

WWF Environmental and Social Safeguards Categorization Memorandum

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| <p>Project Title: Peru’s Natural Legacy – Amazon Climate (PdP-AC)</p> | <p>Date: 10/05/2020</p> |
| <p>Project Location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis:</p> <p>The ‘PdP-Amazonía y Clima’ Project concerns 25 ANP and 12 of their buffer zones in four landscapes (Northern, Northwest, Central, and Southeastern). This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 National Parks (NP) and 4 of their buffer zones; • 4 National Sanctuaries (NS); • 1 Historic Sanctuary (HS) and its buffer zone; • 5 National Reserves (NR) and their 5 buffer zones; • 3 Protection Forests (PF) and 2 of their buffer zones. • <p><u>Northern Zone</u></p> <p>In the northern landscape of the Project, potential beneficiaries of the Project will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the National Parks Ichigkat Muja – Cordillera del Cóndor, Güeppí-Sekime, Sierra del Divisor y Yaguas, without their buffer zones (ZA); • the National Sanctuaries Tabaconas Namballe and Cordillera de Colán, without their ZA; • the National Reserves Pacaya Samiria, Allpahuayo Mishana, Matsés and Pucacuro, and their ZA. <p>Most of their ecosystems belong to the lowland rainforest ecoregion (<i>Selva Baja</i>). Highland Rainforest (<i>Selva Alta</i>) occurs at higher elevations in the Ichigkat Muja – Cordillera del Cóndor and Sierra del Divisor National Parks, and puna, páramo and cloud forest in the two National Sanctuaries.</p> <p>1. PN12. Ichigkat Muja – Cordillera del Cóndor National Park</p> <p>Ichigkat Muja – Cordillera del Cóndor National Park includes almost 88 000 ha of <u>Lowland Rainforest</u> and <u>Montane Forest</u> at the border with Ecuador, at elevations between 50 and 3,000 m.a.s.l. It was established in 2007 for the protection of a representative sample of the ecoregion ‘Montane Forest of the Cordillera Real Oriental’, which includes the famous ‘Cordillera del Cóndor’, and to protect the upper catchments of the Santiago and Cenepa rivers.</p> <p>There is no population settled within the limits of the ANP, but there are indigenous people living in the buffer zone. The ANP extends over historic Awajún and Wampi territory. The área includes waterfalls, cataracts, caves, sacred mountains, and other places of spiritual and religious significance for the Awajún and Wampi communities.</p> <p>2. PN13. Güeppí-Sekime National Park</p> | <p>Project Categorization (A,B,C): B</p> |

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Güepí-Sekime is a National Park near the Ecuadorian and Colombian borders, established in 2012. It covers about 200 000 ha and is part of the Napo Moist Rainforest ecoregion. The Plan Maestro mentions that species requiring special attention, and/or indicative of the state of the ecosystems, are the manatee, the paiche, the cedar, the black caiman, as well as the various fish communities.

There is no population settled within the limits of the ANP, but there are indigenous people living around the ANP, and at least two communal reserves have common borders with the ANP.

In 2015, the ANP did not have an established Management Committee, but the Plan Maestro has been developed in cooperation with the NGO ‘Centro para el Desarrollo del Indígena Amazónico’ (CEDIA) and the indigenous federation AIDSESEP.

3. PN14. Sierra del Divisor National Park

The Sierra del Divisor National Park was categorized in 2015 after SERNANP’s first ‘consulta previa’ process. Extending over more than 1,300,000 ha, the area has a unique geology, with a mountainous complex raising up to 900 m.a.s.l in the middle of the Amazonian plains. The Park comprises the catchments of the Ucayali and Yurua rivers. There are very pristine areas with a high degree of conservation, and species that are endemic or with a restricted distribution, including at least 18 species of primates and a wide diversity of birds, among which at least 4 new species.

PIACI live in the National Park, and indigenous and mixed populations lives in its buffer zone. The National Park has a small common limit with the Matsés National Reserve to the north, and to the east lie a series of Brazilian conservation areas.

4. PN15. Yaguas National Park

Yaguas National Park is an ANP of almost 870,000 ha of Lowland Rainforest, categorized in 2018 after a prior consultation process with the native communities. It was established for protection of the Yaguas river basin, the largest Peruvian tributary of the Putumayo river, which originates in the lowlands without connection to the Andes. Its ichthyological fauna in an excellent state of conservation and constitutes an important resource for the native populations and the nearby communities. Species mentioned as rare or threatened are the giant otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*, EN), the tigrillo (*Leopardus tigrinus*, VU), the giant armadillo (*Priodontes maximus*, VU), the large anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*, VU), the woolly monkey (*Lagothrix lagotricha*, VU), and the sachavaca (*Tapirus terrestris*, VU).

There is no population settled within the limits of the ANP, but there are indigenous people living around the ANP, organized as 27 or 29 native communities (depending on the sources).

The National Park has a ‘technical document’ which contains a provisional zonation, and constitutes the ANP’s provisional Plan Maestro. It does not yet have a Management Committee, but there is an ad hoc committee that includes SERNANP’s ANP management

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(the 'Jefatura'), indigenous organizations, representatives of public institutions, and scientific/conservation organizations.

5. SN08. Tabaconas Namballe National Sanctuary

The Tabaconas Namballe National Sanctuary is located in Cajamarca and protects ecosystems of cloud forest, páramo and lakes, as well as the upper catchments of the Tabaconas, Blanco and Miraflores rivers. Emblematic fauna species mentioned by SERNANP are the andean tapir (*Tapirus pinchaque*), the little red brocket (*Mazama rufina*) and the spectacled bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*), as well as birds such as the golden-plumed parakeet (*Leptosittaca branickii*) and the red-faced parrot (*Hapalopsittaca pyrrhops*).

A peasant population ('poblacion campesina') is living in the buffer zone and in the special use zone of the ANP.

6. SN09. Cordillera de Colán National Sanctuary

The Cordillera de Colán National Sanctuary extends over 39,200 ha and has been established in 2009 to protect ecosystems of cloud forest and páramo between 260 and 3,500 m.a.s.l., as well as the local hydrological resources. Emblematic species mentioned by SERNANP are the frog 'sapito de Colán' the long-whiskered owlet (*Xenoglaux loweryi*) and a variety of species of the quina tree (*Cinchona officinalis*).

To the north, the Sanctuary borders on the Chayu Nain Comunal Reserve. It includes a special use zone in its northeastern part. There is a diverse population settles in the buffer zone, among which 'colonos', peasant communities, and at least one native community, and some settlers are reported inside the ANP.

7. RN08. Pacaya Samiria National Reserve (and its ZA)

The Pacaya Samiria National Reserve was created in 1982 to protect 2,080,000 ha of Lower Rainforest ecosystems in the Pacaya and Samiria river basins¹. It is the second largest ANP in Peru, after the Alto Purús National Park which has been categorized in 2015.

Approximately 92,000 people live in the NR and its buffer zone. Most are indigenous, but there are also some migrants. Good quality maps exist for this ANP, and it is mainly zoned as Direct Use Zone (42%), Wildlife Zone (32%), Recovery Zone (18% - including areas degraded by oil activities), with some Special Use Zones (6%). A prior consultation process is underway about the administrative measure 'Update of Zoning in the Master Plan of the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve'. 143 communities have been identified as having the right to take part in the consultation.

8. RN10. Allpahuayo Mishana National Reserve (and its ZA)

The Allpahuayo Mishana National Reserve extends over 58,100 ha and was categorized in 2004 for the protection of its Bosque de Napo ecosystems and of the floodplain forests of the middle catchment of the Nanay river. The ANP is located near the city of Iquitos

¹ A reserved zone for the protection of the Paiche fish had been in existence since 1940.

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and is easily accessed; the local settlers in the ANP population are interested in its conservation, but the anthropic pressure from outside is important.

9. RN12. Matsés National Reserve (and its ZA)

The Matsés National Reserve was established in 2009 on 420,600 ha to protect the ecosystems of the Gálvez, Tapiche and Blanco rivers, as well as to allow the Matsés population to pursue their traditional sustainable use of the area's renewable natural resources. The RN houses a very complete sample of the biological diversity of the forests of the Peruvian Amazon; its ichthyological fauna in particular is in a very good state of conservation. The RN is ancestral territory of the Matsés indigenous people, of which three communities live in the buffer zone.

10. RN14. Pucacuro National Reserve (and its ZA)

The Pucacuro National Reserve, with an extension of 638,000 ha, was created in 2005 to protect the ecosystems of the 'Bosque húmedo de Napo' rainforest, and includes the Pucacuro river basin. It protects a sample of fauna and flora that has already become extinct in other areas of the country.

As in other areas, the original indigenous population that lived in the area before colonization has been largely exterminated, and there is no population settled in the Pucacuro RN. In the buffer zone are Kichwa and Arabela populations, as well as other native communities. The ANP's zonation is comparable to that of Pacaya Samiria: 62% as Direct Use Zone, 33% as Wildlife Zone, 4% as Recuperation Zone, and a small Special Use Zone for existing oil exploitation infrastructure.

Northwestern Zone

11. PN06. Río Abiseo National Park

The Río Abiseo National Park, of 274,520 ha, was established in 1983 to protect ecosystems of Highland Tropical Rainforest and Puna, and includes the upper catchments of the Abiseo, Tumac and Montecristo rivers, at an altitude between 350 and 4400 m.a.s.l. The National Park's emblematic fauna species are the Spectacled Bear and the Taruka (*Hippocamelus antinensis*).

The National Park was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site for the richness of its archaeological heritage, which covers different periods since 6000 BC. The ANP is administered jointly between SERNANP and the Directorate for Culture of the Regional Government (GORE) of San Martín Regional.

The population pressure is significant. 8% of the National Park is a Special Use Zone for livestock rearing. The practice of illegal activities is high. SERNANP and other actors are implementing more sustainable productive activities with the local populations, especially in livestock and cocoa production. There is a REDD + conservation project. Artisanal mining has been in a process of formalization.

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12. PN09. Cordillera Azul National Park

The Cordillera Azul NP covers more than 1,353,000 ha of Lowland Rainforest between 200 and 2,300 m.a.s.l. It was established in 2001 to conserve Peru's most extended mountain forest range, between the Huallaga and Ucayali rivers. It also aims to preserve the areas where the Cakataibo Indigenous People live in initial contact.

The 2,300,000 ha buffer zone hosts an estimated population of 300,000 people, among which Yine, Shipibo Conibo, Cacataibo and Kechwa Lamista indigenous peoples. The ANP is managed by an Administration Contract with the ONG CIMA. CIMA develops various sustainable productive activities with the local populations. In 2016, 21 communities had developed Life Quality Plans ('Planes de Calidad de Vida', see legal framework Section), and 15 organizations had action plans for sustainable production initiatives. Since 2008, a REDD + project is being implemented.

13. BP06. Alto Mayo Protection Forest (and its ZA)

The Alto Mayo Protection Forest was categorized in 1987 and extends over 182,000 ha between 700 and 4,000 m.a.s.l. to the south of the Huancabamba depression. It includes Highland Tropical Rainforest that are still little known. The Alto Mayo Protection Forest (BPAM in Spanish) is famous for its endemic and/or threatened birds, such as the long-whiskered owlet (*Xenoglaux loweryi*), the presence of about 45 species of hummingbirds, and a high number of falconiforms, as well as the presence of endemic and/or threatened mammals, among which is the almost extinct giant armadillo (*Priodontes maximus*).

The BPAM is the ancestral territory of the Aguaruna or Awajún indigenous people, and since the late 1970s, it has experienced an influx of settlers facilitated by the construction of the Marginal Highway, which crosses the ANP. Today the excessive and disorganized human presence constitutes a serious threat to the conservation of its natural values (SERNANP, 2015). It is now estimated that 1,000 families live in the ANP. Indigenous people are established in the ZA.

The BPAM has an advanced strategy on the part of SERNANP and its conservation allies, such as the NGOs Conservation International (CI, executor of the administration contract) and ECOAN, for the establishment of Conservation Agreements ('Acuerdos de Conservación') with local populations. These instruments serve to develop sustainable productive activities, such as sustainable coffee production.

Central Zone

14. PN02. Tingo Maria National Park (and its ZA)

Tingo Maria was the second National Park in Peru, created in 1965. It is a small ANP (4,800 ha) with Highland Tropical Rainforest ecosystems, rivers and streams. Access is relatively easy and there are well-established tourist activities. Illegal activities occur frequently, such as hunting and illegal collection of flowers and butterflies. In the buffer

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zone lives an important population, mostly originating from other areas of the country. Anthropogenic pressure is strong in the Special Use Zone and in the buffer zone.

15. PN07. Yanachaga-Chemillén National Park (and its ZA)

The Yanachaga-Chemillén NP, in the central rainforest ('Selva Central') of Peru, was established in 1986 and covers 122,000 ha of Highland Tropical Rainforest and Puna, from 460 up to 3,600 meters above sea level. It includes the Yanachaga Mountains with their very rugged topography, and the Palcazú, Huancabamba and Pozuzo river basins. It presents a high geological and biological diversity in a small area. The NP is part of the Oxapampa-Ashaninka-Yanesha Biosphere Reserve. The most emblematic species is the endangered giant otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*).

The National Park is adjacent to the Yanesha Communal Reserve and to the San Matias San Carlos Protection Forest to the east, and the ZA extends to the other directions. The western strip of the NP is a Special Use Zone.

16. SN07. Pampa Hermosa National Sanctuary

The Pampa Hermosa National Sanctuary is located in the Central Rainforest of Peru, in Junin. Extending over 11,500 ha, it was created in 2009 to protect Highland Rainforest ecosystems between 1,300 and 3,400 meters above sea level. It includes the headwaters of the Casca and Ulcumayo rivers. Emblematic flora includes relict cedar forests. The sanctuary is a biodiversity refuge amidst a region that is generally affected by deforestation. In the buffer zone is a population of peasant communities.

17. BP03. Pui Pui Protection Forest

The Pui Pui Protection Forest covers 60,000 ha of the Pui Pui mountain range and was created in 1985 to protect the Highland Rainforest soil and water resources from the upper Chanchamayo and Perene catchments, between 1,700 and 4,500 m.a.s.l. The BP enjoys a rich fauna, of which the most emblematic species are the spectacled bear and the gray deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*).

18. BP04. San Matias-San Carlos Protection Forest (and its ZA)

The San Matias-San Carlos Protection Forest, established in 1987, covers more than 145,000 ha between 300 and 2,250 m.a.s.l, in the upper catchments of the Pichis and Palcazú rivers. The emblematic species mentioned in the Plan Maestro are the giant otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*), the spectacled bear, the sachavaca (*Tapirus terrestris*), the otorongo (*Panthera onca*), the red brocket (*Mazama americana*), the brown woolly monkey (*Lagothrix lagotricha*), the lowland paca 'picuro' (*Agouti paca*) and the Andean cock-of-the-Rock (*Rupicola peruviana*). Key tree species are the mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), the 'tornillo' (*Cedrelinga catenaeformis*), the Andean walnut 'nogal' (*Juglans neotropica*), the cedar (*Cedrela odorata*) and the 'cat's claw' liane (*Uncaria tomentosa*).

Native Asháninka and Yanesha populations are established in the ANP. The ANP is adjacent to the Yanesha Communal Reserve. The indigenous federations are part of the Management Committee. As in the case of the other Protection Forests, threats to

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conservation in this relatively accessible region of the Central Peruvian Rainforest are significant, related to migration and illegal activities.

Southeastern Zone

19. PN03. Manu National Park (and its ZA)

The Manu National Park was established in 1973, and extended in 2002. It covers 1,716,000 ha of Selva Baja, Selva Alta and Puna, from 200 to 3,800 meters above sea level, including the Manu river basin. Its biodiversity is extremely high due to the pristine nature of a large part of the area, and it has been designated as a Biosphere Reserve in 1977. The most emblematic species of fauna are the giant otter, the black alligator caiman, the taricaya turtles, the spectacled bear, the jaguar, the butterflies etc.

The National Park borders the Kugapakori and Nahua Territorial Reserve and the Megantoni National Sanctuary to the west, and its ZA borders the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve (sites that may be integrated into the Biosphere Reserve in the future). The Manu NP also borders the Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve to the east and the Alto Purús National Park to the north. Due to the important presence of indigenous peoples, including PIACI, SERNANP collaborates with the Ministry of Culture for its work in the National Park. Like Machupicchu and Río Abiseo, the Manu National Park has a rich archaeological heritage, and was designated in 1987 as a World Heritage site. Its tangible and intangible indigenous cultural heritage is significant, and still little explored.

The available documentation on the Manu NP is generally of advanced quality, with numerous contributions from scientific organizations. The current Master Plan includes a significant number of high-quality maps, and mentions that advanced environmental and socio-economic baseline research is in progress.

20. PN08. Bahuaja-Sonene National Park (and its ZA)

The Bahuaja-Sonene National Park was established in 1996, and extended in 2000. With an area of over 1 million hectares, it protects ecosystems of Palm Savannah, Lowland Tropical Rainforest and Highland Tropical Rainforest, between 200 and 2,450 meters above sea level. It includes the catchments of the Tambopata and Heath rivers. The most iconic protected fauna species are the Marsh Deer and the Maned Wolf. It includes the Pampas del Heath National Sanctuary.

The PNBS is adjacent to the Tambopata NR to the north. Population density is relatively high around the ANP (see Tambopata RN) and the anthropic pressure is high. The National Park is ancestral Ese'ejá territory, and within the ANP are indigenous people in isolation, and settlers. To the south, the PNBS is adjacent to the Madidi National Park of Bolivia, and is part of the proposed Vilcabamba Amoro conservation corridor.

The ANP is managed through an administration contract, whose current holder is the Association for Integral Research and Development (AIDER). AIDER also holds the

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administration contract for the Tambopata NR, and executes the REDD + Tambopata - Bahuaja Sonene agroforestry project.

21. RN09. Tambopata National Reserve (and its ZA)

The Tambopata National Reserve, with an extension of 274,690 ha, was established in 2000 in the middle and lower Tambopata River basin. It includes Lowland Rainforests and Palm Savanna ecosystems of the southern Amazon. Emblematic/threatened species are the giant otter, the otorongo jaguar, the maquisapa monkey and others.

The Reserve is adjacent to Bahuaja Sonene National Park. There are four native communities in the buffer zone, and migrants in the special use zone. The management of the RN Tambopata has benefitted since the 1980s from the support of several private conservation institutions (see also the management of the Bahuaja-Sonende NP). Threats to the RNT are relatively high, especially due to illegal mining.

22. PN10. Otishi National Park

Extending over more than 300,000 ha, Otishi National Park was created in 2003 in the upper part of the Cordillera Vilcabamba, between 750 and 4200 m.a.s.l. It protects Highland Tropical Rainforest ecosystems and the upper catchments of the Apurimac, Ene, Tambo and Urubamba rivers.

The presence of indigenous peoples is significant, with native and peasant communities in the ZA, and PIACI within the ANP. Otishi National Park is surrounded by the Asháninka Communal Reserve (to the west) and the Machiguenga Communal Reserve (to the east).

23. PN11. Alto Purús National Park

The Alto Purús National Park, with over 2,500,000 ha of Lowland Tropical Rainforest, is the largest, and probably the most inaccessible, ANP of Peru, established in 2004². It includes numerous hydrographic basins, among which the Purús river basin, which does not originate in the Andes. Largely unaltered, Alto Purús is one of the priority areas for conservation in Peru. The most emblematic protected fauna species are the giant otter, the bush dog (*Speothos venaticus*), the maquisapa monkey, the charapa and taricaya turtles, the tucuxi 'gray bufeo' dolphin (*Sotalia fluviatilis*), the Amazon river dolphin (*Inia geoffrensis*), the otorongo jaguar, the paiche, the harpy eagle and the celestial-headed green macaw; emblematic flora species are mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) and American cedar (*Cedrela odorata*), two depredated species in the Amazon rainforest.

The PNAP is surrounded by three territorial reserves (see **Error! Reference source not found.** on p.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**), by Manu National Park, and by Purús Communal Reserve. The ZA covers 1,700,000 ha. The native population is significant.

24. SN06. Megantoni National Sanctuary

² La Zona Reservada de 5 millones de ha creada en 2000 fue categorizada en un Parque Nacional y Reservas Territoriales.

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The Megantoni National Sanctuary was created in 2004 to protect the high biodiversity and endangered species of the Megantoni Mountains between 500 and 4,000 meters above sea level. The Urubamba river passes in the Sanctuary.

In the buffer zone lives a relatively large population of 38 native communities, of which an estimated 600 persons are uncontacted, and settlers. The Sanctuary is adjacent to Manu National Park, to the Machichenga Communal Reserve, and to the 'Kugapakori Nahua Nanti and others' Territorial Reserve, which protects Machiguenga and Yore peoples in initial contact. The objectives of the Master Plan include protecting the area where voluntarily isolated indigenous people live, and providing a special use area for the indigenous people of Sababantiari.

25. SH03. Historic Sanctuary of Machupicchu (and its ZA)

The Historic Sanctuary of Machupicchu was created in 1981. It has been declared a UNESCO World Heritage site list both for its natural and historical characteristics. The HS covers 32,600 ha, mainly of Highland Tropical Rainforest and Puna, and includes rivers and gorges, between the heights 1,700 and 6,200 meters above sea level. Emblematic fauna species are the spectacled bear, the torrent duck Torrent duck (*Merganetta armata*), the cock-of-the-rock (*Rupicola peruvianus*) and the otter, and among the flora species, a variety of orchids. The management of the National Archaeological Park of Machupicchu (PANM) is in charge of the Decentralized Directorate of Culture of Cusco. There is a relatively important population in the ZA.

Project Description:

This project, Peru's Natural Legacy – Amazon Climate (PdP A&C), will harness national and international support to improve the management of 25 protected areas and 12 buffer zones in Peru's Amazon biome (17.6 million hectares total). It will work with local communities inside and in the vicinity of the PAs to increase their resilience to climate change and their ability to sustainably manage their natural environments., it will employ nature-based solutions (NBS) to protect the flow of ecosystem services that are of critical importance at local, regional national and international scale. By protecting the upper watersheds of the Amazon basin, it will improve ecological conditions downstream, way past Peru's borders. PdP A&C climate benefits will be substantial.

It is also important to note that Peru's Natural Legacy- Amazon Climate shares the "financing for permanence" approach. Namely, it combines national scale, transformative goals with the implementation of new domestic financial mechanisms for nature's conservation, so that sustainable government and private sector funding maintain effective management of the nation's protected areas network after gradually replacing an internationally supported sinking fund. The same model is currently being developed for replication in a third Amazon country, Colombia, and is considered by several other countries.

A. Climate change mitigation through increased management effectiveness of natural protected areas

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This component will deliver major REDD+ results in line with Peru's national REDD+ framework and land use and forest INDC. To be achieved through reduced deforestation and forest degradation, enhanced carbon sinks and the sustainable management of existing forests. Activities under this component include prevention of forest fires, restoration of degraded areas, reduction of threats to vegetation cover, establishment of management committees, improvement of environmental monitoring, physical demarcation of NPA boundaries, and research on carbon stocks.

B. Improved climate change adaptation in the amazon biome

This component will deliver increased resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services in 25 NPAs and 12 BZs. It will lead to increased resilience to climate change of population living inside 25 NPAs and 12 BZs. This will, in turn, improve the livelihoods of local communities, through protection of health, productive resources and infrastructure, and the opening of new economic opportunities. Activities under this component include development and implementation of PA management plans that monitor and address climate impacts, strengthening institutional and local stakeholder capacities in ecosystem-based adaptation, support of climate-resilient and deforestation-free production practices, implementation of participatory mechanisms and management practices to support sustainable use of natural resources, and strengthening of 8 NPAs with planning instruments, infrastructure improvements and equipment to increase ecotourism opportunities.

C. New financial mechanisms to ensure long-term sustainable funding of NPAs effective management

Following a "Finance for Permanence" approach, this project will support SERNANP's ongoing efforts to design and implement new financial mechanisms for nature's conservation, so that the country is able to take full financial responsibility of the program when the one-time external support ends. Besides opportunities for increasing public funding, the project will also look into and develop private sector funding be it market based (e.g. eco-tourism, carbon credit market) regulations based (e.g. payment for ecosystem services or environmental compensations) or tax based (carbon tax). These new financial mechanisms for nature's conservation will also aim to deliver direct and indirect benefits for local communities.

D. Project Coordination and management

This component will be to ensure the timely and efficient management of the project, including operational and financial management at the executing entity, monitoring, reporting, lessons learning, capacity building and communications

In addition to the safeguards standards triggered below, the four safeguards standards apply to all WWF projects:

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- **Environmental and Social Risk Management**
- **Consultation and Disclosure**
- **Community Stakeholder Engagement**
- **Grievance Mechanism**

| Safeguard Standards Triggered | Yes | No |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Natural Habitats | X | |
| Pest Management | | X |
| Indigenous Peoples | X | |
| Involuntary Resettlement | X | |
| Cultural Resources | X | |
| Community Health and Safety | X | |

Summary of Key Safeguard Issues:

The proposed project has been screened according to the Standard on Environmental and Social Risk Management and has been categorized as a Category "B" project, given that it is essentially a conservation initiative expected to generate significant positive and durable social, economic and environmental benefits. Any adverse environmental and social impacts are site specific and can be mitigated. Since the exact location and/or nature of potential investments have not yet been determined, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (including an IPPF and PF) will be prepared to conform to WWF's Environment and Social Safeguards Framework.

Standard on Natural Habitat: Overall, activities of the Project will produce significant conservation benefits and any potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas including forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats are expected to be very limited. While there shall be no conversion or degradation of natural habitats, this Standard has been triggered as a precaution to encourage the Executing Agency to be more cautious with the EA process when carrying out activities inside sensitive ecosystems (e.g. construction work).

Standard on Involuntary Resettlement: There will be no new NPAs created under the GCF PdP Program and there will be no land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of individuals and/or families under the proposed project. While the proposed project is unlikely to cause displacement of people from their homes or farms, the Standard is triggered because ensuring effective management may restrict or prohibit the extraction of resources in certain areas of the NPA and in some categories of the NPAs, thereby restricting access to resources required for the subsistence and cultural maintenance of the affected populations. A

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Process Framework will be prepared as part of the ESMF to conform to WWF’s Environment and Social Safeguards Framework.

Standard on Indigenous People: This Standard is triggered because, out of the list of 25 NPAs, indigenous people (according to the definition of WWF, which is consistent with Peru’s legal definition) are present in and around at least 18 NPAs. Isolated or uncontacted tribes (PIACI in Spanish) are identified in at least 6 NPAs. The IPs likely to be found in or around the project area include: Kichwa, Matsés, Kukama, Kukamilla, Shipibo Conibo, Shiwilu, Urarinas, Isconahuas, Ashéninka, Huambisa, Secoya, Huitoto, Awajun, Wampis, Yine, Cashibo Cacataibo, Kechwa Lamista, Murui, Ocaína, Yagua, Bora, Tikuna, Yaneshas, Matsiguenga, Yine-Yami, Kakinte, Kugapakori-Nanti, Nahua-Yora, Harakmbut, Yora, Nantis, Ese’ija, Caquinte, Amahuaca, Yaminahua, Chitonahuas, Mastanahuas, Mashcopiro and Madijá. As the specific activities and locations of said activities are not yet defined, an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework will be prepared as part of the ESMF to conform to WWF’s Environment and Social Safeguards Framework.

Standard on Pest Management: The activities are not expected to trigger the Standard on Pest Management. The Project will not support the procurement or use of pesticides or other agricultural chemicals, or lead to the increased use of such chemicals. The ESMF will include guidance to this effect.

Standard on Cultural Resources: The NPA network in Perú has significant cultural resources, which are protected by the Government of Peru. Some NPAs contain important physical cultural resources, including Manu National Park, Historic Sanctuary of Machupicchu , and Río Abiseo National Park. These sites will remain protected and any financing by the PdP program would ensure preservation of any such sites. Given that there may be some small civil works (such as ecotourism facilities) financed by the project, the ESMF to be prepared will include the necessary environmental screening/assessment to address risks to cultural/religious sites and provide a process to be followed in the case of chance finds.

Standard on Community Health, Safety and Security: While the project is in general expected to have positive, neutral or minimal impacts on community health, safety and security, this Standard is triggered due to activities involving small-scale construction works (for ecotourism) and patrolling. The ESMF will include guidance labor and working conditions and proper ranger conduct, respectively, to address these minor risks.

Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

The project expects to achieve improved conservation and sustainable use of natural resources as its long-term impact of project interventions, which will be both environmentally and socially positive.

Required actions: (type of ESIA, ESMP, IPP, IPMP, RAP, consultations, disclosure)

An Environmental and Social Management Framework, including an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework and a Process



Brent Nordstrom

WWF Environmental and Social Safeguards Categorization Memorandum

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| <p>Framework, will be prepared before project concept finalization.</p> <p>A Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be prepared and disclosed during Prodoc development stage.</p> | <p>Senior Director, Integration and Performance</p> |
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