restrepo Conzayo

DNI N°: 47517959

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Muebo Liberal

Iquitos, 9 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

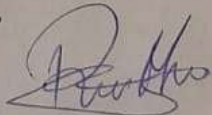
Yo Roler Roberto Macedo Angulo....., Jefe/a de la
Comunidad Nativa Berlin..... por medio de la

presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto **“Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima”**, la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

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En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto **“Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima”**, con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: Roler Roberto Macedo Angulo

DNI N°: 47794564

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Berlin

Iquitos, 15 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

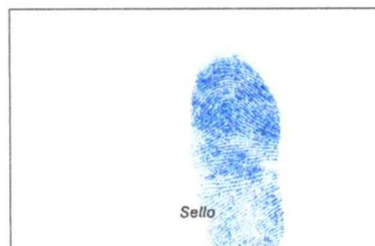
Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Alvaro Apagueño Tuanania, Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa San Jose de Samiria por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro conocer los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con necesidades y prioridades identificadas por la comunidad.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Alvaro Apagueño Tuanania
Nombres y apellidos: Alvaro Apagueño Tuanania

05712161
DNI N°: 05712161

San Jose de Samiria
Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa San Jose de Samiria

Iquitos, 9 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú - Amazonia y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Herman Silva Galvez....., Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Alfonso Ugarte..... por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "Patrimonio Natural del Perú - Amazonia y Clima", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonia, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro conocer los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con necesidades y prioridades identificadas por la Junta Directiva dentro de la comunidad.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "Patrimonio Natural del Perú - Amazonia y Clima", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: Herman Silva Galvez.....

DNI N°: 45193821.....

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Alfonso Ugarte.....

Ucayali, 3 de julio de 2024

Señores:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - WWF

Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima, Proyecto para el Fondo Verde del Clima

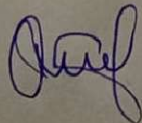
Reciban un cordial saludo,

Yo Ivan Agkuash Wamputsag Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa Saasa por medio de la presente, declaro formalmente conocer la propuesta de proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", la cual, con apoyo del Fondo Verde del Clima, busca el financiamiento sostenible de iniciativas en favor de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de la Amazonía, así como la mitigación y la adaptación de los Pueblos Indígenas frente al cambio climático.

Así también, declaro conocer los componentes, actividades y estrategias del proyecto, los mismos que han sido desarrollados y presentados en espacios participativos y se encuentran alineados con necesidades y prioridades identificadas por la Junta Directiva dentro de la comunidad.

En base a lo mencionado, manifiesto el interés, intención y acuerdo de la Junta Directiva en ejecutar las iniciativas planteadas para el proyecto "**Patrimonio Natural del Perú – Amazonía y Clima**", con el apoyo de las Organizaciones Indígenas, asumiendo el compromiso de implementarlas eficientemente, e involucrarse en su ejecución exitosa, en beneficio de la población y de los recursos naturales de la comunidad.

Atentamente,



Nombres y apellidos: Ivan Agkuash Wamputsag

DNI N°: 44156210

Jefe/a de la Comunidad Nativa: Saasa

XI. Appendix 5: Additional evidence of Stakeholder Engagement

For additional evidence of stakeholder engagement, we present pictures and participants lists for community consultations held in 2022 and 2024.

Community Consultations (2022) - Pictures and participants lists for four workshops held for Sierra del Divisor (A), Allpahuayo Mishana (B), Pacaya Samiria (C), Tambopata / Manu / Bahuaaja Sonene (D).

A. Registro Fotográfico – Ucayali PN Sierra del Divisor





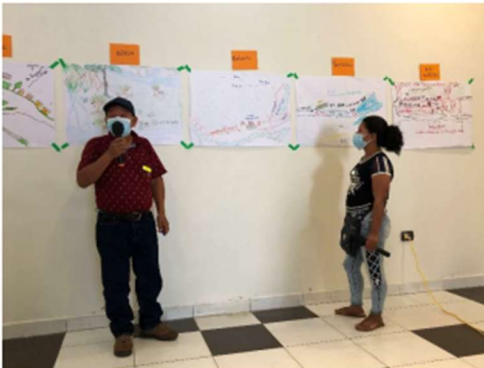
N	First and last names	Role	CC. NN./Organization
1	Rosa Suárez	Leader	FECIDPAM
2	Elias Vasquez Mori	Leader	FECIDPAM
3	Jacinto Canayo García	Community Chief	C.N. Nuevo Saposoa
4	Einer Picón Rojas	Leader	C.N. Patria Nueva
5	Rubén Vásquez Guevara	Community Chief	C.N. Korin Bari
6	Jueny Cleds Ampuero Mori	Leader	C.N. Korin Bari
7	Genaro Gomez	Community Chief	C.N. Saasa
8	Micaela Antuosh	Leader	C.N. Saasa
9	Alex Abramonte	Technical Advisor	CONAP
10	Mauro Cairuna	President	ORNAU
11	Germán Mori Rojas	President	FECONADIC
12	Shirley Herrera	Technical	ORAU
13	Jack Faquia Franco	Technical	ORAU
14	Graciela Reátegui	President	FECONAU
15	James Jopez	Leader	ORAU
16	Ruth Cairuna	Leader	C.N. Nuevo Saposoa
17	Arlita Mori Cauper	Leader	C.N. Patria Nueva
18	Gina Osorio Quevedo	Specialist	SERNANP - PNSD
19	José Cotrina Rodríguez	Park Ranger	SERNANP - PNSD
20	Erika Guerrero Santana	Head of the PNSD Area	SERNANP - PNSD
21	David Ruiz Urquía	President	FECIDPAM
22	Victor Manuel Corpancho	Technical Advisor	ORNAU
23	Ana María Villafuerte	Consultant	WWF
24	Angela Arriola	Consultant	WWF
25	Claudia Yep	Technical Team	WWF
26	Nicole Chabaneix	Technical Team	WWF

B. Registro Fotográfico – Loreto RN Allpahuayo Mishana



N	First and last names	Role	CC. NN./Organization
1	Eligo Bustamante	Community Chief	C.N. Shapajilla
2	Rosa Luz Hurayari	Leader	C.N. Shapajilla
3	Dany Yumbato Garcia	Leader	C. N. El Porvenir
4	Lleni Macayama	Leader	C. N. El Porvenir
5	Gladys Pacaya Saldaña	Leader	C. N. Samito
6	Javier Aguilar Pezo	Leader	C. N. Samito
7	Armenia Rodríguez	Leader	C.N. San Juan de Raya
8	Jackson Pérez	Leader	C.N. San Juan de Raya
9	Vanessa Peña	Leader	C.N. April 15
10	Henry Amasifuén Mozambite	Leader	C.N. April 15
11	Etsy Yovanka Rodríguez Najar	Specialist	SERNANP - RNAM
12	Alfredo Neyra Saavedra	Head of ANP	SERNANP - RNPS
13	Juan Alberto Casanova Daza	Specialist	SERNANP - RNPS
14	Javier Ramirez Rios	Specialist	SERNANP - RNAM
15	Ana María Villafuerte	Consultant	WWF
16	Angela Arriola	Consultant	WWF
17	Claudia Yep	Technical Team	WWF
18	Nicole Chabaneix	Technical Team	WWF

c. Registro Fotográfico – Loreto RN Pacaya Samiria



N	First and last names	Role	CC. NN./Organization
1	Irene Pinedo Vasquez	President	ORNAL
2	Juan Balmaceda	Advisor	CONAP
3	Cesy Angulo	Leader	C.N. Berlin
4	Darwin Silvado Irarica	President	ACONAKKU
5	Jhony Ocampo	Technical Coordinator	ORPIO
6	Roler Macedo Angulo	Community leader	C.N. Berlin
7	Rosa Luz Murayari Aricama	Leader	C.N. Shapajilla (AIDECOS)
8	Eligo Bustamante	Leader	C.N. Shapajilla (AIDECOS)
9	Modesto Murayari Manihuari	President	AIDEMA
10	Mayer Arahuanazo Murayari	Leader	C.N. San Antonio
11	Manuel Hualinga Pua	Community leader	C.N. Vista Alegre
12	María Suárez Chávez	Leader	C.N. Vista Alegre
13	Merly Huaya Pizango	Leader	C.N. San Antonio
14	Julio Cusurichi Palacios	Representative	AIDSESP
15	Keymler Tapayuri Chota	Technical Advisor	ORDEPIAA
16	Aroldo Inuma Curico	President	ORDEPIAA
17	Juan Baltazar Curinaqui Murayari	President	C.N. Bellavista
18	Waldir Tapullima Curitima	Leader	OPIBAM
19	Rolando Huaicama	Leader	C.N. Puerto Victoria
20	Alfredo Neyra Saavedra	Head of ANP RNPS	SERNANP - RNPS
21	Amalia Gormas Cotrina	Technical Team	SERNANP - RNPS
22	Karen Arévalo Pezo	Technical Team	SERNANP - RNPS
23	Ana María Villafuerte	Consultant	WWF
24	Angela Arriola	Consultant	WWF
25	Claudia Yep	Technical Team	WWF
26	Nicole Chabaneix	Technical Team	WWF

D. Registro Fotográfico – Madre de Dios RN Tambopata, PN
Bahujaja Sonene, PN Manu



N	First and last names	Role	CC. NN./Organization
1	Carlitos Huasohuaso Shanocua	Leader	C.N. Sonene
2	Ana Janwi Game	Leader	C.N. Sonene
3	Isabel Meshi Sharowa	Leader	C.N. Palma Real
4	Ricardo Yojaje Sharowa	Leader	C.N. Palma Real
5	Alfredo Vargas Pío	President	COINBAMAD
6	José Luis Condori Goyzueta	Specialist	SERNANP - PNBS
7	Moisés Manqueriapa Ramos	President	C.N. Santa Rosa de Huacaria
8	Tania Manqueriapa Ramos	Leader	C.N. Santa Rosa de Huacaria
9	Lila Edith Durandt	Leader	Infierno Neighborhood
10	Héctor Vilchez Baldeon	Technical Advisor	FENAMAD
11	Alejandro Irey Corisepa	President	COHARYIMA
12	Alexander Noa Sillo	Technical Advisor	FENAMAD
13	Daniel Perez Ríos	Technical Team	FENAMAD
14	Julio Cusurichi	President	FENAMAD
15	Adrián Perez Meza	Technical Team	FENAMAD
16	Jhon Florez	Head of ANP - PNM	SERNANP - PNM
17	Edgar Meza Figueroa	Specialist	SERNANP - PNM
18	Mateo Vicente	Community Chief	C.N. Yomibato
19	Edwin Diaz Cohena	Leader	Infierno Neighborhood
20	Ana María Villafuerte	Consultant	WWF
21	Angela Arriola	Consultant	WWF
22	Claudia Yep	Technical Team	WWF
23	Nicole Chabaneix	Technical Team	WWF

Community Consultations (2024) - Pictures and participants lists for four workshops held for Sierra del Divisor (E), Pacaya Samiria (F and G), Tambopata / Manu / Bahuaja Sonene (H).

E. Registro Fotográfico – Pucallpa: PN Sierra del Divisor



1	First and last names	Role	CC. NN./Organization
2	Mario Meléndez García	President of ORDIPAM	C. N. Alfonso Ugarte
3	Denisse Irova Cipriani	Secretary of Women's Affairs	CONAP
4	Larry Cairuna Cauper	Community Leader	C. N. Saposoa
5	Tabita Canayo López	Leader	C. N. Saposoa
6	Robert Gonzáles Sánchez	Community Leader	C. N. Patria Nueva
7	Miguel Rojas Maynas	Community Leader	Korin Bari Neighborhood Council
8	Edith Picón Rojas	Leader	C. N. Patria Nueva
9	Erika Guerrero Santana	Head of the PNSD	SERNANP
10	Rogger Inchaustegui Flores	PNSD Specialist	SERNANP
11	Sandro Arbildo Rodríguez	PNSD Park Ranger	SERNANP
12	José Cotrina Rodríguez	Specialist	SERNANP
13	Sergio Salomón Castillo	ORAU	ORAU
14	Mauro Cairuna Urquia	President of ORNAU	ORNAU
15	Rosa Suárez Nunta	Leader	C. N. Alfonso Ugarte
16	Mario Cahuaza Picota	Community Leader	C. N. Alfonso Ugarte
17	Cledy Ampuero Mori	Leader	Korin Bari Neighborhood Council
18	Keyko Shimamoto Armas	Specialist	SERNANP
19	Tabea Casique Coronado	Secretary of AIDSESEP	AIDSESEP
20	Raul Tolmos Saponara	Consultant	WWF
21	Paula Quilcate Pérez	Adaptation and Projects Officer	WWF
22	Iván Ancush Huampuasoc	Community Leader	C. N. Saasa
23	Sheila Maricielo Gómez	Leader	C. N. Saasa
24	Ana María Villafuerte Madueño	Consultant	WWF
25	Claudia Yep Villanueva	Finance Manager for Conservation	WWF
26	Ronald Celis Tarazona	Specialist	SERNANP
27	Cinthia Mongylardi	Safeguards Coordinator	WWF

F. Registro Fotográfico – Loreto: RN Pacaya Samiria (Workshop 1 of 2)





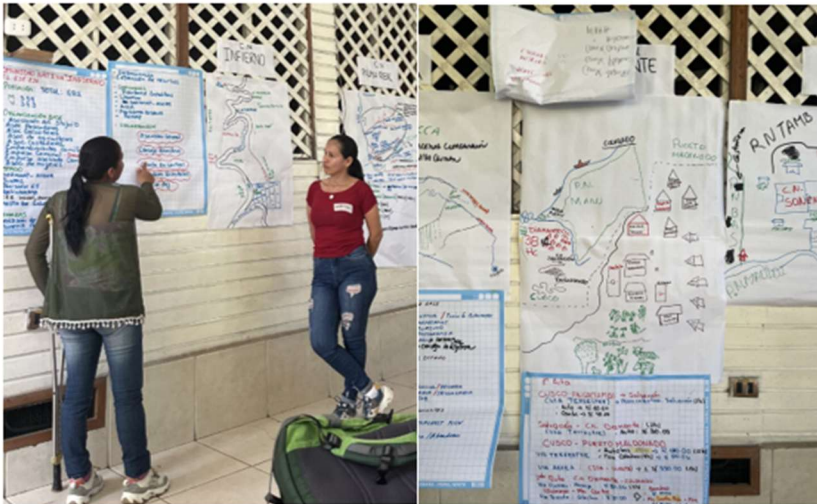
No.	First and last names	Role	CC. NN./Organization
1	Carla Rivera Bazán	PFP and Biobusiness Officer	WWF
2	Nervin Tapayuri Manihuari	Leader	C. N. Arahuate
3	Rolando Huaicama Pisango	Community Leader	C. N. Puerto Victoria
4	Olga Ruiz Murayari	Leader	C. N. Pucacuro
5	Betty Inuma Curico	Leader	C. N. Puerto Victoria
6	Juan Curinuqui Murayari	Leader	Bellavista
7	Rocio Amasifuén Canaquiri	Leader - Treasurer ORDEPIA	Bellavista
8	Nila Yurarima Manihuari	Leader	C. N. Arahunto
9	Jorge Orlando Oversluis Cahua	Community Leader	C. N. Vista Alegre
10	Noemy Murayari Manihuari	Leader	C. N. Vista Alegre
11	Merly Huaya Pizango	Leader	San Antonio Elementary School
12	Lisbe Lancha Fachín	Leader	C. N. May 6
13	Rolinson Fachín Lancha	Community Leader	C. N. May 6
14	Mayer Arahuanazo Murayari	Community Leader	San Antonio Elementary School
15	Keymler Tapayuri Chota	Indigenous Advisor	C. N. Pucacuro
16	Aroldo Inuma Curico	President	C. N. Pucacuro
17	Irene Pinedo Vasquez	President	ORDEPIA
18	Oseas Barbarán Sánchez	President	CONAP
19	María Isabel Torres Vásquez	Specialist	SERNANP
20	Raul Tolmos Saponara	Consultant	WWF
21	Denis Mosquera Merino	Technical Advisor	ORNAL
22	Ana María Villafuerte Madueño	Consultant	WWF
23	Paula Quilcate Pérez	Adaptation Officer	WWF
24	Cinthia Mongylardi	Safeguards Coordinator	WWF
25	Felix Grados Guevara	Accountant	CONAP

G. Registro Fotográfico – Loreto: RN Pacaya Samiria (Workshop 2 of 2)



No.	First and last names	Role	CC. NN./Organization
1	Juan Dahua Arirama	Leader	C. N. Bolívar
2	Marlene Yaicate Arirama	Leader	C. N. Bolívar
3	Analí Sánchez Ruiz	Leader	C. N. Leoncio Prado
4	Eligo Bustamante Huamán	Leader	C. N. Shapajilla
5	Mirla Sairo Murayari	Leader	C. N. Shapajilla
6	Manuel Silvano Canayo	Leader	C. N. Leoncio Prado
7	Miguel Manihuari	Leader	ORPIO
8	Tedy Polocena Pilco	Community Leader	C. N. Nuevo Encanto
9	Julio Cusurichi Palacios	Treasurer	AIDSESP
10	Mary Sandra Shahuano Saboya	Leader	C. N. Nuevo Arica
11	Juanita Rodríguez Tirado	Leader	C. N. Nuevo Encanto
12	Brenda Sabrina Macedo Paredes	Leader	C. N. Victoria
13	Werlin Caritimari Mozombite	Leader	C. N. Nuevo Arica
14	Dilsa Apagueño Tuanama	Leader	C. N. San José de Samiria
15	Álvaro Apagueño Tuanama	Community Leader	C. N. San José de Samiria
16	Dayli Inuma Ojanama	Leader	C. N. Nuevo Liberal
17	Howard Macedo Curico	Community Leader	C. N. Victoria
18	David Reátegui Canayo	Community Leader	C. N. Nuevo Liberal
19	Juan Alberto Casanova	Specialist at the Pacaya Samiria National Re	SERNANP
20	Joe Anthony Ríos Paredes	DGANP Specialist	SERNANP
21	Ryder Moncada Acosta	Technical Advisor	ORPIO
22	Federico Contreras	Legal Advisor	ORPIO
23	Juan Arias Mozombite	Community Leader	C. N. Amazonas
24	Mercy Rita Paimu Fernandez	Leader	C. N. Amazonas
25	Raul Tolmos Saponara	Consultant	WWF
26	Viviana Vidal Laura	Specialist at the Pacaya Samiria National Re	SERNANP
27	Ana María Villafuerte Madueño	Consultant	WWF
28	Claudia Yep Villanueva	Finance Manager for Conservation	WWF
29	Walter Aguirre Ruiz	Specialist in strengthening civil society orga	WWF
30	Cinthia Mongylardi	Safeguards Coordinator	WWF
31	Paula Quilcate Pérez	Adaptation Officer	WWF

H. Registro Fotográfico – Madre de Dios: RN Tambopata, PN Bahuaja Sonene, PN Manu|



No.	First and last names	Role	CC. NN./Organization
1	Ernesto Escalante Valencia	Participatory Management Officer	SERNANP
2	Eddy Tucha Huajohuajo	Leader	C. N. Sonene
3	Faviola Viaeja Pikichehue	Leader	C. N. Sonene
4	Alex Sierra Coila	Community Leader	C. N. Santa Rosa de Huacaria
5	Marilyn Duri Sehue	Community Secretary	C. N. Infierno
6	José Condori Goyzueta	Specialist	SERNANP - PNBAS
7	Fermín Chimatani	Leader	C. N. Palma Real
8	Jaime Vargas Pío	Officer	COIMBAMAD
9	Nora Laureano	Leader	C. N. Diamante
10	Aidee Trigos Pérez	Leader	Diamond Level
11	Indira Alva Alvarado	Specialist	SERNANP - PNM
12	Klaus Quicque Bolivar	Technician	AIDSESEP
13	Risco Marichi Guzman	Leader	C. N. Infierno
14	Esteban Morales Cama	Technical Advisor	AIDSESEP
15	Alejandro Frey	President	COHARYIMA
16	Erick Zamalloa Calle	Head of RNTAM	SERNANP - RNTAM
17	Mabel Ramos Dumas	Leader	C. N. Santa Rosa de Huacaria
18	Rosi Viashema Shanocua	Leader	C. N. Palma Real
19	Erick Huamaní Villalobos	Specialist	SERNANP
20	Inés Quispe Gómez	Specialist	SERNANP
21	Jorge Lezama Albarracín	Specialist	SERNANP - RNTAM
22	Raul Rolmos Saponara	Consultant	WWF
23	Paula Quilcate Pérez	Adaptation and Projects Officer	WWF
24	Julio Cusurichi Palacios	Indigenous leader	AIDSESEP
25	Claudia Yep Villanueva	Finance Manager for Conservation	WWF
26	Cinthia Mongylardi	Safeguards Coordinator	WWF
27	Ana María Villafuerte Madueño	Consultant	WWF
28	Lina Roxana Ocaña León	Specialist	SERNANP