

Safeguards Compliance Memorandum

Project Information

Project Name	Enduring Earth: Accelerating Sustainable Finance Solutions to Achieve Durable Conservation
GEF Focal Area	BD
Safeguards Categorization	Medium Risk (B)

Project Description

The Enduring Earth Partnership is an ambitious collaboration to support governments and communities to conserve the resources that sustain life by accelerating inclusive area-based conservation measures in furtherance of 30x30 and other development goals through the Project Finance for Permanence (“PFP”) approach. Under a PFP approach, target countries define a unique set of commitments from multiple stakeholders in a single closing to ensure that, over the long term, large-scale systems of conservation areas are well-managed, sustainably financed, and benefit the communities who depend on them. The proposed Enduring Earth GEF Project (“EE” or “the project”) will catalyze PFP initiatives in Gabon and Namibia, initiate a PFP design in the Eastern Tropical Pacific, and undertake global work to promote enabling conditions for sustainable financing for protected and conserved areas.

Project Location and Salient Physical Characteristics Relevant for the Safeguards Analysis

Gabon: the project in Gabon will support the development of a PFP initiative, including a participatory community, financial and conservation plan and long-term public and private commitments to ensure the durability of the PAs. In addition, it will include the setting up of a transition fund that will finance site-based management activities. Its proposed interventions include 1) expanding Gabon’s marine and terrestrial/freshwater protected areas, and the effective management of existing and new protected areas 2) supporting climate mitigation through sustainable logging and 3) improving livelihoods through sustainable timber and fisheries industries as well as reducing human wildlife conflict. Protected areas expansion and management interventions will take place in the terrestrial and marine national parks system and Ramsar sites under the jurisdiction of the ANPN (Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux du Gabon). Sustainable logging and livelihoods interventions will occur in forestry concessions and local communities.

Namibia: Since 2008, Namibia has been aspiring to set up a long-term sustainable financing mechanism for the conservancy system. In 2018, a pre-feasibility study was undertaken to scope if Namibia would be ready for a PFP intervention and how such an intervention should unfold.

This established that the unique sustainable funding mechanism could be applied to community conservation areas outside of the state PA system, complementing and amplifying inclusive conservation approaches in connected landscapes. The project, thus, aims to develop the first PFP in the developing world to focus on community conservancies as an area-based management strategy. It will channel resources to an endowment that would fully fund the provision of critical extension services in perpetuity to strengthen community-based natural resource management in Namibia and deliver community-driven protection and conservation impact in approximately 100 communal conservancies covering an estimated 20M hectares of land. A sinking fund will be established to deliver the conservation targets in the interim period, until the endowment fund starts to generate return on investment.

Eastern Tropical Pacific: At COP26, the Presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Panama signed a declaration to permit the extension of the Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Conservation Corridor (CMAR), a voluntary regional cooperation mechanism, to link several existing MPAs and swimways, pledging to create a “mega MPA” forming an interconnected protected area and building on commitments to CMAR. In addition, a fishing-free corridor will be integrated into one of the most important marine mammal migratory routes. CMAR connects the Baulas de Guanacaste National Park (Costa Rica), Cocos (Costa Rica), Coiba (Panama), Galápagos (Ecuador), Gorgona (Colombia), and Malpelo (Colombia) Islands; with the goal of contributing to the targets of the High Ambition Coalition for Nature (30x30 Coalition) to protect at least 30% of oceans and terrestrial resources by 2030. The geographic scope of the PFP will therefore cover the anchor Marine Protected Areas of Malpelo, Coco, Galapagos, and Coiba, and the connecting swimways, which were selected due to their importance to focal migratory species and overall contribution to the diversity and productivity of ETP marine ecosystems.

Safeguards Standard	Triggered	Explanation
Natural Habitats	X	<p>Gabon: This Standard has been triggered because the Gabon PFP will fund activities with on-the-ground impact. One of these refers to the construction or improvement of small-scale infrastructure to accommodate park staff, create more effectiveness (i.e., landing strips for monitoring overflights) and overall increase management capacity for the PA. As the specific activities and its locations become better defined, further environmental impact assessments will be carried out before development of infrastructure begins.</p> <p>Namibia: At this point, there are no planned activities that would negatively impact natural habitats. However, this standard has been triggered as a precaution because some of the extension services to be supported through the Endowment Fund might entail on-the-ground activities,</p>

		<p>including implementation of climate-adaptive strategies such as solar panels, development of vegetable gardens and gazettelement work, among others. Consequently, further environmental impact assessments will be needed as the specific activities and locations become better defined to determine which safeguard measures, if any, need to be in place to ensure no lasting damage to natural habitats or the people that rely on them occur</p> <p>ETP: Not triggered for this geography.</p>
<p>Indigenous People</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>Gabon: This standard has been triggered because it is likely that the project sites identified by the Project will entail IPs. Specifically, Gabon is home to a number of self-identifying, highly heterogeneous Indigenous Peoples—including Baka, Akowa, Bekui, Bebinga, Babongo, and Baringa—as well as to a significant forest-dependent Indigenous population, including up to 30,000 Baka and Babongo people. The specific activities and locations of the project’s outputs are not yet defined and more information on IPs, their physical presence in this geography and their use of natural resources is needed, which is why an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework will be prepared as part of the ESMF to conform to WWF’s Environment and Social Safeguards Framework.</p> <p>Namibia: This standard has been triggered due to the presence of San and Himba peoples in the Namibian landscape. These groups are considered as Indigenous Peoples under WWF’s Indigenous People’s Policy and safeguards standard and are present in some of the Conservancies being supported by WWF Namibia. Due to their presence, additional consideration and support for their rights are required, in a manner consistent with both WWF’s policies and the recognition afforded to them by the Government of Namibia. An Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework will be included in the ESMF for the Namibia portion of this project.</p> <p>ETP: The four countries that make up the ETP—Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Panama—have a significant percentage of indigenous populations (3.4%, 2.4%, 6.3% and 12% of the total populations, respectively). This standard has been triggered as a precaution because, at this stage, it is still unclear whether any of these populations will be affected as the project sites are yet to be defined. If determined necessary, steps will be taken in accordance with WWF ESS guidelines to mitigate these impacts, including the development of an</p>

		Indigenous Peoples' Framework and Plans, and seeking FPIC
Restriction of Access and Resettlement	X	<p>Gabon: This standard has been triggered because the PFP will support the establishment of higher protection designations of conserved and PAs, and more clarity about management and resources use for other protection categories such as Ramsar sites. Furthermore, it may also support the drafting of stronger management plans for MPAs and inland fisheries, and may also support stronger patrol efforts at National Parks to reduce the impacts of illegal activities (poaching, gold mining, timber extraction, etc.). As the specific activities and locations of the project's activities are not yet defined, a Process Framework will be prepared as part of the ESMF to conform to WWF's Environment and Social Safeguards Framework to ensure community rights are respected</p> <p>Namibia: Not triggered for this geography, though additional information/commentary will be added in the ESMF.</p> <p>ETP: Some of the envisioned changes to fishing practices/policy may impact coastal communities, including their access to fisheries. However, the inclusion of this type of policy change will be determined based on the final scope of the project and on the state governments' agreement to changes. As such, this standard has now been triggered as a precaution and any negative impacts will be assessed during the planning stage. If determined necessary, steps will be taken in accordance with WWF ESS guidelines to mitigate these impacts, including the development of a Process Framework.</p>
Community Health, Safety and Security	X	<p>Gabon: Human-wildlife conflicts (HWC) are a major threat to wildlife populations and the livelihoods of smallholder farmers given the prevalence of crop-raiding by different animal species (elephants and monkeys, among others), which can drastically reduce income and food security of rural communities, producing negative perceptions towards wildlife and perpetuating poverty. Although HWC is a contextual risk and not one necessarily derived from this project, the standard has been triggered out of an abundance of caution because these incidents have become increasingly common in Gabon as its human population continues to grow. Additionally, the previously mentioned possibility of working with rangers on patrolling of PAs presents a potential risk. Therefore, the ESMF will identify and list measures for mitigating human wildlife, as well as</p>

		<p>measures to avoid and mitigate risks associated with support of conservation law enforcement.</p> <p>Namibia: HWC is prevalent, with livestock and wildlife competing for grazing, and carnivores having to kill livestock if no wildlife is available. The largest number of HWC incidents reported are attacks on livestock, averaging approximately 6,000 incidents per annum since 2015. Crop raiding and loss of life from elephant, crocodile, lion and hippo also occur quite frequently. Given that this project will work with communities in proximity to wildlife, including in the CBNRM approach which empowers communities to manage and benefit from wildlife, this standard was triggered to create space to address, if needed, this contextual element.</p> <p>ETP: Not triggered for this geography.</p>
Pest Management	X	<p>Gabon: Not triggered for this geography.</p> <p>Namibia: WWF-funded projects are not allowed to procure or use formulated products that are in World Health Organization (WHO) Classes IA and IB, or formulations of products in Class II, unless there are restrictions that are likely to deny use or access by lay personnel and others without training or proper equipment. The project will follow the recommendations and minimum standards as described in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and its associated technical guidelines, and procure only pesticides, along with suitable protective and application equipment, that will permit pest management actions to be carried out with well-defined and minimal risk to health, environment, and livelihoods. While the project will not procure any pesticides, it might promote the use of registered biopesticides as part of the extension service that seeks to support conservation agriculture. Because this entails the introduction of smart farming methods and trainings on practices that allow for less pesticide use, this standard has been triggered out of an abundance of caution. A Pest Management Plan has been included in the ESMF for the Namibia portion of this project.</p> <p>ETP: Not triggered for this geography.</p>
Cultural Resources	X	<p>Gabon: The establishment of PAs might have an impact on physical cultural resources and this standard has been triggered because the forest is important for many Indigenous peoples in Gabon for cultural practices and</p>

		<p>resources. Though Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs) routinely use it for hunting, fishing, and farming, the forest here also contains ancestral villages and ritual sites of invaluable cultural wealth. Moreover, IPLCs also have detailed ecological knowledge, traditional conservation practices and a strong spiritual and physical link to the rainforest. As the project’s specific activities and locations become better defined, further screenings will be conducted to ensure there are no negative impacts on physical and cultural resources at the time of implementation, and a Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be created if needed.</p> <p><i>Namibia:</i> Not triggered for this geography.</p> <p><i>ETP:</i> Not triggered for this geography.</p>
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Summary of Key Safeguards Issues

Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The project expects to achieve improved conservation and financial sustainability as its long-term impact of project interventions, which will be environmentally and socially positive.

In *Gabon*, the project aims to secure the protection of the country’s important biodiversity and carbon stocks over the long term and close land and freshwater protection gaps in furtherance of its ambition to protect 30% of its terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems by 2030. In *Namibia*, the project aims to develop the first PFP in the developing world to focus on community conservancies as an area-based management strategy, providing critical support to enable the financial sustainability of its extensive conservancy system. Lastly, the project will provide technical assistance in the *ETP* region to help build capacities to replicate and scale the PFP approach to advance 30x30 goals.

As such, there are no potential large scale, significant or irreversible impacts. However, since some aspects of this project are heavily land-dependent, there are important safeguards considerations in regards to restriction of access and resettlement: Stakeholder consultations and analysis show that there are insufficient incentives for conservation in the longer term in Gabon, Namibia and the ETP, primarily due to economic and market failures such as ill-defined property rights, missing or incomplete markets for biological resources, and challenges in valuation and quantification of conservation benefits. Furthermore, while the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem protection in Gabon, Namibia and the ETP are accrued globally, the opportunity costs are often borne by local communities, who often lack alternative, sustainable means to sustain

their livelihoods, therefore setting up long term conflict and competition between their subsistence needs and the global value of protected areas.

Although this GEF project encompasses the three geographies identified here, only Gabon and Namibia have been rated as medium risk (B), with ETP assessed at lower risk (C). As such, ESMFs detailing the potential environmental and social risks, as well as their respective mitigation measures, have been developed for Gabon and Namibia. By geography, the following potentially significant impacts, risks or effects apply:

Gabon:

1. Biodiversity: Development of site-specific conservation management plans for at least 28 protected areas (PAs) could impact critical habitats and the fauna and/or flora species living in these key biodiversity areas (KBAs) and the ecosystems that support them.
2. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:
 - a. Because of logistical and/or cultural barriers, there is a risk that consultations with Indigenous Peoples and other Local Communities may not be comprehensive, thus negatively impacting the project's outcomes.
 - b. There is a potential for violence perpetrated against Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities during enforcement support by Rangers or Conservation Officers from ANPN. These personnel could also be confronting heavily armed poachers, thus exposing them to significant occupational health and safety risks.
 - c. The project interventions might perpetuate existing or lead to new discriminations against Indigenous Peoples and other marginalized groups (e.g. exclusion from Local Management Advisory Committees that will be created).
 - d. Project-affected people (PAP), including Indigenous Peoples, might not be able to effectively claim their rights, raise their concerns or file grievances due to limiting factors and barriers, such as awareness, logistics, language, culture, literacy, and technology.
 - e. The creation of new Protected Areas or enhancement of existing ones might restrict communities from accessing certain territories for their livelihood
 - f. Livelihood activities (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, etc.) run by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and sponsored/supported by the Project could potentially involve practices that fail to comply with national and/or international standards regarding child labor.
 - g. The field consultations revealed that there are Cultural Heritage sites inside some existing National Parks (e.g. Minkebe, Ivindo) traditionally used by Indigenous People, whose access is restricted by the park. Because no studies were done before the creation of the current 13 National Parks of Gabon, there is a risk that cultural heritage sites might be found in other National Parks.

3. Gender: The project interventions might perpetuate existing or lead to new discriminations against women in their access to project benefits. The low knowledge of the formal law within rural communities and the ambiguous customary practices promote gender discrimination on accessing and controlling land. There is also a risk that women will be under-represented in project interventions.
4. Human-wildlife conflict: Almost all communities living in or near the National Parks are subject to conflict with wildlife. Such conflicts negatively affect the livelihoods and safety of many communities. The creation of new parks or the extension of the existing park has the potential of either exacerbating these conflicts or the perception of said encounters.

Namibia:

1. Wildlife and Habitat:

- a. Annually conducted game counts (carried out by the conservancies, with MEFT and NACSO partners) provide the foundation for setting wildlife utilization quotas both for trophy hunting and subsistence use. The hunting quotas and right to utilize wildlife are the major drive behind the conservation model and have paid out in the last decades. However, there is a need to ensure that quotas remain sustainable and do not negatively impact overall wildlife populations, especially during years of prolonged drought when wildlife numbers naturally fluctuate. Similarly, hunting operators are important partners in the conservancy model and need to be screened carefully.
- b. Fire management is an important part of savanna ecosystem health and management, though it has the potential for negative impacts on natural habitats as well as potential health risks.
- c. Wildlife reintroductions are a key management intervention, which has potential to negatively affect the habitat and ecosystem.
- d. Potential livelihoods support interventions can have adverse environmental impacts and demand the careful consideration of aspects such as livestock management, conservation agriculture and water point management, in the context of the habitat and natural resources in an area. Human development aspirations are not always directly compatible with wildlife management goals and human-wildlife conflict needs to be carefully addressed.

2. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

- a. Existing community power relations may be affected by accessing funding for community conservancies, including with formal Traditional Authorities, part of the Namibian governance system.
- b. Indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups might not engage in or benefit from project activities due to discrimination or other forms of lack of inclusion.

- c. Localized disagreements do occur between land and resource management and utilization plans of Conservancies and other land users, including illegal grazing and fencing. The project may exacerbate such issues through strengthening Conservancy administration and patrolling.
- 3. Gender: The project might not fully incorporate the views of women and girls, and therefore not provide equitable opportunities
- 4. Human-Wildlife Conflict:
 - a. Maladaptive investments (e.g. availing water sources in highly dynamic drylands systems) can aggravate living conditions and lead to livestock losses and increased HWC in drought situations.
 - b. Increased wildlife numbers may result from strengthening Conservancies and may be accompanied by increased Human-Wildlife Conflict and Wildlife Crime

Describe measures taken by the Project Team to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described:

Although not exhaustive of what has been included in the respective ESMFs, the following references some of the measures identified, by geography :

Gabon:

- 1. Biodiversity: during implementation, further social and environmental screenings will be completed to assess the level of risk to biodiversity and ecosystem services of the planned field-based interventions. Depending on the level of the risk, the assessment will lead to an action plan to address the biodiversity risks and ensure that i) there are no measurable adverse impacts on the area's biodiversity values and supporting ecological processes, ii) no reduction in Vulnerable, Endangered, or Critically Endangered species, and iii) any lesser impacts are appropriately mitigated, and net gains of relevant biodiversity values
- 2. Indigenous Peoples (and Local Communities):
 - a. As part of the capacity building program, the project will provide dedicated training to enforcement personnel (e.g. Rangers, Conservation Officers from ANPN) on Ranger Principles and Human Rights, which will make a strong emphasis on the fact that no human rights violations should be perpetrated during enforcement support and regular management of the Protected Areas.
 - b. Implementation of recommendations in the SEP, which include: incorporation of views of women and other relevant groups; respect for IPs rights, including FPIC processes and tenure over traditional territories; training and capacity building across project partners, affected and interested stakeholders.

- c. The Project will ensure that, if present, Indigenous Peoples are represented and consulted in all relevant activities, such as: in the Local Management Advisory Committees that will be created; in the preparation of Land Use Contracts and site-specific conservation management plans; in the development and/or application of socio-economic surveys and landscape mapping; among others.
 - d. The Project will widely and effectively inform the stakeholders about the existence of the various grievance mechanisms available to this project and how to use them. The information shared will be adapted to each target audience (such as women, youth, IPs) and disseminated by means accessible to these groups.
 - e. Any restrictions in access to land and resources, even temporary ones, should be based on free and prior informed consultations (FPIC) with affected communities and relevant authorities. If the agreed access restrictions negatively impact sources of economic income or other types of livelihoods of affected communities, appropriate alternative means of livelihoods or compensation shall be provided to all affected individuals, irrespective of their formal land title.
 - f. Risks associated with child labor and its prevalence in each project intervention site will be further assessed during the project implementation phase and addressed through appropriate mitigation measures, in line with WWF SIPP and other relevant policies and guidance, including the development of a Labor Management Procedure established in accordance with national laws and international best practice.
 - g. The Project will initiate consultations with Government Officials and Indigenous People to ascertain the existence of the Cultural Heritage sites inside the boundaries of existing National Parks. If needed, a Cultural Heritage consultant will be hired to undertake a review of the cultural heritage sites located inside the boundaries of existing National Parks and to guide the mitigation measures that might be needed, such as a replication process outside of the park boundaries or negotiations for access if the sites are deemed not replicable.
3. Gender: A Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP) has been developed and will be regularly updated, implemented, and monitored during the full project. The Project will implement recommendations in the GAAP, some of which include: strengthening and development of staff capacities in gender-related concepts, gender analysis, gender-responsive budgeting; integrating gender into communication and project reporting; and strengthening entrepreneurship and income-generating activities, as well as the leadership of women and girls.
4. Human-wildlife conflict: The Project will develop and implement a human-wildlife conflict mitigation program, following widely-recognized IUCN Best Practices guidelines or similar, to ensure that efforts to manage human-wildlife conflicts are pursued through well-informed, holistic and collaborative processes that take into

account underlying social, cultural and economic contexts. The aforementioned program will be developed collaboratively with appropriate stakeholders, particularly IPLCs.

Namibia:

1. Wildlife and Habitat:

- a. Work closely with MEFT (authority setting quotas) to ensure sustainable off take and harvest; work with permitting offices. Also, conduct extensive due diligence on operators who receive hunting concession contracts
- b. All wildlife introductions will follow national conservation best practice and will be undertaken after relevant feasibility studies and assessments have been completed. Only indigenous species will be introduced into areas with suitable habitat.
- c. The project will not fund nor include the promotion or usage of pesticides, but it will assess appropriateness of pesticides and fertilizers in the local context.
- d. Relevant feasibility studies, sustainability screenings and obligatory EIAs, as applicable, will be conducted.
- e. Fire management will be executed with all safety measures in place, protecting the lives of local community members

2. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

- a. The gazettement process includes community consultations (including traditional authorities and members of the community) in line with the CBNRM policy
- b. Emphasis will be placed on the inclusion of IP representation as part of Conservancy Governance, with an overall focus on ensuring participation of indigenous community members wherever relevant and that any benefits are equitable and appropriate.
- c. Train law enforcement officers on conduct, community engagement and human-rights. And, if determined necessary, have formally trained Law Enforcement staff accompany community guards in some areas

3. Gender: Implement GAAP; train stakeholders in gender matters (potentially update existing NACSO training manuals).

4. Human-wildlife conflict:

- a. HWC hotspots maps will be developed together with conservancy members through highly consultative and participatory workshops and meetings at the center/village/block level. An equitable data flow between conservancies and NRWG will also be established.

- b. Train local communities on co-existence strategies, including enhanced understanding of wildlife movements; skills development on avoidance of HWC

Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people:

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed for each of the three geographies this GEF project entails.

Gabon:

The stakeholders identified for this project, as detailed in Appendix 2 of the Gabon SEP, are clustered into the following groups:

- Government: This includes Ministries, Regulatory Authorities and Agencies, Local Government Authorities at Province and Prefecture level with either jurisdictional oversight over the identified project landscape. Some of these include Direction Générale de l’Environnement et pour la Protection de la Nature (DGEPN), Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux (ANPN), Direction Générale du Tourisme (DGT), etc.
- Local Communities: This refers to the populations currently residing near the targeted parks.
- Indigenous Peoples: This includes the indigenous people living in or near the targeted parks, such as the Baka who live in the Woleu-Ntem region, particularly in villages near Minvoul (North of Gabon) and the Bakoya, who live in the Ivindo, Djouah (north) and Loué (east) districts of Zadié department (Mékambo).
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or Civil Society Organizations (CSOs): This constitutes non-state actors both locally and internationally working in project areas or on interventions related to the project objectives. Similar to the government in terms of potential role, the majority of CSOs will be partners to the project for implementation and thus directly engaging with the local communities in the project sites. Some of these are Association Gabonaise des Femmes Indigènes (AGAFI), Association pour le Développement de la Culture des Peuples Pygmées du Gabon (ADCPPG) and Association Culture Nature EDZENGUI, among others.
- Private Sector Companies: This includes companies and firms with interest in engaging in businesses and financial investments aspects related to the project objectives.

During project development, a series of consultations were undertaken with communities living near and inside four National Parks (Mayumba, Loango, Minkebe and Monts de Cristal). Because the scope of this GEF-7 Enduring Earth project encompasses the entire country of Gabon, these sites were selected due to their representativity in terms of protected area type, presence of IPLCs, remoteness, economic activities, and transboundary aspects.

All stakeholders that have been consulted and identified will be kept in the register and updated regularly. These stakeholders will be kept abreast with information on project implementation reports and encouraged to provide feedback by individuals taking part in implementation of the project through various means including phone calls, emails, informal meetings, among others.

Overall, the SEP highlights that these stakeholders will be informed about and engaged in the project as per the plan described further in said document, which also includes a proposed strategy to incorporate the views of women and other relevant groups (such as minorities, elderly, young and other marginalized groups).

Namibia:

The stakeholders identified for this focal geography, as detailed in Appendix 1 of the Namibia SEP, are clustered into the following groups:

- Government: This includes the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), the National Planning Commission (NPC) and the Ministry of Marine Resources & Fisheries (MMRF), among others.
- Local community groups: 86 Community Conservancies registered in Namibia and two related residents associations (inside national parks), formally registered
- National and international Civil-Society/Non-Governmental Organizations: Primarily, Namibian Association of Community-Based Natural Resources Management Support Organizations (NACSO) and its member organizations.
- Private Sector: such as tourism joint ventures and hunting partners.
- Development partners: GIZ, EU, AfD, EE Global team and WWF network partners
- Academia: University of Namibia (UNAM) and Namibia University of Science and Technology

Special attention will be paid to ensuring that consultation systems within the project are comprehensive and monitored, following WWF's ESSF and FPIC principles. This should include identification of such communities through document review, consultation with GRN and civil society, Traditional Authorities, Conservancies and communities, and subsequently ensuring the participation of San, Ovaherero and other marginalized groups in wider community meetings or, where not possible, targeted consultations and dissemination to that effect.

Local communities and Indigenous Peoples are the primary beneficiaries and most important stakeholders for this project, together with the Community conservancies and related associations. As such, project staff will request to be invited to all their meetings at national, regional, conservancy and sub-conservancy levels to share project updates and plans for verification and endorsement.

ETP:

The stakeholders identified for this geography, as detailed in Appendix 1 of the ETP SEP, are clustered into the following groups:

- Government: This includes various Ministries of the Governments of Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Panama. Sub-national government administrations will be identified and engaged during project implementation.
- National and international Civil-Society/Non-Governmental Organizations: There are many non-Enduring Earth NGOs with programmatic work based in the ETP, and these are listed in Annex 1. Some key NGO partners include Forever Costa Rica, CI, Re:wild, MarViva and Herencia Colombia.
- Multilaterals: Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Conservation Corridor (CMAR) and Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)
- Local community groups: Identification of and engagement with community-based organizations will occur during the implementation phase of project development, within the first 18 months.
- Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: IP and LCs have not yet been identified or engaged, as conversations are still ongoing with the ETP governments about the project scope. Once the geographic scope is determined, a full assessment will be completed within the first 18 months of the project, and communities will be engaged and involved in decision-making accordingly.
- Private Sector: There are many fisheries organizations that focus on sustainability of fishing in the ETP. These include Tuna Conservation Group (TUNACONS), La Asociación de Exportadores de Pesca Blanca (ASOESPEBLA), COREMAHI, and International Seafood Sustainability Association (ISSA). Development partners: GIZ, EU, AfD, EE Global team and WWF network partners
- Academia: MigraMar, Universidad San Francisco de Quito, and Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI).

Throughout the process, Pew has been consulting with stakeholders throughout the region. In March-May 2023, Pew held several meetings with the ETP countries to discuss the project, solicit input and support for the GEF-7 project and to determine a path forward in planning. The CMAR Secretariat joined and facilitated all of the meetings. WWF staff joined the Ecuador and Colombia meetings, and the Managing Director of Enduring Earth joined all the calls. The outcome of the meetings was an agreement to move forward in partnership with the planning process.

The Deal Team at Pew, which will guide the design and implementation of the entire project, will ensure that the views and inputs of stakeholders are taken into consideration throughout

project implementation. As noted in this document, Pew has already engaged many key ETP partners and there is already a structure in place through CMAR for effective stakeholder engagement. This project will build from, use, and leverage the existing structures.

Monitoring, Compliance and Disclosure Requirements

Gabon

Monitoring and Compliance

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies? Yes [X] No [] NA []
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost? Yes [X] No [] NA []
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies? Yes [X] No [] NA []
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents? Yes [X] No [] NA []
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to WWF-US? Yes [X] No [] NA []
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs? Yes [X] No [] NA []

Disclosure Requirements

Environmental and Social Management Framework, including a Process Framework, an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, and a Pest Management Plan.	
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	
Date received by WWF-US	August 19 th , 2023.
Date Disclosed on WWF-US website	September 19 th , 2023.
<i>In Country Disclosure</i>	
Date Disclosed on TNC’s website	March 29, 2024

	<p>https://www.nature.org/en-us/what-we-do/our-insights/perspectives/gabon-30-30-leading-conservation/</p>
<p>Disclosed in localities:</p>	<p>Hard copies have made available in the following locations:</p> <p>Mayumba:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefecture of Basse Banio • Lower Banio Departmental Council • Commune of Mayumba • Office of Mayumba National Parl • Prefecture of Haute Banio • Upper Banio Departmental Council • Municipality of Ndindi • Responsible CCGL Mayumba National Park <p>Loango</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefecture of Ndougou • Ndougou Departmental Council • With the Chief of Canton Ndougou • Ibonga GNO • Gamba WWF Office • Office of Loango National Park • Prefecture of Etimboue • Etimboue Departmental Council • With the Head of Tchongorove • With representatives of CCGL Loango National Park • With Wildlife Brigade Iguela <p>Minkebe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-prefect of Mvadhi • With the chiefs of Aboye canton and Mvadhi group • Prefecture of Haut Ntem • Haut Ntem Departmental Council

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twonhall from the municipality of Minvoul • Office of Minkebe National Park • With the head of North Canton <p>Monts de Cristal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefecture of Komo-Kango • Komo-Kango Departmental Council • Office of Monts de Cristal National Park • With Village chief Andock Foula
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Namibia:

Monitoring and Compliance

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies? Yes [X] No [] NA []
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost? Yes [X] No [] NA []
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies? Yes [X] No [] NA []
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents? Yes [X] No [] NA []
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to WWF-US? Yes [X] No [] NA []
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs? Yes [X] No [] NA []

Disclosure Requirements

Environmental and Social Management Framework, including a Process Framework, an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, and a Pest Management Plan.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan	
Date received by WWF-US	August 19 th , 2023.
Date Disclosed on WWF-US website	September 19 th , 2023.
<i>In Country Disclosure</i>	
Date Disclosed on WWF-US website	September 19 th , 2023. It will be available shortly on TNC's website.
Date Disclosed in localities:	The hard copy was made available at the offices of WWF Namibia and NACSO on November 21 st , 2023. Other partners have been encouraged to share in the regions as appropriate.

ETP:

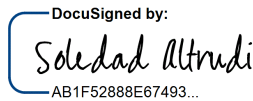
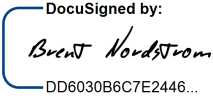
Monitoring and Compliance

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies? Yes [X] No [] NA []
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost? Yes [X] No [] NA []
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies? Yes [X] No [] NA []
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Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs? Yes [X] No [] NA []

Disclosure Requirements

Stakeholder Engagement Plan	
Date received by WWF-US	August 19 th , 2023.
Date Disclosed on WWF-US website	September 19 th , 2023.
<i>In Country Disclosure</i>	
Date Disclosed on PEW's website	The document was last amended on November 21 st , 2023. It is available at: https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/about/philanthropic-partnerships/enduring-earth-financing-durable-conservation-in-eastern-tropical-pacific-region
Date Disclosed in localities:	On November 28 th , physical copies of the SEP, translated into Spanish, were made available in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF Ecuador • WWF Colombia • Enduring Earth Hub, Costa Rica • CMAR office, Panama.

Approvals

Soledad Altrudi Safeguards Specialist		Originally signed 9/11/2023 Amendment Date: 7/18/2024
Brent Nordstrom, Safeguards Compliance Officer		Originally signed 9/13/2023 Amendment Date: 7/20/2024