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ANEXO I

Temas específicos en el marco de las áreas de cooperación definidas en el artículo 2 del Acuerdo de Cooperación

Bioeconomía:

- Escalamiento de bionegocios desde la conservación de los bosques en pie con enfoque en la Amazonía.
- Impulsar las cadenas de valor de productos como el aguaje, castaña, camu-camu, macambo u otros que sean prioritarios.
- Impulso de espacios de coordinación público y privado para el desarrollo de los ecos y bionegocios, promoviendo soluciones en torno al acceso a mercados, financiamiento, así como mejorar el marco regulatorio aplicable.
- Marco estratégico para la promoción y el desarrollo de la Bioeconomía en el Perú que promueva la movilización de inversiones e incentivos.

Finanzas verdes:

- Organización de eventos de alto nivel en finanzas verdes, como el Foro Internacional de Finanzas Verdes, entre otros.
- Consolidar una plataforma de actores con el propósito de estructurar una cartera de proyectos que movilice recursos a escala nacional.
- Promoción y asistencia técnica para desarrollar e implementar instrumentos para el financiamiento de la biodiversidad y el cambio climático que puedan ser identificados por las Partes.

Infraestructura Sostenible:

- Impulsar soluciones de infraestructura con enfoque en la transición energética (e.g. energías renovables, transporte terrestre, fluvial y ferroviario), así como para la gestión integrada de los recursos naturales.

Declaración Conjunta de Intención:

- Detención y lucha contra la deforestación, fortaleciendo los mecanismos de conservación y valoración de los bosques Amazónicos en pie.
- Cooperación para evaluar la participación en plataformas y coaliciones de alto nivel que buscan reducir y revertir la pérdida de bosque y degradación de la tierra al 2030, como la Coalición LEAF (Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance coalition), el FCLP, y FACT, entre otros.
- Fortalecimiento de la gobernanza multinivel, multisectorial y multiactor, a través de plataformas de coordinación como la DCI, así como de sus mecanismos financieros, para asegurar la sostenibilidad de los ecosistemas y de sus servicios ecosistémicos, mediante la articulación de intervenciones de conservación, y manejo de recursos naturales en contexto de cambio climático.
- Cooperación para el fortalecimiento de la implementación de las salvaguardas REDD+ con énfasis en el respeto de los pueblos indígenas en la Amazonía y la transparencia de la información, promoviendo una alta integridad.
- Difusión, sensibilización y fortalecimiento de capacidades para el involucramiento de la ciudadanía, poblaciones indígenas y el sector privado en la acción climática.

Conservación de la diversidad biológica:

- Promoción de iniciativas que contribuyan con la implementación de las metas globales del Marco Mundial de Biodiversidad Kunming- Montreal, con énfasis en las metas 2, 3,



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13, 15, 18, 19 y 20 y otros acuerdos adoptados en el marco de las Conferencias de la Partes del Convenio de Diversidad Biológica vinculados a la distribución de beneficios derivados al uso de la información digital sobre secuencias de recursos genéticos (DSI, en inglés).

- Promoción de acciones estratégicas que contribuyan con la implementación oportuna de la Estrategia Nacional de Diversidad Biológica al 2050 y su plan de financiamiento, especialmente con el desarrollo de iniciativas vinculadas al financiamiento de la conservación de la biodiversidad.
- Fortalecimiento de capacidades para el involucramiento de la ciudadanía, poblaciones indígenas, comunidades locales, mujeres y jóvenes, y el sector privado en la conservación, y puesta en valor de la biodiversidad.

Mitigación y adaptación al cambio climático:

- Acciones estratégicas en conjunto que contribuyan en la implementación de la Política Nacional: Estrategia Nacional ante el Cambio Climático al 2050 y con las NDC.
- Apoyar en la finalización del documento de registro de Perú para aplicar al estándar ART Trees.
- Identificación de barreras, alternativas o la factibilidad para la promoción e implementación de instrumentos innovadores, como la comercialización de créditos de carbono en el suelo de turberas amazónicas y otros instrumentos de financiamiento climático.

Incentivos para la conservación de los bosques:

- Impulsar la conservación de los bosques a través del fortalecimiento, diseño y/o implementación de mecanismos económicos y financieros con especial atención para los bosques de la Amazonía, considerando esquemas de mercados de alta integridad.

Prevención y reducción de los delitos ambientales

- Prevenir, reducir y coordinar la lucha contra los delitos ambientales y los flujos ilícitos asociados, entre otras acciones que contribuyan con la Estrategia Nacional de Prevención y Reducción de los Delitos Ambientales u otras iniciativas en la materia.
- Mejorar la cooperación regional para abordar los delitos ambientales a través de la coordinación con la OTCA (Tratado de Cooperación Amazónica).





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Cooperation Agreement in the field of biodiversity and climate between the Ministry of the Environment of Peru and the British Embassy in Peru



The Ministry of the Environment of Peru (MINAM) and the British Embassy in Peru, which will hereinafter be individually identified as "Party" and jointly as the "Parties";

DESIRING to deepen and intensify cooperation on biodiversity and climate issues, promoting greater synergies between the British Embassy's programs in Peru on biodiversity, climate action, green finance, bioeconomy, and sustainable economic growth, linked to MINAM's priorities. Likewise, supporting national and international efforts to accelerate implementation and increase ambition to address climate change and biodiversity loss;



TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the Republic of Peru and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (hereinafter referred to as the United Kingdom) are Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), adopted on 9 May 1992, and to the Paris Agreement, adopted on 12 December 2015, which aims to limit global warming to levels below 2 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels, increase climate adaptation and resilience capacity, and bring financial flows to a level compatible with low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. They are also Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted on June 5, 1992, and to the recent Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (MMBKM), adopted on December 22, 2022, which aims to halt and reverse the loss of biological diversity by 2030;



RECOGNIZING the intrinsic relationship between climate, biodiversity, and economic, social, and environmental development, and that the conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon is essential for the fulfillment of global climate and biodiversity goals, and that cooperation between the Parties is essential to contribute positively to the fulfillment of these goals. Likewise, considering that the process of Peru's accession to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) provides a favorable framework to strengthen efforts in the sustainable development of the Amazon;



NOTING that Parties are committed to strengthening their climate partnership to build a climate-resilient and environmentally positive world, addressing the reduction of deforestation and accelerating the transition to clean energy. At COP 26 in 2021, the UK committed £300 million to support ambitious countries in the region in protecting the Amazon. Peru joined the Forest Climate Leaders Alliance (FCLP), highlighting at COP28 the launch of the Platform to Support Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) in forest climate action;



RECOGNIZING the key role of institutions and other actors in the fulfillment of these goals, such as: ministries, Amazonian Regional Governments, civil society, and Multilateral Development Banks. Indigenous or native peoples are important partners, not only in securing their rights, but also in their knowledge of how to protect forests. Parties also recognize that the social, economic and political empowerment of women, youth, and indigenous peoples is essential to achieving better biodiversity outcomes. In addition, the United Kingdom considers the private sector as a crucial actor to achieve the scale of interventions that are necessary to cover the financial gaps in the face of the climate and biodiversity crisis;





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RECOGNIZING that the United Kingdom promotes forest conservation through incentives in access to markets, financing and capacity building of communities in the Amazon, promoting businesses that protect forests and biodiversity and multisectoral, multi-level cooperation, at the public, private, civil society, academia and financial sectors including the Multilateral Development Bank. Along these lines, in 2024 and 2025, the United Kingdom is organizing the "Bioeconomy Taskforce", a high-level space that coordinates strategies to foster sustainable businesses, conserve the Amazon and promote deforestation-free and low-emission economic development. This space, which is expected to be held annually, seeks to create a community to share progress, overcome barriers and scale sustainable initiatives, seeking above all to articulate the private sector as a crucial actor to reach the level of interventions necessary to cover the financial gaps in the face of climate and biodiversity challenges;



RECOGNIZING the climate change commitments of Parties included in their Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement and in national legislation; in particular Peru's commitment to reduce its GHG emissions by 40% by 2030 compared to the "business as usual" scenario, subject to the provision of international support. Likewise, by 2050, it has been proposed to reduce by 30% the damage, losses and alterations triggered by the dangers associated with climate change; and achieve net-zero emissions. For its part, the United Kingdom has committed to reducing GHG emissions by at least 68% compared to 1990 levels by 2030, and to reducing its emissions by up to 81% by 2035, with the aim of reaching net-zero emissions by 2050;



RECOGNIZING the biodiversity commitments of Parties in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to implement the MMBKM. The 30x30 global goal (to conserve 30% of land spaces, inland waters and oceans by 2030) cannot be achieved without Peru, one of the 10 mega-biodiverse countries globally. In turn, for Peru to achieve its 30x30 goal, it is essential to ensure the financial sustainability of the Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECM) and to consolidate its system of protected natural areas. Peru is a signatory to the "10-Point Plan for Biodiversity Financing" (an initiative led by the United Kingdom), which is a framework that seeks to mobilize financial resources to contribute to global biodiversity conservation efforts, highlighting international collaboration from all sources and the implementation of innovative financial mechanisms to address biodiversity loss;



WHEREAS, the United Kingdom has become a key partner for Peru in infrastructure, based on three pillars: a) Government-to-Government (G2G) Agreements that have facilitated the transfer of international best practices for the efficient execution of projects, b) Technical assistance, mainly through the Sustainable Infrastructure Programme (UKSIP), that promotes sustainability and optimizes management, and c) High-level platforms, such as the Infrastructure Taskforce between Peru and the United Kingdom, which allows governments, the private sector and multilateral organizations to discuss problems, outline actions and strengthen capacities with the support of British entities such as the National Authority for the Transformation of Infrastructure and Services (NISTA) and the Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE), and that the United Kingdom has been implementing various programs and projects such as:

- **On climate change:** Mitigation Action Facility.
 - **In bioeconomy:** Investments in Forests and Sustainable Land Use – Phase 2 (IFSLU2), which includes the Partnership for Forests (P4F), and AIM4Forests.
- In multi-donor trust funds:** contribution to the Amazon Bioeconomy and Forest Management Fund (AMDTF) of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Green





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Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the SCALE Program (Scaling Climate Action by Lowering Emissions) of the World Bank, among others.

- **In green finance:** Climate Finance Accelerator (CFA), Mobilizing Finance for Forests (MFF), and the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance (The Lab).
- **In sustainable infrastructure:** UK Sustainable Infrastructure Programme (UKSIP), Urban Climate Action Programme (UCAP), Cities Finance Facility (CFF), and Green Cities and Infrastructure Programme (GCIP).
- **In biodiversity:** Biodiverse Landscapes (BLF) Funds, Eco-Business Fund, Land Degradation Neutrality Fund, Darwin Initiative, Legacy Landscapes Fund and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund, among others.



CONSIDERING the signing of the Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI) with the aim of contributing to the reduction of GHG emissions generated by deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) in Peru, there is an important framework for coordinating investments in the forest sector between the governments of Peru, Norway, the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America. The UK's contribution to the JDI's updated 2025 implementation plan focuses on activities to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and enable cross-cutting conditions to reduce deforestation and biodiversity loss;



RECOGNIZING that COP30 in 2025 in Belém, Brazil, will draw international attention to the Latin American region and provide new impetus for the implementation of the Belém and Pucallpa Declarations, providing Participants with an opportunity to showcase their joint work to halt deforestation in the Amazon, including innovation to address the financing gap for forests and their sustainable development; as well as join efforts, in coordination with the competent sectors and authorities, in the implementation of the commitments made in the chapter on "Police, judicial and intelligence cooperation in the fight against cross-border illicit activities in the Amazon Region, including environmental crimes" of the 2023 Belém Declaration;



Both parties understand the importance of maintaining flexibility, in harmony with the common objectives outlined in this Cooperation Agreement, in order to be able to respond to changing contexts, risks and opportunities;

The Parties have stated that they will reach the following agreements:



Article 1 Object

The purpose of this Agreement is to establish a framework for technical cooperation and knowledge exchange between the Parties, in order to strengthen institutional capacities, generate spaces for technical dialogue and promote the development of joint activities, mainly in the Amazon, aimed at contributing to the reduction of GHGs, the reduction of deforestation and the loss of biodiversity. promoting sustainable livelihoods and respect for indigenous peoples, while reducing vulnerability to environmental crimes, prioritizing areas of high biodiversity and carbon storage. All this within the framework of the legal and functional competences of the Parties.





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Article 2 Areas of Cooperation

Parties shall direct their efforts to intensify, build on and strengthen cooperation and collaboration in the following thematic and cross-sectoral areas of cooperation:

- **Bioeconomy:** Promote a strategic framework for the development of the bioeconomy in Peru; and the scaling up of eco- and biobusiness and value-adding processes from the conservation of standing forests in the Amazon.
- **Green finance:** Increase private sector investment in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, carbon neutrality and climate resilient; with a special focus on actions linked to the Green Finance Roadmap and national climate and biodiversity finance strategies. As well as, to support the consolidation of a platform of actors with the purpose of structuring a portfolio of projects that mobilize resources in the Amazon.
- **Sustainable Infrastructure:** Driving infrastructure solutions with a focus on the energy transition, as well as for the integrated management of natural resources.
- **DCI:** Promote and articulate actions that contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, aligned with the NDC of the LULUCF sector; as well as implement REDD+ for the conservation of forests and the sustainable development of the Amazon.
- **Conservation of biological diversity:** Promote initiatives for the protection of biodiversity and its components, including the 30x30 target, ecosystem restoration, and compliance with the National Biodiversity Strategy for 2050 and its action plan, with special emphasis on the promotion of innovative mechanisms to finance biodiversity conservation, among others.
- **Incentives for forest conservation:** Through the strengthening of economic and financial mechanisms with special orientation to the forests of the Amazon, considering high-integrity market schemes.
- **Prevention and reduction of environmental crimes:** Contribute to actions linked to the National Strategy for the Prevention and Reduction of Environmental Crimes and other initiatives in this area.

The issues included in the areas of cooperation indicated above are detailed in Annex I, which is an integral part of this Cooperation Agreement.

Article 3 Cooperation activities or mechanisms

To the extent possible, depending on the availability of means, resources and requirements of the needs of the Parties, the cooperation activities or mechanisms shall be as follows:

1. Exchange of publications, reports and any information and materials that may be necessary for the implementation and compliance of this Agreement.
2. Capacity building and skills development through seminars, workshops, courses, meetings and exchanges of information, within the framework of this Agreement.
3. Exchange of knowledge, experiences and lessons learned, promoting the involvement and participation of relevant actors in international missions with other countries.
4. Development of studies and research within the scope of this Agreement.
Facilitation of meetings in technical areas related to the object of this Agreement.



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6. Other mechanisms that facilitate cooperation in joint activities of mutual interest, related to the object of this Agreement.

Article 4 Information and Participation

- MINAM, within the framework of its competencies, is committed to providing information in the areas that are the subject of cooperation in this Agreement.
- The British Embassy in Peru is committed to providing information related to the programs, projects and initiatives carried out in Peru within the framework of the purpose of this Cooperation Agreement.
- The Parties undertake to participate in the agreed meetings, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of this Cooperation Agreement.

Article 5 Coordinators

The Parties agree that aspects related to coordination for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the obligations arising from this Cooperation Agreement shall be the responsibility of:

- For MINAM: The General Directorate of Biological Diversity (DGDB), within the framework of its competences.
- For the British Embassy in Peru: The Climate, Nature and Infrastructure Section (CNI), within the framework of its competences.

Article 6 Governance

Parties intend to promote a multi-actor, multi-level, multi-sectoral and flexible approach to governance, through technical and high-level meetings. Four (4) technical meetings and two (2) high-level meetings will be held each year, as detailed below.

The technical meetings will be held every three (3) months, and will aim to coordinate actions related to the implementation of the Cooperation Agreement. These meetings will be scheduled on a recurring basis from the signing of the Cooperation Agreement and may be modified up to one week in advance. Meetings may include representatives of the public and private sectors from the United Kingdom and/or Peru, as agreed by the Parties. If it is necessary to coordinate meetings more frequently, Parties may define this in the Work Plan.

The High-Level Meetings will be held every six (6) months, and will aim to discuss progress in the implementation of the Work Plan. The High-Level Representatives of the Parties are:

- For the British Embassy in Peru: the Ambassador or the Head of the Climate, Nature and Infrastructure Section (CNI).
- By the Ministry of the Environment, the Minister of the Environment or the Vice Minister of the Vice Ministry of Strategic Development of Natural Resources.

At the entry into force of this Cooperation Agreement, the parties agree to appoint an alternate representative, who may participate in the coordination meetings in place of the holder.