



Project Document
Peru

Project Title: RENACE: Restoration and ecological connectivity in areas affected by wildfires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.

Project Number:

Implementing Partner: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Start Date: April 1st, 2026

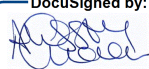
End Date: March 31st 2030

Brief Description
The Amazon region of Peru is facing increasing exposure to climate-related threats, including rising temperatures, prolonged droughts, and increasingly erratic rainfall patterns. In the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali—a territory of high ecological and sociocultural importance—these climate pressures are exacerbated by unsustainable land-use practices, such as slash-and-burn agriculture and the conversion of forested areas, contributing to widespread deforestation. These dynamics have intensified the frequency and severity of forest fires, degraded key ecosystems, reduced landscape connectivity, and heightened the climate vulnerability of rural and Indigenous communities. Despite the existence of regional and national regulatory frameworks on climate change, biodiversity, and disaster risk management, institutional responses in the territory remain fragmented. There is weak intersectoral coordination, pressure on land from unplanned agricultural expansion and widespread use of fire, weak adoption and application of agroecological and climate-smart practices, limited participation of women, youth, and Indigenous peoples in decision-making processes, and insufficient access to appropriate financing mechanisms to sustain transformative actions. In this context, the RENACE project seeks to strengthen climate change adaptation and socio-ecological resilience in Padre Abad through an integrated approach that combines: (i) inclusive and gender-responsive territorial governance for integrated forest fire risk management; (ii) the adoption of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices; and (iii) ecological landscape restoration through Nature-based Solutions (NbS), supported by innovative financial mechanisms that ensure sustainability and equity. To achieve this goal, the project will deliver three interrelated and complementary outcomes: i) Strengthened governance systems and local capacities for the prevention, response, and recovery from forest fires, with an intercultural and gender-sensitive approach. ii) Scaled adoption of regenerative agricultural practices, supported by inclusive extension services and green financing targeted at small-scale producers; and iii) Restoration of degraded ecosystems through locally led NbS, with improved access to financing mechanisms that ensure long-term sustainability and fair distribution of benefits. The project will be implemented through strong partnerships with the Regional Government of Ucayali, the Provincial Municipality of Padre Abad and its districts, Indigenous organizations, local platforms for agricultural and civil defense management, and national entities such as PCM, MINAM, MEF, INDECI, SERNANP, SERFOR, and MIDAGRI. The project aligns with the priorities of the Government of Canada and UNDP in terms of climate change, gender equality, and sustainable development. It also contributes to the fulfillment of Peru’s international commitments, including its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and the goal of achieving Land Degradation Neutrality. Its integrated, participatory, and scalable approach positions it as a high-impact transformative intervention in the Amazon.

Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF, CPD, RPD): Outcome 2 (CPD 2022- 2026): By 2026, the population and ecosystems, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability, strengthen their resilience as a result of institutions and communities improving policies and implementing effective mechanisms or instruments for environmental,	Total resources required:	CAD \$6,000,000	
	Total resources assigned:	UNDP TRAC:	
		Donor (Government of Canada):	CAD \$ 6,000,000

climate change, and disaster risk management and humanitarian crises management, through an integrated approach with special emphasis on gender, rights, interculturality, life cycle and territory. Output 2.2 (CPD 2022- 2026): Outcomes with gender marker ¹ : Outcome 1: GEN 2 Outcome 2: GEN 2 Outcome 3: GEN 2	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

Approved by:

DocuSigned by:

28E9179E84A24FF...

Alissar Chaker
Resident Representative UNDP Peru
Date: 09-Apr-2026

Initial


DS


¹ The Gender Marker measures how much a project invests in gender equality and women’s empowerment. Select one for each output: GEN3 (Gender equality as a principle objective); GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective); GEN1 (Limited contribution to gender equality); GEN0 (No contribution to gender quality).

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	3
I. Development Challenge	4
II. Strategy	8
III. Results and Partnerships	17
IV. Project Management	26
V. Results Framework	29
VI. Monitoring and Evaluation	36
VII. Multi-Year Work Plan '.....	38
VIII. Governance and Management Arrangements	43
IX. Legal Context	46
X. Risk Management	46
Annex 1. Project Quality Assurance Report (external)	49
Annex 2: Logic Model of the Project	49
Annex 3. UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)	51
Annex 4. UNDP Risk Register	63
Annex 5. Project Board Terms of Reference	73
Annex 6: Climate finance plan	80
Annex 7: Gender Analysis	99

I. Development Challenge

Wildfires in Peru represent a critical challenge to sustainable development due to their environmental, social, and economic impacts. In recent years, these events have increased in frequency and intensity, affecting vast areas of forest, deteriorating air quality, and threatening biodiversity, livelihoods, and the health of local communities. In fact, between 2001 and 2022, forest cover loss nationwide due to wildfires reached 273,000 hectares².

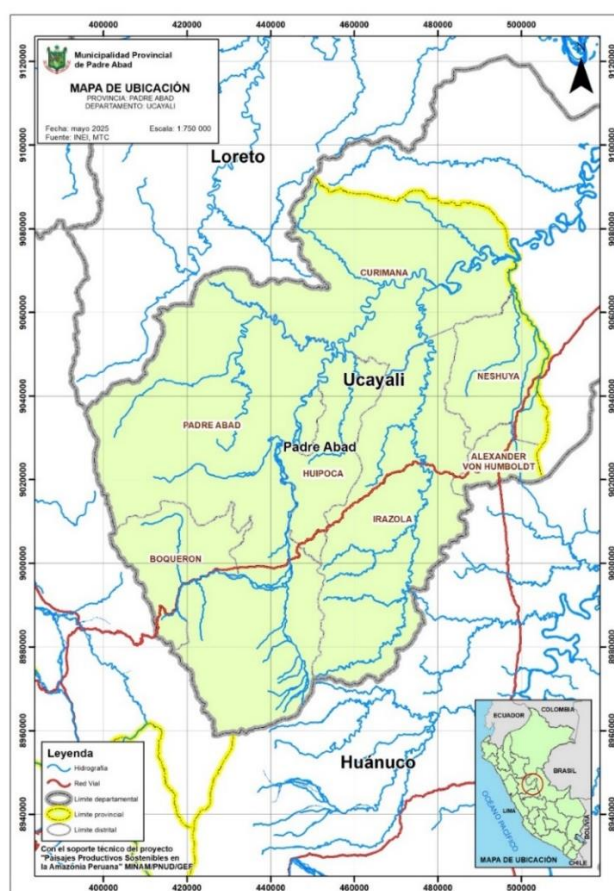
This phenomenon is exacerbated by a combination of natural and human factors such as climate change, agricultural expansion, and uncontrolled burning practices. At the national level, wildfires have been increasingly reported in regions with high forest cover and rich biodiversity, such as Ucayali, Madre de Dios, Loreto, and San Martín. The main contributing factors are:

- Weak territorial governance for integrated and preventive wildfire risk management.
- Slash-and-burn agriculture, a practice commonly used to clear land for cultivation or grazing.
- The vulnerability of ecosystems to climate hazards, particularly heatwaves and droughts.

In the province of Padre Abad, located in the Ucayali region (Figure 1), the situation is particularly critical, and its population faces increasing socio-ecological vulnerability to wildfires.

The territory harbors endemic species and remarkable biodiversity, supported by the presence of protected natural areas under various conservation categories, which together cover a total of 96,236.88 hectares. Furthermore, agriculture constitutes the main economic activity in the province, both for small and medium-scale producers. A significant portion of land is dedicated to agriculture, where traditional practices—particularly slash-and-burn cultivation—remain widespread. These methods are strongly associated with deforestation, biodiversity loss, and an increased risk of wildfires.

Figure 1. Map of the province of Padre Abad



² CEPLAN (2023). The forestry sector in Peru: strategic proposals to strengthen its development. Available at: <https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/5605664/4973838-ceplan-el-sector-forestal-en-el-peru.pdf>

Weak territorial governance for integrated and preventive wildfire risk management

Institutional coordination is limited; regulatory enforcement is weak, and participatory planning mechanisms are either absent or ineffective. Women, youth, and Indigenous peoples face structural barriers to participating in decision-making processes, which undermines the legitimacy and effectiveness of wildfire risk management strategies. This governance gap hinders the implementation of integrated, preventive, and inclusive responses to the growing threat of wildfires.

In 2022, the National Center for Estimation, Prevention and Reduction of Disaster Risk (CENEPRED) developed a wildfire risk scenario for the Ucayali region, identifying that 26.39% of its territory presents high and very high levels of wildfire susceptibility, covering approximately 2,827,927 hectares. Of this area, 27% is located in the province of Padre Abad. Considering the total area of the province, it is estimated that around 70% of Padre Abad is highly susceptible to wildfires³.

Citizen participation is primarily expressed through grassroots social organizations recognized by the Provincial Municipality of Padre Abad (MPPA), such as neighborhood committees in sectors and villages, Water and Sanitation Services Administration Boards (JASS), rural patrol groups (rondas campesinas), and the Glass of Milk Committees (Vaso de Leche). Additionally, there are Indigenous leaders with territorial autonomy, represented by their federation Native Federation of Kakataibo Communities (FENACOCA), which acts as the spokesperson for the interests of native communities.

The population engages in participatory spaces such as participatory budgeting, accountability hearings, prior consultation processes, and other dialogue mechanisms. However, frequent reports of corruption involving local authorities—often elected with a low percentage of votes—have led to widespread disinterest in these mechanisms. In other words, civil society engagement has significantly weakened in the territory due to growing distrust in authorities. This distrust stems from the perception that the population is not genuinely included in decision-making processes.

Unsustainable agricultural and livestock practices

The expansion of agricultural and livestock frontiers has led to the widespread use of fire as a land management tool, significantly increasing the risk of uncontrolled wildfires. When not properly managed, these burns can easily escalate into large-scale wildfires, especially under adverse climatic conditions such as prolonged drought and elevated temperatures. These practices are often associated with low-productivity systems, limited vegetative cover, and soil degradation. In Padre Abad, it is estimated that between August and October 2024 alone, 643 hectares of crops were lost due to fire⁴. The lack of access to technical assistance, sustainable technologies, and inclusive financing mechanisms limits the adoption of regenerative alternatives—particularly among women, youth, and Indigenous producers, who face greater barriers to accessing resources and services.

Ecosystem Vulnerability

According to the National Ecosystems Map⁵, the province hosts four types of tropical forest ecosystems: floodplain forest, high hill forest, low hill forest, and non-flooded terrace forest. Although these ecosystems generally have high humidity, they can become highly flammable during the dry season.

A climate risk analysis conducted in 2021 by the National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)⁶ projects that by 2050, more than 51% of the province of Padre Abad will experience a temperature increase of over 2°C, and more than 48% of the territory will see an increase greater than 1°C. Additionally, a decrease in precipitation is expected in 33% of the territory, increasing the vulnerability of these areas to drought. Considering the magnitude and spatial distribution of these changes in temperature and precipitation by 2050 in Padre Abad, the areas experiencing higher temperatures and drier conditions represent a significant climate hazard.

The risk analysis also indicates that over 31% and 20% of the province would face high and medium ecosystem risk, respectively, due to temperature variation. Meanwhile, the integrated risk analysis⁷ shows that 60% of the province's

³ CENEPRED. (2022). Wildfire Risk Scenarios in the Ucayali Region.

⁴ SINPAD Registry, INDECI.

⁵ Ministry of the Environment (2019). National Ecosystems Map of Peru. Available at: <https://siar.regioncajamarca.gob.pe/documentos/mapa-nacional-ecosistemas-peru>

⁶ UNDP (2021). Climate Change Risk Analysis. Ecosystem and social risk in the face of climate change for the Amazon biome in six departments of Peru: Cusco, Huánuco, Junín, Madre de Dios, Pasco, and Ucayali. Available at: https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/pe/PE_PNUD_Analisis-del-riesgo-al-cambio-climatico.pdf

⁷The integral risk expresses the climate hazard resulting from the the integral vulnerability at the village level.

villages would face high climate change risk, and more than 39% would face medium risk (Figure 2). In other words, 99% of the population in Padre Abad's localities would be affected by temperature variation. This situation is worsened by their high vulnerability, stemming from limited response capacity due to a lack of resources, infrastructure, and adaptation mechanisms to effectively cope with these impacts.

Since 2001, forest loss in Padre Abad has fluctuated significantly, with a notable increase in 2013. This dynamic has resulted in 22% of the province's territory lacking forest cover and having highly fragmented forests, particularly in areas where settlements are located (Figure 3). These areas coincide with those facing high and medium ecosystem risk due to temperature variation. Considering this scenario, it is urgent to implement ecological restoration actions in degraded and fragmented ecosystems to improve ecological connectivity and reduce vulnerability to climate change.

Figure 2. Ecosystem and integral risk due to temperature variation by 2050 in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.

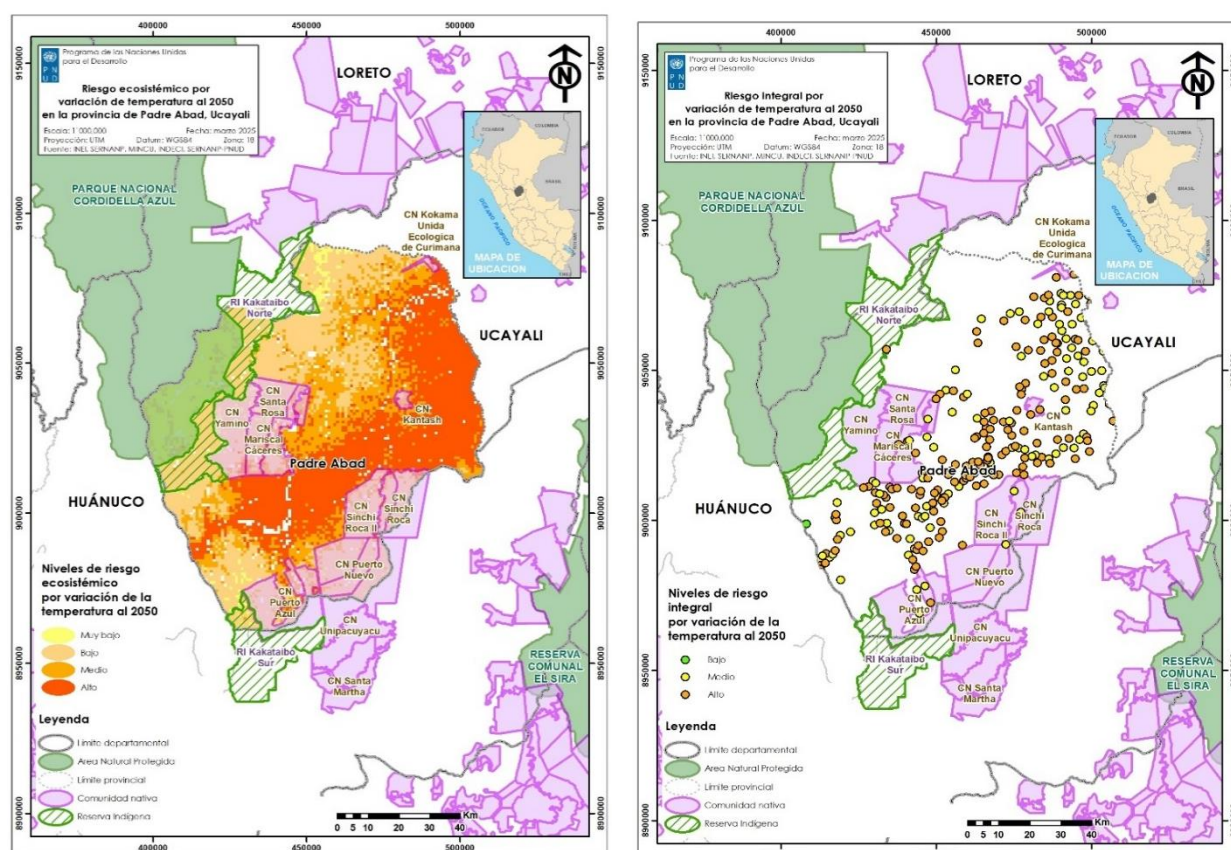
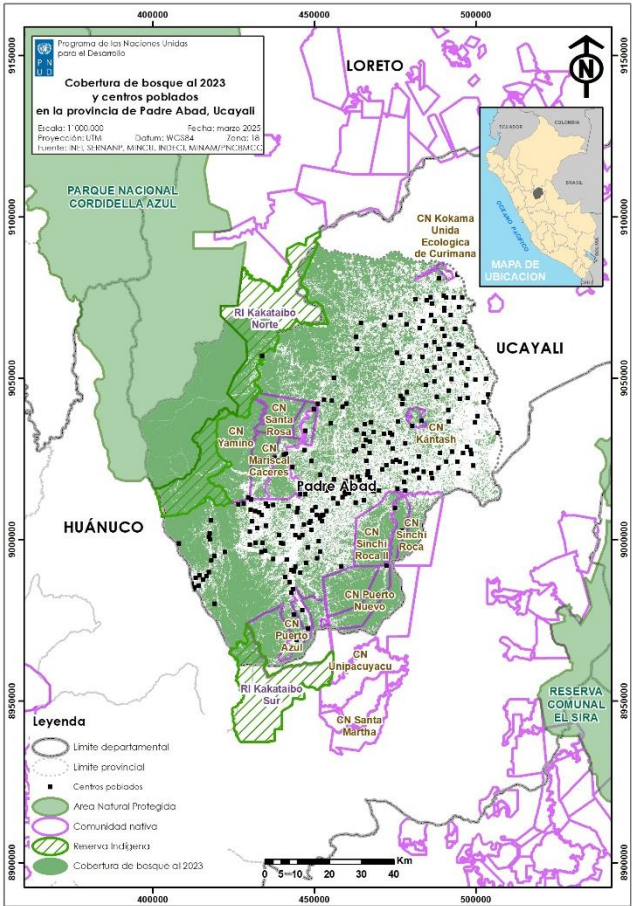
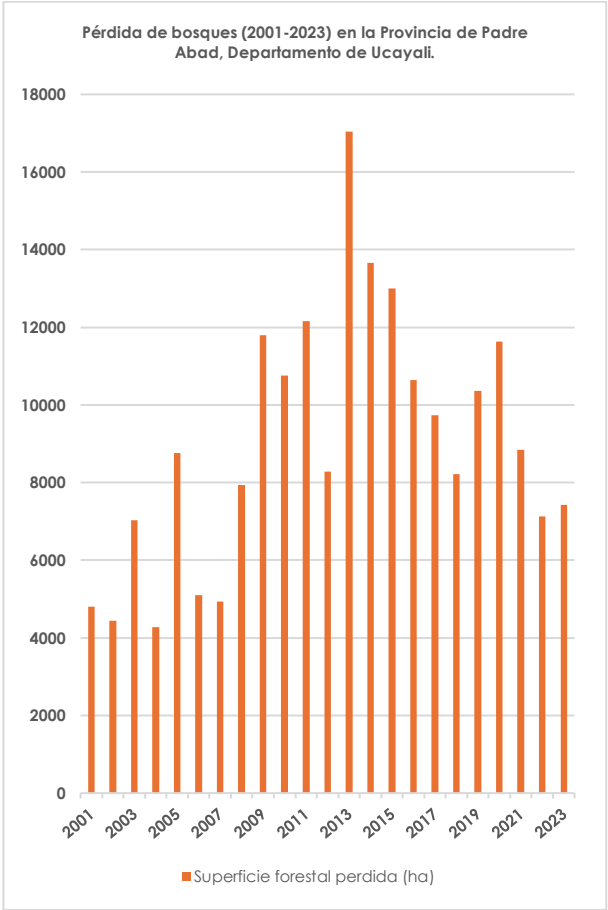


Figure 3. Forest loss (2001–2023), forest cover (2023), and population centers in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru



Impacts of wildfires

In terms of its effects, wildfires in Padre Abad generate multiple significant impacts. Environmentally, the loss of forest cover affects local biodiversity and contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, accelerating climate change. Habitat destruction also threatens endemic plant and animal species in the region. Economically, wildfires cause losses in agricultural and livestock production, reduce the availability of natural resources, and can disrupt ecosystem services that support the local economy. Socially, the health of the population is compromised due to exposure to smoke and airborne pollutants, increasing the incidence of respiratory and other illnesses, especially among children, the elderly, and vulnerable groups.

These impacts are even more severe in rural and Indigenous communities, where women, youth, and Indigenous peoples face differentiated vulnerabilities. Women, for instance, are often responsible for family health and food security, so wildfires directly affect their workload and well-being. Youth, with limited access to educational and employment opportunities, see their future threatened by environmental degradation. Indigenous peoples, whose cultural and spiritual practices are deeply connected to the forest, suffer from loss of identity and territory, in addition to facing structural barriers to accessing prevention and response mechanisms.

II. Strategy

In response to the increasing frequency and intensity of forest fires, the progressive degradation of ecosystems, and the growing climate vulnerability of rural and Indigenous communities, the RENACE project places climate change adaptation at the core of its strategy. The intervention aims to strengthen socio-ecological resilience in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali—a region of high biodiversity and significant ecosystem value. To achieve this, it proposes an integrated approach that brings together territorial governance, ecological restoration, and the transformation of productive systems, with a strong emphasis on inclusion, interculturality, and gender equity.

The project's strategy is structured around three interrelated outcomes. The first focuses on consolidating inclusive, multi-stakeholder, and gender-responsive territorial governance to enable integrated forest fire management. This involves strengthening local capacities, implementing early warning systems, and establishing coordination platforms that promote participatory planning with a risk-based approach. These platforms will facilitate institutional coordination and ensure the active participation of women, youth, and Indigenous peoples. In addition, public financial instruments will be implemented to channel resources toward forest fire prevention, response, and recovery, aligned with national budgetary programs.

The second outcome aims to transform prevailing agricultural systems through the adoption of regenerative and climate-smart practices, such as agroforestry systems, holistic grazing management, and permanent vegetative cover. These practices will be promoted through demonstration modules, continuous technical assistance, and training processes adapted to local cultural and linguistic contexts. Efforts will be made to ensure equitable access to technologies, promote inclusive financial mechanisms, and align these actions with existing budgetary programs. In doing so, the project seeks to overcome structural barriers faced by women and Indigenous producers in accessing resources, technical assistance, and financial services, thereby enabling a just transition toward sustainable and resilient systems.

The third outcome focuses on restoring areas degraded by forest fires through Nature-based Solutions (NbS). Priority will be given to critical landscape zones such as ecological corridors, degraded micro-watersheds, and transition areas between agricultural plots and forests. Actions will include the implementation of live barriers with native species, agroforestry systems for soil rehabilitation, and vegetative and mineral firebreaks. These interventions will combine technical criteria with traditional knowledge, generating environmental, productive, and preventive benefits. A competitive ecological restoration fund with gender and intercultural criteria will also be launched, and access to green finance for local actors will be strengthened to ensure that implemented initiatives can be scaled and sustained beyond the project cycle.

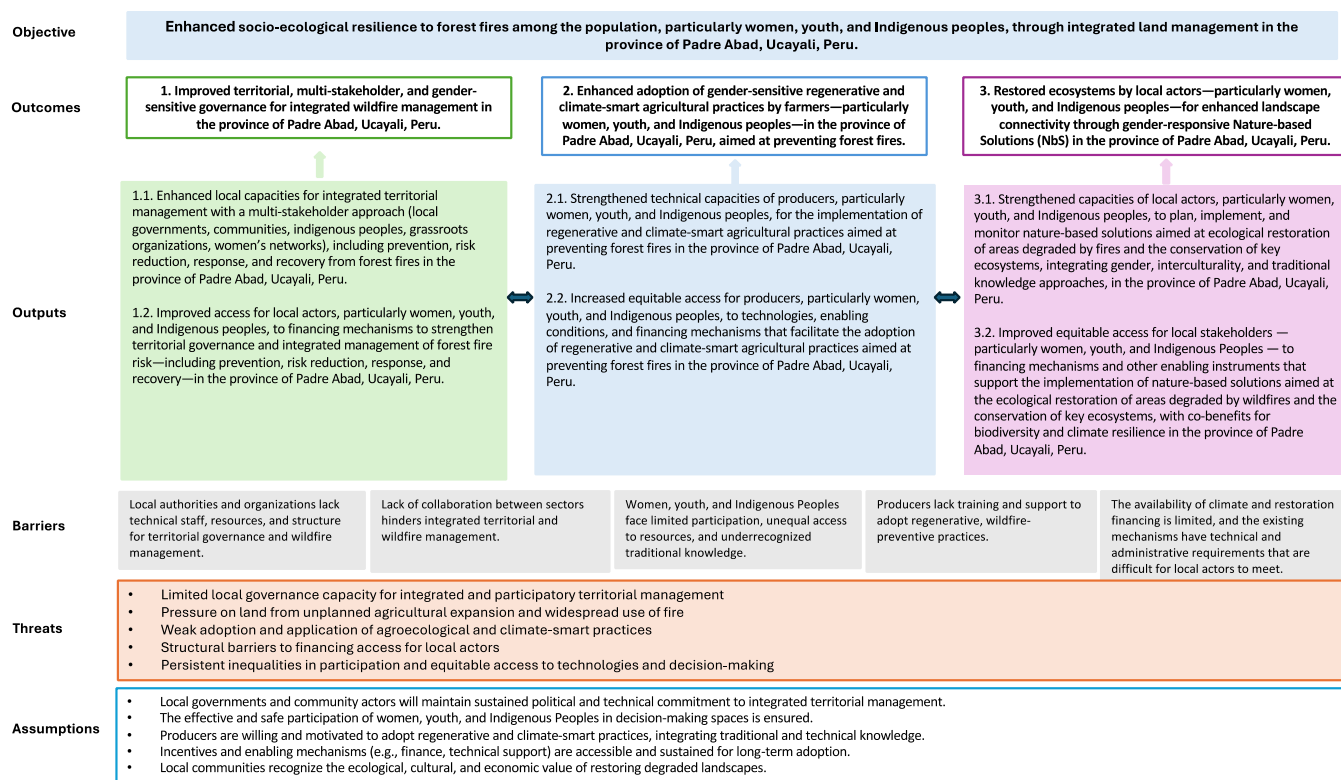
The project's theory of change (Figure 4) is based on the premise that if local and institutional capacities for inclusive, risk-informed governance are strengthened; if regenerative agricultural practices adapted to the territorial context are promoted with equitable access to resources and financing; and if degraded ecosystems are restored with a focus on gender, interculturality, and nature-based solutions, then socio-ecological resilience among the population—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples—will increase, and their vulnerability to forest fires and extreme climate events will be reduced.

This approach responds to a set of structural challenges, including pressure on land from unplanned agricultural expansion and widespread use of fire, institutional weaknesses, exclusion of key stakeholders from decision-making processes, and the lack of sustainable financing mechanisms. RENACE builds on the experience, evidence, and in-depth territorial knowledge generated by the *Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon* project, implemented since 2018 by the Ministry of the Environment, with technical cooperation from UNDP and funding from the Global Environment Facility. This prior initiative successfully conserved and restored over 40,000 hectares, trained 4,379 producers (2,971 men and 1,408 women), including 507 Indigenous individuals (271 men and 236 women), in the adoption of deforestation-free agricultural and livestock practices, and mobilized more than USD 3.8 million to support the implementation of sound environmental practices.

The project also recognizes that long-term sustainability depends on social ownership and the institutionalization of processes. Therefore, it will promote the development of local ordinances and regulations to ensure the continuity of governance platforms, the integration of NbS into territorial planning instruments, and the inclusion of gender and diversity indicators in monitoring systems. Indigenous women, in particular, will be recognized as strategic actors in ecosystem restoration and in the transmission of traditional ecological knowledge.

RENACE will be implemented through strong partnerships with the Regional Government of Ucayali, the Provincial Municipality of Padre Abad and its districts, Indigenous organizations, producer associations, local governance platforms, women's networks, and national entities involved in risk management, agricultural development, and environmental conservation. The project prioritizes local ownership, institutional sustainability, and the strengthening of capacities among both rights holders and duty bearers. Its cross-cutting approach to gender, human rights, and environmental sustainability will be embedded at all levels of implementation, ensuring inclusion, shared responsibility, and territorial legitimacy. Through this, RENACE aims to contribute to a climate-resilient, inclusive, and just development pathway in the Amazonian landscape of Ucayali.

Figure 4: Theory of Change Diagram



Alignment

The project is aligned with national policies and plans (Table 1), including the National Environmental Policy to 2030⁸, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)⁹, the National Biodiversity Strategy to 2050¹⁰, the National Disaster Risk Management Policy to 2050¹¹, the Multisectoral Plan for Wildfire Response 2025–2027¹², the National Strategy to

⁸ MINAM. (2021). National Environmental Policy to 2030. Available at: <https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/2037169/POLITICA%20NACIONAL%20DEL%20AMBIENTE%20AL%202030.pdf.pdf?v=1627230844>

⁹ Government of Peru. (2020). Peru's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) – Updated Report for the 2021–2030 Period. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Reporte%20de%20Actualización%20de%20las%20NDC%20del%20Perú.pdf>

¹⁰ MINAM. (2024). National Biodiversity Strategy to 2050. Available at: <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/normas-legales/6124002-008-2024-minam>

¹¹ Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM). (2021). National Disaster Risk Management Policy to 2050. Available at: <https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/1862231/Política%20nacional%20de%20gestión%20del%20riesgo%20de%20desastres%20al%202050.pdf.pdf?v=1734362128>

¹² Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM). (2025). Multisectoral Plan for Wildfire Response 2025–2027. Available at: <https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/7521879/6395418-plan-multisectorial-ante-incendios-forestales-2025-2027.pdf?v=1737500653>

Combat Desertification and Drought 2016–2030¹³, the National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change¹⁴, and the National Land Use Planning Policy to 2050¹⁵.

Table 1. Project alignment with national policies and plans.

National Policy/Plan	National objectives supported by the project
National Environmental Policy to 2030	RENACE contributes to six of the nine priority objectives (OP) of the National Environmental Policy to 2030: OP.1. Improve the conservation of species and genetic diversity. OP.2. Reduce deforestation and ecosystem degradation levels. OP.5. Increase the country's adaptation to the effects of climate change. OP.6. Strengthen governance with a territorial approach in public and private entities. OP.8. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the country. OP.9. Improve citizens' environmental behavior.
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)	RENACE contributes to the fulfillment of Peru's NDC, particularly in the mitigation measures of the Agriculture and Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) sectors, through the implementation of: • Silvopastoral systems aimed at reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. • Agroforestry systems. • Forest plantations for protection and/or restoration purposes. Additionally, the project supports adaptation measures in the Agriculture and Forestry sectors by: • Strengthening risk management with a landscape approach in response to the effects of climate change. • Implementing Early Warning Systems (EWS). • Restoring forest ecosystems to maintain landscape functionality and reduce risks associated with climate change, such as wildfires.
National Biodiversity Strategy to 2050	RENACE contributes to three of the five strategic objectives and eleven targets of the National Biodiversity Strategy to 2050. Objective 1. Reduce land-use change and the alteration of aquatic environments. • Target 1. By 2030, 30% of the continental national territory and 10% of the marine national territory are conserved through Protected Natural Areas (ANPs), other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), and Indigenous lands that effectively manage biological diversity. • Target 2. By 2030, 20% of the national surface area in terrestrial, inland water, marine, and coastal zones degraded by resource overexploitation and deforestation is under restoration using nature-based solutions. • Target 3. By 2030, 20% of regional governments are implementing planning instruments that contribute to reducing land-use change and the alteration of aquatic environments. • Target 4. By 2030, the national deforestation rate has been reduced by 6%. • Target 5. By 2030, 100% of environmental management instruments (both preventive and corrective) for investment and service projects include biodiversity standards. Objective 2. Minimize the negative impacts of changing climate patterns on biological diversity.

¹³ MINAM. (2016). National Strategy to Combat Desertification and Drought 2016–2030. Available at: <https://www.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/LUCHA-CONTRA-LA-DESERTIFICACION-Y-LA-SEQUIA-2016-2030.pdf>

¹⁴ MINAM. (2016). National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change. Available at: <https://www.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/ESTRATEGIA-NACIONAL-SOBRE-BOSQUES-Y-CAMBIO-CLIMÁTICO-DECRETO-SUPREMO-007-2016-MINAM11.pdf>

¹⁵ Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM). (2024). National Land Use Planning Policy to 2050. Available at: <https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/7379067/6293589-pnot-al-2050.pdf?v=1734394785>

	- Target 6. By 2030, 10% of the national surface area of terrestrial ecosystems, aquatic ecosystems, agroecosystems, and territories of Indigenous or Original Peoples (PPIIOO) and local communities affected by climate change are under restoration using nature-based solutions. Objective 5. Strengthen biodiversity governance. - Target 24. By 2030, 100% of new or updated public projects and budget programs related to biological diversity include funding for research on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. - Target 25. By 2030, the financial gap for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity has been reduced by 30%. - Target 26. By 2030, 100% of national public entities with responsibilities in biodiversity management coordinate their interventions. - Target 28. By 2030, experiences in restoration, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity implemented by collectives and individuals—as well as by PPIIOO, local communities, and youth—have increased by 30%, with a gender and intergenerational approach. - Target 29. By 2030, local and regional governments' education, culture, and environmental citizenship programs incorporate guidelines, services, educational resources, and communication tools aimed at improving citizens' behavior in the use and conservation of biodiversity, with a territorial and intercultural approach.
National Disaster Risk Management Policy to 2050	RENACE contributes to all six priority objectives (PO) of the National Disaster Risk Management Policy to 2050, as well as to nine guidelines and nine services: OP.1. Improve disaster risk understanding for decision-making by the population and State entities. - Guideline 1.1. Implement measures to ensure universal access to disaster risk management information and knowledge for various State entities. - Service 1.2. Territorial risk analysis program. - Service 1.4. Monitoring and surveillance of areas exposed to high and very high hazards. - Guideline 1.2. Implement measures to ensure universal access to disaster risk management information and knowledge for the population, with an inclusive, gender-sensitive, and intercultural approach. - Service 1.5. Risk knowledge education and dissemination program. OP.2. Improve land use and occupation conditions considering disaster risk. - Guideline 2.1. Strengthen the implementation of disaster risk management in territorial planning and management by regional and local governments, considering the context of climate change where applicable. - Service 2.1. Capacity-building program for incorporating disaster risk management into planning and territorial management instruments of regional and local governments. - Guideline 2.3. Implement disaster risk management interventions with an inclusive, gender-sensitive, and intercultural approach, prioritizing risk prevention and reduction with a comprehensive territorial approach, considering climate change where applicable. - Service 2.10. Technical assistance program for integrating disaster risk management into productive and economic activities in areas of high and very high hazard exposure. OP.3. Improve coordinated implementation of disaster risk management across the territory. - Guideline 3.2. Strengthen coordination and articulation at sectoral, intersectoral, intergovernmental levels, and with the private sector and civil society.

	- Guideline 3.4. Strengthen the articulation between Disaster Risk Management and Comprehensive Climate Change Management across all levels of government. OP.4. Strengthen the integration of disaster risk management into public and private investment. - Guideline 4.1. Implement mechanisms to incorporate disaster risk management into public, public-private, and private investments. - Service 4.1. Capacity-building program for public sector entities to integrate disaster risk management into public investment. OP.5. Ensure population care in the event of emergencies and disasters. - Guideline 5.1. Improve response capacity at all levels of government, with an inclusive, gender-sensitive, and intercultural approach. - Service 5.1. Installed response capacity. - Service 5.3. Implemented Early Warning Systems. OP.6. Improve recovery of the population and their livelihoods affected by emergencies and disasters. - Guideline 6.1. Improve capacity for the rehabilitation of the population and their livelihoods, with an inclusive, gender-sensitive, and intercultural approach. - Service 6.1. Rehabilitation program for basic public services, infrastructure, and livelihoods, by type of event.
Multisectoral Plan for Wildfire Response 2025–2027	RENACE contributes to all three pillars of the Multisectoral Plan for Wildfire Response 2025–2027 through the following interventions: Pillar 01: Risk monitoring and assessment for wildfire occurrence: - Development of wildfire risk scenario studies. Responsible: CENEPRED - Detection, monitoring, and reporting of affected areas during wildfires. Responsible: SERFOR - Interpretation and/or translation services for messages in Indigenous or native languages. Responsible: MINCUL Pillar 02: Risk reduction techniques for wildfire occurrence: - Technical assistance on alternatives to burning for agricultural producers. Responsible: SERFOR - Technical assistance on agro-livestock techniques for managing wildlife in the context of wildfires. Responsible: SERFOR - Crop and/or pasture management techniques, silvopastoral and agroforestry systems in risk-prone areas. Responsible: MIDAGRI - AGRORURAL - Forest protection techniques. Responsible: MIDAGRI - AGRORURAL - Training on the use and application of information from the Favorable Conditions for Wildfire Occurrence (CFOI) service affecting ecosystems. Responsible: MINCUL Pillar 03: Capacity to respond to wildfires: - Training of wildfire brigades. Responsible: MIDEF (CCFFAA: EP / MGP / FAP), MININTER (PNP), SERNANP, INBP (CGBVP) - Deployment of wildfire brigades. Responsible: MIDEF (CCFFAA: EP / MGP / FAP), MININTER (PNP), SERNANP, INBP (CGBVP) - Technical assistance for the implementation and training of support brigades for wildfire response. Responsible: SERFOR - Technical assistance for the implementation of integrated surveillance for early warning purposes. Responsible: SERFOR - Technical assistance for the implementation of early warning systems for wildfire occurrence. Responsible: INDECI

National Strategy to Combat Desertification and Drought 2016–2030	RENACE contributes to three of the six specific objectives (OE) of the National Strategy to Combat Desertification and Drought 2016–2030: OE2. Strengthen regulatory frameworks related to combating desertification, land degradation, and drought (synergistic, multisectoral, intrasectoral, regional, and local) in both affected areas and areas potentially at risk. OE3. Develop plans, programs, and projects that are synergistic, multisectoral, intrasectoral, regional, and local to reduce desertification, land degradation, and the impact of drought in affected and potentially affected areas. OE5. Strengthen management capacities on desertification, land degradation, and drought among various stakeholders, based on scientific and technological knowledge adapted to the national context.
National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change	RENACE contributes to the two specific objectives (OE) and six strategic actions (AE) of the National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change: OE1: Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increase removals from the LULUCF sector in an economically competitive, sustainable, equitable, and inclusive manner, contributing to national development, improving population well-being, and supporting global climate change mitigation efforts. • AE1. Promote sustainable and climate-adapted agriculture and livestock that reduce pressure on forests. • AE2. Increase the value of forests through sustainable forest management (SFM), including community-based management and other activities, making it more competitive than activities that cause deforestation and degradation. • AE3. Reduce illegal/informal activities that cause deforestation and forest degradation by strengthening monitoring, oversight, enforcement, control, surveillance, and sanction systems. OE2: Reduce the vulnerability of forest landscapes and the populations that depend on them—especially Indigenous peoples, rural communities, and vulnerable groups—by improving their resilience and adaptive capacity, while recognizing and valuing traditional knowledge. • AE6. Monitor the impacts and foreseeable effects of climate change on forests and local populations that depend on them, incorporating these findings into national, regional, and local planning. • AE7. Increase the resilience of forest ecosystems, especially those that are highly threatened and provide critical goods and services to local populations. • AE8. Reduce the vulnerability of local populations who depend on forests to climate change, considering traditional knowledge.
National Land Use Planning Policy to 2050	RENACE contributes to all four priority objectives (OP) and nine guidelines of the National Land Use Planning Policy to 2050: Priority Objective 1 (OP.01.): Ensure orderly and safe land occupation and use, considering territorial aptitudes and potential. • Guideline L.01.03: Promote the conservation, restoration, use, and sustainable management of ecosystems to achieve sustainable territories. • Guideline L.01.04: Encourage the sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage to stimulate territorial development. • Guideline L.01.05: Guide interventions based on disaster risk knowledge, in the context of climate change, to achieve safe and resilient territories. Priority Objective 2 (OP.02.): Achieve equity among territories. • Guideline L.02.01: Promote integrated visions aligned with common territorial management goals among different territorial actors, levels, and sectors of government. Priority Objective 3 (OP.03.): Improve decision-making by actors based on comprehensive territorial knowledge. • Guideline L.03.01: Strengthen the integration of territorial information to support appropriate decision-making in each territorial context.

	- Guideline L.03.02: Preserve the relevance of traditional knowledge in territorial visioning. Priority Objective 4 (OP.04.) Strengthen the institutionalization of governance in the territories. - Guideline L.04.01: Establish a functional Land Use Planning System with regulations and instruments shared among involved sectors. - Guideline L.04.02: Strengthen and promote alignment between development planning and territorial planning across different levels of government. - Guideline L.04.03: Strengthen institutional capacity and territorial management capabilities of regional and local governments.
--	---

Furthermore, the project is aligned with the Outcome 2 of the UNDP Country Programme 2022-2026¹⁶ (Table 2) and the Priority 2 of the UNDP Peru Gender Equality Strategy 2023–2026¹⁷ (Table 3).

Table 2. Project alignment with the UNDP Country Programme 2022-2026.

UNDP Country Programme 2022-2026		
Outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators supported by the project
Outcome 2: By 2026, the population and ecosystems, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability, strengthen their resilience as a result of institutions and communities improving policies and implementing effective mechanisms or instruments for environmental, climate change, and disaster risk management and humanitarian crises management, through an integrated approach with special emphasis on gender, rights, interculturality, life cycle and territory.	Output 2.1: Public, private and civil society stakeholders strengthen their capacities for conservation and value recognition of biodiversity and nature to ensure socio-ecological resilience and sustainable, inclusive and low-emission productive development.	2.1.1. Number of policies or instruments designed or implemented for conservation, sustainable biodiversity, nature or climate change management. 2.1.2. Number of actions supported that contribute to nationally determined contribution measures. 2.1.3 Number of people, who have improved their livelihoods through the conservation, value recognition and sustainable use of biodiversity or nature.
	Output 2.2: Public, private and civil society stakeholders strengthen their capacities to reduce the risk of disasters and promote resilience within each territory.	2.2.1. Number of public, private and civil society stakeholders with policies or instruments designed or implemented for disaster risk management or territorial planning. 2.2.2. Number of policies or instruments designed or implemented to promote disaster risk management, including resilient investments, critical basic service and essential livelihoods.

Table 3. Project alignment with the UNDP Peru Gender Equality Strategy 2023-2026.

UNDP Peru Gender Equality Strategy 2023-2026
--

¹⁶ UNDP. (2022). Country Programme Document 2022–2026. Available at: <https://www.undp.org/es/peru/publicaciones/documento-de-programa-pais-2022-2026>

¹⁷ UNDP. (2023). UNDP Peru Gender Equality Strategy 2023–2026. Available at: <https://www.undp.org/es/peru/publicaciones/estrategia-de-igualdad-de-genero-pnud-peru-2023-2026>

Priority 2. Resiliencia: By 2026, women in all their diversity—especially rural, Indigenous, migrant, and young women—have strengthened their socio-ecological resilience to climate change, disaster risks, and crises.	Action Line 1. Support to the State in strengthening the gender perspective within policy frameworks for the sustainable management of biodiversity, nature, climate change, and disaster and crisis risk management.
	Action Line 2. Creation of leadership spaces for women in environmental management, disaster risk management, and humanitarian crisis response to ensure their needs are addressed.
	Action Line 3. Implementation of gender equality commitments in climate action plans, integrating the gender perspective into the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the National Adaptation Plan.

In addition, the project is also aligned with the Intermediate Outcomes 1100, 1200, 1400, and Immediate Outcomes 1110, 1120, 1210, 1220, 1410, 1420 of Global Affairs Canada's Results Framework for International Climate Finance (Table 4), as well as Action Areas 3, 4, and 5 of Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy¹⁸ (Table 5).

Table 4. Project alignment with the Global Affairs Canada's Results Framework for International Climate Finance.

Global Affairs Canada's Results Framework for International Climate Finance	
Outcomes	Indicators supported by the project
Intermediate Outcome 1100: Improved gender-responsive governance for nature-positive climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing countries	1100a. # of national, regional and local governments that improved or implemented their NDCs or NAPS with support from Canadian climate finance. 1100b. # of climate related laws, regulations, policies or programs enhanced or implemented with support from Canadian climate finance. 1100d. Degree to which GAC investments strengthen institutional and regulatory frameworks, particularly focusing on greatest scale and depth for emission reductions or climate-resilience (Scale 1-5).
Intermediate Outcome 1200: Enhanced adoption of gender-responsive climate-smart agriculture and food systems solutions for nature-positive climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing countries	1200a. Area (hectares) of farmland, rangeland, and other managed agricultural landscapes under climate smart agriculture management as a result of Canada's climate finance. 1200b. # of direct beneficiaries (m/f) that implemented a minimum set of climate-smart agriculture or food systems strategies, technologies or practices that support low carbon pathways and reduce climate vulnerability as a result of Canada's climate finance.
Intermediate Outcome 1400: Enhanced adoption of gender-responsive nature-based solutions, with biodiversity co-benefits, for climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing countries	1400a. Area (hectares) under rehabilitation using gender responsive NbS for climate mitigation and adaptation with biodiversity benefits (disaggregated by terrestrial, aquatic and coastal ecosystem). 1400c. # of direct beneficiaries (m/f) that implemented a minimum set of nature-based solutions (strategies, technologies or practices) that significantly reduce climate vulnerability with support from Canadian climate finance.
Immediate Outcome 1110: Increased awareness and capacity of targeted individuals/groupsto develop, implement and/or participate in climate change governance mechanisms and solutions	1110a. %/total of trained individuals (m/f) with improved knowledge and increased capacities to develop, implement and participate in gender-responsive climate change governance mechanisms and solutions (disaggregated by Indigenous; youth; community members; government officials; members of civil society; members of private sector).

¹⁸ Government of Canada. Available at: https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/priorities-priorites/policy-politique.aspx?lang=eng#5.1

Immediate Outcome 1120: Increased equitable access by targeted individuals/groups to solutions, including technologies, enabling environments, and/or finance for climate governance	1120a. # of developing country governments (national, regional and local) that accessed Canadian climate finance for climate governance. 1120c. # of individuals (m/f) with increased access to solutions, including technologies and finance for climate governance (disaggregated by Indigenous; youth; community members; government officials; members of civil society; members of private sector).
Immediate Outcome 1210: Enhanced awareness and capacity of targeted individuals/groups to develop and implement climate-smart agriculture and food systems solutions	1210a. %/total of trained individuals (m/f) with improved knowledge and increased capacities to develop and implement solutions in climate-smart agriculture and food systems (disaggregated by Indigenous; youth; community members; government officials; members of civil society; members of private sector). 1210c. %/total of trained individuals (m/f) with improved knowledge and increased capacities to develop and implement sustainable land management practices that support soil health and biodiversity (disaggregated by Indigenous; youth; community members; government officials; members of civil society; members of private sector).
Immediate Outcome 1220: Increased equitable access of targeted individuals/groups to solutions, including technologies, enabling environments, and/or finance for climate smart agriculture and food systems	1220a. # new gender-responsive services (information, communication and digital) funded by Canadian Climate Finance, available to agri-food actors (disaggregated by typology of information, communication or digital services). 1220b. # of entrepreneurs (m/f) in the agri-food sector accessing gender-responsive digital technologies and services funded by Canadian Climate Finance. 1220d. # of entrepreneurs (m/f) in the agri-food sector accessing gender-responsive financial products and services funded by Canadian Climate Finance.
Immediate Outcome 1410: Enhanced awareness and capacity of targeted partners to develop and implement nature-based climate solutions with biodiversity co-benefits	1410a. %/total of trained individuals (m/f) with improved knowledge and increased capacities to develop and implement nature-based climate solutions, that also benefit biodiversity (disaggregated by Indigenous; youth; community members; government officials; members of civil society; members of private sector).
Immediate Outcome 1420: Increased equitable access of targeted partners to solutions, including technologies, enabling environments, and/or finance for nature-based climate solutions with biodiversity co-benefits	1420a. # of individuals (m/f) with access to new or improved sources of gender responsive finance for implementing nature-based climate solutions with biodiversity co-benefits.

Table 5. Project alignment with the Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy

Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy	
Action area 3: Growth that works for everyone	Canada recognizes the importance of the full participation of women in economic decision making and is committed to helping improve opportunities for women. This includes assistance for rural women in the area of climate-smart agriculture and support for initiatives that deliver technical and vocational training and encourage women's entrepreneurship. In addition, Canada will work to support greater financial inclusion, better access to good, well-paying work, and enhanced labour and property rights for women. Canada is also prepared to help local governments develop the policy reforms needed to address issues such as unpaid work and care.

Action area 4: Environment and climate action	Canada is committed to helping the most vulnerable communities adapt to climate change, mitigate its impacts and, by leveraging private-sector investment, facilitate the transition to a low-carbon economy. Canada supports women in order to increase the resilience of their crops and their access to water and other natural resources, as well as their participation in environmental decision making and in the renewable energy sector.
Action area 5: Inclusive governance	Canada firmly believes that democracy, responsible governance, peaceful pluralism and human rights are crucially important to peace and development. Canada supports inclusive governance by investing in the rights of women, their participation in politics, their legal authority and their access to justice, as well as by helping create an enabling environment for civil society.

III. Results and Partnerships

Expected Results

The project includes three key outcomes. The following table presents the outputs associated with each of them, which are aligned with the Logical Framework (Annex 1). These interventions have been strategically designed to generate the expected changes, in accordance with the project's theory of change. These changes are expected to be directly attributable to the implemented actions and will be continuously monitored through the results framework.

Outcome 1. Improved territorial, multi-stakeholder, and gender-sensitive governance for integrated wildfire management in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.

This outcome seeks to consolidate inclusive territorial governance for the prevention, risk reduction, response, and recovery from wildfires in Padre Abad. It recognizes that institutional and community capacity to address such events is a key enabling condition for any resilient development strategy. It builds upon existing institutional structures and validated lessons from previous experiences, with the aim of strengthening local capacities, promoting exchange of experiences and technology transfer, improving inter-institutional coordination, and promoting risk-informed territorial planning.

Output 1.1: Enhanced local capacities for integrated territorial management with a multi-stakeholder approach (local governments, communities, indigenous peoples, grassroots organizations, women's networks), including prevention, risk reduction, response, and recovery from forest fires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.

To this end, the project will strengthen technical and organizational capacities through technical assistance directed at the Provincial Municipality of Padre Abad and its seven district municipalities: Irazola, Curimaná, Neshuya, Padre Abad, Alexander von Humboldt, Huipoca, and Boquerón. This assistance will also extend to community leaders and Indigenous organizations—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples—present in the province, recognizing their strategic role in territorial management and early emergency response.

In parallel, concrete measures will be promoted to strengthen community action through the formation of inclusive community brigades for wildfire monitoring and early warning, encouraging the leadership of Indigenous women and youth. In addition, local monitors—prioritizing women and youth from rural communities—will be trained to operate and maintain early warning systems, especially in remote areas that are often underserved by public services. To this end, exchanges of experiences, technology, and knowledge will be promoted with the sister project in Colombia and the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC).

To support this, existing coordination structures, such as the Provincial Agrarian Management Committee, the Civil Defense Platforms, and community-based monitoring systems, will be strengthened and articulated as part of a coherent, multi-stakeholder governance framework for integrated territorial and wildfire risk management. Each platform will operate within its institutional mandate but under a complementary and coordinated approach, supported by shared protocols for territorial planning, early warning systems, and emergency response. This articulation will enable the development of gender-responsive, risk-informed territorial plans, inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, and local response protocols. In parallel, intercultural dialogue spaces will be promoted with the active participation of women, youth, and Indigenous peoples to co-create common agendas for territorial

management and wildfire prevention, ensuring governance processes that are inclusive, context-sensitive, and sustainable.

The following activities will be implemented to achieve the output:

Activity 1.1.1: Technical assistance and support provided to local authorities and community leaders for the design and application of territorial planning instruments with a multi-stakeholder and gender-sensitive approach, integrating forest fire risk management, including early warning systems that incorporate community-based monitoring.

Activity 1.1.2: Participatory training delivered to local communities, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, for the development and operation of early warning systems for forest fires, incorporating gender and intercultural approaches.

Activity 1.1.3: Multi-stakeholder platform for integrated territorial management strengthened and connected with community-based monitoring systems and territorial planning processes, with a gender approach.

Output 1.2: Improved access for local actors, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, to financing mechanisms to strengthen territorial governance and integrated management of forest fire risk—including prevention, risk reduction, response, and recovery—in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.

The project will seek to improve local stakeholders' access to financing mechanisms to strengthen territorial governance and integrated wildfire risk management. To this end, actions will be taken to implement improvement opportunities in key public budget programs related to territorial development and integrated wildfire risk management, such as PP068 – Reduction of Vulnerability and Emergency Response to Disasters, in coordination with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), and other relevant government entities. Institutional tools and processes of the Regional Government of Ucayali, the Provincial Municipality of Padre Abad, and its district municipalities will also be strengthened to strategically allocate public financial resources for territorial development and integrated wildfire risk management.

At the same time, the capacities of public officials responsible for integrated land management and wildfire prevention will be enhanced, with a gender perspective, including the formulation of budget proposals and monitoring of budget execution.

The following activities will be implemented to achieve the output:

Activity 1.2.1: Public financial instruments strengthened and mobilized to support integrated forest fire risk management actions within the framework of territorial planning.

Activity 1.2.2: Technical assistance provided to local authorities for accessing, planning, and executing public budgets allocated to integrated territorial management and forest fire prevention, with a gender-sensitive approach.

Together, these outputs will enable local authorities, communities, Indigenous peoples, women's networks, and productive stakeholders to have access to planning tools, early warning systems, and inclusive, gender-sensitive dialogue spaces that facilitate wildfire prevention, response, and recovery. Experience shows that these tools are more effective when co-created, socialized, and institutionalized with the active participation of territorial stakeholders. It is therefore assumed that there is a minimum level of political will from local authorities, as well as a favorable disposition from community organizations to sustain these coordination spaces.

From a gender equality and human rights perspective, this line of action addresses structural barriers in the province of Padre Abad. Women—especially Indigenous women—and rural youth face limited participation in decision-making regarding land use, low representation in planning spaces, and persistent invisibility of their knowledge and contributions. This exclusion is exacerbated by the burden of unpaid work and the lack of conditions that allow for their active involvement and influence in community processes. The proposed actions will help strengthen the capacities of both rights holders and duty bearers, promoting more inclusive, equitable territorial governance aligned with the principles of equality, non-discrimination, participation, transparency, and accountability. Special attention will be given to flexible schedules that facilitate the participation of individuals with caregiving responsibilities, ensuring their active inclusion in all processes.

From an environmental sustainability perspective, the project will promote the integration of territorial planning, community monitoring, and traditional ecological knowledge. These elements are key to preventing and addressing wildfires in highly vulnerable areas, such as the micro-watersheds of the Aguaytía and San Alejandro rivers, identified in territorial diagnostics and risk studies. This integration, supported by the active participation of local governments, Indigenous communities, grassroots organizations, civil defense platforms, women's networks, and other key actors,

will help reduce emissions from uncontrolled burning, minimize forest cover loss, and strengthen the resilience of ecosystems and local livelihoods.

Identified risks for this line of intervention include the instability of subnational authorities and turnover of technical staff, the increased workload for women assuming new roles without redistribution of domestic responsibilities, and potential conflicts among local actors or between technical and traditional knowledge. To mitigate these risks, the project will promote the approval of ordinances and inter-institutional agreements that formally support the created tools and platforms, encourage shared responsibility in caregiving tasks within project activities, and facilitate intercultural dialogue and collaborative conflict resolution, building on concrete experiences previously developed by UNDP in the Peruvian Amazon.

Outcome 2. Enhanced adoption of gender-sensitive regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices by farmers—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples—in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru, aimed at preventing forest fires.

This outcome aims to shift prevailing practices that currently contribute to environmental degradation and wildfire risk, promoting sustainable alternatives that enhance the resilience of rural families and reduce pressure on ecosystems.

This line of intervention seeks to promote a gradual transformation from conventional agricultural practices in the province of Padre Abad—characterized by the use of fire, monoculture, extensive livestock farming, and low vegetation cover—toward regenerative and climate-smart production systems. These new systems aim to restore soil health, reduce pressure on ecosystems, and increase the adaptive capacity of rural livelihoods in the face of extreme climate events.

The intervention will focus on areas highly susceptible to wildfires and environmental degradation, where unplanned agricultural expansion and traditional use of fire for land preparation have caused significant impacts. The project builds on deep local knowledge accumulated through the ongoing work of the Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon (PPS) project, in collaboration with producer associations and rural communities, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous.

Output 2.1: Strengthened technical capacities of producers, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, for the implementation of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at preventing forest fires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.

The strategy is structured around strengthening the technical capacities of producers, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, through contextualized training processes, on-farm technical assistance, and the implementation of demonstration modules at the productive unit level. These actions will facilitate the adoption of practices such as agroforestry systems, permanent vegetation cover, holistic grazing management, soil conservation techniques, and the establishment of living barriers or natural firebreaks using multipurpose species. These latter practices play a key preventive role by reducing fire spread between plots and into nearby forest areas, while also improving vegetation connectivity and providing productive and environmental benefits.

The following activities will be implemented to achieve the output:

Activity 2.1.1: Training and technical assistance program implemented to promote the adoption of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at forest fire prevention, targeting farmers, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples.

Activity 2.1.2: Awareness-raising program and exchange spaces developed to promote behavior change toward regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices and forest fire prevention, incorporating gender and intercultural perspectives.

Output 2.2: Increased equitable access for producers, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, to technologies, enabling conditions, and financing mechanisms that facilitate the adoption of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at preventing forest fires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.

It is assumed that change will be more effective when practices are adapted to the social, cultural, and productive realities of families, and when there are clear economic and social incentives to support their adoption. In this regard, the project will also promote equitable access to financing that facilitates the adoption of regenerative and climate-smart practices. This will be achieved through the design and strengthening of public and private financial instruments that incorporate gender equity and intercultural criteria, as well as the implementation of innovative financing

mechanisms. These include *Uniones de Crédito y Ahorro* (UNICA), a rural microfinance model that promotes collective savings and solidarity-based lending among members, prioritizing the leadership of women and rural youth. Additionally, the project will foster coordination with relevant public programs such as PROCOMPITE—a competitive fund managed by regional and local governments that co-finance business plans of producer organizations—and Agroideas, a program of the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI) that supports the adoption of sustainable agricultural technologies through non-reimbursable incentives. It will also promote access to budgetary programs such as PP121 – Improvement of Articulation of Small Agricultural Producers to the Market and PP130 – Competitiveness and Sustainable Use of Forest and Wildlife Resources, which channel public investments for environmental management and productive transformation in vulnerable rural territories.

The experience of the Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon (PPS) project has shown that many producer associations and families—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples—face insufficient enabling conditions that limit their access to these financing mechanisms. These barriers include: lack of formally registered land titles with the National Superintendency of Public Registries (SUNARP); informal land tenure with community-issued possession certificates lacking legal validity; lack of registration with the National Superintendency of Tax Administration (SUNAT), which prevents organizations from issuing receipts or participating in official processes; absence of institutional or personal bank accounts; and weak capacity in developing business and sustainability plans.

To address this, the RENACE project will prioritize a strategy of technical, legal, and organizational support to close these gaps, advance formalization processes, and improve the capacities of producers and associations to access public and private resources in an informed, competitive, and sustained manner, aimed at transitioning to sustainable and resilient production systems.

The following activities will be implemented to achieve the output:

Activity 2.2.1: Public and/or private financing instruments strengthened and mobilized, facilitating equitable access for farmers—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples—to financial resources for adopting regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at forest fire prevention.

Activity 2.2.2: Appropriate technologies and enabling conditions provided, allowing producers—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples—to access the knowledge, agricultural extension services, and financing needed to adopt regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at forest fire prevention.

From a gender equality perspective, this line of action acknowledges the multiple barriers that rural and Indigenous women face in accessing technical assistance, productive inputs, formalized land, and financial services. The project will incorporate affirmative criteria in the selection of beneficiaries, promote their active participation in training and decision-making processes, and facilitate safe and culturally appropriate spaces for sharing knowledge and needs. It will also support the strengthening of women's leadership within producer associations.

From a human rights approach, the project will ensure equitable access to productive resources, strengthen the capacities of rights holders—particularly women and Indigenous peoples—and support local governments and agricultural extension services as key actors in the equitable provision of technical services and the fulfillment of productive and environmental rights. The project will promote the integration of agroecological transition into agrarian development plans and local risk management strategies as a concrete pathway to reduce structural inequalities and improve rural livelihoods.

In terms of environmental sustainability, the adoption of these practices will help reduce dry vegetation exposed to fire, increase vegetation cover in productive areas, improve water infiltration, and reduce emissions from fire use. The project will promote production systems that maintain or increase productivity without expanding the agricultural frontier, contributing to the functional restoration of the landscape and resilience to climate change.

This outcome will be implemented in partnership with producer organizations, local technicians, the Regional Government of Ucayali, the Provincial Municipality of Padre Abad and its seven district municipalities, Indigenous organizations, community leaders, and existing platforms such as the Provincial Agrarian Management Committee of Padre Abad and rural development coordination spaces. Demonstration modules and pilot plots established during the Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon (PPS) project will be leveraged to scale up validated and contextualized best practices.

Identified risks include resistance to change among producers with narrow economic margins, limited coverage of agricultural extension services, and barriers to accessing financial resources. These risks will be mitigated through tailored technical support, culturally relevant training and communication strategies, intensive peer-to-peer learning, and the promotion of accessible, transparent, and co-financed financial instruments with gender, social inclusion, and intercultural criteria.

Outcome 3. Restored ecosystems by local actors—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples—for enhanced landscape connectivity through gender-responsive Nature-based Solutions (NbS) in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.

The transition toward regenerative and climate-smart production systems must be accompanied by ecosystem restoration and conservation processes, especially in areas where ecological functionality has been severely affected by wildfires, deforestation, or intensive land use. Within this framework, this final outcome aims to increase the adoption of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) in the province of Padre Abad to restore areas degraded by wildfires, conserve key ecosystems, and strengthen climate resilience and biodiversity at the landscape level.

This line of action will prioritize critical areas such as transition zones between productive plots and forested areas, degraded ecological corridors, vulnerable micro-watersheds like those of the Aguaytía and San Alejandro rivers, and strategic spaces where ecological connectivity has been disrupted. This strategy builds on lessons learned from the Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon (PPS) project, which demonstrated the feasibility and relevance of ecological restoration using landscape, intercultural, and gender-sensitive approaches, including the establishment of restoration demonstration modules, agroforestry systems, and practices based on traditional knowledge.

Output 3.1: Strengthened capacities of local actors, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, to plan, implement, and monitor nature-based solutions aimed at ecological restoration of areas degraded by fires and the conservation of key ecosystems, integrating gender, interculturality, and traditional knowledge approaches, in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.

The expected change will be enabled through two outcomes. The first is the strengthening of capacities and enabling conditions for implementing ecological restoration and landscape connectivity measures. This includes the development of community-based, gender-sensitive, and culturally appropriate interventions. Planned measures include the installation of living barriers with native and multipurpose species, agroforestry systems for rehabilitating degraded soils, and the implementation of mineral firebreak trenches—vegetation-free soil strips—in areas with high wildfire recurrence. These measures are recognized as NbS in highly vulnerable contexts and act as natural infrastructure to reduce fire spread, protect key ecosystems, and safeguard rural livelihoods. Their design will be adapted to local topographic and ecological conditions, integrating technical criteria and traditional knowledge. These solutions combine environmental, preventive, and productive goals, enabling the recovery of ecosystem services and increasing territorial resilience.

The following activities will be implemented to achieve the output:

Activity 3.1.1: Demonstration modules of nature-based solutions implemented in areas degraded by fires and key ecosystems, incorporating a gender, intercultural, and traditional knowledge approach for ecological restoration and landscape connectivity, strengthening climate resilience and biodiversity.

Activity 3.1.2: Training program implemented to strengthen the capacities of women, youth, and Indigenous peoples in planning and implementing nature-based solutions, incorporating gender, intercultural, and traditional knowledge approaches for ecosystem restoration and conservation.

Output 3.2: Improved equitable access for local stakeholders — particularly women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples — to financing mechanisms and other enabling instruments that support the implementation of nature-based solutions aimed at the ecological restoration of areas degraded by wildfires and the conservation of key ecosystems, with co-benefits for biodiversity and climate resilience in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.

This second output seeks to improve equitable access for local actors—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples—to financing mechanisms and other enabling instruments that support the implementation of nature-based solutions aimed at restoring areas degraded by wildfires and conserving key ecosystems. To achieve this, public and/or private financing instruments will be strengthened with equity and intercultural criteria, and a competitive fund for ecological restoration through NbS will be designed and implemented. This integration will allow the adopted solutions to scale, be sustained, and become institutionalized beyond the project cycle.

It is assumed that there is growing interest among local governments, Indigenous organizations, and financial entities in promoting ecological restoration actions aligned with public climate adaptation policies. With appropriate technical support and financing mechanisms, these solutions can be integrated into participatory development plans and other territorial management instruments.

The following activities will be implemented to achieve the output:

Activity 3.2.1: Public and/or private financing instruments strengthened and mobilized to support the implementation of gender-sensitive nature-based solutions aimed at the ecological restoration of areas degraded by wildfires and the conservation of key ecosystems, with climate and biodiversity co-benefits.

Activity 3.2.2: Competitive fund implemented to facilitate access for women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples to resources for the application of NbS aimed at ecological restoration, incorporating gender, interculturality, intergenerationality, and traditional knowledge approaches.

From a gender equality perspective, the project will prioritize the recognition and appreciation of the role of Indigenous and rural women in landscape management and territorial restoration. Many of them already play key roles in seed collection, knowledge of native species, plant propagation, and water source protection. The project will incorporate these capacities into the technical and social design of interventions and promote their leadership in decision-making regarding the use of restored resources and the benefits derived from NbS. Gender and intergenerational sensitivity criteria will also be promoted in competitive funds and training activities to ensure equitable participation and the strengthening of specific capacities of women and youth.

From a human rights approach, the project will ensure that planning and decision-making processes related to restoration and conservation are participatory, culturally appropriate, and provide equitable access to information, in line with the principles of non-discrimination, inclusion, and accountability. It will strengthen the exercise of the right to a healthy environment, to territory, and to sustainable livelihoods, especially in Indigenous and rural communities.

In terms of environmental sustainability, the adoption of NbS will help restore the ecological functionality of fragmented landscapes, reduce vulnerability to extreme climate events, and conserve local biodiversity through cost-effective solutions adapted to the Amazonian context. The integration of technical and traditional knowledge will enable the development of more resilient, ecosystem-respectful, and long-term adaptable interventions. Furthermore, alignment with planning instruments and budgetary programs, such as PP144 – Conservation and Sustainable Use of Ecosystems for the Provision of Ecosystem Services, will help ensure that restoration measures are sustained beyond project funding by channeling public resources into preventive, ecological rehabilitation, and risk reduction interventions in wildfire-prone areas.

Key actors in this line of action will include Indigenous organizations, native communities, producer associations, local governments, sectoral directorates, women's networks, and environmental governance platforms. The project will leverage UNDP's previous experience and existing platforms to scale up best practices and reinforce their institutional sustainability.

Identified risks include economic pressure to convert restored areas into intensive productive use; the potential low prioritization of ecological restoration by local authorities focused on urgent economic recovery agendas; and institutional fragmentation among sectors related to environment, agriculture, and development. These risks will be addressed through a combination of measures: strengthening local capacities, building demonstrative cases with tangible benefits, aligning with public policy priorities, and supporting the institutionalization of restoration processes in territorial management.

The implementation of Nature-based Solutions not only enables ecosystem restoration and climate risk reduction but also lays the foundation for more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable territorial management. To ensure these advances are maintained and scaled beyond the project cycle, it is essential to consolidate structural conditions that guarantee their institutional, social, technical, and financial sustainability.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

A strategic combination of human, operational and institutional resources is required to achieve the project's expected results.

- A multidisciplinary Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established to ensure the effective delivery of all outputs defined in the Results Framework. The PMU will include: a National Coordinator; Specialists in Governance and Planning for Integrated Wildfire Management, Regenerative and Climate-Smart Agricultural Practices, Ecological Restoration, Gender and Indigenous Peoples, and Monitoring and Evaluation; three Field Technicians (focused on Disaster Risk Management, Productive Practices, and Restoration); Administrator and Administrative Assistant. All positions will be fully financed by the project and are reflected in the project budget.
- To ensure effective project coordination and territorial implementation, physical office spaces will be required in both Lima and Ucayali. The National Coordinator, Administrator, and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)

Specialist will be based at UNDP's Lima office, with frequent travel to the project's intervention areas. The remaining members of the PMU will be based at the Ucayali office, ensuring territorial presence and technical consistency. The operational costs of both offices - including facilities and equipment - will be fully financed by the project and are reflected in the project budget.

- UNDP staff at the country, regional, and headquarters levels will provide technical and operational support, including oversight, quality assurance, procurement, and reporting. These contributions are fully costed and reflected in the project budget.

Partnerships

Strategic partnerships will be established with a diverse range of national and subnational institutions to support the project's integrated approach and ensure alignment with relevant public policies.

- At the national level, the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) will serve as the national counterpart, ensuring strategic alignment with national environmental policies, regulatory frameworks, and climate commitments.
- At the subnational level, the Regional Government of Ucayali and the Provincial Municipality of Padre Abad will act as local counterparts. Their roles include supporting territorial planning processes, mobilizing public investment, and facilitating the engagement of diverse local stakeholder groups, including Indigenous peoples, producer associations, women's networks and civil society platforms. Both partners are essential to ensure local ownership and long-term impact.
- Other relevant entities—such as the National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP), the National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR), the National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI), and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)—will be engaged as strategic partners, based on their institutional mandates and technical expertise.
- Partnerships with public programs (e.g., PROCOMPITE, Agroideas) and local financial institutions, such as rural savings and credit cooperatives, municipal savings and credit banks, among others, are essential for scaling access to green finance and co-financing schemes.

Risks and Assumptions

Institutional and governance risks include the high turnover of subnational authorities and technical staff, which could disrupt the continuity of territorial planning and management processes. The project assumes that there is a minimum level of political will and institutional commitment to sustain multi-stakeholder governance platforms. To mitigate this risk, the project will strengthen local technical capacities, institutionalize coordination platforms such as the Provincial Agrarian Management Committee, and promote the approval of ordinances and inter-institutional agreements that formally support the tools and mechanisms created.

Social and participation-related risks include the increased workload for women taking on new roles without a redistribution of domestic responsibilities, as well as the potential exclusion of youth and Indigenous peoples due to structural barriers. It is assumed that community organizations are favorably disposed to actively engage in the project. Mitigation measures include promoting flexible schedules, creating safe and intercultural spaces, applying affirmative participation criteria, and strengthening community leadership with a gender and human rights-based approach.

Another important social risk includes resistance to change among producers with low profit margins and pressure to maintain traditional practices such as the use of fire. The project assumes that producers will be interested in adopting sustainable practices if appropriate incentives are provided. To address these risks, the project will implement demonstration plots, provide tailored technical assistance, offer economic incentives, and facilitate access to public and private financing mechanisms with equity criteria.

Environmental and restoration-related risks include the low prioritization of ecological restoration by local authorities and pressure to convert restored areas into intensive productive uses. The project assumes that there is growing interest among local governments and communities in integrating nature-based solutions (NbS) into their development plans. Mitigation measures include developing demonstrative cases with tangible benefits, aligning with public policy priorities, and strengthening local capacities for the management and sustainability of NbS.

Finally, financial risks include limited access to resources by producers and local governments. The project assumes that relevant budgetary programs will continue and that there will be institutional openness to channel resources toward integrated wildfire management and ecological restoration initiatives. To mitigate these risks, the project will provide technical assistance for the formulation and execution of public budgets, strengthen existing financial instruments, and design a competitive fund with a gender and intercultural approach.

For more details on the project risks, see the Annex 2. UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and Annex 3. UNDP Risk Register

Stakeholder Engagement

The project will establish dedicated mechanisms to ensure the meaningful and sustained engagement of target groups and key stakeholders throughout all phases of the project cycle. This engagement will promote inclusive, rights-based, and culturally appropriate participation, in line with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards.

- **Indigenous Organizations:** Regional and local Indigenous organizations, including Regional Organization of AIDSEP Ucayali (ORAU), are key stakeholders in ensuring culturally appropriate interventions and in strengthening Indigenous leadership in sustainable land management and ecological restoration. Their engagement is fundamental to the project's intercultural and rights-based approach. The project will coordinate, whenever possible and relevant, with the various organizations that represent their interests at the national, regional and local levels.
- **Producer Associations:** Local producer associations are critical stakeholders in the adoption of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at wildfire prevention. Through awareness-raising, capacity-building, technical assistance, and facilitation of access to financing and technologies, these associations will contribute to transforming production systems and reducing fire risk, while promoting sustainable rural development.
- **Women's networks:** They are key stakeholders in advancing gender-sensitive and inclusive governance. Their leadership and local knowledge are vital for ensuring that community-based monitoring systems reflect women's priorities and perspectives. By actively engaging in decision-making processes, these networks will contribute to reducing gender inequalities, empowering women and girls, and ensuring that project results are inclusive, equitable, and sustainable.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

The project will implement a South-South and Triangular Cooperation strategy to strengthen institutional capacities, promote knowledge exchange, and co-develop joint solutions to climate challenges.

- South-South Cooperation between Peru and Colombia will focus on sharing technical experiences and policy approaches related to wildfire management, community-based restoration, and biodiversity conservation.
- Triangular Cooperation with Canada will enable the transfer of advanced technologies and methodologies—such as AI-driven fire detection, satellite monitoring systems, and prescribed burn planning tools—while supporting capacity-building and innovation co-development.

This cooperation modality will strengthen collaboration between Colombia and Peru, with Canada serving as a key triangular partner contributing advanced technological solutions and institutional expertise. The project will promote mutual learning and the adaptation of successful models through structured exchange platforms, joint technical missions, and capacity-building activities tailored to local contexts, including technical workshops where UNDP Colombia and Peru will convene to train local and community fire brigades on the use of technology for wildfire monitoring and response. These coordinated efforts aim to strengthen regional integration, accelerate the adoption of innovative practices, and foster collective ownership of nature-based solutions for climate resilience.

Digital Solutions

Geospatial monitoring tools, including Geographic Information Systems (GIS), will be used to track land use changes, monitor ecological restoration progress, and identify high-risk of wildfires.

In addition, the project will incorporate AI-driven fire detection systems that leverage real-time satellite imagery and sensor data to detect and predict wildfire outbreaks with greater speed and precision. These systems will be further supported by drone-assisted surveillance and interactive digital dashboards for data visualization and early warning dissemination.

This data-driven approach will support evidence-based decision-making and enable adaptive management of landscapes under pressure from climate and human activities.

Knowledge

Knowledge management will be a continuous process aimed at generating evidence, fostering learning, and informing decision-making throughout the project cycle. Its primary objective is to analyze, in real time, what works—triggering learning, innovation, and action—as well as what does not work and why. Understanding and documenting challenges and failures is equally valuable, as it contributes to institutional learning and continuous improvement. To this end, the project will implement the following actions:

- Systematize and document the lessons learned, success factors, challenges, and intervention models generated by the project through semiannual and annual UNDP reports, as well as other knowledge management reports developed as part of the project.
- Transfer the knowledge generated to local partners, subnational governments, public institutions, international cooperation agencies, academia, and civil society through technical briefs, policy papers, training workshops and knowledge exchange events. This will strengthen capacities, improve decision-making, consolidate institutional frameworks favorable to sustainable landscape management, ensure the sustainability of project results, and facilitate their appropriation, replication, and scaling in future policies, practices, and projects.
- Effectively communicate the project's achievements and lessons learned to diverse audiences, with a particular focus on decision-makers and international cooperation stakeholders, through a strategic mix of communication products (stories, videos, infographics, newsletters) and channels (social media platforms, project website, and national and international events). This communication strategy will support the mobilization of financial and institutional resources to scale up, replicate, or inspire new interventions based on the project's know-how.
- Ensure transparent and inclusive accountability for the actions implemented, results achieved, and lessons learned through independent evaluations, the Open UNDP platform¹⁹ and dissemination events. This process forms part of a broader accountability framework toward project partners, participating communities, civil society, and funding agencies. It will contribute to strengthening the project's legitimacy, enhancing the visibility of its impact, informing the design of future interventions in similar territories, and reinforcing the credibility of UNDP and the Government of Canada as strategic partners in sustainability and territorial development.

These knowledge management products are fully costed and reflected in the project budget.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The sustainability of the RENACE project's results is grounded in multiple interrelated dimensions that have been carefully considered since its design phase:

At the institutional level, RENACE will be implemented on a solid foundation of previous processes carried out in the province of Padre Abad, ensuring the presence of installed capacities, territorial partnerships, and accumulated learning. Its geographic and thematic continuity with the Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon (PPS) project represents a strategic advantage that will facilitate local ownership of new processes and the integration of proposed approaches into existing structures.

The project will promote the formalization and institutionalization of multi-stakeholder platforms, such as the Provincial Agrarian Management Committee of Padre Abad, linking them with already operational mechanisms like the Civil Defense Platforms. This will allow functions related to wildfire prevention, response, and recovery to be progressively assumed by local and regional governments. Additionally, strengthening municipal technical teams through training and technical assistance will enable the incorporation of technological and innovative tools into planning instruments and early warning systems, including community-based monitoring. This will ensure their maintenance, updating, and sustainability beyond the project's duration.

At the social level, the project will foster inclusive community leadership by promoting the active participation of women, youth, and Indigenous peoples in territorial management, the adoption of regenerative practices, and ecological restoration. The creation of community brigades, networks of local monitors, and intercultural exchange spaces will support the continuity of collective work and the replication of learning across communities. These social structures are essential for sustaining community monitoring systems, participatory tracking, and the maintenance of climate-resilient practices.

From a financial perspective, the project will promote access to and strengthening of public and private financing mechanisms, including budgetary programs such as PP068 – Reduction of Vulnerability and Emergency Response to Disasters, PP121 – Improvement of Articulation of Small Agricultural Producers to the Market, PP130 – Competitiveness and Sustainable Use of Forest and Wildlife Resources, and PP144 – Conservation and Sustainable Use of Ecosystems for the Provision of Ecosystem Services, as well as competitive funds, green credits, rural loans, and co-financing schemes. Through partnerships with subnational governments and national entities, the project aims to create enabling conditions for producer organizations and families to access resources that support and expand investments in restoration, non-burn production, and other practices aligned with the project's objectives. Initiatives led by women

¹⁹ <https://open.undp.org/>

and Indigenous peoples will be prioritized to ensure equitable benefit distribution and enhance the legitimacy of the process.

The cross-cutting integration of gender equality, human rights, interculturality, and environmental sustainability throughout all stages of the project not only enhances its effectiveness and relevance but also ensures that its results are rooted in long-term transformative processes. Strengthening institutional, social, and financial capacities, along with climate- and territory-sensitive planning, will allow the changes promoted by the RENACE project to be sustained and scaled beyond the horizon of Canadian funding.

Finally, RENACE will be established as a territorial model aimed at enhancing socio-ecological resilience to wildfires through integrated land management. This model will be scalable and adaptable, facilitating its institutional adoption across other Amazonian regions. By aligning with national and subnational policy frameworks, RENACE seeks to position this model as a reference for public policies and long-term strategies in wildfire risk management, climate resilience, and sustainable territorial development.

IV. Project Management

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The project is designed considering UNDP's administrative and financial guidelines and policies, as well as lessons learned in deployment and strategic support from previous interventions. The project strategy is designed to maximize both efficiency and effectiveness. It is adapted to the specific Outcomes and Outputs described in the theory of change (TOC) and the Results Framework, which are based on a detailed analysis of the problems and the design of solutions aimed at achieving the established objectives.

The UNDP in Peru has demonstrated substantial organizational capacity through the implementation of key projects such as Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), GEF Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon (PPS), IKI EbA Amazonía, GEF Resilient Amazon, and Support for the implementation of the Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI) between Peru, Norway, and Germany. These initiatives highlight UNDP's expertise in biodiversity finance, ecosystem restoration and conservation, sustainable development, community-led climate change adaptation and mitigation actions. All of them with a focus on gender and interculturality.

Moreover, since 2023 the UNDP Peru Country Office has earned the Silver Gender Equality Seal, a recognition that not only underscores its commitment to gender equality but also demonstrates its consistent efforts in translating this commitment into tangible actions and results. Another added value of UNDP's work is its focus on integrating environmental and social safeguards in the programmatic cycle of all its initiatives. In line with Canada's feminist approach to international assistance, UNDP focuses on programmatic principles, including human rights-based approach, gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, and responsibility; as well as eight project level standards, that include environmental sustainability, climate change considerations, work with IPLCs, and others. These must be addressed and managed throughout the project cycle.

Regarding the project's direct cost, a detailed budget was prepared during the design phase. This budget considers the human, financial, and logistical resources necessary for its execution. This budget includes all associated costs, such as personnel, operational costs, and those allocated to the project's monitoring and evaluation. Budget monitoring will be done through Project Board, which will review and adjust periodically as needed throughout the project's lifecycle. The budget will be received and managed in US dollars.

The subscription of Low-Value Grant Agreements (LVG) is included as a mechanism for the implementation of activities at the local level. LVGs are non-reimbursable monetary allocations—selected through programmatic decisions—directed at civil society and non-governmental partners, aimed at incentivizing the creation of solutions to development problems. The LVGs may be used to:

- Strengthen the institutional capacity of key entities in achieving development goals.
- Support community self-help initiatives may include income-generating activities designed to mitigate poverty.
- Support NGOs and community organizations working on nature-based solutions, climate change actions, gender equality, and activities to mitigate poverty.

For each LVG Agreement, monitoring committees will be established, in which significant time will be allocated to oversee the execution of the funds disbursed by UNDP, within the framework of agreements funded by the program.

The UNDP's team will provide technical and financial support to strengthen organizational and technical capacities of Local Community Organizations with a gender sensitive approach. Likewise, articulation with other strategic partners will be encouraged to strengthen beneficiary organizations.

The Project Board or a committee delegated by the Project Board will select the organizations channelling the LVGs to support the most strategic communities. Some of the selection criteria that must be applied in this process are:

- a. Purpose
- b. Method
- c. Identity
- d. Capacity
- e. Presentation requirements

From a programmatic point of view, RENACE stands out for its capacity for immediate implementation. By building on existing learnings, structures, and partnerships, the project significantly reduces installation time and costs, allowing for effective execution from the early stages. This makes it a strategic, innovative, and realistic initiative with high potential for impact and scalability in the Peruvian Amazon context.

Multiple synergies with other UNDP and non-UNDP supported initiatives have been identified for the implementation of the three outcomes, such as Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), UNDP's Green Commodities Programme (GCP), the Small Grants Programme (SGP) in Peru, the GEF projects "Restoration of High Andean Ecosystems in Peru" and "Deforestation-Free Value Chains in the Peruvian Amazon (FOLUR)", as well as other related initiatives such as the "Territorial Governance Management" project led by the PCM, and the public investment project "Improvement of support services for the sustainable use of biodiversity for wildfire prevention and control actions in the four provinces of the Ucayali region", led by the Government of Ucayali.

Project Management

The project aims to close structural gaps that hinder climate change adaptation. This approach is grounded in the institutional coordination, strategic partnership, and strengthening of local capacities.

The integrated landscape approach seeks to enhance the effectiveness of forest fire prevention, risk reduction, response, and recovery efforts in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru. The project will deliver environmental benefits through cost-effective restoration models for degraded areas and the promotion of regenerative, climate-smart production systems. All these efforts contribute to strengthening the resilience of Amazonian communities to forest fires, as well as to the conservation of biodiversity, which is essential for the provision of ecosystem services and livelihoods, particularly for these populations, which are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

In addition, the project proposes a strategy for leveraging and mobilizing both public and private resources. On the one hand, it aims to channel funding through public budgetary programs linked to territorial development and integrated risk management, as well as through a competitive fund acting as seed capital to attract further investment in prioritized areas. On the other hand, it promotes the consolidation of green credit products by various financial sector actors operating in the region.

Capacity development at the local level—across both the public and private sectors—will strengthen integrated forest fire risk management in the Peruvian Amazon context. This will be achieved by leveraging existing structures, local knowledge, and peer learning, thereby creating enabling conditions to scale up the initiative and amplify its impact.

At the national level, the project management will be overseen by the Project Board, which acts as the supervisory authority and is responsible for ensuring the project's quality. To this end, it will make decisions based on the information provided, including the project's quality assessment. Likewise, the designated quality assurance members will support the board in this process. Meanwhile, the project manager will be responsible for the overall management, ensuring the mobilization and effective execution of all planned actions.

In addition, the project will be equipped with the necessary human, technical, and financial resources for effective implementation. Operational and financial management processes will be periodically reviewed and adjusted based on evolving needs and lessons learned throughout the project lifecycle, ensuring continued relevance, effectiveness, and scalability to other territories.

Through this strategy, the project aims to enhance climate adaptation in Padre Abad province by advancing integrated wildfire management, regenerative ecosystem restoration and inclusive governance, supported by innovative financial mechanisms to protect biodiversity and reduce vulnerability of local communities to climate risks.

The project has a total funding of CAD \$10 million provided by the Government of Canada, which will enhance its scope, depth, and sustainability. These resources will cover the project's direct technical, operational, and strategic activities, and will support territorial deployment and technical assistance for effective implementation. In addition, human, financial, and logistical resources will be mobilized to ensure coordinated execution and shared ownership with strategic partners. The budget will be subject to periodic monitoring and review, enabling flexible adjustments in response to contextual changes, lessons learned, and emerging opportunities—thus ensuring effectiveness, transparency, and the potential for scaling.

Coordination Agreements

To ensure the achievement of the project's objectives, UNDP will carry out all necessary actions in close coordination with all actors who can contribute to achieving its goals. Continuous inter-institutional dialogue will be promoted through established articulation spaces, allowing operational coherence, facilitating timely decision-making, and strengthening project governance.

Financial aspects

The project will begin once the stipulated contributions for its financing are available. This project is funded by the Government of Canada. The financial resources of this project will be managed according to UNDP financial rules and regulations.

Administrative and Support Services

In line with decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board, which are included in its Cost Recovery Policy with charge to Other Resources, the Contributions will be subject to the recovery of indirect costs incurred by UNDP offices at Headquarters and in the country, while providing general management support (GMS) services. To cover these GMS expenses, a charge of 8% will be applied to the Contributions from donors. Any interest earned from the Contribution will be credited to the UNDP account and used following UNDP's established procedures. Other charges specified by the UNDP, such as the Direct Project Cost (DPC) equivalent to 2% and 1% UN Coordination Levy, will also be considered according to the UNDP regulations.

Exchange Rate Variations

Possible exchange rate fluctuations arising from differences in exchange rates will be added to or subtracted from the corresponding value in U.S. dollars (USD\$) for each deposit, as stipulated in Chapter 5, Regulation 5.04 of the UNDP Financial Manual. This adjustment will be conducted through budgetary revision.

Exchange Rate Provisions or Variations

Quarterly, UNDP, in collaboration with the project management team, will analyze the project's budgetary and cash resources (resulting from potential exchange rate variations) to adjust the work plans accordingly.

Equipment Transference

UNDP will retain ownership of the equipment, supplies, and other assets financed through this project. Matters related to UNDP's transfer of ownership will be determined in accordance with its relevant policies and procedures.

Publications

Inclusion of any political, partisan, religious, commercial, or promotional content, as well as symbols, logos, or trademarks, in documents, publications, and activities carried out under this project, will not be permitted.

Project Termination

This project will conclude:

- Upon expiration of the term foreseen for its duration without an extension.
- Upon fulfillment of its purpose.
- Due to force majeure or unforeseen circumstances.

Implementation Model

This project will be implemented under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) by UNDP and will adhere to UNDP's guidelines and procedures. The DIM modality has been chosen based on the strategic and territorial scope of the project, as well as the need to ensure efficient implementation aligned with sustainable development priorities. This approach allows UNDP to directly lead the planning, management, and execution of activities, ensuring effective coordination among national, regional, and local stakeholders, as well as with public and private sectors.

Given the multisectoral nature of the project, encompassing the strengthening of inclusive value chains and the promotion of decent employment, UNDP will leverage its expertise in implementing previous interventions in territories facing similar structural challenges, applying innovative approaches to productive inclusion and territorial development.

Furthermore, the DIM modality facilitates more agile resource management, continuous progress monitoring, and adaptation of strategies according to contextual dynamics, ensuring that actions effectively address the needs of the target population and contribute to sustainable outcomes.

Audit

The Contribution will be exclusively subject to internal and external audit procedures as stipulated in UNDP's financial regulations, standards, policies, and procedures. If the annual Audit Report presented by the United Nations Board of Auditors to UNDP's governing body includes relevant observations regarding the Contribution, the country office will bring this information to the donor's attention.

V. Results Framework²⁰

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Document Results and Resource Framework: Outcome 2 (CPD): By 2026, the population and ecosystems, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability, strengthen their resilience as a result of institutions and communities improving policies and implementing effective mechanisms or instruments for environmental, climate change, and disaster risk management and humanitarian crises management, through an integrated approach with special emphasis on gender, rights, interculturality, life cycle and territory.
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Greenhouse gas emissions: Baseline (2016): 205.29 MtCO ₂ eq.; Target (2026): 186.51 MtCO ₂ eq. Percentage of institutional strategic plans that incorporate disaster risk management: Baseline (2018): 57%; Target (2026): 83% Percentage of financial implementation of public investment in disaster risk management: Baseline (2018): 51%; Target (2026): 54%
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 2.1 (CPD): Public, private and civil society stakeholders strengthen their capacities for conservation and value recognition of biodiversity and nature to ensure socio-ecological resilience and sustainable, inclusive and low-emission productive development. Output 2.2 (CPD): Public, private and civil society stakeholders strengthen their capacities to reduce the risk of disasters and promote resilience within each territory.
Project title and Quantum Project Number: RENACE: Restoration and ecological connectivity in areas affected by wildfires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS PER YEAR					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	FINAL	
Project Objective: Enhanced socio-ecological resilience to forest fires among the population, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, through integrated land management in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.										
Outcome 1. 1100 – Improved territorial, multi-stakeholder, and gender-sensitive governance for integrated wildfire management in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.										

²⁰ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

Output 1.1. 1110 – Enhanced local capacities for integrated territorial management with a multi-stakeholder approach (local governments, communities, indigenous peoples, grassroots organizations, women’s networks), including prevention, risk reduction, response, and recovery from forest fires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.	1.1.1. 1100a – Number of gender-sensitive policies related to integrated land management that, with project support, incorporate wildfire management measures and advance in their implementation.	Policies, territorial plans, technical reports on the project	There are at least five relevant policies — such as the National and Regional Biodiversity Strategies, the Regional Climate Change Strategy, the Concerted Regional Development Plan of Ucayali, the Local Development Plan of Padre Abad, and the Regional Strategy for Forest Fire Prevention and Control — that address environmental components. However, none of them explicitly incorporate measures for integrated forest fire management or include operational mechanisms for their effective implementation.	2024	2	2	2		4	Document review, technical content analysis, and institutional verification. It is assumed that there is national, regional, and local political will to incorporate measures; however, there is a risk of slow administrative processes.
	1.1.2. 1100b - Number of multi-stakeholder territorial governance spaces that operate in an articulated and coordinated manner with effective participation of women, youth, and Indigenous peoples	Meeting minutes, operating regulations, technical assistance reports	1 operational governance space (Regional Roundtable for Forest and Wildlife Control and Surveillance) (2024)	2024	1	2	2		3	Participatory monitoring, review of governance documents, validation by key stakeholders. It is assumed that there is institutional sustainability and multi-stakeholder commitment; however, there is a risk of low effective participation.
	1.1.3. 1100d - Total amount of public funding (in US\$) mobilized by local and regional governments for integrated land management in the Ucayali Region, including wildfire management.	Financial reports from government entities, budget resolutions, reports from the Ministry of Economy and Finance (friendly consultation)	0 US\$ mobilized	2024	1	2	4		6 millions	Budget execution analysis, triangulation with project records and official documents. It is assumed that resources will be available and prioritized in local budgets; however, there is a risk of budget cuts or diversion.

Output 1.2. 1120 - Improved access for local actors, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, to financing mechanisms to strengthen territorial governance and integrated management of forest fire risk—including prevention, risk reduction, response, and recovery—in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.	1.1.4. 1110a - Number of people (women, men, youth, indigenous) who have successfully strengthened their capacities through technical assistance programs focused on wildfire prevention, risk reduction, response, and recovery	Project records, attendance lists, post-training surveys	0 people trained	2024	50	50	100		150 (90 m/60 f, 20% youth, 30% indigenous)	Document verification, self-administered surveys, semi-structured interviews. It is assumed that stakeholders will maintain sustained interest and availability to participate; however, there is a risk of dropout due to workload overload or logistical barriers.
	1.2.1. 1120a - Number of local actors supported by the project who access financing mechanisms for integrated land management, including wildfire management.	Project records, technical committee minutes, approval resolutions,	0 local actors with documented access to funding for forest fires	2024	1	4	4		6	Document review, interviews with local actors, verification with official funding sources. It is assumed that local actors are committed to sustaining the network; however, there is a risk of weakening due to lack of resources or unstable leadership.
	1.2.2. 1120c - Number of people (women, men, youth, Indigenous peoples) who accessed financing mechanisms for integrated land management, including wildfire management.	Nominal lists, beneficiary registers, disbursement records, reports from implementing organizations	0 people benefiting from public financing mechanisms	2024	0	0	700		1000 (600 m/400 f, 30% indigenous, 20% youth)	Analysis of administrative records, field verification, semi-structured interviews with beneficiaries. The total number of people is the sum of men and women (including youth and Indigenous). It is assumed that the benefits of financing are distributed appropriately; however, there is a risk of resource concentration or low traceability.
	1.2.3. Total amount mobilized (in US\$) for actions related to wildfire prevention, risk reduction, response, and recovery within the framework of territorial management.	Informal consultation with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, official documents on public programs and agreements, budget analysis.	0 US\$ channeled towards forest fire actions	2024	0	1	3		4 millions	Triangulation between project records, government reports, and validation with beneficiary stakeholders. It is assumed that public financing programs will continue and there will be institutional openness; however, there is a risk of budget cuts or lack of technical alignment.

Outcome 2. 1200 – Enhanced adoption of gender-sensitive regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices by farmers—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples—in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru, aimed at preventing forest fires.										
Output 2.1. 1210 - Strengthened technical capacities of producers, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, for the implementation of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at preventing forest fires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.	<i>2.1.1. 1200a - Area (hectares) of agricultural lands, pastures, or landscapes managed under regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices.</i>	Georeferenced project files, technical field reports	0 ha	2024	500	1000	2500		3500	GIS monitoring, field verification, comparative analysis. It is assumed that actors are motivated and receive sufficient technical assistance; however, there is a risk of reverting to traditional practices.
	<i>2.1.2. 1200b - Number of producers (women, youth, and Indigenous peoples) applying regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices.</i>	Technical support logs, adoption surveys	0 producers implement practices	2024	100	500	700		1000 (600 m/ 400 f, 30% indigenous, 20% youth)	Surveys and interviews with producers, verification of on-farm practices The total number of people is the sum of men and women (including youth and Indigenous). It is assumed that producers are interested and enabling conditions exist; however, there is a risk of exclusion due to structural barriers.
	<i>2.1.3. 1210a - Number of producers (women, men, youth, and Indigenous peoples) who successfully completed the theoretical-practical capacity-building program for the implementation of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at wildfire prevention.</i>	Attendance lists, evaluation forms, facilitator reports	0 producers trained	2024	250	500	800		1200 (720 m/ 480 f, 30% indigenous, 20% youth)	Document review, field validation, pre/post-training surveys The total number of people is the sum of men and women (including youth and Indigenous). It is assumed that there will be sustained interest and relevance of the content; however, there is a risk of dropout due to lack of time or cultural barriers.

Output 2.2. 1220 - Increased equitable access for producers, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, to technologies, enabling conditions, and financing mechanisms that facilitate the adoption of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at preventing forest fires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.	2.1.4. 1210c - Number of people (women, men, youth, and Indigenous peoples) reached through awareness campaigns on the risks of burning and the benefits of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices.	Campaign records, community surveys, event attendance lists	0 people made aware of the risks of burning	2024	1000	2500	3500		5000 (3000 m/ 2000 f, 10% indigenous, 20% youth)	Participatory observation, community interviews, validation of graphical reports The total number of people is the sum of men and women (including youth and Indigenous). It is assumed that communication media are available and accessible; however, there is a risk of low coverage in remote areas or limited community response.
	2.2.1. 1220a - Number of agricultural extension units or programs from public or private entities strengthened with a gender and intercultural approach to promote regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices, integrating wildfire risk management.	Strengthening plans, technical documents, institutional reports, and validation with local governments	0 units or programs of strengthened extension services	2024	0	2	2		3	Document review, interviews with technicians, validation with extension staff. It is assumed that public institutions are interested in strengthening their services; however, there is a risk of lack of staff, budget, or continuity.
	2.2.2. 1220b - Number of producers (women, men, youth, and Indigenous peoples) accessing gender-sensitive agricultural extension technologies and services for the adoption of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at wildfire prevention.	Project records, technical assistance records, access surveys	0 producers have access to gender-sensitive services or technologies	2024	250	500	1000		1500 (900 m/ 600 f, 30% indigenous, 20% youth)	Baseline and follow-up surveys, participatory observation, interviews with producers The total number of people is the sum of men and women (including youth and Indigenous). It is assumed that producers are willing to adopt technologies; however, there is a risk of economic or cultural barriers.

2.2.3. 1220d - Number of producers (women, men, youth, and Indigenous peoples) accessing green finance products and/or services to implement regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at wildfire prevention.	Nominal lists, reports from financial institutions or cooperatives, records of agreements or disbursements	0 producers access green finance for regenerative practices	2024	0	100	600		800 (480 m/320 f, 30% indigenous, 20% youth)	Triangulation between financial partner records, surveys with producers, and validation with field technicians The total number of people is the sum of men and women (including youth and Indigenous). It is assumed that financial products are available, and conditions are accessible; however, there is a risk of regulatory or technical restrictions.
--	--	---	------	---	-----	-----	--	--	--

Outcome 3. 1400 – Restored ecosystems by local actors—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples—for enhanced landscape connectivity through gender-responsive Nature-based Solutions (NbS) in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.

Output 3.1. 1410 - Strengthened capacities of local actors, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, to plan, implement, and monitor nature-based solutions aimed at ecological restoration of areas degraded by fires and the conservation of key ecosystems, integrating gender, interculturality, and traditional knowledge approaches, in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.	3.1.1. 1400a - Area (hectares) degraded by wildfires under restoration through the application of gender-sensitive Nature-based Solutions (NbS) to maintain landscape functionality and reduce risks from the effects of climate change.	Georeferenced records, technical reports	0 ha restored with NbS	2024	500	1500	1500		2000	Field verification, GIS analysis. It is assumed that areas are available and socially accepted; however, there is a risk of land-use change.
	3.1.2. 1400c - Number of people (women, men, youth, and Indigenous peoples) implementing Nature-based Solutions (NbS) with support from the project.	Lists of participants, testimonials, technical records of the project	0 people implementing NbS	2024	50	200	500		700 (420 m/280 f, 30% indigenous, 20% youth)	Surveys, interviews, field validation The total number of people is the sum of men and women (including youth and Indigenous). It is assumed there is technical and social willingness; however, there is a risk of abandonment due to lack of incentives.

Output 3.2. 1420 - Improved equitable access for local stakeholders — particularly women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples — to financing mechanisms and other enabling instruments that support the implementation of nature-based solutions aimed at the ecological restoration of areas degraded by wildfires and the conservation of key ecosystems, with co-benefits for biodiversity and climate resilience in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.	3.1.3. 1410a - Percentage of people (women, men, youth, and Indigenous peoples) trained who have improved their knowledge and capacities for restoring areas degraded by wildfires and conserving key ecosystems through the application of Nature-based Solutions (NbS).	Project records, pre- and post-surveys, workshop evaluation forms	0% of trained people report improved skills	2024	0%	10%	40%		75%	Pre- and post-training surveys, attendance review, qualitative interviews. It is assumed sustained interest and availability to participate; however, there is a risk of dropout due to logistical or cultural barriers.
	3.2.1. 1420a - Number of people (women, men, youth, and Indigenous peoples) accessing green finance products and/or services for ecological restoration and conservation of key ecosystems through the application of Nature-based Solutions (NbS).	Project records, co-financing agreements, institutional financial reports, approval minutes.	0 local actors with documented access to financing for ecological restoration and NbS	2024	0	100	500		800 (480 m/320 f, 30% indigenous, 20% youth)	Document review, interviews with institutional stakeholders, verification with official financing sources The total number of people is the sum of men and women (including youth and Indigenous). Document review, interviews with institutional actors, verification with official financing sources
	3.2.2. Total amount mobilized (US\$) in gender-sensitive green financing for ecological restoration and conservation of key ecosystems through the application of Nature-based Solutions (NbS).	Official documentation of financial programs, climate investment reports, budget databases	0 US\$ mobilized through financial mechanisms for NbS	2024	0	1	2.5		4 millions	Budget analysis, triangulation with project records, validation with public and private entities. Budget analysis, triangulation with project records, validation with public and private entities.

VI. Monitoring and Evaluation

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans.

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Responsible
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the Results Framework will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	M&E Focal Point (PMU)
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	M&E Focal Point (PMU)
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	Coordinator (PMU)
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	UNDP Country Office
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	UNDP Country Office
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined targets, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Semi-annual/Annual and at project completion (Final Report)	The Project Management Unit will prepare the project reports.	Coordinator (PMU)
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of	At least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and	UNDP Country Office

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Responsible
	the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.		management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Related Strategic Plan Output	CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Mid-Term Evaluation (MTR)	Resilience: 3.1, 3.3	Outcome 2	Dec 2027	MINAM, UNDP, GORE Ucayali, ORAU	15000 CAD
Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Environment: 4.1, 4.2	Outcome 2	Dec 2029	MINAM, UNDP, GORE Ucayali, ORAU	22000 CAD

VII. Multi-Year Work Plan ^{21,22}

²¹ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

²² Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

		PLANNED BUDGET BY YEAR (CAD)				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET				
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (CAD)		
Project Objective: Enhanced socio-ecological resilience to forest fires among the population, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, through integrated land management in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.											
Outcome 1. 1100 - Improved territorial, multi-stakeholder, and gender-sensitive governance for integrated wildfire management in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.											
Output 1.1 1110 - Enhanced local capacities for integrated territorial management with a multi-stakeholder approach (local governments, communities, indigenous peoples, grassroots organizations, women’s networks), including prevention, risk reduction, response, and recovery from forest fires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru. Gender marker:	Activity 1.1.1: Technical assistance and support provided to local authorities and community leaders for the design and application of territorial planning instruments with a multi-stakeholder and gender-sensitive approach, integrating forest fire risk management, including early warning systems that incorporate community-based monitoring.	7,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	UNDP	Canada	71300 - Local Consultants	77,000.00		
		30,800.00	30,800.00	30,800.00	30,800.00		Canada	71400 - Contractual Services - Individual	123,200.00		
		2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00		Canada	71600 - Travel	11,200.00		
		7,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	2,000.00		Canada	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer	59,000.00		
		7,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00		Canada	71300 - Local Consultants	52,000.00		
			25,000.00	30,000.00	25,000.00		Canada	72100 - Contractual Services - Companies	80,000.00		
		30,800.00	30,800.00	30,800.00	30,800.00		Canada	71400 - Contractual Services - Individual	123,200.00		
		2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00		Canada	71600 - Travel	11,200.00		
		15,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00		Canada	72300 - Materials & Goods	95,000.00		
		7,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00		Canada	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer	67,000.00		
		14,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00		Canada	71300 - Local Consultants	79,000.00		
		32,480.00	32,480.00	32,480.00	32,480.00		Canada	71400 - Contractual Services - Individual	129,920.00		
		2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00		Canada	71600 - Travel	11,200.00		
	Activity 1.1.2: Participatory training delivered to local communities, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, for the development and operation of early warning systems for forest fires, incorporating gender and intercultural approaches.	7,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00		Canada	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer	67,000.00		
		Sub-Total Output 1.1					985,920.00				
		Activity 1.1.3: Multi-stakeholder platform for integrated territorial management strengthened and connected with community-based monitoring systems and territorial planning processes, with a gender approach.		25,000.00	25,000.00		25,000.00	UNDP	Canada	71300 - Local Consultants	75,000.00
			30,800.00	30,800.00	30,800.00		30,800.00		Canada	71400 - Contractual Services - Individual	123,200.00
			4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00		4,200.00		Canada	71600 - Travel	16,800.00
				15,000.00	15,000.00		15,000.00		Canada	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer	45,000.00
				20,000.00	20,000.00		20,000.00		Canada	71300 - Local Consultants	60,000.00
	30,800.00		30,800.00	30,800.00	30,800.00		Canada		71400 - Contractual Services - Individual	123,200.00	
	4,200.00		4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00		Canada		71600 - Travel	16,800.00	
		15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	Canada		75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer		45,000.00		
	Sub-Total Output 1.2				505,000.00						
Sub-Total Outcome 1		236,480.00	407,480.00	452,480.00	394,480.00	1,490,920.00					

Outcome 2. 1200 - Enhanced adoption of gender-sensitive regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices by farmers—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples—in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru, aimed at preventing forest fires.												
Output 2.1. 1210 - Strengthened technical capacities of producers, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, for the implementation of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at preventing forest fires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.	<i>Activity 2.1.1: Training and technical assistance program implemented to promote the adoption of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at forest fire prevention, targeting farmers, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples.</i>	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	UNDP	Canada	71300 - Local Consultants	90,000.00			
		38,500.00	38,500.00	38,500.00	38,500.00		Canada	71400 - Contractual Services - Individual	154,000.00			
		4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00		Canada	71600 - Travel	16,800.00			
			100,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00		Canada	72600 - Grants	250,000.00			
		10,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00		Canada	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer	75,000.00			
		10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00		Canada	71300 - Local Consultants	55,000.00			
		36,400.00	36,400.00	36,400.00	36,400.00		Canada	71400 - Contractual Services - Individual	145,600.00			
		15,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00		Canada	72100 - Contractual Services - Companies	75,000.00			
		4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00		Canada	71600 - Travel	16,800.00			
		25,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	25,000.00		Canada	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer	120,000.00			
Sub-Total Output 2.1		163,300.00	303,300.00	308,300.00	223,300.00				998,200.00			
Output 2.2. 1220 - Increased equitable access for producers, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, to technologies, enabling conditions, and financing mechanisms that facilitate the adoption of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at preventing forest fires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.	<i>Activity 2.2.1: Public and/or private financing instruments strengthened and mobilized, facilitating equitable access for farmers—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples—to financial resources for adopting regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at forest fire prevention.</i>	10,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	UNDP	Canada	71300 - Local Consultants	65,000.00			
		38,500.00	38,500.00	38,500.00	38,500.00		Canada	71400 - Contractual Services - Individual	154,000.00			
		4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00		Canada	71600 - Travel	16,800.00			
		14,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00		Canada	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer	84,000.00			
		15,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	35,000.00		Canada	71300 - Local Consultants	150,000.00			
		38,500.00	38,500.00	38,500.00	38,500.00		Canada	71400 - Contractual Services - Individual	154,000.00			
		4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00		Canada	71600 - Travel	16,800.00			
		7,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00		Canada	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer	62,000.00			
		Sub-Total Output 2.2		131,400.00	195,400.00		200,400.00	175,400.00				702,600.00
		Sub-Total Outcome 2		294,700.00	498,700.00		508,700.00	398,700.00				1,700,800.00

Outcome 3. 1400 - Restored ecosystems by local actors—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples—for enhanced landscape connectivity through gender-responsive Nature-based Solutions (NbS) in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.									
Output 3.1. 1410 - Strengthened capacities of local actors, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, to plan, implement, and monitor nature-based solutions aimed at ecological restoration of areas degraded by fires and the conservation of key ecosystems, integrating gender, interculturality, and traditional knowledge approaches, in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.	Activity 3.1.1: Demonstration modules of nature-based solutions implemented in areas degraded by fires and key ecosystems, incorporating a gender, intercultural, and traditional knowledge approach for ecological restoration and landscape connectivity, strengthening climate resilience and biodiversity.	38,500.00	38,500.00	38,500.00	38,500.00	UNDP	Canada	71400 - Contractual Services - Individual	154,000.00
		4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00		Canada	71600 - Travel	16,800.00
			100,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00		Canada	72600 - Grants	250,000.00
		7,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00		Canada	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer	62,000.00
		38,500.00	38,500.00	38,500.00	38,500.00		Canada	71400 - Contractual Services - Individual	154,000.00
		4,480.00	4,480.00	4,480.00	4,480.00		Canada	71600 - Travel	17,920.00
		15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00		Canada	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer	85,000.00
		Sub-Total Output 3.1	107,680.00	230,680.00	230,680.00		170,680.00	739,720.00	
Output 3.2. 1420 - Improved equitable access for local stakeholders — particularly women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples — to financing mechanisms and other enabling instruments that support the implementation of nature-based solutions aimed at the ecological restoration of areas degraded by wildfires and the conservation of key ecosystems, with co-benefits for biodiversity and climate resilience in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.	Activity 3.2.1: Public and/or private financing instruments strengthened and mobilized to support the implementation of gender-sensitive nature-based solutions aimed at the ecological restoration of areas degraded by wildfires and the conservation of key ecosystems, with climate and biodiversity co-benefits.	30,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	UNDP	Canada	71400 - Contractual Services - Individual	135,000.00
		4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00		Canada	71600 - Travel	16,800.00
		15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00		Canada	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer	75,000.00
		38,500.00	38,500.00	38,500.00	38,500.00		Canada	71400 - Contractual Services - Individual	154,000.00
		4,480.00	4,480.00	4,480.00	4,480.00		Canada	71600 - Travel	17,920.00
			100,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00		Canada	72600 - Grants	250,000.00
		15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00		Canada	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer	85,000.00
		Gender marker:							
	Activity 3.2.2: Training program implemented to strengthen the capacities of women, youth, and Indigenous peoples in planning and implementing nature-based solutions, incorporating gender, intercultural, and traditional knowledge approaches for ecosystem restoration and conservation.								

Sub-Total Output 3.2	107,180.00	227,180.00	227,180.00	172,180.00		733,720.00
Sub-Total Outcome 3	214,860.00	457,860.00	457,860.00	342,860.00		1,473,440.00
Project management						
Technical assistance, monitoring and project management	98,950.00	98,950.00	98,950.00	98,950.00	UNDP	Canada 71400 - Contractual Services - Individual 395,800.00
	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00		Canada 71600 - Travel 16,000.00
	34,884.14					Canada 72200 - Equipment and Furniture 34,884.14
	5,600.00	5,600.00	5,600.00	5,600.00		Canada 74100 - Professional Services 22,400.00
		15,000.00		22,000.00		Canada 71200 - International Consultants 37,000.00
	1,680.00	1,680.00	1,680.00	1,680.00		Canada 73300 - Rental & Maint of Info Tech Eq 6,720.00
	3,983.00	3,983.00	3,983.00	3,983.00		Canada 74300 - Contributions 15,932.00
	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00		Canada 72500 - Supplies 16,800.00
	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00		Canada 72800 - Information Technology Equipmt 11,200.00
	16,800.00	16,800.00	16,800.00	16,800.00		Canada 73100 - Rental & Maintenance-Premises 67,200.00
	16,800.00	16,800.00	16,800.00	16,800.00		Canada 74200 - Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs 67,200.00
	5,600.00	5,600.00	5,600.00	5,600.00		Canada 74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses 22,400.00
	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00		Canada 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 14,000.00
	18,896.74	30,859.06	31,659.06	26,439.06		Canada Direct Management Cost (DPC) 107,853.92
Sub-Total Project management	217,693.88	209,772.06	195,572.06	212,352.06		835,390.06
Programme net budget	963,733.88	1,573,812.06	1,614,612.06	1,348,392.06		5,500,550.06
General Management Support 8%	77,098.71	125,904.96	129,168.96	107,871.36		440,044.00
Levy 1%	10,408.33	16,997.17	17,437.81	14,562.63		59,405.94
TOTAL DONOR BUDGET (CAD)	1,051,240.91	1,716,714.20	1,761,218.84	1,470,826.06		6,000,000.00

VIII. Governance and Management Arrangements

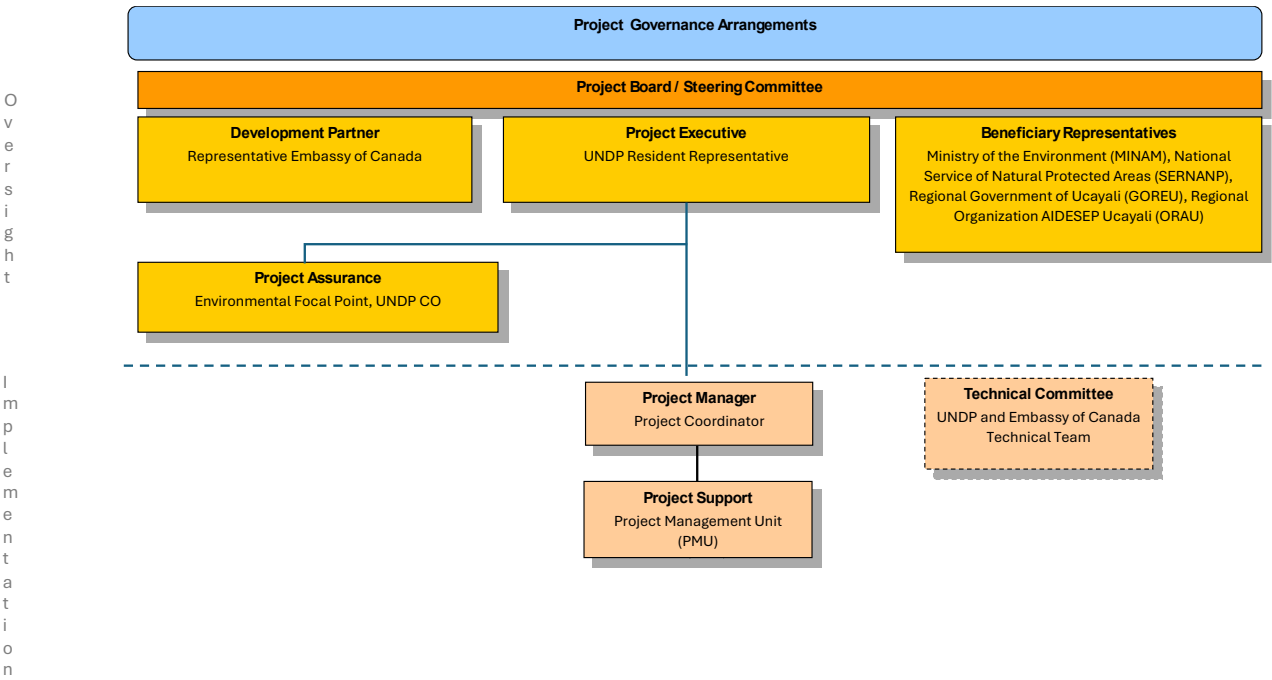
The **Implementing Partner** for this project is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

As the implementing partner, UNDP will be responsible for the implementation and technical assistance of the project, with full accountability for the effective use of project resources and the delivery of outputs, as established in this document.

This project will be executed under the **Direct Implementation Modality** (DIM), leveraging UNDP’s existing technical and operational capacity. The specific tasks include:

- Planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation, and project reporting. This includes providing all necessary information and data for timely, complete, and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as required.
- Risk management as described in this project document.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including oversight of financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approval and signing of the Combined Delivery Report (CDR) at the end of the year.
- Signing of the financial report or authorization of funding and expenditure certification.

The Project Steering Committee will be designed to meet the project's strategic direction, management, oversight, and communication needs. UNDP’s project management structure consists of roles and responsibilities required by the project. The project governance arrangements will be organized as follows:



The **Project Steering Committee** is responsible for providing strategic orientation to the project, taking necessary corrective actions to ensure the project achieves its desired results. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the committee's decisions must be made in accordance with principles that guarantee results-based management, value for money, equity, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.

If consensus cannot be reached within the Steering Committee, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designated representative) will mediate to find a consensus. If no agreement can be reached, they will make the final decision to prevent undue delays in project implementation.

Specific Responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within the specified parameters.
- Address project issues raised by the project manager.
- Advise on new project risks and agree on potential mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.

- Ensure coordination between various donor-funded projects and programs and those led by the government.
- Ensure coordination with different government agencies and their participation in project activities.
- Review project progress, assess performance, and evaluate the Annual Work Plan for the following year.
- Assess the annual project implementation report, including the quality rating report.
- Ensure the commitment of human resources to support project execution and arbitrate any issues within the project.
- Review the Combined Delivery Reports before certification by the Implementing Partner.
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that agreed results are satisfactorily achieved according to plans.
- Address project-level complaints.
- Approve the initial project report, the mid-term review, and the final evaluation reports, as well as the corresponding management responses.
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and scaling opportunities.
- Ensure the highest levels of transparency and take all necessary measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Act as an informal consultation mechanism for stakeholders;
- Providing guidance or reporting protocols to technical committees or sub-bodies reporting to the Board (if applicable);

Composition of the Project Steering Committee:

- a. **Project Executive:** Represented by the UNDP Resident Representative or its delegate, responsible for ensuring that project implementation aligns with UNDP's strategic objectives and national development priorities. Additionally, they oversee the efficient use of resources, achievement of expected results, and coordination with governmental entities and key partners.
- b. **Development Partner:** Represented by the Embassy of Canada or its delegate, playing a key role in overseeing and providing strategic guidance to the project. This ensures that implemented actions align with cooperation commitments.
- c. **Beneficiary Representatives:** Represented by delegates of Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP), Regional Government of Ucayali (GOREU), Regional Organization AIDSESP Ucayali (ORAU). Their participation will ensure that implemented actions align with the national, subnational and sectorial priorities and needs.

These actors are part of the Steering Committee as a governance mechanism, where they establish guidelines, assess progress, and make key decisions to ensure the project's sustainability and impact.

There are two main functions outside the Project Steering Committee structure whose role is to report to the Project Steering Committee and support board members in effectively fulfilling their roles: project assurance and project management.

Project Assurance: is the responsibility of each Steering Committee member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Steering Committee and Project Manager by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including applying UNDP's social and environmental management system to ensure the SES are applied through the project cycle. The Project Steering Committee cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the project manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

The Programme Officer of Environment and Energy at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Country Office will play the project assurance role. Is expected to attend all Project Steering Committee meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meetings and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties.

Project Manager: The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is appointed by the Project Steering Committee to coordinate, on behalf of the Project Steering Committee, the day-to-day collaborative efforts at the overall project level.

The Project Coordinator will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including mobilization of all project inputs, supervision of project staff, consultants and subcontractors. The roles and responsibilities are:

- Manage the overall development of the project.
- Plan project activities and monitor progress against the approved work plan.
- Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training, and LVGs, including writing terms of reference and work specifications, and supervising all staff work.
- Oversee events as determined in the project oversight plan and update the plan as required
- Support the conduct of UNDP required evaluations, spot checks and audits.
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reporting.
- Monitor progress, monitor deviations from plan and make course corrections when necessary, within tolerances agreed by the Project Board to achieve results.
- Compiling joint project reports, with specific inputs from each partner country
- Facilitating communication and coordination among partners
- Preparing for and convening project board meetings
- Facilitate joint activities, as needed
- Coordinate and commissioning project evaluations
- Ensure change control and problem resolution.
- Report regularly to the Project Board on progress as agreed with the board, including actions to address challenges and opportunities.
- Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis.
- Manage and monitor project risks - including social and environmental risks - initially identified and present new risks to the Project Board for review and decision on possible actions if necessary; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risk register;
- Collect lessons learned during project implementation.
- Prepare revisions to the multi-year work plan, as necessary, as well as annual and quarterly plans, if required.
- Oversee implementation plans, including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans;
- Support the mid-term review and final evaluation process.

Technical Committee

This committee will be composed of technical-level delegates from UNDP and the Embassy of Canada. Under the guidance of the Steering Committee, it will be responsible for supporting the project manager with technical advice on the strategic implementation of the project outcomes. This committee will meet at least quarterly or more frequently if an extraordinary meeting is convened.

IX. Legal Context

The project document shall be the instrument envisaged and defined in the [Supplemental Provisions](#) to the Project Document, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof, as “the Project Document”.

This project will be implemented by UNDP (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

X. Risk Management

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism, that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse (“SEA”) and sexual harassment (“SH”) allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.
6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient:
 - a. Consistent with the *Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
 - b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s obligations under this Project Document.

- c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient (each a “sub-party” and together “sub-parties”) acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.
(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General’s Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning “Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse” (“SEA”).
(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, each sub-party, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment (“SH”). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.
- d. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, sub-parties will and will require that their respective sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:
(i) Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
(ii) Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
(iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
(iv) Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
(v) Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.
- e. Each sub-party shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.
- f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.
- g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
- h. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

- i. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
- j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption other financial irregularities with due confidentiality.
Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.
- k. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud corruption or other financial irregularities, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

- l. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- m. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- n. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

Annex 1. Project Quality Assurance Report (external)

Annex 2: Logic Model of the Project

Ultimate Outcome	1000 - Enhanced socio-ecological resilience to forest fires among the population, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, through integrated land management in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.					
Intermediate Outcomes	1100 - Improved territorial, multi-stakeholder, and gender-sensitive governance for the prevention, risk reduction, response, and recovery from forest fires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.		1200 - Enhanced adoption of gender-sensitive regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices by farmers—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples—in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru, aimed at preventing forest fires.		1400 - Restored ecosystems by local actors—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples—for enhanced landscape connectivity through gender-responsive Nature-based Solutions (NbS) in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.	
Immediate Outcomes	1110 – Enhanced local capacities for integrated territorial management with a multi-stakeholder approach (local governments, communities, indigenous peoples, grassroots organizations, women's networks), including prevention, risk reduction, response, and recovery from forest fires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.	1120 – Improved access for local actors, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, to financing mechanisms to strengthen territorial governance and integrated management of forest fire risk—including prevention, risk reduction, response, and recovery—in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.	1210 - Strengthened technical capacities of producers, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, for the implementation of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at preventing forest fires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.	1220 - Increased equitable access for producers, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, to technologies, enabling conditions, and financing mechanisms that facilitate the adoption of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at preventing forest fires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.	1410 - Strengthened capacities of local actors, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, to plan, implement, and monitor nature-based solutions aimed at ecological restoration of areas degraded by fires and the conservation of key ecosystems, integrating gender, interculturality, and traditional knowledge approaches, in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.	1420 - Improved equitable access of local actors, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, to financing mechanisms and other enabling instruments that support the implementation of nature-based solutions aimed at the ecological restoration of fire-degraded areas and the conservation of key ecosystems, with co-benefits for biodiversity and climate resilience, in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.

Outputs	1111 - Technical assistance and support provided to local authorities and community leaders for the design and application of territorial planning instruments with a multi-stakeholder and gender-sensitive approach, integrating forest fire risk management, including early warning systems that incorporate community-based monitoring.	1112 - Participatory training delivered to local communities, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, for the development and operation of early warning systems for forest fires, incorporating gender and intercultural approaches.	1113 – Multi-stakeholder platform for integrated territorial management strengthened and connected with community-based monitoring systems and territorial planning processes, with a gender approach.	1121 – Public financial instruments strengthened and mobilized to support integrated forest fire risk management actions within the framework of territorial planning.	1122 - Technical assistance provided to local authorities for accessing, planning, and executing public budgets allocated to integrated territorial management and forest fire prevention, with a gender-sensitive approach.	1211 - Training and technical assistance program implemented to promote the adoption of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at forest fire prevention, targeting farmers, particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples.	1212 - Awareness-raising program and exchange spaces developed to promote behavior change toward regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices and forest fire prevention, incorporating gender and intercultural perspectives.	1221 - Public and/or private financing instruments strengthened and mobilized, facilitating equitable access for farmers—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples—to financial resources for adopting regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at forest fire prevention	1222 - Appropriate technologies and enabling conditions provided, allowing producers—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples—to access the knowledge, extension services, and financing needed to adopt regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices aimed at forest fire prevention.	1411 - Demonstration modules of nature-based solutions implemented in areas degraded by fires and key ecosystems, incorporating a gender, intercultural, and traditional knowledge approach for ecological restoration and landscape connectivity, strengthening climate resilience and biodiversity.	1412 - Training program implemented to strengthen the capacities of women, youth, and Indigenous peoples in planning and implementing nature-based solutions, incorporating gender, intercultural, and traditional knowledge approaches for ecosystem restoration and conservation.	1421 - Public and/or private financing instruments strengthened and mobilized to support the implementation of gender-responsive solutions aimed at the ecological restoration of fire-degraded areas and conservation of key ecosystems, with co-benefits for climate and biodiversity	1422 - Competitive fund implemented to facilitate access for women, youth, and Indigenous peoples to resources for the application of NbS focused on ecological restoration, incorporating gender, intercultural, intergenerational, and traditional knowledge approaches.
----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	--	--	--	---

Annex 3. UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	RENACE: Restoration and ecological connectivity in areas affected by wildfires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru
2. Project Number (i.e. Quantum project ID, PIMS+)	
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	Mayo 2025

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
The proposed actions will contribute to strengthening the capacities of both rights holders and duty bearers to promote, sustain and participate in the spaces and mechanisms of territorial governance, making it more inclusive, equitable and consistent with the principles of equality, non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability. Special attention will be given to strategies with intercultural, gender and age relevance that facilitate the participation of people with care responsibilities, diverse ages, languages and cultures, guaranteeing their active inclusion in all processes. In addition, equitable access to financial resources that strengthen the role of social actors as agents of change and sustainability of ecosystems will be guaranteed, and it will be promoted that the social actors themselves, together with their authorities and the project, develop and sustain regeneration, restoration or fire prevention actions, ensuring that these practices are sustained beyond the life of the project.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The project foresees that each product will have a high percentage (no less than 40% in the identified products) of women's participation, ensuring equitable access to benefits (economic and non-economic benefits of the project) compared to the number of men. Priority will be given to participation in governance spaces, demonstration pilots of regenerative and restoration activities, and access to financing for disaster risk prevention and nature-based solutions. Mitigation measures are foreseen for the risk of gender resistance limiting women's direct participation. Capacity building actions are foreseen for authorities and social actors to understand and apply the gender approach in their activities, as well as others related to masculinities and the conditions of care and roles in domestic work, when necessary. Finally, from an intersectional approach, the incorporation of women of different age ranges and origins (indigenous and non-indigenous) is foreseen, broadening the impact of project activities on this population.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience
The project will promote the integration of territorial planning, community vigilance and traditional ecological knowledge. These elements are key to preventing and dealing with forest fires in highly vulnerable areas. This articulation, based on the active participation of local governments, native communities, grassroots organizations, civil defense platforms, women's networks and other key stakeholders, will reduce emissions from uncontrolled burning, minimize the loss of forest cover and strengthen the resilience of ecosystems and local livelihoods. In addition, it will promote the adoption of practices based on traditional or technical knowledge that are already being carried out in the intervention area. Based on UNDP's previous experience in the same area, productive systems that maintain or increase productivity without the need to expand the agricultural frontier will be promoted, contributing to the functional restoration of the landscape and resilience to climate change. Finally, planning instruments and national budgetary programs will be articulated to facilitate the sustainability of restoration measures and regenerative agricultural practices beyond the life of the project, allowing the channeling of public resources for preventive interventions, ecological rehabilitation and risk reduction in areas exposed to forest fires.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders
Annual information and feedback meetings have been scheduled with project stakeholders to report on the progress and impacts of the project and to receive the necessary feedback from the stakeholders, generating adaptations in project management and planning. These spaces are part of the project's monitoring and knowledge management strategies.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>			QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	Impact and Likelihood (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial High)	Comments (optional)	Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk 1: Event: There is a risk that subnational authorities do not fulfill their commitments and responsibilities properly. Cause: As a result of the lack of technical and financial capacities of the subnational authorities and the high rotation of technical personnel. Impact: Which will impact in the achievement of project outcomes and the resilience of public and private stakeholders to cope with wildfires	I = 4 L = 1	Low	However, due to UNDP's previous experience in this area, there is already a previous working relationship with regional and local authorities, and therefore capacity building work has already been carried out on planning and good governance issues.	
Risk 2: Event: There is a risk that women could remain left out of governance decision-making spaces proposed by the project. Cause: As a result of women do not occupy representative positions in their communities, organizations or productive associations. Impact: Which will impact in the project's efforts to generate conditions for equality between men and women in decision-making on key issues.	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	There is also previous UNDP experience with indigenous organizations and producers' associations in the intervention area. We are aware of the composition of their boards of directors, and it is possible to convene women who, although they are not leaders, are members of groups within these organizations.	A Gender Analysis and Plan will be prepared at the beginning of implementation. The methodology will be participatory and with validation by authorities and organized groups (especially women) in the area. The Gender Plan will include a mapping of women and women's organizations (indigenous and non-indigenous) that could be representative and participate in the governance spaces promoted by the project. In addition, the project foresees capacity building actions on gender and masculinities aimed at authorities and social actors (indigenous and non-indigenous) to support women's participation.
Risk 3: Event: There is a risk that most women may not be able to participate sustainably in the	I = 4 L = 2	Moderate	The PPS project has strengthened the capacities of indigenous and non-indigenous women producers and women crafters. This new	A Gender Analysis and Plan will be prepared at the beginning of implementation. The methodology will be participatory and with validation by authorities and organized groups (especially women) in the area. The Gender Action Plan will include actions aimed at promoting and sustaining women's

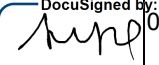
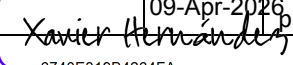
activities proposed by the project. Cause: Most women do not have the same capabilities, skills and opportunities as men to be part of governance, technical or economic processes Impact: Which will impact the women's enjoyment of the benefits (economic and non-economic) of the project.			proposal will strengthen the path initiated with the PPS, to ensure women's engagement during and beyond the project.	participation: care strategies, attention to domestic work schedules, in some cases prioritization of the links in the productive chains in which most women participate, proposal of quotas for access to workshops, gender criteria for access to non-contenderable funds, etc. Project will develop capacity building actions on gender and masculinities aimed at authorities and social actors (indigenous and non-indigenous) to support women's participation
Risk 4: Event: There is a risk that the progress of some project activities could be affected. Cause: As a result of unusual events caused by climate change such as torrential rains or droughts Impact: Which will impact in the achievement of project outcomes.	I = 4 L = 2	Moderate	The project activities are expected to minimize the impact of droughts and forest fires. The previous PPS project elaborated an analysis of the effects of climate change to 2025 in the area. This analysis can be updated to prevent impacts on the progress of the new project.	• An updated preventive analysis of the effects and phenomena caused by climate change in the area will be prepared. • As a result of the aforementioned study, disaster risk management plans will be developed by the subnational governments involved. • Agricultural regeneration and land restoration plans will incorporate disaster risk prevention elements.
Risk 5: Event: There is a risk that producers may be reluctant to change their farming practices. Cause: As a result of low economic margins, limited coverage of agricultural extension services and barriers to access to financial resources. Impact: Which will impact in the achievement of project outcomes.	I = 4 L = 1	Low	Also based on previous experience, the project will work to strengthen producers' access to financing for regenerative agriculture and land recovery. This would be an incentive for the transformation of the actors' agricultural practices.	• Project will strengthen capacities of producers to access to financing for regenerative agriculture and land recovery. • Market and productivity studies will be conducted to support the implementation of new sustainable farming practices. • Demonstrative pilots based on regenerative farming practices will be implemented as an example and motivation for producers in the intervention area.
Risk 6: Event: There is a risk, the authorities would not prioritize ecological restoration, but rather to promote the use of restored lands for intensive production. Cause: As a result of the urgent agenda of economic reactivation in Perú. Impact: Which will have an adverse impact on the project's objectives.	I = 4 L = 1	Low	Based on the experience of the PPS project, it is expected that the joint work with regional and local authorities will raise awareness in order to prioritize restoration and conservation actions.	Restoration pilots will be implemented as successful examples.
Risk 7:	I = 2 L = 2	Low	UNDP's previous experience indicates that this fragmentation,	• The project will strengthen and support the formalization of governance and decision-making spaces bringing together more than one strategic sector.

				area. • Analysis to prevent the possible effects of climate change on the territories of the intervention zone.	
			☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
			☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes")		☐		
	<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>		X	Targeted management plans • Indigenous Peoples Plan and Framework (IPP/IPPF), includes consultation procedure (FPIC) • Gender Action Plan (intersectional approach) • Action plan to prevent the effects of climate change in the intervention area.	Planned
			☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
			☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?			Comments (not required)	
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	☐			
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X			
	Accountability	☐			
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☐			
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	X			
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	☐			
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐			
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐			

	6. Indigenous Peoples	☒	
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	☐	
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐	

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor Diana Rivera	07-abr.-2026 	UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver Xavier Hernández	09-Apr-2026 	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair Xavier Hernández	09-Apr-2026 	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	Yes
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? ¹⁶	No
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No

P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
P.11	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? <i>For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.</i>	No

Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	No
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No

1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ¹⁷	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ¹⁸	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		

2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	No
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? <i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	Yes
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No

3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	No
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	No
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	risk of forced evictions? ¹⁹	No

5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above. *</i>	Yes
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No

* Note: revised July 2022 modifying presumption of risk significance from Substantial or higher to Moderate or higher.

7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	No
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol , Minamata Convention , Basel Convention , Rotterdam Convention , Stockholm Convention	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 4. UNDP Risk Register

Portfolio/Project Title: RANACE: Restoration and ecological connectivity in areas affected by wildfires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.					Portfolio/Project Number:		Date: 05/29/2025	
#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual team accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
1	There is a risk that subnational authorities do not fulfill their commitments and responsibilities properly.	As a result of the lack of technical and financial capacities of the subnational authorities and the high rotation of technical personnel,	Which will impact in the achievement of project outcomes and the resilience of public and private stakeholders to cope with wildfires.	3. OPERATIONAL (3.8. Capacities of the partners) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	Likelihood: 1 - Not likely Impact: 4 - Extensive Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)	From: 2026 To: 2030	Project coordinator	Risk Treatment 1.1: Strategies will be generated to strengthen the technical capacities of subnational authorities to develop investment projects to ensure financial sustainability of actions initiated by the project. Risk Treatment Owner: specialists in governance and planning
								Risk Treatment 1.2: ... Risk Treatment Owner: ...
								Risk Treatment 1.3: ... Risk Treatment Owner: ...
2	There is a risk that women could remain left out of governance decision-making spaces proposed by the project.	As a result of women do not occupy representative positions in their communities, organizations or	Which will impact in the project's efforts to generate conditions for equality between men and women in	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.2. Gender equality and women's empowerment) -	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level:	From: 2026 To: 2030	Project coordinator	Risk Treatment 2.1: A Gender Analysis and Plan will be prepared at the beginning of implementation.

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual or team accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
		productive associations,	decision-making on key issues.	UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	MODERATE (equates to a risk of appetite of EXPLORATORY)			Risk Treatment Owner: Project coordinator and specialist on gender and indigenous peoples Risk Treatment 2.2: A mapping of women and women's organizations (indigenous and non-indigenous) will be implemented Risk Treatment Owner: specialist on gender and indigenous peoples Risk Treatment 2.3: Project will develop capacity building actions on gender and masculinities aimed at authorities and social actors (indigenous and non-indigenous) to support women's participation Risk Treatment Owner: specialist on gender and indigenous peoples
3	There is a risk that most women may not be able to participate sustainably in the activities proposed by the project.	As a result of most women do not have the same capabilities, skills and opportunities as men to be part of governance,	Which will impact in the women's enjoyment of the benefits (economic and non-economic) of the project.	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.2. Gender equality and women's empowerment) UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 4 - Extensive Risk level:	From: 2026 To: 2030	Project coordinator	Risk Treatment 3.1: Project will develop capacity building actions on gender and masculinities aimed at authorities and social actors (indigenous and non-indigenous) to

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual or team accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
		technical or economic processes			MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)			support women's participation. Risk Treatment Owner: specialist on gender and indigenous peoples Risk Treatment 3.2: Actions aimed at promoting and sustaining women's participation: care strategies, attention to domestic work schedules, in some cases prioritization of the links in the productive chains in which most women participate, proposal of quotas for access to workshops, gender criteria for access to non-contenderable funds, etc. will be implemented. Risk Treatment Owner: Project coordinator and specialist on gender and indigenous peoples Risk Treatment 3.3: Specific monitoring of the project's gender action plan will be carried out. Risk Treatment Owner: Project coordinator,

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual or team accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								gender and indigenous peoples specialist and monitoring and evaluation specialist.
4	There is a risk that the progress of some project activities could be affected.	As a result of unusual events caused by climate change such as torrential rains or droughts	Which will impact in the achievement of project outcomes.	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 4 - Extensive Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)	From: 2026 To: 2030	Project coordinator	Risk Treatment 4.1: An update of the study on the effects of climate change in the intervention area, prepared by the previous project, will be carried out. Risk Treatment Owner: Project coordinator Risk Treatment 4.2: As a result of the aforementioned study, disaster risk management plans will be developed by the subnational governments involved. Risk Treatment Owner: governance and planning specialist Risk Treatment 4.3: Agricultural regeneration and land restoration plans will incorporate disaster risk prevention elements. Risk Treatment Owner: regenerative and climate-smart agriculture specialist

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual or team accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
5	There is a risk that producers may be reluctant to change their farming practices.	As a result of low economic margins, limited coverage of agricultural extension services and barriers to access to financial resources,	Which will impact in in the achievement of project outcomes.	3. OPERATIONAL (3.8. Capacities of the partners) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	Likelihood: 1 - Not likely Impact: 4 - Extensive Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)	From: 2026 To: 2030	...	and ecological restoration specialist. Risk Treatment 5.1: Project will strengthen capacities of producers to access to financing for regenerative agriculture and land recovery. Risk Treatment Owner: regenerative and climate-smart agriculture specialist. Risk Treatment 5.2: market and productivity studies will be conducted to support the implementation of new sustainable farming practices. Risk Treatment Owner: regenerative and climate-smart agriculture specialist Risk Treatment 5.3: demonstrative pilots based on regenerative farming practices will be implemented as an example and motivation for producers in the intervention area.

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual or team accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								Risk Treatment Owner: regenerative and climate-smart agriculture specialist
6	There is a risk, the authorities would not prioritize ecological restoration, but rather to promote the use of restored lands for intensive production.	As a result of the urgent agenda of economic reactivation in Perú.	Which will have an adverse impact on the project's objectives.	7. STRATEGIC (7.5. Government commitment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: OPEN TO SEEKING	Likelihood: 1 - Not likely Impact: 4 - Extensive Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)	From: 2026 To: 2030	Project coordinator	Risk Treatment 6.1: restoration pilots will be implemented as successful examples. Risk Treatment Owner: ecological restoration specialist.
								Risk Treatment 6.2: Risk Treatment Owner: ...
								Risk Treatment 6.3: ... Risk Treatment Owner: ...
7	There is a risk that weak cross-sectoral coordination limits the scope of project outcomes,	As a result of the fragmentation of sectors such as economy, agriculture and environment.	Which will impact in the adoption of certain measures necessary for the project.	3. OPERATIONAL (3.8. Capacities of the partners) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 2 - Minor Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)	From: 2026 To: 2030	Project coordinator	Risk Treatment 7.1 : the project will strengthen and support the formalization of governance and decision-making spaces bringing together more than one strategic sector. Risk Treatment Owner: governance and planning specialist
								Risk Treatment 7.2: the project will develop plans, management instruments

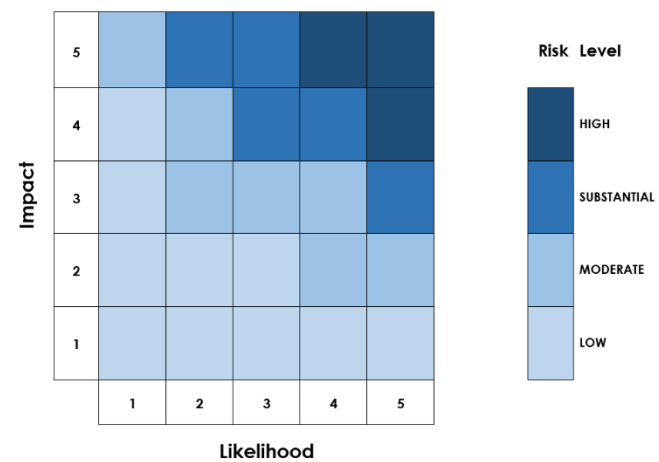
#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual or team accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								and policies with an intersectoral approach. Risk Treatment Owner: governance and planning specialist
								Risk Treatment 7.3: Risk Treatment Owner
8	There is a risk that indigenous communities living in the intervention area do not actively participate in project's activities	As a result of a lack of knowledge about the project and its goals	Which will impact in the development of the activities with indigenous peoples	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.9. Indigenous peoples) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 4 - Extensive Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 2026 To: 2030	Project coordinator	Risk Treatment 8.1: The project will develop an indigenous peoples plan and a framework for action (IPP/IPPF). Risk Treatment Owner: gender and indigenous people's specialist Risk Treatment 8.2: A consultation process (FPIC) will be designed and implemented with participation of the indigenous representatives. Risk Treatment Owner: gender and indigenous people's specialist.

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual or team accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								Risk Treatment 8.3: Information and feedback activities will be carried out specially with indigenous peoples throughout the life cycle of the project. Risk Treatment Owner: gender and indigenous people’s specialist.

ERM RISK CATEGORIES AND SUB-CATEGORIES

1.Social and Environmental	2. Financial	3. Operational	4. Organizational	5. Reputational	6. Regulatory	7. Strategic	8. Safety and Security
1.1. Human rights 1.2. Gender equality and women's empowerment 1.3. Grievances (Accountability to stakeholders) 1.4. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management 1.5. Climate change and disaster risks 1.6. Community health, safety and security 1.7. Cultural heritage 1.8. Displacement and resettlement 1.9. Indigenous peoples 1.10. Labour and working conditions 1.11. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency 1.12. Stakeholder engagement 1.13. Sexual exploitation and abuse	2.1. Cost recovery 2.2. Value for money 2.3. Corruption and fraud 2.4. Fluctuation in credit rate, market, currency 2.5. Delivery 2.6. Budget availability and cash flow	3.1. Responsiveness to audit and evaluations (Delays in the conduct of and implementation of recommendations) 3.2. Leadership and management 3.3. Flexibility and opportunity management 3.4. Reporting and communication 3.5. Partners' engagement 3.6. Transition and exit strategy 3.7. Occupational safety, health and well-being 3.8. Capacities of the partners	4.1. Governance 4.2. Execution capacity 4.3. Implementation arrangements 4.4. Accountability 4.5. Monitoring and oversight 4.6. Knowledge management 4.7. Human Resources 4.8. Internal control 4.9. Procurement	5.1. Public opinion and media 5.2. Engagement with private sector partnership 5.3. Code of conduct and ethics 5.4. Communications 5.5. Stakeholder management 5.6. Exposure to entities involved in money laundering and terrorism financing	6.1. Changes in the regulatory framework within the country of operation 6.2. Changes in the international regulatory framework affecting the whole organization 6.3. Deviation from UNDP internal rules and regulations	7.1. Alignment with UNDP strategic priorities 7.2. UN system coordination and reform 7.3. Stakeholder relations and partnerships 7.4. Competition 7.5. Government commitment 7.6. Change/turnover in government 7.7. Alignment with national priorities 7.8. Innovating, piloting, experimenting	8.1. Armed conflict 8.2. Political instability 8.3. Terrorism 8.4. Crime 8.5. Civil unrest 8.6. Natural hazards 8.7. Manmade hazards 8.8. Cyber security and threats

RISK MATRIX



Annex 5. Project Board Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference (ToR) for the

Project Steering Committee of Restoration and ecological connectivity in areas affected by wildfires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru (01005419)

I. Background

All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on established monitoring and evaluation metrics and high-level implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. For the purpose of this ToR and to ensure standardization, henceforth, as regards project documentation, such a body shall only be referred to Project Steering Committee. The Project Steering Committee is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a UNDP 'Development Project', which is defined in the PPM as an instrument where UNDP "Delivers outputs where UNDP has accountability for design, oversight and quality assurance of the entire project."

II. Duties and Responsibilities

The two prominent (mandatory) roles of the [Project Board or Project Steering Committee] are as follows:

- 1) High-level oversight of the project (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the PPM). This is the primary function of the Project Steering Committee. The Project Steering Committee reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, monitoring missions' reports, evaluations, risk logs, quality assessments, and the combined delivery report. The Project Steering Committee is the main body responsible for taking corrective actions as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. And its function includes oversight of annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the programme or project, and related decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively.

The Project Steering Committee also carries the role of quality assurance of the project taking decisions informed by, among other inputs, the project quality assessment. In this role the Board is supported by the quality assurer, whose function is to assess the quality of the project against the corporate standard criteria. This function is performed by a UNDP programme or monitoring and evaluation officer to maintain independence from the project manager regardless of the project 's implementation modality.

The Project Steering Committee reviews updates to the project risk log.

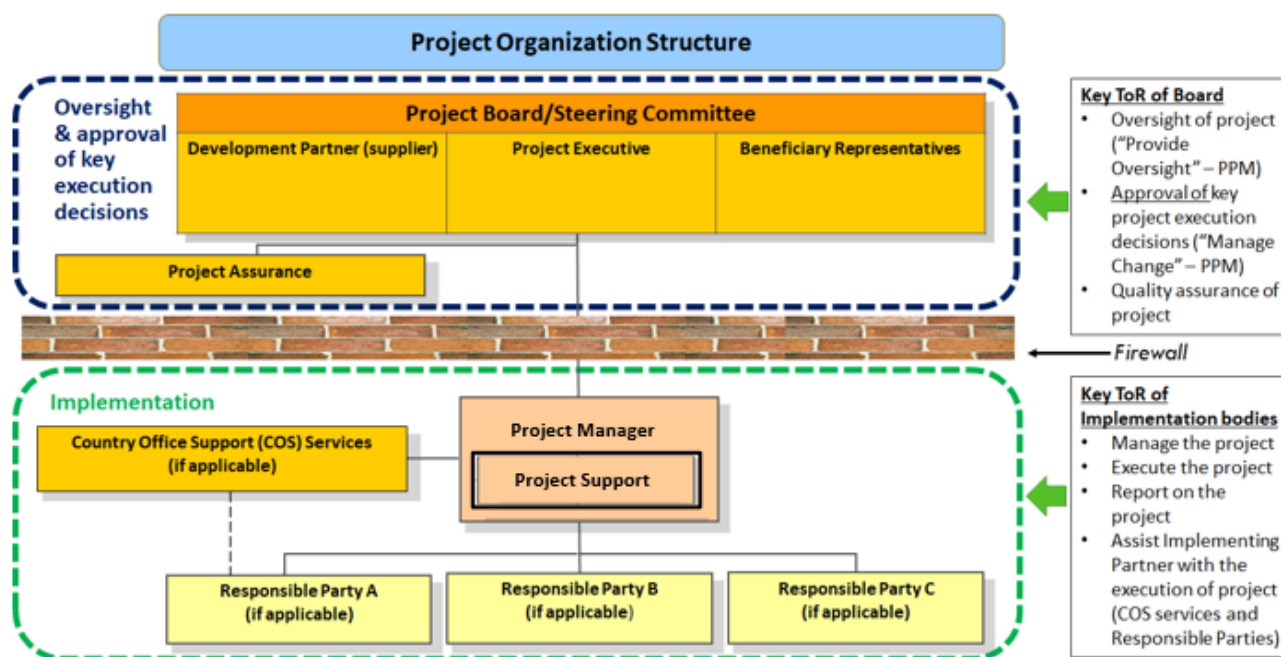
2. Approval of key project execution decisions (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the PPM). The Project Steering Committee has an equally important, secondary role in approving certain adjustments above provided tolerance levels, including substantive programmatic revisions (major/minor amendments), budget revisions, requests for suspension or extension and other major changes (subject to additional funding partner/donor requirements).

The Project Steering Committee is responsible for making management decisions by consensus when required, including the approval of project plans and revisions, and the project manager's tolerances. The Project Steering Committee approves annual work plans and reviews updates to the project risk log.

Within the overall governance and management arrangements of the project, the role of the Project Steering Committee as regards these two key functions ('High-level oversight of the project' and 'Approval of key project execution decisions') is distinct from the roles of entities involved in the implementation of the project, namely the implementing partner (IP), responsibilities parties (if applicable), service providers and project staff.

The diagram below outlines the main entities involved (and their respective responsibilities) in the 'oversight/approval of key execution decisions' layer and the 'implementation' layer of the project structure.

Diagram 1 – Standard Figure of Project Organization Structure vis-à-vis oversight & approval and implementation roles



In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the Project Steering Committee decisions should be made in accordance with the Quality Standards for Programming that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective national and international competition. An effective Project Steering Committee needs credible data, evidence, quality assurance and reporting to aid decision making (see next section on supporting functions to the Board). The Project Steering Committee also needs to be accountable to protect against conflicts of interest and fraud.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee include the following:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and promote gender equality and social inclusion (LNOB) in the project implementation;
- Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including standard quality assurance checks, progress reports, risk logs, spot checks/audit reports and the combined delivery report;
- Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
- Provide guidance on emerging and/or pressing project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks (including ensuring compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards, Fraud/corruption, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment);
- Agree or decide on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP ([Manage Change](#) in the PPM) and the donor, and provide direction and decisions for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor;
- Agree or decide on a project suspension or cancellation, if required; (note that for GEF and GCF projects it is UNDP that decides to suspend or cancel and project and the [Project Board or Project Steering Committee] is informed/consulted only).
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Receive and address project level grievance, including overseeing whatever specific compliance and stakeholder response (or grievance) mechanisms have been put in place so that individuals and communities potentially affected by the project have access to effective mechanisms and procedures for raising concerns about the social and environmental performance of the project²³.

²³ The responsibilities of the board in this regard should follow [UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards](#) (SES) as codified in the PPM. It should be noted that while a project board can play a role in addressing or assisting with the compliance and stakeholder response (or grievance) mechanisms put in place for a given

- Engage in the low value grant selection process where there is no Grant Selection Committee, as guided by the [Low Value Grants – UNDP Operational Guide](#).

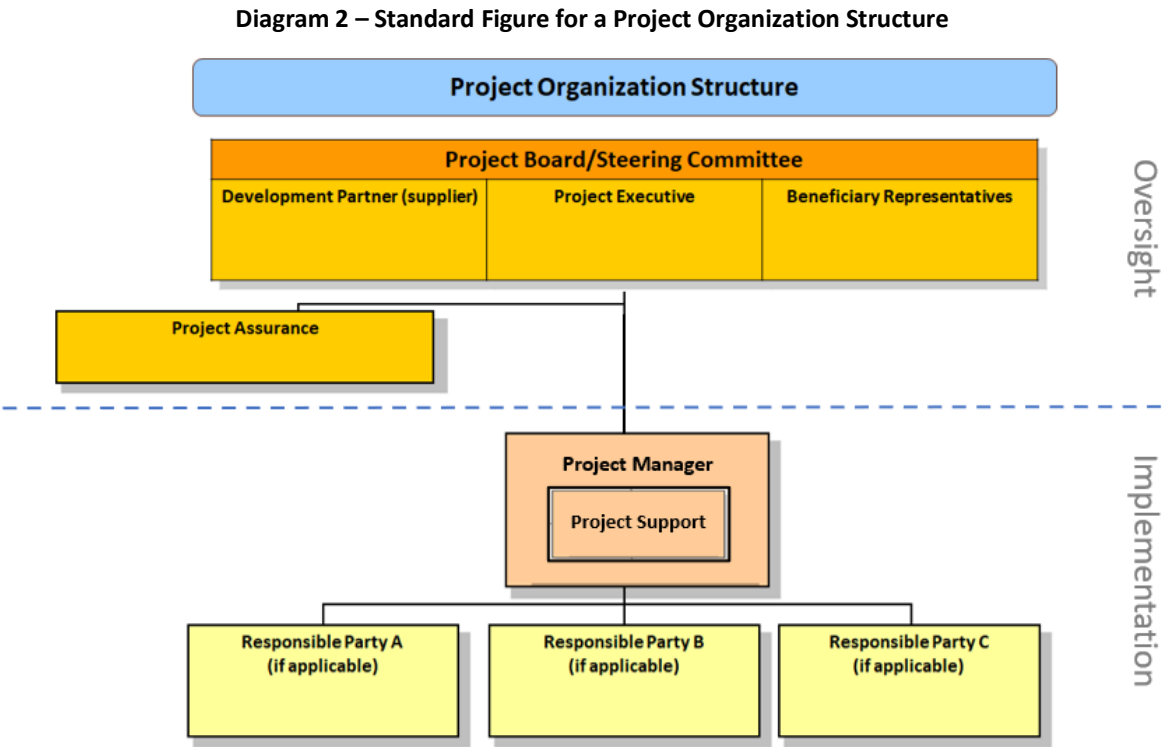
Note: Specific requirements may apply for donor-funded projects, such as GEF- or GCF-financed projects. Please refer to the provisions in the project document.

Additional responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee can include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Ensure coordination between the various donors and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with multiple government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Act as an informal consultation mechanism for stakeholders;
- Approve the Project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up;
- Providing guidance or reporting protocols to technical committees or sub-bodies reporting to the Board (if applicable);

III. Composition of the Project Steering Committee

As noted in the diagram below, every Project Steering Committee in a UNDP project has three categories of formal members (e.g. voting members). The role of every formal Project Steering Committee member must correspond to one of these three roles and be identified accordingly in the project documentation.



The three categories of Project Steering Committee members are the following:

- Project Director/Executive(s):** This is an individual(s) who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Steering Committee. The executive usually is the most senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Steering

project (as part of their quality assurance and oversight function), this will be in addition to and does not substitute for UNDP’s core responsibility to ensure compliance with the SES throughout the project management cycle as part of UNDP’s Programming Quality Assurance system.

Committee. If the project executive co-chairs the Project Steering Committee with a representative of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: UNDP Resident Representative

- 2) **Beneficiary Representative(s):** This is an individual(s) representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, community groups or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. If the project has a specific geographic focus, often representatives from the government entities in the targeted area/region will play this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Steering Committee. The institutions participants as Beneficiary Representative(s) are: Ministry of Environment, National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP), Regional Government of Ucayali (GOREU), Regional Organization AIDSEP Ucayali (ORAU).
- 3) **Development Partner(s):** Individuals representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project²⁴. There can be multiple development partners representatives in a Project Steering Committee. The Development Partner(s) representative(s) is Canadian Embassy

A **UNDP representative must always be represented in the Project Steering Committee** in either the project executive or development partner role.

Where applicable, representatives from responsible parties to the project cannot sit on the Project Steering Committee]as a formal voting member; they can (if requested) attend board meetings as observers. Since the chief responsibility of the Board is to provide high-level oversight of project implementation, to avoid any conflicts of interest, it is not appropriate for representatives of third party entities engaged by the project to provide services – whether responsible parties or contractors/service providers – to concurrently sit on the Board. Representatives of responsible parties can attend board meetings (as observers) but can have no official role in board decision-making. The same principle applies to the project manager who in attending and presenting at board meetings, does so in a non-voting capacity.

In cases where the inputs and guidance of responsible parties or other entities formally engaged in providing goods or services to the project are needed by the Board on a recurring basis, it is recommended to establish appropriate advisory or technical committees or working groups composed of those entities that can formally report to the Board, while ensuring the impartiality and integrity of board decisions happening independent of those bodies (see Section V of the ToR).

IV. Standard Project Steering Committee Protocols

The Project Steering Committee must meet one time annually at a minimum. It is recommended that the timing of board meetings be agreed upon in advance and corresponds to key project reporting or work planning milestones. This Project Steering Committee will meet 01 times annually.

Project Steering Committee members cannot receive remuneration from project funds for their participation in the Board. However, it is allowable for board members to be reimbursed from project funds for certain reasonable, qualified expenses related to travel or lodging to attend board meetings.

All Project Steering Committees must have rules for quorum and documentation/minuting of board decisions. All board decisions and minutes should be kept by the project management unit and UNDP. Guidelines on decisions taken in between board meetings or virtually should be clearly elaborated in the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Project Steering Committee.

Unless otherwise specified, Project Steering Committee decisions are made by unanimous consensus. If a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the final decision shall rest with the UNDP representative on the Project Steering Committee or a UNDP staff member with delegated authority as the programme manager.²⁵

It is required that as per internationally recognized professional standards and principles of sound governance, conflicts of interest affecting board members in performing their duties must be formally disclosed if not avoidable. Where a board member has a specific personal conflict of interest with a given matter before the board, he/she must recuse oneself from their participation in a decision. No board member can vote or deliberate on a question in which he/she has a direct personal or pecuniary interest not common to other members of the board.

All board members should be presented with a ToR for the Project Steering Committee, which will include the responsibilities already outlined and indicate agreed board practices and logistics.

²⁴ With the exception of responsible parties or any firms/entities engaged by the project to provide technical expertise with project funds

²⁵ UNDP has this special right since the ultimate legal and fiduciary accountability for a UNDP project, irrespective of modality, rests with UNDP and UNDP must (in line with its obligations to donors and to the Executive Board) be able to ensure that no action is taken by any body in a UNDP project that contravenes UNDP rules and regulations.

V. Standard Outputs of Project Steering Committee Meetings

In its oversight function, the Project Steering Committee will (at a minimum) review and assess the following project-related evidence at each meeting:

- Assessment of project progress to date against project output indicators (as documented in the project document results framework)
- Approval/review of annual work plans
- Assessment of the relevant Monitoring & Evaluation mechanisms, including all evaluations²⁶
- Review and assessment of the Project Risk Log (with updating/amendments as needed)
- Assessment of project spending, based on a review of the combined delivery report
- Review of required resources versus available funding (if applicabel) and steps taken to reduce funding gap identified at the project design stage

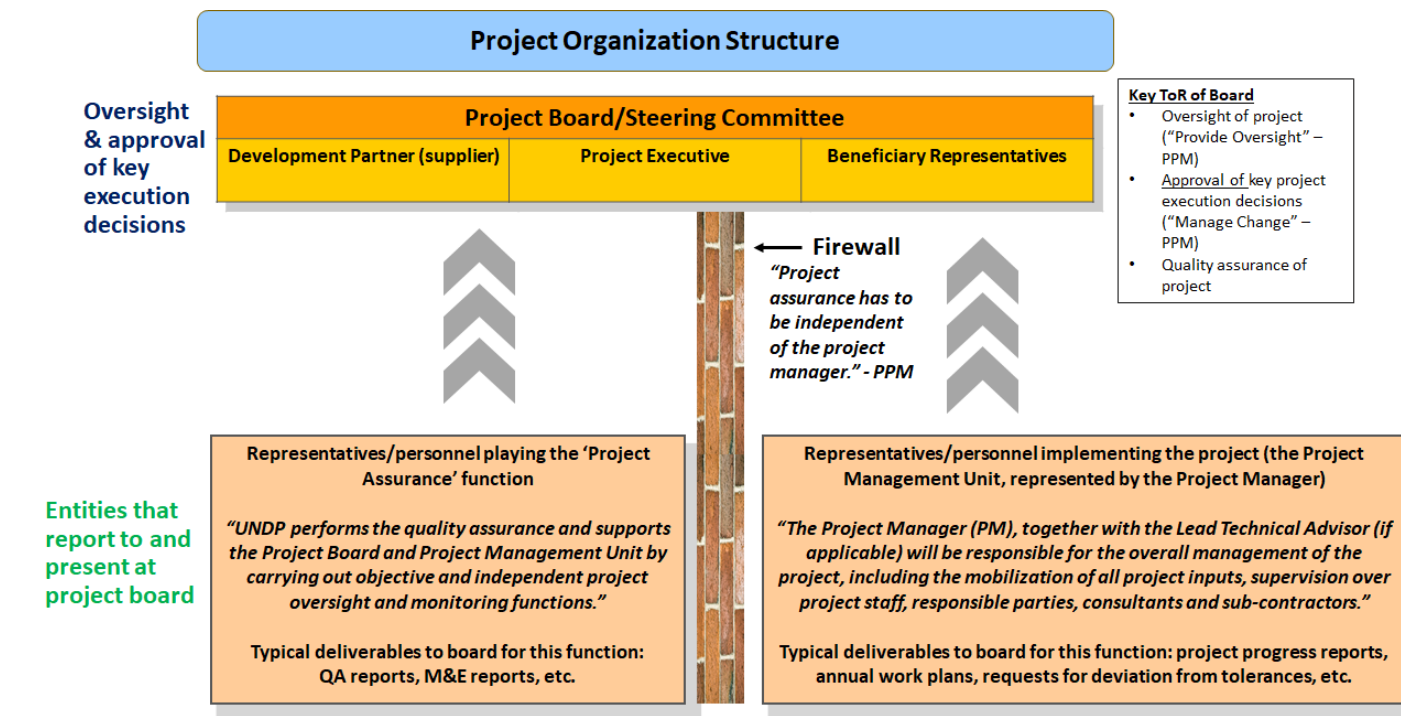
This will be in addition to the review and approval of any required project execution decisions.

The output of every Project Steering Committee should be a written record (minutes) that captures the agenda and issues discussed and the agreed upon action items and decisions (if applicable). Each report should clearly document the members attending the meeting (as well as all participants in the meeting) and the modality used to agree on a certain action or decision (whether formal voting or no-objection or other mechanism). All records of board meetings should be documented and kept by UNDP in their quality assurance function (see next section).

VI. Support Functions to the Project Steering Committee

There are two main entities/functions outside the Project Steering Committee structure whose role is to report to the Project Steering Committee and support board members in effectively fulfilling their roles: project assurance and project management. The diagram below explains the primary role of these two entities in the context of their support to Board operations. A description of these two entities follows.

Diagram 3 – Standard Figure of Project Organization Structure – Board Support Entities



Project Assurance: Project assurance is the responsibility of each Project Steering Committee member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Steering Committee (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including applying UNDP's social and environmental

²⁶ Including audit reports and spot checks.

management system to ensure the SES are applied through the project cycle. The Project Steering Committee cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the project manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution. A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all Project Steering Committee meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meetings and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties.

The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is: Diana Rivera Oliva, environmental and energy programme officer.

Project Support, this function is often covered by the Project Management Unit: The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the Board for review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk logs.

A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and present the required progress reports and other documentation needed to support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is: *Project Coordinator*.

Annex A – Acknowledgement of this ToR by each designated official Project Steering Committee member

The formal acknowledgement of the ToR by board members can be done via various procedures, including the following options:

- 1) Having copies of the ToR be signed by each appointed board member at the Appraise and Approve stage (LPAC) and then having all signed copies attached as an annex to the Project Document
- 2) Having the final ToR be signed by each appointed board member at the first project board meeting after Project Document signing with the approvals recorded in the minutes of the meeting

In both cases, the signature or acknowledgement should include the name, title and category of board representation for the person signing

Annex 6: Climate finance plan

GAC's Environmental Sustainability Requirements for Climate Finance Initiatives

Environmental sustainability is critical for sustainable development and covers issues such as climate change, biodiversity, pollution, water and land management, and energy.

Section 1. Confirmation of physical works

No physical works (e.g. buildings, roads, latrines, wells or water-supply systems, ponds, etc.) are planned within the proposed project.

Section 2 Environmental Analysis with Nature-Positive screen

a) Relevant environmental features.

The RENACE project is located in the province of Padre Abad, which belongs to the Ucayali region in the eastern rainforest of Peru. This province covers an area of 8,822.50 km² and is made up of seven districts: Padre Abad (provincial capital), Irazola, Curimaná, Neshuya, Alexander Von Humboldt, Boquerón, and Huipoca. It is situated at an average altitude of 275 meters above sea level, with geographic coordinates between 09°02'13" south latitude and 75°30'12" west longitude (Figure 1).

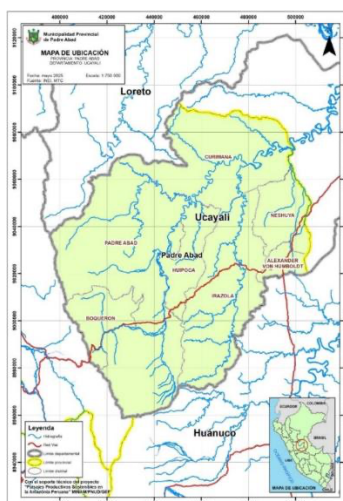
The province of Padre Abad extends from the eastern flank of the Andes Mountain range. Its territory is mainly composed of two hydrographic units: the Aguaytía River basin and the San Alejandro River sub-basin, which are further subdivided into various micro-watersheds. In several cases, these micro-watersheds coincide with the territorial boundaries of the districts that make up the province.

The geology of the province of Padre Abad is characterized by the presence of alluvial soils¹ and steep slope areas, making it vulnerable to phenomena such as landslides, hillside erosion, and mudflows, especially during the intense rainy season.

The climate in the province of Padre Abad is predominantly warm and humid, with intense rainfall that varies according to the geographical area. In the mountainous areas of the Cordillera Azul (Aguaytía sector), a humid tropical climate predominates, characterized by high daytime temperatures, nighttime temperature drops, and heavy cloud cover on the peaks and slopes. In districts such as Irazola and Curimaná, the climate is characterized by consistently high temperatures (both day and night) and intense rains from November to March, with a dry season during the rest of the year.

In 2023, the average annual temperature was 22.16 °C, with highs up to 31.4 °C (in October and December) and lows of 19.3 °C in July, caused by cold winds from the South Atlantic maritime polar anticyclone. That same year, the average annual precipitation was 9.99 mm/day, with peaks between November and March. The average monthly relative humidity is 87.31%, varying according to the rainfall cycle.

Figure 1. Location map of Padre Abad province



These climatic conditions, along with the presence of various ecological zones—Ceja de Selva, Selva Alta, and Selva Baja—resulting from a topography ranging from 150 to over 3,000 meters above sea level, favor remarkable biological diversity in the province.

According to the National Ecosystem Map², Padre Abad hosts four types of tropical forest ecosystems: alluvial plain forest, high hill forest, low hill forest, and non-flooded terrace forest. Although these ecosystems maintain high humidity levels, they can become highly flammable during the dry season.

These ecosystems harbor a great diversity of fauna and tree and shrub vegetation, including medicinal species such as *uña de gato*, *sangre de grado* and *sacha jergón*, widely used by local communities. Additionally, they provide essential ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, water regulation, local microclimate regulation, provision of genetic resources, biodiversity maintenance, and scenic value.

Regarding recorded fauna, 22 species of mammals have been identified, distributed in 16 families and 7 orders, with primates standing out—particularly the yellow-tailed woolly monkey (*Oreonax flavicauda*), an endemic species critically endangered. Also documented are 108 bird species, grouped into 35 families and 16 orders, with Passeriformes being the most representative (14 families), highlighting the Andean cock-of-the-rock (*Rupicola peruvianus*). Moreover, 211 fish species have been identified, including endemic species such as *Aposturisoma myriodon*, *Tahuantinsuyoa macantzata*, and *Aekidens patricki*, native respectively to the Aguaytía, Guacamayo, and Negro-Pampa del Sacramento rivers. In total, 16 endemic species have been recorded, establishing Padre Abad as one of the provinces with the greatest biological diversity in the Peruvian Amazon.

These species inhabit fragile ecosystems, many of which are threatened by deforestation, shifting agriculture, and forest fires, putting at risk the integrity of these ecosystems and the services they provide.

Over the last 20 years, the province is estimated to have lost about 26% of its forest cover, decreasing from 788,315 hectares in 2001 to 585,132 hectares in 2023³. The districts with the greatest forest loss are Alexander Von Humboldt, which retains barely 0.4% (2,314 ha), and Neshuya, with only 2.28% (13,343 ha). The main causes of deforestation are illicit coca leaf cultivation, construction of illegal airstrips, and shifting agriculture.

In response to this situation, the province has approximately 96,236 hectares under some form of conservation, notably including the Cordillera Azul National Park, the proposed Velo de la Novia Regional Conservation Area, and the Fundo Miguel Private Conservation Area (Figure 2).

Regarding environmental quality, there is a noticeable increase in environmental pollution, resulting from urban growth and the lack of adequate sanitation infrastructure, such as wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) and sanitary landfills. This situation has caused negative impacts on both water and soil.

Water bodies, especially rivers, are affected by the discharge of untreated domestic and industrial wastewater, as well as the disposal of solid waste along their banks. This pollution compromises public health and degrades local ecosystems. It is important to note that none of the seven districts in the province has an operational wastewater treatment plant.

As for solid waste, it was estimated that approximately 15,551.41 tons of municipal waste were generated in 2021, most of which is disposed of in informal dumpsites without proper treatment. According to municipal data, nearly 70% of this waste is organic in origin, while inorganic waste accounts for less than 20%.

Figure 2. Map of Protected Natural Areas in the Province of Padre Abad

According to the 2017 National Census: XII Population, VII Housing, and III Indigenous Communities Census (INEI), the province of Padre Abad has a total population of 70,006 inhabitants, of which 78% live in urban areas and 22% in rural areas. The province is home to 13 communities belonging to Indigenous or native peoples, mainly the Shipibo-Konibo and Kakataibo peoples, who represent approximately 6% of the total population.

Agriculture is the predominant economic activity, carried out by both small and medium-scale producers. There is a significant amount of agricultural land, where traditional practices such as slash-and-burn are prevalent, contributing to deforestation, biodiversity loss, and forest fires. Major crops include plantain, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, and rice, as well as other products like papaya, pineapple, and cassava.

Other economic sectors such as commerce and transport represent 13% and 4.67% of the economically active population, respectively. The departmental road network is deteriorated in some sections, hindering the transportation of heavy cargo, and the local road network is unpaved, with only routine maintenance being carried out.

Regarding handicrafts, this activity is mainly practiced in native communities, particularly by women. The Yamino native community stands out for its significant involvement in this practice. However, handicrafts remain a subsistence activity with limited integration into the national market.

Territorial governance in the province of Padre Abad shows weaknesses, reflected in limited territorial planning, insufficient multi-actor and multilevel coordination, and weak enforcement of environmental regulations. Existing participatory planning mechanisms are often ineffective or unrepresentative. Moreover, women, youth, and Indigenous peoples face structural barriers

that restrict their effective participation in decision-making processes, compromising the legitimacy and effectiveness of territorial management strategies.

Citizen participation is mainly channeled through grassroots social organizations recognized by the Provincial Municipality of Padre Abad, such as neighborhood committees, Sanitation Service Administration Boards (JASS), peasant patrols (rondas campesinas), and the Glass of Milk Committees (Comités del Vaso de Leche). There are also Indigenous leaders with territorial autonomy, represented by the Native Federation of Kakataibo Communities (FENACOCA), which serves as the spokesperson for the interests of native communities. Private actors also operate in the territory, including transport and timber companies, as well as productive associations of cocoa and plantain farmers, among others.

The population also participates in institutionalized spaces such as participatory budgeting, public accountability hearings, prior consultation processes, and other dialogue mechanisms. However, the effectiveness of these spaces has been weakened by frequent reports of corruption involving local authorities—often elected with a low percentage of votes—resulting in growing public disinterest and distrust. This distrust is further exacerbated by the perception of poor public management, failure to comply with agreements from dialogue platforms, low public spending execution, and limited accountability from authorities.

This weak governance hinders the implementation of integrated, preventive, and inclusive responses to threats such as forest fires. In this context, the project aims to address these limitations from its early stages by promoting multi-actor, gender-sensitive governance.

Finally, there has been progress in environmental awareness in the province of Padre Abad. The Provincial Municipality has approved the 2025 Environmental Evaluation and Oversight Plan (PLANEFA), which sets out concrete actions to monitor and improve environmental management in the territory. This plan reflects an institutional commitment to environmental sustainability, aligned with the 2024–2034 Concerted Development Plan (PDLC), which incorporates strategies for the conservation of natural resources and the promotion of sustainable economic activities. Although green financing still faces challenges, foundations are being laid to attract responsible investments, particularly in sectors such as agroforestry, ecotourism, and other local bioeconomy initiatives.

b) Environmental effects.

The project seeks to strengthen climate change adaptation and socio-ecological resilience through an integrated, territorial, and inclusive approach that incorporates traditional knowledge and generates biodiversity co-benefits. Its design promotes effective coordination among diverse stakeholders, aimed at territorial planning based on comprehensive risk management and supported by innovative financial mechanisms that ensure sustainability and equity. This strategic integration has the potential to generate a wide range of environmental and socio-economic effects.

The potential environmental and socio-economic effects of the project are as follows:

Component		Potential effects of the project	Impact
Environmental	Climate	The implementation of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices promotes both adaptation and mitigation of climate change by improving the resilience of production systems to extreme climate events (droughts, heatwaves, fires) and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	Direct positive impact in the medium term.
		Restoration efforts will contribute to climate change mitigation through carbon sequestration.	Direct positive impact in the long term.
		The recovery of forest can help regulate the local microclimate by moderating temperature, increasing ambient humidity, and reducing excessive evapotranspiration.	Indirect positive impact in the long term.
	Biodiversity	Degraded ecosystems are expected to recover through Nature-Based Solutions (NbS), such as live barriers, agroforestry systems, and vegetative firebreaks.	Direct positive impact in the medium to long term.
		Critical habitats and high biodiversity areas will be protected, favoring the recovery of endemic flora and fauna species.	Direct positive impact in the medium to long term.
		Ecological corridors and micro-watersheds will be restored, improving ecological connectivity and ecosystem resilience.	Direct positive impact in the long term.
		Possible introduction of invasive species in environmentally sensitive areas during restoration interventions if species are not properly selected (e.g., species with high water demand or not adapted to the ecosystem).	Direct negative impact in the medium term.
	Water	The implementation of regenerative productive practices and restoration of degraded micro-watersheds, such as the Aguaytía and San Alejandro rivers, will contribute to improving both water quality and availability (especially in the dry season) through hydrological cycle regulation, water filtration, aquifer recharge, and sedimentation reduction.	Indirect positive impact in the medium term.
		Nursery establishment, seedling irrigation, or maintenance of restored areas could generate intensive water use in zones with limited availability, especially in the dry season if species are not properly selected (e.g., species with high water demand).	Indirect negative impact, immediate.
	Soil	Soil fertility improvement due to regenerative practices such as permanent vegetation cover, holistic grazing management, and agroforestry systems that reduce compaction, increase organic matter, and improve moisture retention.	Indirect positive impact in the medium term.

		Reduction of soil erosion due to restoration of degraded areas and implementation of live barriers with native species.	Indirect positive impact in the medium term.
	Air	Reduction of uncontrolled burns contributes to improved air quality by decreasing emissions of fine particles (PM2.5), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO ₂), and other air pollutants.	Direct positive impact, immediate.
Socioeconomic	Local livelihoods	By preventing wildfires and restoring ecosystems, the natural base of livelihoods (soil, water, biodiversity) is protected, reducing economic and social risks.	Direct positive impact in the medium term.
		Adoption of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices improves productive diversification and reduces dependence on monocultures.	Direct positive impact in the medium term.
	Unpaid care workload	Participation in project activities could increase women's workload if co-responsibility measures in care and time management are not considered.	Indirect negative impact in the medium term.
	Land use conflicts	Restoration actions or new practices could generate tensions if not coordinated with local stakeholders or if there is overlap in land use rights.	Indirect negative impact in the medium term.
	Indigenous peoples and cultural identity	Valuing ancestral knowledge in restoration and agricultural production strengthens cultural identity and the role of indigenous peoples in territorial management.	Direct positive impact in the medium term.
		Conflicts between technical knowledge and traditional knowledge could arise if participatory processes are not properly managed.	Indirect negative impact in the medium term.
	Access to finance	The project facilitates access to public and private financial instruments (such as PROCOMPITE, Agroideas, UNICA), strengthening the investment capacity of local producers, especially women, youth, and indigenous peoples.	Direct positive impact in the medium term.
		Unequal access to project benefits or financial mechanisms by historically marginalized groups (women, youth, indigenous peoples).	Indirect negative impact in the medium term.

The project is implemented in a context of high climate vulnerability, which represents both a challenge and a justification for its execution. Below are the main environmental conditions that could affect the project.

Climate Change and Natural Disasters

The climate in the Province of Padre Abad is characterized by warm and humid tropical conditions, with marked seasonality in rainfall. Heavy rains between November and March, especially in districts such as Irazola and Curimaná, could hinder access to intervention areas, delay field activities (such as ecological restoration or the installation of productive modules⁵), and increase the risk of erosion in recently intervened areas.

On the other hand, the prolonged dry season during the rest of the year could limit water availability for the establishment of seedlings and nurseries, especially if species are not selected for their tolerance to water stress. Climate change is noticeable in Padre Abad, as summers have become more intense, affecting the water cycle. Precipitation records have shown a decline—from an average of 12.52 mm/day in 2017 to 9.99 mm/day as of September 2023.

In addition, elevated temperatures recorded in recent years (up to 31.4°C) and high relative humidity (annual average of 87.3%) could foster the proliferation of pests or diseases in agroforestry systems if integrated management practices are not applied.

By 2050, projections indicate a temperature increase of more than 2°C in over 50% of the intervention area, along with a reduction in rainfall in approximately one-third of the area. These conditions will significantly increase the risk of droughts and wildfires, potentially compromising the effectiveness of ecological restoration actions and the sustainability of regenerative agricultural practices if appropriate adaptation measures are not adopted.

Natural Resources Scarcity

Progressive soil degradation and the loss of forest cover in the Province of Padre Abad have significantly reduced the availability of essential natural resources for local communities, such as water, organic matter, and forest products. This situation could limit the adoption of project-promoted interventions, as many families face constraints in investing time, labor, or inputs in restoration or productive transition processes. Additionally, the pressure on remaining resources could generate conflicts over their use or hinder the implementation of conservation measures if these are not adequately aligned with local needs and priorities.

c) Corresponding environmental mitigation and enhancement measures.

The mitigation and enhancement measures that the project will implement are the following:

Component		Measures to manage environmental effects
Environmental	Climate	An updated climate risk analysis in the intervention zone will be prepared.
	Biodiversity	Restoration activities will prioritize native and multipurpose species adapted to local conditions to prevent ecological imbalance and excessive water demand.
	Water	All components will integrate climate risk considerations, including the design of restoration and agricultural systems, to reduce vulnerability to droughts, floods, and wildfires.
	Soil	All components will integrate climate risk considerations, including the design of restoration and agricultural systems, to reduce vulnerability to droughts, floods, and wildfires.
	Air	All components will integrate climate risk considerations, including the design of restoration and agricultural systems, to reduce vulnerability to droughts, floods, and wildfires.
Socioeconomic	Local livelihoods	A Gender Action Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP/IPPF) will be implemented to ensure inclusive participation and avoid exclusion or overburdening of vulnerable groups.
	Unpaid care workload	The Gender Analysis and Plan will be prepared and validated in the field at the beginning of implementation. The methodology will be participatory and with validation by authorities and organized groups (especially women) in the area. The Gender Action Plan will include actions such as care strategies, attention to domestic work schedules, and capacity-building activities on gender and masculinities aimed at authorities and social actors (both indigenous and non-indigenous) to support women's participation.
	Land use conflicts	The project will be guided by the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards to identify and address potential land use conflicts.

	Indigenous peoples and cultural identity	The project will develop an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP/IPPF). In addition, a Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process will be designed. This will include targeted information activities for Indigenous Peoples throughout the project life cycle. These actions will inform and gather feedback from Indigenous Peoples to strengthen the project's progress.
	Access to finance	A Gender Action Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP/IPPF) will be implemented to ensure inclusive participation and avoid exclusion or overburdening of vulnerable groups. The Gender Action Plan includes actions aimed at promoting and sustaining women's participation, such as applying gender criteria for access to competitive funds.

Once mitigation and enhancement measures are implemented, residual environmental effects are expected to be low and largely outweighed by the project's positive impacts. Specifically:

- Climatic and ecological benefits (e.g., carbon capture, biodiversity recovery, reduced fire risk) are expected to be long-lasting and scalable.
- Social and institutional strengthening will support the sustainability of environmental gains.

Overall, the RENACE project is expected to deliver net positive environmental outcomes, with strong environmental and social safeguards and adaptive mechanisms in place to manage potential risks.

d) Climate adaptation

The project seeks to address the high socio-ecological vulnerability to wildfires of the population of the province of Padre Abad. This area is vulnerable to wildfires due to a combination of natural and human factors.

According to the National Ecosystems Map⁶, the province hosts four types of tropical forest ecosystems: floodplain forest, high hill forest, low hill forest, and non-flooded terrace forest. Although these ecosystems generally have high humidity, they can become highly flammable during the dry season.

Additionally, the expansion of agricultural and livestock frontiers has increased the use of fire as a land management tool, raising the risk of uncontrolled wildfires. It is estimated that between August and October 2024, 643 hectares of crops were lost due to fires⁷.

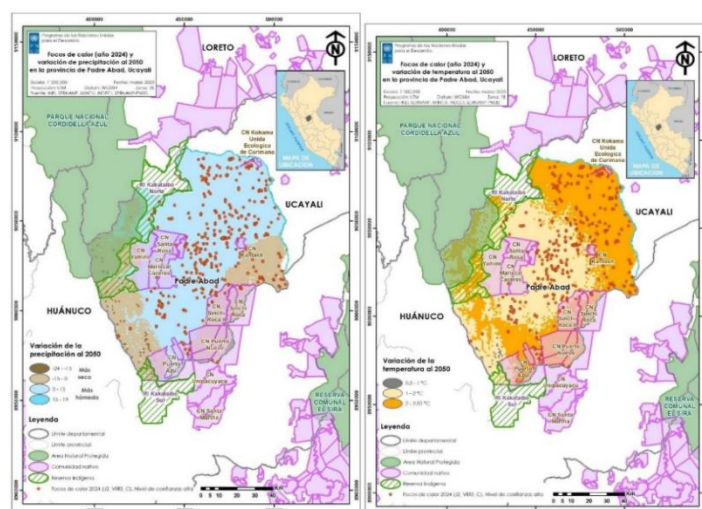
In 2022, the National Center for Estimation, Prevention and Reduction of Disaster Risk (CENEPRED) developed a wildfire risk scenario for the Ucayali region, identifying that 26.39% of its territory presents high and very high levels of wildfire susceptibility, covering approximately 2,827,927 hectares. Of this area, 27% is located in the province of Padre Abad. Considering the total area of the province, it is estimated that around 70% of Padre Abad has a high level of wildfire susceptibility⁸.

Furthermore, a climate risk analysis conducted in 2021 by the National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) projects that by 2050, more than 51% of the province of Padre Abad will experience a temperature increase of over 2°C, and more than 48% of the territory will see an increase greater than 1°C. Additionally, a decrease in precipitation is expected in 33% of the territory, increasing the vulnerability of these areas to drought. Considering the magnitude and spatial distribution of these changes in temperature and precipitation by 2050 in Padre Abad (Figure 3), the areas experiencing higher temperatures and drier conditions represent a significant climate hazard.

The risk analysis also indicates that over 31% and 20% of the province would face high and medium ecosystem risk, respectively, due to temperature variation. Meanwhile, the integrated risk analysis⁹ shows that 60% of the province's villages would face high climate change risk, and more than 39% would face medium risk (Figure 4). In other words, 99% of the population in Padre Abad's localities would be affected by temperature variation. This situation is worsened by their high vulnerability, stemming from limited response capacity due to a lack of resources, infrastructure, and adaptation mechanisms to effectively cope with these impacts.

Since 2001, forest loss in Padre Abad has fluctuated significantly, with a notable increase in 2013. This dynamic has resulted in 22% of the province's territory lacking forest cover and having highly fragmented forests, particularly in areas where settlements are located (Figure 5). These areas coincide with those facing high and medium ecosystem risk due to temperature variation. Considering this scenario, it is urgent to implement ecological restoration actions in degraded and fragmented ecosystems to improve ecological connectivity and reduce vulnerability to climate change.

Figure 3. Projected temperature and precipitation changes by 2050 in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.



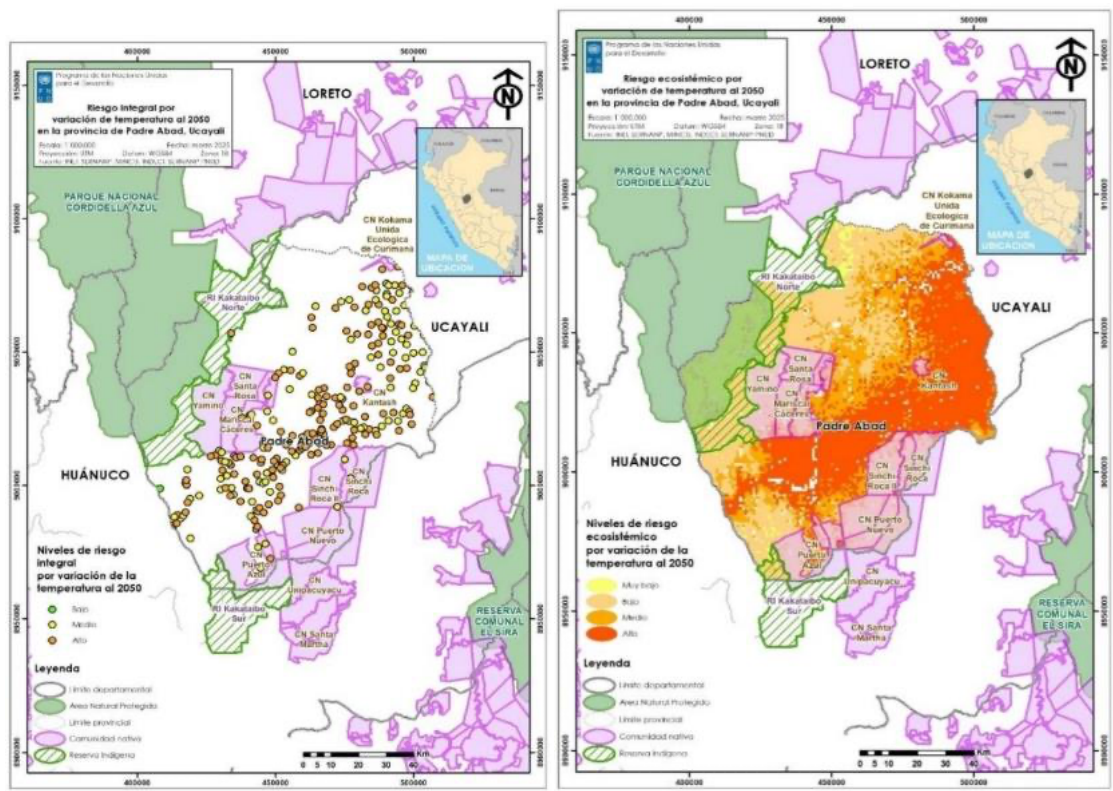


Figure 4. Ecosystem and integral risk due to temperature variation by 2050 in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.

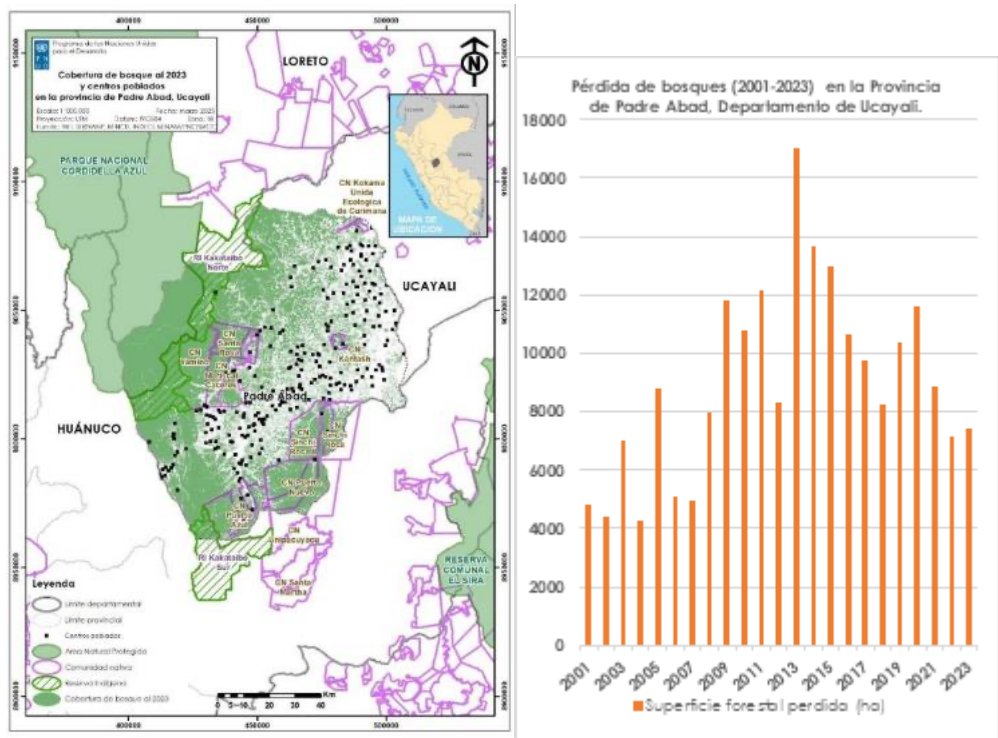


Figure 5. Forest loss (2001–2023), forest cover (2023), and population centers in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru

In this context, the RENACE project seeks to strengthen climate change adaptation and socio-ecological resilience through an integrated approach that combines: (i) inclusive and gender-responsive territorial governance for integrated forest fire risk management; (ii) the adoption of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices; and (iii) ecological landscape restoration through Nature-based Solutions (NbS), supported by innovative financial mechanisms that ensure sustainability and equity.

These three lines of action work synergistically to address the structural causes of environmental degradation, social vulnerability, and institutional gaps that contribute to the recurrence of wildfires in this Amazonian province. Moreover, they integrate gender equality, human rights, environmental sustainability, and governance approaches, promoting effective participation and strengthening the leadership, decision-making, and advocacy capacities of women, youth, and Indigenous peoples in territorial planning and management processes, with the aim of advancing toward a more just and equitable climate-resilient development.

RENACE is grounded in a deep understanding of the territory, built upon the experience of the Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon (PPS) project, implemented since 2018 by the Ministry of the Environment with technical cooperation from UNDP and funding from the Global Environment Facility. This previous intervention succeeded in conserving and restoring 40,000 hectares, training 4,379 producers (2,971 men and 1,408 women), including 507 Indigenous people (271 men and 236 women), in the adoption of deforestation-free agricultural and livestock practices, and mobilizing over USD 3.8 million for the implementation of sound environmental practices. These results not only strengthened trust-based relationships with local stakeholders but also demonstrated the economic, technical, environmental, and social viability of integrated approaches to sustainable land management.

f) Biodiversity

As mentioned in section a) *Relevant environmental features*, the province of Padre hosts unique biodiversity, including endemic species. However, this biodiversity is threatened by a combination of natural and human factors.

Regarding natural factors, the risk analysis mentioned above indicates that over 31% and 20% of the province would face high and medium ecosystem risk, respectively, due to temperature variation.

As for human factors, key threats include deforestation, migratory agriculture, forest fires, urban expansion, and environmental pollution, which puts at risk the integrity of these ecosystems and the services they provide.

Over the past 20 years, the province is estimated to have lost nearly 26% of its forest cover, declining from 788,315 hectares in 2001 to 585,132 hectares in 2023¹⁰. The districts with the highest forest loss are Alexander Von Humboldt, which retains only 0.4% (2,314 ha), and Neshuya, with just 2.28% (13,343 ha). The main drivers of deforestation are the illicit cultivation of coca leaf, the construction of narco-airstrips, and migratory agriculture.

These pressures are resulting in a decline in ecosystem integrity, loss of species richness, and reduced availability of ecosystem services that local communities depend on, including food, water, medicinal plants, and climate regulation.

The project will address these issues by:

- Promoting sustainable land and forest management practices, including agroforestry and community-based fire prevention and control.
- Supporting the restoration of degraded areas and ecological corridors to improve habitat connectivity.
- Enhancing the capacity of local and Indigenous communities to manage biodiversity and natural resources through training and inclusive territorial planning.
- Strengthening local governance and environmental monitoring to enhance restoration interventions.

These activities are designed to generate long-term co-benefits for biodiversity conservation, complementing the project's core adaptation and resilience-building objectives.

g) Public concerns.

According to the Concerted Local Development Plan (PDLC) 2024–2034 of the Province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru — developed through a participatory process involving local government, civil society, and the private sector — the local population perceives the impacts of climate change as increasingly severe. Each year, extreme weather events, including torrential rains and rising temperatures, are intensifying and significantly affecting the livelihoods and well-being of communities.

Data from the National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI) show that, between 2019 and 2023, the most frequent climate-related hazards in the province have been wildfires, with nine recorded events. In 2023, an intense dry season led to a large-scale wildfire.

Additionally, in 2018, heavy rainfall caused rivers and streams to overflow, resulting in floods. However, what most concerns the population today is the increasing frequency and severity of these events, which are perceived as a growing threat to both lives and livelihoods.

These climate-related impacts have led to notable declines in agricultural and livestock productivity, contributing to increased local unemployment. In 2024, torrential rains severely affected housing conditions, and water and sanitation systems collapsed in various areas of the province. Moreover, Padre Abad currently lacks a climate-resilient urban development plan, increasing its exposure and vulnerability.

In response to these concerns, the RENACE project is directly aligned with local priorities, particularly with Strategic Objective and Action AEP.05.05. of the Concerted Local Development Plan: “Promote climate resilience in the province.” By 2034, the plan aims to strengthen the climate resilience capacities of at least 800 individuals.

The project incorporates inclusive, participatory approaches to ensure that local concerns are continuously identified and addressed, especially among vulnerable groups such as Indigenous peoples, women, and youth. Mechanisms for dialogue, feedback, and community engagement will be implemented to ensure transparency, trust, and ownership of the proposed interventions.

h) Partner country environmental requirements.

The project is aligned with national environmental policies and plans, including the National Environmental Policy to 2030 , the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), the National Biodiversity Strategy to 2050 , the National Disaster Risk Management Policy to 2050, the Multisectoral Plan for Wildfire Response 2025–2027 , the National Strategy to Combat Desertification and Drought 2016–2030 , the National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change, and the National Land Use Planning Policy to 2050 .

The alignment with each of these national policies and plans is described below:

National Policy/Plan	National objectives supported by the project
National Environmental Policy to 2030	RENACE contributes to six of the nine priority objectives (OP) of the National Environmental Policy to 2030: OP.1. Improve the conservation of species and genetic diversity. OP.2. Reduce deforestation and ecosystem degradation levels. OP.5. Increase the country's adaptation to the effects of climate change. OP.6. Strengthen governance with a territorial approach in public and private entities. OP.8. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the country. OP.9. Improve citizens' environmental behavior.
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)	RENACE contributes to the fulfillment of Peru's NDC, particularly in the mitigation measures of the Agriculture and Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) sectors, through the implementation of: • Silvopastoral systems aimed at reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. • Agroforestry systems. • Forest plantations for protection and/or restoration purposes. Additionally, the project supports adaptation measures in the Agriculture and Forestry sectors by: • Strengthening risk management with a landscape approach in response to the effects of climate change. • Implementing Early Warning Systems (EWS). • Restoring forest ecosystems to maintain landscape functionality and reduce risks associated with climate change, such as wildfires.
National Biodiversity Strategy to 2050	RENACE contributes to three of the five strategic objectives and eleven targets of the National Biodiversity Strategy to 2050.

	Objective 1. Reduce land-use change and the alteration of aquatic environments. • Target 1. By 2030, 30% of the continental national territory and 10% of the marine national territory are conserved through Protected Natural Areas (ANPs), other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), and Indigenous lands that effectively manage biological diversity. • Target 2. By 2030, 20% of the national surface area in terrestrial, inland water, marine, and coastal zones degraded by resource overexploitation and deforestation is under restoration using nature-based solutions. • Target 3. By 2030, 20% of regional governments are implementing planning instruments that contribute to reducing land-use change and the alteration of aquatic environments. • Target 4. By 2030, the national deforestation rate has been reduced by 6%. • Target 5. By 2030, 100% of environmental management instruments (both preventive and corrective) for investment and service projects include biodiversity standards. Objective 2. Minimize the negative impacts of changing climate patterns on biological diversity. • Target 6. By 2030, 10% of the national surface area of terrestrial ecosystems, aquatic ecosystems, agroecosystems, and territories of Indigenous or Original Peoples (PPIIOO) and local communities affected by climate change are under restoration using nature-based solutions. Objective 5. Strengthen biodiversity governance. • Target 24. By 2030, 100% of new or updated public projects and budget programs related to biological diversity include funding for research on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. • Target 25. By 2030, the financial gap for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity has been reduced by 30%. • Target 26. By 2030, 100% of national public entities with responsibilities in biodiversity management coordinate their interventions. • Target 28. By 2030, experiences in restoration, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity implemented by collectives and individuals—as well as by PPIIOO, local communities, and youth—have increased by 30%, with a gender and intergenerational approach. • Target 29. By 2030, local and regional governments' education, culture, and environmental citizenship programs incorporate guidelines, services, educational resources, and communication tools aimed at improving citizens' behavior in the use and conservation of biodiversity, with a territorial and intercultural approach.
National Disaster Risk Management Policy to 2050	RENACE contributes to all six priority objectives (PO) of the National Disaster Risk Management Policy to 2050, as well as to nine guidelines and nine services: OP.1. Improve disaster risk understanding for decision-making by the population and State entities. • Guideline 1.1. Implement measures to ensure universal access to disaster risk management information and knowledge for various State entities. • Service 1.2. Territorial risk analysis program.

	• Service 1.4. Monitoring and surveillance of areas exposed to high and very high hazards. • Guideline 1.2. Implement measures to ensure universal access to disaster risk management information and knowledge for the population, with an inclusive, gender-sensitive, and intercultural approach. • Service 1.5. Risk knowledge education and dissemination program. OP.2. Improve land use and occupation conditions considering disaster risk. • Guideline 2.1. Strengthen the implementation of disaster risk management in territorial planning and management by regional and local governments, considering the context of climate change where applicable. • Service 2.1. Capacity-building program for incorporating disaster risk management into planning and territorial management instruments of regional and local governments. • Guideline 2.3. Implement disaster risk management interventions with an inclusive, gender-sensitive, and intercultural approach, prioritizing risk prevention and reduction with a comprehensive territorial approach, considering climate change where applicable. • Service 2.10. Technical assistance program for integrating disaster risk management into productive and economic activities in areas of high and very high hazard exposure. OP.3. Improve coordinated implementation of disaster risk management across the territory. • Guideline 3.2. Strengthen coordination and articulation at sectoral, intersectoral, intergovernmental levels, and with the private sector and civil society. • Guideline 3.4. Strengthen the articulation between Disaster Risk Management and Comprehensive Climate Change Management across all levels of government. OP.4. Strengthen the integration of disaster risk management into public and private investment. • Guideline 4.1. Implement mechanisms to incorporate disaster risk management into public, public-private, and private investments. • Service 4.1. Capacity-building program for public sector entities to integrate disaster risk management into public investment. OP.5. Ensure population care in the event of emergencies and disasters. • Guideline 5.1. Improve response capacity at all levels of government, with an inclusive, gender-sensitive, and intercultural approach. • Service 5.1. Installed response capacity. • Service 5.3. Implemented Early Warning Systems. OP.6. Improve recovery of the population and their livelihoods affected by emergencies and disasters. • Guideline 6.1. Improve capacity for the rehabilitation of the population and their livelihoods, with an inclusive, gender-sensitive, and intercultural approach. • Service 6.1. Rehabilitation program for basic public services, infrastructure, and livelihoods, by type of event.
Multisectoral Plan for Wildfire Response 2025–2027	RENACE contributes to all three pillars of the Multisectoral Plan for Wildfire Response 2025–2027 through the following interventions: Pillar 01: Risk monitoring and assessment for wildfire occurrence: • Development of wildfire risk scenario studies. Responsible: CENEPRED

	• Detection, monitoring, and reporting of affected areas during wildfires. Responsible: SERFOR • Interpretation and/or translation services for messages in Indigenous or native languages. Responsible: MINCUL Pillar 02: Risk reduction techniques for wildfire occurrence: • Technical assistance on alternatives to burning for agricultural producers. Responsible: SERFOR • Technical assistance on agro-livestock techniques for managing wildlife in the context of wildfires. Responsible: SERFOR • Crop and/or pasture management techniques, silvopastoral and agroforestry systems in risk-prone areas. Responsible: MIDAGRI - AGRORURAL • Forest protection techniques. Responsible: MIDAGRI - AGRORURAL • Training on the use and application of information from the Favorable Conditions for Wildfire Occurrence (CFOI) service affecting ecosystems. Responsible: MINCUL Pillar 03: Capacity to respond to wildfires: • Training of wildfire brigades. Responsible: MIDEF (CCFFAA: EP / MGP / FAP), MININTER (PNP), SERNANP, INBP (CGBVP) • Deployment of wildfire brigades. Responsible: MIDEF (CCFFAA: EP / MGP / FAP), MININTER (PNP), SERNANP, INBP (CGBVP) • Technical assistance for the implementation and training of support brigades for wildfire response. Responsible: SERFOR • Technical assistance for the implementation of integrated surveillance for early warning purposes. Responsible: SERFOR • Technical assistance for the implementation of early warning systems for wildfire occurrence. Responsible: INDECI
National Strategy to Combat Desertification and Drought 2016–2030	RENACE contributes to three of the six specific objectives (OE) of the National Strategy to Combat Desertification and Drought 2016–2030: OE2. Strengthen regulatory frameworks related to combating desertification, land degradation, and drought (synergistic, multisectoral, intrasectoral, regional, and local) in both affected areas and areas potentially at risk. OE3. Develop plans, programs, and projects that are synergistic, multisectoral, intrasectoral, regional, and local to reduce desertification, land degradation, and the impact of drought in affected and potentially affected areas. OE5. Strengthen management capacities on desertification, land degradation, and drought among various stakeholders, based on scientific and technological knowledge adapted to the national context.
National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change	RENACE contributes to the two specific objectives (OE) and six strategic actions (AE) of the National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change: OE1: Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increase removals from the LULUCF sector in an economically competitive, sustainable, equitable, and inclusive manner, contributing to national development, improving population well-being, and supporting global climate change mitigation efforts. • AE1. Promote sustainable and climate-adapted agriculture and livestock that reduce pressure on forests. • AE2. Increase the value of forests through sustainable forest management (SFM), including community-based management and other activities, making it more competitive than activities that cause deforestation and degradation.

	• AE3. Reduce illegal/informal activities that cause deforestation and forest degradation by strengthening monitoring, oversight, enforcement, control, surveillance, and sanction systems. OE2: Reduce the vulnerability of forest landscapes and the populations that depend on them—especially Indigenous peoples, rural communities, and vulnerable groups—by improving their resilience and adaptive capacity, while recognizing and valuing traditional knowledge. • AE6. Monitor the impacts and foreseeable effects of climate change on forests and local populations that depend on them, incorporating these findings into national, regional, and local planning. • AE7. Increase the resilience of forest ecosystems, especially those that are highly threatened and provide critical goods and services to local populations. • AE8. Reduce the vulnerability of local populations who depend on forests to climate change, considering traditional knowledge.
National Land Use Planning Policy to 2050	RENACE contributes to all four priority objectives (OP) and nine guidelines of the National Land Use Planning Policy to 2050: Priority Objective 1 (OP.01.): Ensure orderly and safe land occupation and use, considering territorial aptitudes and potential. • Guideline L.01.03: Promote the conservation, restoration, use, and sustainable management of ecosystems to achieve sustainable territories. • Guideline L.01.04: Encourage the sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage to stimulate territorial development. • Guideline L.01.05: Guide interventions based on disaster risk knowledge, in the context of climate change, to achieve safe and resilient territories. Priority Objective 2 (OP.02.): Achieve equity among territories. • Guideline L.02.01: Promote integrated visions aligned with common territorial management goals among different territorial actors, levels, and sectors of government. Priority Objective 3 (OP.03.): Improve decision-making by actors based on comprehensive territorial knowledge. • Guideline L.03.01: Strengthen the integration of territorial information to support appropriate decision-making in each territorial context. • Guideline L.03.02: Preserve the relevance of traditional knowledge in territorial visioning. Priority Objective 4 (OP.04.) Strengthen the institutionalization of governance in the territories. • Guideline L.04.01: Establish a functional Land Use Planning System with regulations and instruments shared among involved sectors. • Guideline L.04.02: Strengthen and promote alignment between development planning and territorial planning across different levels of government. • Guideline L.04.03: Strengthen institutional capacity and territorial management capabilities of regional and local governments.

Governance challenges have been identified, including limited territorial planning, insufficient multi-actor and multilevel coordination, and weak enforcement of environmental regulations. Existing participatory planning mechanisms are often ineffective or not truly representative. Moreover, women, youth, and Indigenous peoples face structural barriers that restrict their effective participation in decision-making processes, undermining the legitimacy and effectiveness of territorial management strategies.

This weak governance framework limits the implementation of integrated, preventive, and inclusive responses to threats such as wildfires. In this context, the project aims to address these limitations from its early stages by promoting multi-actor and gender-sensitive governance for the prevention, risk reduction, response, and recovery from wildfires in Padre Abad.

The project recognizes that institutional and community capacity to address such events is a key enabling condition for any resilient development strategy. It builds upon existing institutional structures and validated lessons from previous experiences, with the aim of strengthening local capacities, improving inter-institutional coordination, and promoting risk-informed territorial planning.

To this end, the project will strengthen technical and organizational capacities through technical assistance directed at the Provincial Municipality of Padre Abad and its seven district municipalities: Irazola, Curimaná, Neshuya, Padre Abad, Alexander von Humboldt, Huipoca, and Boquerón. This assistance will also extend to community leaders and Indigenous organizations—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous peoples—present in the province, recognizing their strategic role in territorial management and early emergency response.

In parallel, concrete measures will be promoted to strengthen community action through the formation of inclusive community brigades for wildfire monitoring and early warning, encouraging the leadership of Indigenous women and youth. In addition, local monitors—prioritizing women and youth from rural communities—will be trained to operate and maintain early warning systems, especially in remote areas that are often underserved by public services.

Complementarily, the Provincial Agrarian Management Committee of Padre Abad will be consolidated as a multi-stakeholder technical-political platform, articulated with the Civil Defense Platforms and community monitoring systems. This integration of risk management and territorial planning will enable the development of response protocols, inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, and gender-sensitive, risk-informed territorial plans, ensuring a more efficient, coordinated, and sustained response to wildfires. Intercultural dialogue spaces will also be created with the active participation of women, youth, and Indigenous peoples to define common agendas for territorial management and wildfire prevention.

Additionally, the project will seek to improve local stakeholders' access to financing mechanisms to strengthen territorial governance and integrated wildfire risk management. To this end, actions will be taken to implement improvement opportunities in key public budget programs related to territorial development and integrated wildfire risk management, such as PP068 – Reduction of Vulnerability and Emergency Response to Disasters, in coordination with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), and other relevant government entities. Institutional tools and processes of the Regional Government of Ucayali, the Provincial Municipality of Padre Abad, and its district municipalities will also be strengthened to strategically allocate public financial resources for territorial development and integrated wildfire risk management.

At the same time, the capacities of public officials responsible for integrated land management and wildfire prevention will be enhanced, with a gender perspective, including the formulation of budget proposals and monitoring of budget execution.

Together, these actions will enable local authorities, communities, Indigenous peoples, women's networks, and productive stakeholders to have access to planning tools, early warning systems, and inclusive, gender-sensitive dialogue spaces that facilitate wildfire prevention, response, and recovery. Experience shows that these tools are more effective when co-created, socialized, and institutionalized with the active participation of territorial stakeholders.

The project will be implemented through strong partnerships with the Regional Government of Ucayali, the Provincial Municipality of Padre Abad and its districts, Indigenous organizations, women's networks, local platforms for agricultural and civil defense management, and national entities such as MINAM, MEF, INDECI, SERNANP, SERFOR, and MIDAGRI.

i) Environmental capacity of implementing organization.

UNDP brings a strong combination of policy frameworks, tools, safeguards, technical expertise, and partnerships to responsibly manage the environmental and social effects of this initiative. This ensures that project implementation aligns with both national and subnational regulations as well as international best practices, maximizing positive outcomes for biodiversity, ecosystems, and local communities.

UNDP applies its Social and Environmental Standards (SES) across all its projects. The SES aim to maximize benefits and minimize harm to people and the environment, emphasizing a risk- and rights-based approach. Transparency, inclusion, and participation are key principles for effective application.

In addition, UNDP will apply a set of tools and resources to manage impacts:

- A **Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)**, applied at the earliest stages of project design to identify potential environmental and social risks (moderated in this project) and determine necessary mitigation measures.
- Dedicated **environmental and social safeguards experts**, both at the country and regional levels, provide technical guidance and oversight throughout the project cycle.
- **Stakeholder engagement processes** are integrated to ensure free, prior, and informed consultation, particularly with Indigenous Peoples, women, and other vulnerable groups.
- **Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)** are established to ensure transparent and accessible channels for communities to express concerns or file complaints.
- **Monitoring and reporting systems** are implemented to track compliance and the effectiveness of mitigation measures over time.
- **Climate and disaster risk assessment tools** to guide landscape planning and the design of interventions.
- The subscription of **Low-Value Grant Agreements (LVG)** is included as a mechanism for the implementation of activities at the local level. LVGs are non-reimbursable monetary allocations—selected through programmatic decisions—directed at civil society and non-governmental partners, aimed at incentivizing the creation of solutions to development problems. The LVGs may be used to strength the institutional capacity of key entities in achieving development goals, support community self-help initiatives may include income-generating activities designed to mitigate poverty, and support NGOs and community organizations working on nature-based solutions, climate change actions, gender equality, and activities to mitigate poverty.
- **Multiple synergies with other UNDP and non-UNDP supported initiatives** have been identified for the implementation of the three outcomes, such as Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), UNDP's Green Commodities Programme (GCP), the Small Grants Programme (SGP) in Peru, the GEF projects “Restoration of High Andean Ecosystems in Peru” and “Deforestation-Free Value Chains in the Peruvian Amazon (FOLUR)”, as well as other related initiatives such as the “Territorial Governance Management” project led by the PCM, and the public investment project “Improvement of support services for the sustainable use of biodiversity for wildfire prevention and control actions in the four provinces of the Ucayali region”, led by the Government of Ucayali.
- **UNDP Gender Equality Strategy** to mainstream the gender approach across all project activities, including wildfire brigades and governance processes.

Finally, the project budget allocates specific resources for:

- Compliance with environmental and social safeguards.
- Implementation of the project's Gender Action Plan.
- Monitoring and evaluation.
- Capacity building and training for communities, local authorities, and partners in restoration, fire management, and governance.
- Sustainability measures, including the design and seed capital for financial mechanisms (e.g., community funds).

j) Conclusion of analysis.

Based on the above analysis, the project is considered nature-positive and is strongly aligned with the climate adaptation objectives under Canada's Climate Finance Commitment (CC2).

The integrated landscape approach seeks to enhance the effectiveness of forest fire prevention, risk reduction, response, and recovery efforts in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru, through three interrelated and complementary outcomes:

- i. Strengthened governance systems and local capacities for the prevention, response, and recovery from forest fires, with an intercultural and gender-sensitive approach.
- ii. Scaled adoption of regenerative agricultural practices, supported by inclusive extension services and green financing targeted at small-scale producers; and
- iii. Restoration of degraded ecosystems through locally led NbS, with improved access to financing mechanisms that ensure long-term sustainability and fair distribution of benefits.

Through these outcomes, the project will generate significant environmental and social benefits through cost-effective restoration models for degraded areas and the promotion of regenerative, climate-smart production systems. All these efforts contribute to strengthening the resilience of Amazonian communities to forest fires, as well as to the conservation of biodiversity, which is

essential for the provision of ecosystem services and livelihoods, particularly for these populations, which are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

RENACE will be established as a territorial model aimed at enhancing socio-ecological resilience to wildfires through integrated land management. This model will be scalable and adaptable, facilitating its institutional adoption across other Amazonian regions. By aligning with national and subnational policy frameworks, RENACE seeks to position this model as a reference for public policies and long-term strategies in wildfire risk management, climate resilience, and sustainable territorial development.

Annex 7: Gender Analysis

GENDER ANALYSIS

Project: RENACE - Restoration and ecological connectivity in areas affected by wildfires in the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru.

INTRODUCTION.

This document outlines a series of concrete actions to incorporate a gender perspective into the project “Restoration and Ecological Connectivity in Areas Affected by Wildfires in the Province of Padre Abad, Ucayali, Peru” (hereinafter referred to as RENACE).

The objective of this analysis is to contribute to strengthening the capacities of diverse women living within the Project's landscape, enabling them to participate actively and knowledgeably in governance processes, regenerative and restorative actions, and to enhance, alongside their associations, access to resources needed to sustain life in their territories in a sustainable manner.

At its core, this analysis acknowledges that women in all their diversity—Indigenous, young, elderly, rural, etc.—constitute a vulnerable group. Compared to others, they face greater limitations in accessing resources, knowledge, information, and skills that would allow them to engage effectively in decision-making processes that shape their futures.

This document compiles the guiding principles and proposed participation strategies aimed at building women's capacities and fostering equitable contexts with men, within the framework of the Project.

Two key considerations underpin this analysis. First, women are not a homogeneous group; rather, they embody diverse identities. It is therefore essential to carry out a differentiated analysis of their specific conditions and opportunities for participation.

Second, given the presence of Indigenous peoples and communities in the Project landscape, cultural identity becomes a fundamental element of the gender analysis. As such, Indigenous women will receive particular attention throughout the strategy, recognizing that they may experience multiple layers of vulnerability and discrimination in the exercise of their rights.

Overall, the purpose of this document is to guide the Project's technical team in analyzing the local context through these lenses and to inform subsequent actions aimed at closing gender gaps—particularly by strengthening the priority participation of women and Indigenous women in the Project's activities.

Finally, it is important to note that this document should be regarded as a proposal open to dialogue, subject to enrichment through new findings and the contributions of other stakeholders involved in the Project's implementation.

1. OBJECTIVE:

To contribute to strengthening the capacities of diverse women living within the Project landscape, enabling their effective engagement in governance spaces as well as in regenerative and restorative actions aimed at wildfire prevention.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK: GUIDING APPROACHES:

These approaches enable the analysis of relationships between different population groups to identify imbalances, inequalities, or forms of violence exerted by those with greater privilege and power over others with limited access to rights, services, and opportunities. Such inequalities and acts of violence constitute violations of the rights of those with fewer opportunities, affecting both their present conditions and prospects. It is therefore essential to address and reverse these situations by eliminating all forms of discrimination.

Cross-cutting approaches serve not only as analytical tools for identifying discrimination, but also as frameworks for action—providing guidance, based on such analysis, for the formulation of concrete plans, projects, programs, and policies.

This Plan is based on the following approaches:

- **The rights-based approach:** This approach allows for the identification and analysis of inequalities in access to services and rights, especially in decision-making processes. It enables the correction of discriminatory practices and unjust power relations that hinder the equal progress of individuals and groups.

The rights-based approach considers individuals as agents of their own development, actively participating in social analysis as well as in the design, implementation, and evaluation of action proposals (plans, policies, or projects). In this way, they are no longer seen as mere beneficiaries (a passive role), but as actors or agents engaged in all stages of the life cycle of a project or intervention.

- **Gender Approach:** It is grounded in the rights-based approach and places special attention on the root causes of discrimination and imbalances in gender relations. Rather than being an ideology or theoretical construct, it is a practical tool that allows for the description, analysis, and action on the negative effects of how roles and values have been distributed across gender identities in our societies.

From this approach, the Project will promote and ensure the participation of women from diverse backgrounds and conditions, both in the implementation of activities and in their monitoring, evaluation, and governance.

- **Masculinities:** At this point, it is important to note that to advance the commitment to gender equity, it is essential to involve men (whether they are authorities, Indigenous leaders, farmers, etc.), who act as promoters of the process of women's empowerment. To this end, activities inspired by the masculinities approach will be carried out, proposing spaces for reflection and training on these topics.
- **Intercultural Approach:** This approach focuses attention on discrimination in access to rights, services, or existing opportunities among different cultures. These situations become more harmful when they occur repeatedly, with varying degrees of tolerance, within a society composed of diverse cultures. The goal is to prevent such situations from generating negative impacts on the future of cultures as collectives, as well as on the future of the individuals who are part of them, such as Indigenous women. The Project will incorporate concrete actions at the level of outcomes, outputs, and activities aimed at strengthening the capacities of Indigenous organizations to support and promote the role of Indigenous women, fostering their participation in all project outputs and activities—especially those in which they will enhance their participation skills, knowledge, and improve their household economy.
- **Intersectional Approach:** It allows us to recognize that the "complex system of oppressive structures that operates in multiple and simultaneous ways" affects individuals and groups. These structures can be attributes of identity (race, gender, culture, religion, disability, age, etc.) or socioeconomic aspects (economic status, social class, geographic location, etc.) which, depending on their convergence, create situations of

privilege or discrimination for different groups. When the latter occurs, the intersection of factors generates discouraging scenarios for people's lives, both in the present and the future. Intersectional analysis identifies and examines these multicausal discriminations to develop comprehensive and relevant lines of action. The application of this approach will enable the project to have a comprehensive understanding of the landscape context and to propose integrated actions and strategies to respond to this reality.

3. SOCIAL CONTEXT ANALYSIS IN THE PROJECT LANDSCAPE:

The data collection of the context will be carried out based on the key contents of the Project components:

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DATA:

- Total territory of the Ucayali department: 102,410.55 km2. This represents 7.79% of the national territory. ¹
- Among other data, Ucayali is the region with the highest accumulated deforestation between 2001 and 2020, with a total of 470,118 hectares. Meanwhile, the province of Padre Abad has lost 178,732 hectares in the same time period.
- The districts with the highest deforestation in the department are Nueva Requena (Coronel Portillo province), Curimaná (Padre Abad province), Raymondi (Atalaya province), and Padre Abad (Padre Abad province).

Population

- Ucayali has a population of 496,459 inhabitants² concentrated in the northern part of the region, mainly in the provinces of Coronel Portillo (with a total of 384,168 inhabitants, of which 192,517 are men and 191,651 are women) and Padre Abad (with a total of 60,107 inhabitants, of which 31,295 are men and 28,812 are women).³

Table 1:
Population of the province of Padre Abad
RENACE Project

Age range	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
0 to 19 years	26,141	13,285	12,856
20 to 39 years	18,468	9,325	9,143
40 to 59 years	11,986	6,622	5,364
More tan 60 years	3,512	2,063	1,449
	60,107	31,295	28,812

Source: Definitive results of the Censo 2017

Own elaboration

- The largest population group is people under 19 years old, representing 43.49% of the population of Padre Abad.
- In general terms, women in this age group represent 21.39% of the population of the province of Padre Abad.
- People between 20 and 39 years old represent 30.73% of the province. In this group, women represent 15.21% of the province of Padre Abad.
- Additionally, 30.90% of the women in the province of Padre Abad live in rural areas.

Violence:

- In terms of violence, the INEI gender gaps⁴ indicate that, during the year 2024, in Ucayali there were:
 - 3,036 complaints categorized as domestic violence.

- 1280 complaints of domestic violence due to physical aggression.
- 1,653 complaints of domestic violence due to psychological aggression.
- 2,324 complaints of domestic violence due to marital and family problems.
- 57 complaints of domestic violence due to economic and labor problems.
- 497 complaints of family violence due to incompatibility of characters.
- Based on data from the Ministry of the Interior, there were 222 reports of sexual violence against persons under 18 years of age, of which 200 involved girls.
- Based on data from the Ministry of the Interior, there were 64 reports of sexual violence against persons 18 years of age and older, of which 60 involved women.
- Based on data from the Ministry of Women, there were 2,930 cases of sexual and family violence registered in 2023, of which 2,603 were reported by women.

Indigenous self-identification:

- According to final results of the III Census of native communities in the country (2017)⁵ in the province of Padre Abad there are 13 native communities (Shipibo-Konibo and Kakataibo).
- According to the 2017 General Census, in the same province around 42 853 people self-identified as native or indigenous or belonging to some native people. making 71.29% of the province's population indigenous.
- Of this total, 52.65% are men and 47.35% are women, who live mainly in rural areas.

Education:

Table 2		
Educational level in the province of Padre Abad		
Educational level	Persons	%
No level	4,912	8.7
Initial	3,553	6.3
Primary	22,913	40.8
Secondary	19,261	34.3
Basic special	48	0.1
Sup. not univ. Incomplete	1,250	2.2
Sup. not univ. Complete	1,482	2.6
Incomplete univ. sup.	944	1.7
Full univ. sup.	1,672	3.0
Master's Degree / Doctorate	133	0.2
Total	56,168	

- There are 4,912 people who do not have access to any type of education. Of this total, 58.54% are women.

Health:

- Of the total population identified in the province, 16,740 people reported not having any health services. Of this total, 39.43% are women and 35.77% of them live in rural areas.

4. SOCIAL CONTEXT INFORMATION ACCORDING TO PROJECT COMPONENTS:

- Women's participation in governance or decision-making on natural resources at the local level.** According to the same National Agricultural Census (2012), the presidency of native and peasant communities is mostly male: 96.3% of peasant communities and 98.1% of native communities are presided over by men.
 However, it is important to complement this information with primary data collected in the field in the three provinces. This will help to obtain information on the participation of women and indigenous women in natural resource governance at the provincial and/or local level.
- Participation of women in productive, agricultural and livestock activities or economic activities: according to INEI gender indicators⁶,** the percentage of women's participation in agricultural and livestock activities in 2012 was 25.9%. In the case of Ucayali, the percentage of women's participation in agricultural production was 17.8% in 2012, with a total of 4,500 female producers in that same year, in the entire region, compared to 20,800 male producers. This information needs to be corroborated in the field for the specific case of Padre Abad.
- Participation of women in the management of agricultural land:** according to the same source, the total agricultural area managed by women in the Ucayali region is about 30,200 ha. and the non-agricultural area is 42,400 ha. This means a percentage of about 17% of the total agricultural area. While men have a management of about 83% of the same area.
- Participation of women in the management and ownership of plots.** Regarding the management of the identified plots, INEI indicates that, in the Ucayali region, the average number of plots managed by women would be 1.2, with a gender gap of -0.1 (1.3 by men). In terms of land ownership, the same source indicates that in Ucayali, 74.9% of women have title to the plots they manage, while 67.7% of men do, with women's ownership being greater than men's (positive gap for women).
- Participation of women in the destination of agricultural production.** Regarding the destination of agricultural production, the same 2012 National Agricultural Census indicates that in Ucayali, 60.3% of the production linked to women was destined for sale, 9.65% for self-consumption and 27% for animal feed.
- Participation of women in the training provided to producers.** Regarding the level of education attained by producers in Ucayali, the percentage of women producers who have attained primary education is 63.2%, compared to 57.4% of men. In terms of secondary education, the percentage of women decreased to 30.1% compared to 36.1% of men. As for university or higher education, the percentage of women who have reached this level is slightly higher than that of men, 6.7% for the former and 6.5% for the latter.

Regarding the training received by producers, INEI reports that in Ucayali, of the 4,500 women producers identified, 23.7% indicated that they had received training to strengthen their agricultural activities. Meanwhile, in the case of men, the percentage is 23.9% of a total of 20,800 producers identified in that region.

- Women's access to financing or credit for their economic activities.** Regarding access to credit for agricultural activities, the 2012 National Agricultural Census indicates that in Ucayali, a total of 2,900 men and women producers (a universe of 25,300 people) applied for credit in Ucayali. Of this total, 600 were women (20.69% of applicants). In the end, credit was granted to 2,400 people, 500 of whom were women. That is, 17.24% of those who applied and 20.83% of those who received loans.

Among the reasons identified for not applying for credit were responses such as: "they don't need it", fear of "high interest rates", lack of collateral, belief that they will get it, cumbersome procedures and other unspecified reasons.

Table 3: Reasons for not managing credit Percentage of male and female producers												
Department	No need for		High interest rates		Lack of warranty		Believes he will not get		Cumbersome procedures		Other reasons	
	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H
Ucayali TOTAL: 25,300 WOMAN: 20,800 HOM: 4,500	27.1	25.7	14.2	11.4	30.0	32.2	9.6	10.3	6.9	6.2	12.2	14.2

- **Indigenous producers.** Regarding Amazonian indigenous producers, the results of the same Census indicate that of the total number of producers in Ucayali, 54.5% (25,300 people) indicate that they have an indigenous language as their mother tongue.

Table 4: Producers by mother tongue (percentages)								
Department	English		Quechua		Aymara		Native languages of the Amazon	
	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H
UCAYALI TOTAL: 25,300 WOMAN: 20,800 HOM: 4,500	73,2	65,9	3,4	3	0	0	23,4	31,1

- **Participation of producers in associations, committees or organizations.** Regarding associativity, when asked if the producers belong to an association, committee or cooperative, the percentages are as follows:

Table 5		
Department	If you are a member of a producer association, committee or organization	
	Women	Men
UCAYALI TOTAL: 25,300 WOMAN: 20,800	14,8%	13,5%

HOM: 4,500		
------------	--	--

- **On the average income of women in the project landscape.** According to the 2020 National Household Survey data, the average monthly income of women and men working in Ucayali is 1,297.7 soles (equivalent to about US\$335). However, women's income was 1,086.20 soles (the equivalent of US\$280).
- **Participation of women in conservation and/or restoration activities.** This information should be complemented with primary information collected in the field, through probing questions directed to indigenous stakeholders (men and women) and male and female producers)

5. ACTORS TO BE ENGAGED IN THE PROJECT'S GENDER-RELATED ACTIONS:

Three differentiated actors have been identified:

- **Project team:** refers to the specialists who make up the execution team, whether they have responsibilities at the national or local level. This group also includes consultants with long-term assignments. This group also includes the project coordinator and the people in charge of administrative and/or logistical issues.
- **Strategic partners:** these are the public or private institutions in charge of carrying out activities within the framework of the project. This group includes: Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), SERNANP, INDECI, as well as other institutions: Regional Government of Ucayali, Provincial Municipality of Padre Abad and district municipalities of Irazola, Padre Abad, Curimaná, Neshuya and Alexander Von Humboldt. In addition, we find in this group the following indigenous organizations: ORAU (regional organization) and FENACOKA (local organization).
- **Social actors:** these are all civil society organizations, private or grassroots, that have activities in the project area and that, in many cases, will benefit from the project's activities. Thus, for example, we have producer and livestock associations, NGOs with activities in the field and that can be project partners: IBC, CIMA, others.

6. KEY OBJECTIVES AND PROPOSED ACTIONS FOR THE PROJECT'S GENDER PLAN

Table 6: implementation framework RENACE Project	
Objectives	Specific actions.
Objective 1: sensitize and strengthen the capacities of all project stakeholders to understand and implement their actions from a gender perspective.	1.1 Initial internal workshop 1.2 Initial sensitization-training workshop for strategic partners. 1.3 Annual internal gender planning: this is the annual gender planning that is linked to the annual work plan (AWP) of the project with the purpose of incorporating relevant gender activities in the AWP. 1.4 Ongoing training-sensitization processes aimed at all stakeholders. 1.5 Social accountability meetings with partners and stakeholders to report on progress in the implementation of the Project's Gender Plan. Annual meetings. 1.6 Development of a protocol for dealing with cases of gender-based violence within the framework of the project's activities.

Objective 2: contribute to the generation and dissemination of quantitative and qualitative information on the participation of women and young people in project activities.	2.1 Diagnosis of roles, interests, barriers, capacities and differentiated practices of men and women for each of the activities proposed within the framework of the project. • Participation in governance spaces. • Participation in early warning committees or systems. • Participation in regenerative activities. • Participation in catering activities. • Participation in others that are identified. This diagnosis includes: • Mapping of actors and analysis of positions regarding the application of the gender approach. • Identification of gender "champions". • Identification of challenges to the participation of indigenous women and youth. • Guidelines for monitoring achievements and challenges in the forms of participation of women and young people in the framework of the project (to build a system for monitoring progress or challenges). 2.2 Preparation of publications on forms of progress or challenges in the participation of women and young people in order to make the closing of gaps visible. 2.3 Adaptive management of the Project's Gender Plan, considering the results of the diagnostic. 2.4 Participatory meetings to follow up on the progress of women and youth participation. In coordination with MEL specialist. 2.5 Presentation/dissemination events of publications produced (in 2.2). To report on progress or challenges in the empowerment of women linked to the project.
Objective 3: ensure the participation of women and youth in project activities:	3.1 Stakeholder agreements on mechanisms to ensure the participation of women and youth in project activities. Agreements on these mechanisms are made with stakeholders during initial planning (may be quota mechanisms, other selection mechanisms, etc.). 3.2 Incorporation of women in the different activities of the Project, based on the agreements of 3.1: • Governance spaces. • Early warning systems. • Regenerative agriculture actions. • Land restoration actions. • Fire warning or prevention actions. • Others. 3.3 In coordination with the MEL specialist: strategies and instruments are established to collect information on the progress and challenges of women and youth participation.
Objective 4: Design and implement project management strategies that are sensitive to	4.1 Coordination with project specialists for joint review of internal project plans and instruments and mainstreaming of Project's Gender Plan activities: • Indigenous Peoples Strategy. • Communications strategy.

gender and intersectional approaches.	• Monitoring strategy. • Knowledge management strategy. • Other relevant.
	4.2 Joint monitoring of gender-related indicators, activities or targets in each strategy.
	4.3 Collaboration in the preparation of progress reports on each strategy.
	4.4 Social accountability meetings with partners and stakeholders to report on progress on cross-cutting strategies with social approaches.
	4.5 Incorporation of gender aspects in terms of reference for mid-term and final evaluations.

All these activities are incorporated into the overall project management tools: results framework, multi-year plan and overall project budget.

7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: REGULATORY FRAMEWORK REFERENCE.

There are various regulatory and public policy advancements that serve as theoretical, legal, and procedural references for this document. Below are some of the most important ones, briefly presented:

A. INTERNATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK:

The "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in 2015⁷ , sets out the development goals that will guide the policies of UN General Assembly member states through the year 2030.

These goals encompass the various stages of the human life cycle and have an impact on nature, ecosystems, and natural resources. SDG 5 outlines targets related to gender equality, with key focuses on women's participation in the governance of natural resources and territory, as well as in political, environmental, and cultural matters, and their involvement in the economic benefits derived from sustainable productive activities.

Table 7: SDG 5	
SDG	Targets and Indicators Related to the Gender Proposal
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere. Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life. Indicator 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

	Indicator 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women. Indicator 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.
--	--

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1994). Gender-related decisions have increased at each COP, especially after COP20 in Lima. These explicitly promote strengthening gender balance and increasing the participation of women-particularly indigenous women-in boards and decision-making bodies managing climate change measures (adaptation, mitigation, technologies, financing, and capacity-building).
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women⁸ (CEDAW, English acronym) of 1979: Although it does not specifically mention environmental issues, climate change, or sustainable development, it does state that any progress in the situation of women-including in environmental institutions-can be included in the periodic reports submitted by the Peruvian state to the Committee. Additionally, (in its Article 1) it emphasizes discrimination as an infringement on the fulfillment of women's rights, which makes the implementation of positive actions imperative to reverse such discrimination and ensure the fulfillment of rights and the full development of women. Participation is part of these rights.
- ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (1989)⁹ Article 7 recognizes the right of indigenous peoples to decide their own development priorities and to control the economic, social, and cultural aspects of their lives. Therefore, their participation in the preparation of national or international plans and programs is necessary, jointly with their States. This right applies to indigenous men and women of all ages and conditions.
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007): The core of this Declaration is the right to self-determination, meaning that indigenous peoples have the right to make the best decisions about their own future as a collective, as well as to choose the best ways or strategies to manage their resources and territories, with full respect for their cultural identities. Additionally, the Declaration recognizes the right of indigenous peoples to participate in all matters affecting their development, as well as the right to free, prior, and informed consultation, urging governments to work alongside them to obtain their consent. This right to participation applies equally to indigenous men and women.

B. NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- Law No. 28983, Law on Equal Opportunities Between Men and Women, dated March 16, 2007: This law establishes the normative, institutional, and public policy framework at the national, regional, and local levels to guarantee women and men the exercise of their rights and autonomy, preventing discrimination in all its forms. It promotes access to productive, financial, scientific-technological, and credit resources for production and land titling, especially for vulnerable women, considering geographical, ethnic-cultural diversity and areas affected by political violence.
- Law No. 30754, Framework Law on Climate Change, dated April 17, 2018: It establishes as a responsibility of sectoral entities and regional and local governments to promote the informed participation of men and women, as well as indigenous or native peoples, in the comprehensive management of climate change to strengthen climate governance and sustainable development.

- National Environmental Policy (2009)¹⁰ Seeks to promote the adoption of mechanisms to evaluate and incorporate the gender and intercultural approach in environmental management processes, encouraging the participation of women and other vulnerable groups in order to strengthen their civic engagement through their involvement in the management and governance spaces of Protected Natural Areas (PNAs) and their natural resources.
- National Policy for the Mainstreaming of the Intercultural Approach (2015), Supreme Decree No. 003-2015-MC: This is a mandatory national policy for all government entities within their respective competencies. Its objective is to "guide, coordinate, and establish the State's mechanisms of action to guarantee the exercise of the rights of the country's culturally diverse population, particularly indigenous peoples and the Afro-Peruvian population, promoting a State that recognizes the cultural diversity inherent in our society, operates with cultural relevance, and thus contributes to social inclusion, national integration, and the elimination of discrimination" (MINCU, 2015, p. 12).

Its policy pillars include strengthening the intercultural management capacity of the Peruvian State, positive recognition of cultural and linguistic diversity, elimination of ethnic-racial discrimination, and social inclusion of indigenous peoples and the Afro-Peruvian population.

- National Gender Equality Policy (PNIG): In April 2019, through Supreme Decree 008-2019-MIMP, the Peruvian government approved the National Gender Equality Policy, to be implemented by various sectors and agencies of the executive branch. The leadership of this policy is assigned to the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP). The decree specifies that this entity is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the policy, using information provided by the ministries responsible for delivering the services mentioned in the regulation.
- The PNIG has 6 prioritized objectives:
 - OP1: Reduce violence against women.
 - OP2: Guarantee the exercise of women's sexual and reproductive health rights.
 - OP3: Ensure women's access to and participation in decision-making spaces.
 - OP4: Guarantee the exercise of women's economic and social rights.
 - OP5: Reduce institutional barriers that hinder equality between men and women in public and private spheres.
 - OP6: Reduce the incidence of discriminatory sociocultural patterns in the population.
- National Culture Policy to 2030 (2020), Supreme Decree 009-2020-MC: This is a mandatory national policy for all government entities according to their respective competencies, under the leadership of the Ministry of Culture. It aligns with the international commitments signed by the Peruvian State and other relevant national regulations. Its purpose focuses on consolidating citizens as subjects of cultural rights, recognizing their diversity, and linking culture to other spheres of development.

C. UNDP REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- Social and Environmental Standards UNDP¹¹. They provide a reference framework for managing social and environmental risks in UNDP projects and interventions. They place special emphasis on the promotion and protection of human rights, the rights of women, and the rights of indigenous peoples. They establish mechanisms for the participation of these key stakeholders through ongoing consultations, appropriate information, and capacity-building for participation when necessary.
- Finally, it also emphasizes the importance of developing participation plans for each intervention or project, especially if it involves indigenous peoples, women, or other vulnerable groups. It is recommended to review Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; and Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples. .¹²

- UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025. This instrument sets out the principles and scope of gender equality as part of UNDP's work, grounded in the international regulatory framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also recognizes the positive and multiplier effects of this approach in achieving other goals such as poverty reduction, peacebuilding, and climate change.

Signature Solutions 2 (Governance), 4 (Environment), and 6 (Gender Equality) highlight that UNDP must become a leader in gender equality and contribute from all fronts to the advancement of gender equality and women's rights around the world.

