



PERÚ

Ministerio
del Ambiente



Promoting Integrated Sustainable Management of the
Peruvian Amazonian Landscape Madre de Dios
(ASL III GEF8)
GEF ID 11203

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
(ESMF)



WWF GEF Agency

Environmental and Social Management Framework & Process Framework & Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
ESSF	Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
NC	Native Community (according to Peruvian law, a community of indigenous peoples from the Amazon)
MDD	Madre de Dios
MINAM	Ministerio del Ambiente
PAP	Project Affected People
PF	Process Framework
PIACI	Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and in Initial Contact
PIAV	Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIPP	Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

1. INTRODUCTION

The Amazon, one of the planet's most important biomes, plays a crucial role in regulating the global climate and is home to unparalleled biodiversity. This vast region, which spans eight countries and the overseas territory of French Guiana, faces significant challenges such as deforestation and overexploitation of natural resources. In response to these threats and with the aim of contributing to the protection and conservation of this invaluable ecosystem, in October 2015, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) approved the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes (ASL) Program. Under an integrated and regional approach, the ASL aims to improve landscape management and conservation of priority ecosystems in the Amazon. In this context, the project 'Promoting the sustainable integrated management of the Peruvian Amazonian landscape of Madre de Dios' stands out as a key initiative within the third phase of the ASL.

The CEO of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) approved on June 26, 2023, the Project "Promotion of Integrated Sustainable Management of the Peruvian Amazonian Landscape Madre de Dios". The objective of the project is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of priority ecosystems in the Madre de Dios (MDD) Region, to help curb deforestation, prevent biodiversity loss, promote biological connectivity and carbon neutrality, and improve the quality of life of vulnerable local populations.

The proposed project will have multiple long-term and far-reaching benefits for Peru, including:

- 4.71 M Protected land areas created or under improved management (hectare).
- 2,000 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare).
- 3 M Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare).
- 10 MTCO₂ Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (metric tons of CO₂e).
- 20,000 people benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by gender (count).

The project will be implemented over 5 years through the following components:

Component 1: Strengthened governance and institutions for conservation and sustainable use of Amazonian ecosystems

The objective of the component is to strengthen the institutional and territorial governance framework in the Madre de Dios (MDD) landscape, to obtain strengthened institutions in the framework of integrated management of natural resources and the landscape, through coherent and harmonized territorial and sectoral planning, that guides the conservation and sustainable use of Amazonian ecosystems, the strengthening of institutional capacities for monitoring, control and surveillance of deforestation caused by illegal activities such as mining and illegal logging, in addition to generating the enabling conditions for the protection of human rights defenders in the landscape.

Component 2: Sustainable Value Chains and Bio-Businesses

The objective of this component is to increase the number of areas that make sustainable use of natural resources through sustainable management practices within the buffer zones of NPAs, other conservation areas such as non-timber concessions and family production systems. The aim is to contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, water and soil conservation, biodiversity

conservation, climate change adaptation, and at the same time promote sustainable economic and social development through the use and revaluation of ancestral knowledge.

By improving environmentally responsible practices, it is expected to increase the profitability of sustainable harvesting of family-level production systems and non-timber concessions to reduce direct pressures (e.g. deforestation, land-use change and illegal hunting) on the forest.

Component 3: Management for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and restoration

This component aims to strengthen the effective management of Natural Protected Areas (NPAs) and improve their ecological connectivity with the landscape to ensure long-term biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. The outcome of this component is to have Natural Protected Areas and Other Effective Conservation Measures Based on OMEC Areas reported with effective management. To ensure the sustainability of the outcome, sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration will be secured in advance, mobilizing financial resources to the Madre de Dios landscape.

Component 4: Monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management

This component focuses on establishing a robust monitoring and evaluation system to facilitate efficient decision making and adaptive project management, as well as promoting access to up-to-date information and collaboration among key stakeholders through a knowledge management platform.

The project is financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in the amount of USD 13,006,332.00, it has been categorized as medium risk—category B—because it has potential adverse social and/or environmental impacts that need to be mitigated, and will be implemented by the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM).

1.1. Objective of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

The preparation of this ESMF was required in accordance with the WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF), through guidance and procedures described in WWF's Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures (SIPP), in order to identify and manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project "Promoting sustainable integrated management of the Peruvian Amazonian landscape in Madre de Dios". The ESMF aims to outline the principles, procedures, and mitigation measures for addressing environmental and social impacts associated with the project in accordance with the laws and regulations of Perú and with the ESSF.

Since the precise scope of activities that will be implemented as part of the project will only be determined during the implementation phase, site-specific social and environmental impacts are uncertain at this stage. Thus, the development of site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) is currently not feasible, and an ESMF is necessary to set out procedures for addressing potential adverse social and environmental impacts that may occur during project activities. Site-specific ESMPs will be developed pursuant to the guidance provided by this ESMF during project implementation.

The specific objectives of the ESMF include the following:

- Carry out a preliminary identification of the positive and negative social and environmental impacts and risks associated with the implementation of the Project, including any SEAH risks;
- Outline the legal and regulatory framework that is relevant to the Project implementation;
- Specify appropriate proposed roles and responsibilities of actors and parties involved in the ESMF implementation;
- Propose a set of preliminary recommendations and measures to mitigate any negative impacts and enhance positive impacts;
- Develop a screening and assessment methodology for potential activities, that will allow an environmental/social risk classification and the identification of appropriate safeguards instruments;
- Set out procedures to establish mechanisms to monitor the implementation and efficacy of the proposed mitigation measures; and
- Outline requirements related to disclosure, grievance redress, capacity building activities, and budget required for the implementation of the ESMF.

1.2. Objective of the Process Framework (PF)

The Project triggers the WWF's Standard on Access Restriction and Resettlement as it may restrict or otherwise affect access to natural resources and the livelihood activities of project affected people (PAP). This Process Framework (PF) describes the process by which affected communities participate in identification, design, implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities and mitigation measures. The purpose of this PF is to ensure participation of Project Affected People (PAP) while recognizing and protecting their rights and interests and ensuring that they do not become worse off as a result of the project. Specifically, the PF will:

- Describe activities that may involve new or more stringent restrictions on use of natural resources in the project area.
- Establish the mechanism through which the local communities can contribute to the project design, implementation and monitoring.
- Identify the potential negative impacts of the restriction on the surrounding communities, including any gendered differences or SEAH risks associated with access restriction or differing uses of natural resources.
- Specify the criteria for eligibility of economically displaced persons to receive compensation benefits and development assistance (no physical displacement will be allowed under this project or any WWF project).
- Describe the mitigation measures required to assist the economically displaced persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods, or at least to restore them, in real terms, while maintaining the sustainability of the landscape, will be identified.
- Describe the grievance procedure or process for resolving disputes to natural resource use restrictions.
- Describe the participatory monitoring arrangements with neighboring community members.

As the project intends to enhance the livelihoods and resilience of IPs and local communities, the allocation of project benefits among local community members is particularly important. The intent of the framework is to ensure transparency and equity in the planning and implementation of activities by the project. This framework details the principles and processes for assisting communities to identify and manage any potential negative impacts of the project activities. Since the exact social impacts will only be identified during project implementation, the PF will ensure that mitigation of any negative impacts from project investments occurs through a participatory process involving the affected stakeholders and rightsholders. It will also ensure that any desired changes by the communities in the ways in which IPs exercise customary tenure rights in the project sites would not be imposed but should emerge from a consultative process.

1.3. Objective of the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)

The target project areas include indigenous groups. The indigenous peoples in Madre de Dios are mainly organized in native communities¹, with the exception of indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation (PIAV, for its name in Spanish). Indigenous peoples in MDD have representative organizations that advocate for their rights, and the regional wide organization is the Native Federation of the Madre de Dios River and Tributaries (FENAMAD, in Spanish). According to information from FENAMAD, MDD is inhabited by 37 native communities representing approximately 5,276 people (INEI, 2017) and 7 indigenous peoples or nationalities:

- 1) Amahuaca, of the Pano linguistic family, who live in the Las Piedras river basin in MDD and the Purús' basin in Ucayali,
- 2) Kichwa Runa living in Las Piedras river basin.
- 3) Shipibo-Konibo people living in the Tambopata province in the Madre de Dios River basin.
- 4) Ese Ejaz, of the Tacana linguistic family, inhabit the lower reaches of the Madre de Dios, Tambopata, Sonene and Beni rivers on the border with Bolivia.
- 5) Harabut, which is made up of seven groups, the Arakbut, Arasaeri, Pikirieri, Sapiteri, Toyeri, Huachiperi and Kusamberi, who live in the basins of the Colorado, Alto Madre de Dios, Pukiri and Inambari rivers.
- 6) Matsigenka, of the Arawak linguistic family, are located in the extreme west of the department, in the Manu National Park and in the Province of La Convención in Cusco.
- 7) Yine, of the Arawak linguistic family, are located in the extreme west in Madre de Dios, in the Manu National Park and the Alto Purús National Park in Ucayali.

Based on WWF's Standard on IPs, the people affected by this project would thus be considered Indigenous, ethnic or tribal minorities. An Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework thus has to be prepared.

The objective of the IPs Planning Framework (IPPF) is to clarify the principles, procedures and organizational arrangements to be applied to IPs for the project "Promoting sustainable integrated

¹ According to Peruvian Law N° 22175, the communities of indigenous peoples are called "native communities", differentiating them from "campesino communities", which is how communities of Andean indigenous peoples are legally called, and from other local communities that are not indigenous and do not access to collective rights specific to IPs.

management of the Peruvian Amazonian landscape in Madre de Dios". This framework will serve as a guideline to the project team to:

- Enable them to prepare an IPs Plans (IPPs) for specific activities proposed consistent with WWF's Environment and Social Safeguard Integrated Policies and Procedures.
- Engage affected IPs in a Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process.
- Enable IPs to benefit equitably from the project.

1.4. ESMF/PF/IPPF Preparation Methodology

The ESMF/PF/IPPF draws on consultations results, and on the relevant laws and regulations of Peru and the ESSF and SIPP. The relevant laws and regulations of Peru related to safeguards apply to the project since it is implemented within the jurisdiction of Peru. WWF's SIPP applies since the project is managed by WWF, which is an implementing agency of GEF.

Therefore, for the purpose of the ESMF/PF/IPPF a methodology was proposed in which the actors have full and effective participation, through consultative events that not only serve for the collection of information, but are also spaces for discussion, reflection and construction, with respect to their environment/context and their role in it. Likewise, for the face-to-face events, a methodology framed in participatory action-research will be used, which is a research approach that seeks the full participation of the actors in the analysis of their own reality, with the aim of promoting social transformation in favor of themselves.

The ESMF/PF/IPPF was prepared based on the following information:

- Methodological design: The team of consultants in charge of the ESMF and the GAP designed a specific work methodology for the construction and collection of information that, while including secondary information review, was primarily focused on the development of focus groups, workshops and interviews, according to each type of stakeholder to be worked with. It should be noted that the focus groups and workshops were conducted in person, while the interviews were conducted virtually.
- Intervention plan: A plan was developed by the project development team and consultants to organize the information gathering and consultation activities. For this purpose, multiple meetings and reviews of the methodology and tools were held; first virtually, concluding with a face-to-face meeting in the project area, Puerto Maldonado (see below), to finalize details before initiating the entire process of information gathering and construction.
- Convening: The technical team of WWF Peru was in charge of the selection of the place where the information gathering, and construction was carried out. Thus, two cities were initially selected as being accessible to all the actors, in order to ensure the success of the meetings: Puerto Maldonado (Madre de Dios) and Villa Salvación (Cusco). However, after a series of coordination with indigenous organizations, it was decided to hold all events in Puerto Maldonado and one event in the city of Lima, the latter with the Management Committees of the NPAs involved in the Project and the National Service of Natural Protected Areas - SERNANP.

The calls for all events and interviews were carried out through the Ministry of Environment (MNAM), and the local technical team of WWF Peru acted as facilitator.

- Analysis of primary information: Based on the field work, the perception of the different stakeholders in the Madre de Dios (MDD) landscape on the environmental and social risks of the

project activities was compiled. This information was not only collected in face-to-face spaces, but also through virtual interviews. For the analysis of this information, the deductive method was used, since it allows linking theory and observation of the environment (non-verbal language), making it possible to deduce from a previous theoretical basis, the motivations, behaviors and expressions of the actors. The research methods employed included:

- Interviews: Interviews were considered an important tool for gathering specialized and personalized information from certain key actors whose opinions or knowledge are necessary, but who do not have the time to participate in other collective spaces. They were conducted with people in key positions in the National and Regional Government of MDD and were recorded with the consent of participants.
- Focus Groups: The focus groups were limited participatory spaces, which brought together a maximum of 15 people or actors for a workspace (divided into groups) that did not exceed 4 at most, which was sufficient to collect the necessary information. This research tool is ideal to build information from a specific type of actors regarding a common reality. It was used with organizations, public and private institutions.
- Workshops: The workshops were participatory events in which, through a series of dynamics, exercises and tools, information was built together with the participants. They differed from the focus groups in that they brought together more actions that led to spaces for reflection, discussion and debate, for example, through group dynamics and plenary presentations. The workshops were carried out with a maximum of 30 people and their duration was in accordance with the methodology and subject matter. They were applied to the population of indigenous communities.

- Review of secondary information: The documentary analysis at the national level was based on secondary sources that include national regulatory and legal frameworks, official data from different government agencies (the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics - INEI, Ministry of Women, among others) related to gender and social inclusion. Likewise, information was also taken from official websites of public and private institutions (Ministries, International Cooperation, international organizations, State agencies, among others).

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This chapter outlines the objectives of the project "Promoting sustainable integrated management of the Peruvian Amazonian landscape in Madre de Dios", its components, milestones, and major supported activities.

2.1 Project Objectives and Components

The objective of the project "Promoting the sustainable integrated management of the Peruvian Amazonian landscape of Madre de Dios"-ASL3-GEF8 is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of priority ecosystems in Madre de Dios to help reduce deforestation, prevent biodiversity loss, promote ecological connectivity and reduce carbon emissions to baseline levels, and improve the quality of life of vulnerable local populations and indigenous peoples. The implementation of the project will be developed over 5 years and will have 4 main components. In this document, several institutions are proposed as indicative project implementing partners. The co-executing partners are potential and from

different project results and activities. The final selection of these implementing partners will depend on the due diligence process to be carried out by the Lead Executing Agency of the project. In addition, environmental and social safeguards will be included in the project activities in a cross-cutting manner.

The proposed project will have multiple long-term and far-reaching benefits for Peru, including:

- 4.71 M Protected land areas created or under improved management (hectare).
- 2,000 M Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare).
- 3 M Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare).
- 10 MTCO₂ Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (metric tons of CO₂e).
- 20,000 people benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by gender (count).

The project will be implemented over 5 years through the following components:

Component 1: Strengthened governance and institutions for conservation and sustainable use of Amazonian ecosystems

The objective of the component is to strengthen the institutional and territorial governance framework in the Madre de Dios (MDD) landscape, to obtain strengthened institutions in the framework of integrated management of natural resources and the landscape, through coherent and harmonized territorial and sectoral planning, that guides the conservation and sustainable use of Amazonian ecosystems, the strengthening of institutional capacities for monitoring, control and surveillance of deforestation caused by illegal activities such as mining and illegal logging, in addition to generating the enabling conditions for the protection of human rights defenders in the landscape.

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The objective of this component is to increase the number of areas that make sustainable use of natural resources through sustainable management practices within the buffer zones of NPAs, other conservation areas such as non-timber concessions and family production systems. The aim is to contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, water and soil conservation, biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation, and at the same time promote sustainable economic and social development through the use and revaluation of ancestral knowledge.

By improving environmentally responsible practices, it is expected to increase the profitability of sustainable harvesting of family-level production systems and non-timber concessions to reduce direct pressures (e.g. deforestation, land-use change and illegal hunting) on the forest.

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This component aims to strengthen the effective management of Natural Protected Areas (NPAs) and improve their ecological connectivity with the landscape to ensure long-term biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. The outcome of this component is to have Natural Protected Areas and Other Effective Conservation Measures Based on OMEC Areas reported with effective management. To ensure the sustainability of the outcome, sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation and

ecosystem restoration will be secured in advance, mobilizing financial resources to the Madre de Dios landscape.

Component 4: Monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management

This component focuses on establishing a robust monitoring and evaluation system to facilitate efficient decision making and adaptive project management, as well as promoting access to up-to-date information and collaboration among key stakeholders through a knowledge management platform.

2.2. Project Area Profile

The main intervention landscape of this project is located in the southern Amazon region of Peru (see Map 1) and encompasses the department of Madre de Dios, including Alto Purús National Park, Amarakaeri Communal Reserve, Tambopata National Reserve, Manu National Park and Bahuaja Sonene National Park, as well as their buffer zones (also including the buffer zones of Manu and Bahuaja Sonene National Parks, which are partially located in the departments of Cusco and Puno, respectively).

According to Geobosques², Madre de Dios represents 11.53% of Peru's Amazonian forests, totaling 7,813,700 hectares. The area includes a robust network of natural protected areas, indigenous territories and forest resource-based economies. This landscape stands out as one of the largest, most intact and connected tropical forest biomes in the Peruvian Amazon, offering an exceptional opportunity for long-term conservation. Madre de Dios, known as the Biodiversity Capital of Peru, contributes significantly to the country's diversity with 6,809 plants, 1,212 birds, 272 freshwater fish, 256 mammals, 183 amphibians and 143 reptile species³. Research on mammal and bird diversity along an altitudinal gradient in Manu National Park showed that this high biodiversity is due to the convergence of three areas of endemism: the lowland Amazon, the eastern slopes of the Andes (Yungas) and the Altiplano⁴.

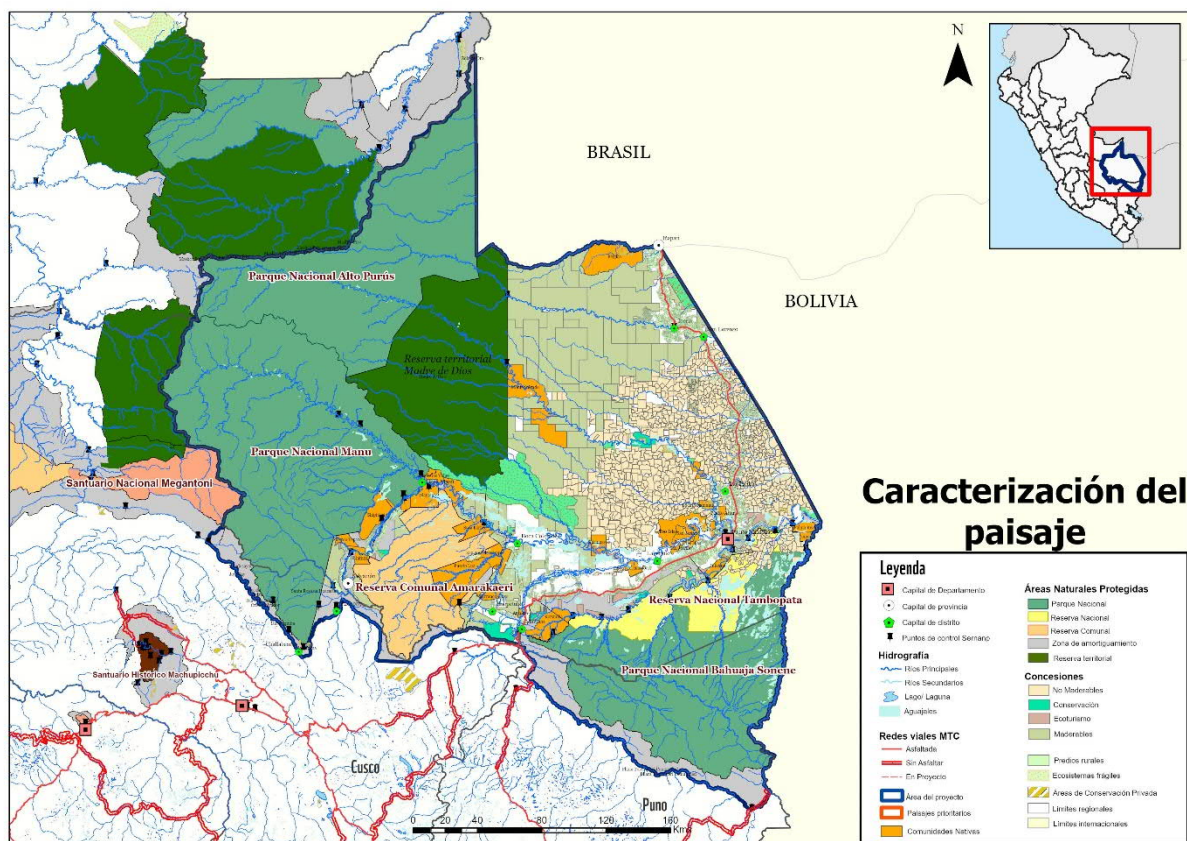
Map 1: Landscape map of the NPAs and their buffer zones

² <https://geobosques.minam.gob.pe/geobosque/view/index.php>

³ Information retrieved from

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339030797_Twenty_years_of_land_cover_change_in_the_southeastern_Peruvian_Amazon_implications_for_biodiversity_conservation

⁴ Information retrieved from <https://siis.unmsm.edu.pe/es/publications/contrasting-patterns-of-elevational-zonation-for-birds-and-mammal-3>



In the Madre de Dios landscape, there are five national protected areas that will be part of the project, totaling 4.71 M hectares:

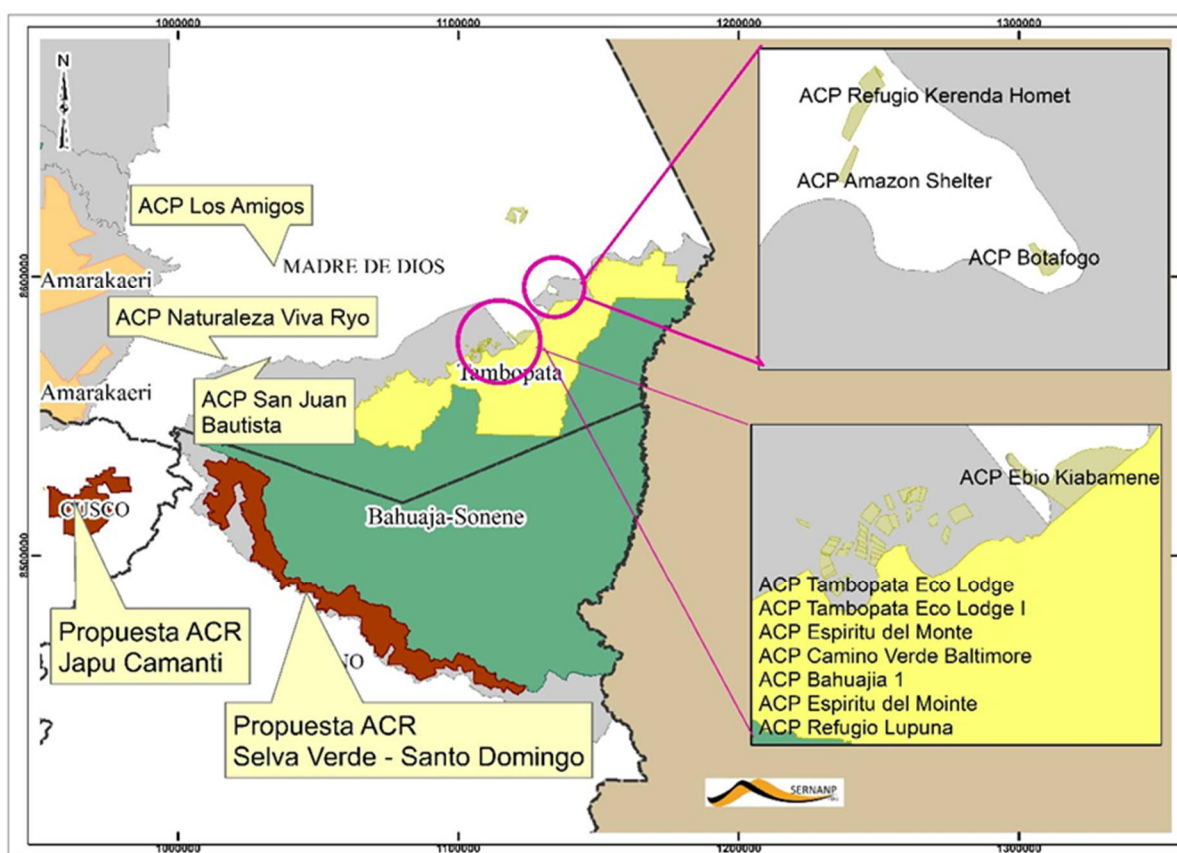
Table N°1: Natural protected areas part of the ASL3-GEF8 project

NPA	Identifier of the World Database for Protected Areas	Category of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Location	Hectares
Manu National Park	257	National Park II	Madre de Dios and Cusco	1,716,295.00
Amarakaeri Communal Reserve	303317	Protected area VI with sustainable use of natural resources	Madre de Dios	402,336.00
Tambopata National	3370	Protected area VI with sustainable use of natural	Madre de Dios	274,690.00

Reserve		resources		
Alto Purús National Park	303316	National Park II	Madre de Dios and Ucayali	1,230,240.00
Bahuaja Sonene National Park	127825	National Park II	Madre de Dios and Puno	1,091,416.00
TOTAL	5			4,714,977.00

Within the landscape, the project has different levels of intervention at different scales and the detailed description of the project describes said levels of intervention (sub-landscapes).

Map 2. PCA and PCA part of the National System for the Natural Areas Protected by the State (SINANPE)



In the larger landscape, 5 sub-landscapes were identified, chosen according to established criteria such as location in the buffer zone, focus on areas experiencing greater deforestation pressure, presence of fragile ecosystems, presence of indigenous peoples and local communities, presence of potential OECMs, high biodiversity and carbon storage, poverty, accessibility and operating costs, risks and sustainability of actions. The sub-landscapes are:

Sub-landscape 1: Mazuco Zone: this landscape is characterized by the headwaters of the Jayave River and the Señor de la Cumbre Forest. The community of Arasaire is dedicated to fish farming, cacao production with agroforestry systems through the AGROBOSQUE cooperative and tourism and handicrafts, which are aligned with their life plan. The Asociación de Agricultores 2 de Mayo and the Asociación de Centros Recreacionales de Mazuko are also interested in expanding and setting aside an area for conservation and to combat forest encroachment. There is a high potential for ecotourism, lodging, restaurants, viewpoints, and recreational activities. There is also the native community of Kotsimba that works in activities such as fish farming, cacao and banana production, and recovery of degraded soils. They also work in tourism and have a lodge. Another stakeholder is the Bahuaja Sonene National Park Management Committee that works in the buffer zone in the Kotsimba-Inambari sector.

This sub-landscape is also characterized by the presence of species such as large macaws, endemic species such as the mimic frog (*Ranitomeya imitator*) and Amazonian parakeet (*Nannopsittaca dachilleae*). The fragile ecosystem of the Kotsimba high hill forest is mainly an ecosystem of aguajales (*Mauritia flexuosa*). It forms a protection and conservation zone for the headwaters of the Malinowski River, with the headwaters of Colmena, Huasaco, Jipete, Pamahuaca, Farfán, Soe, Shushupe, Paujil and Hortencia Palomo. There are endangered wildlife species such as jaguar, sachavaca, cock of the rock and spectacled bear.

Sub-landscape 2: Tambopata-Puerto Maldonado National Reserve Area

This sub-landscape encompasses the Gamitana aguajal complex and adjacent aguajales, where the streams are navigable, thus offering opportunities for wildlife watching expeditions. It is located near and within important ecotourism zones such as the Inkaterra Ecotourism Concession and Estancia Bello Horizonte. It is also an area of chestnut groves and the species in the landscape are the giant otter, large macaws, endemic species (Amazonian parakeet, mimic frog, aquatic frog),

The landscape stakeholders are the native communities of Palma Real and Sonene that are part of AFIMAD as Brazil nut producers that are renewing their certification. The native community Ese Eja de Infierno are co-owners and receive 75% of the profits from Rainforest Expeditions' Posada Amazonas lodge. In addition, there are 10 private conservation areas (PCAs) dedicated to tourism and research. The Tambopata Reserve Management Committee has a Strategic Plan for the buffer zone (PEZA) that works in the sector. Within the Tambopata Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene Park, there are members of the Association of Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene-Los Pioneros Park (ASCART) who are also certified.

Sub-landscape 3: Buffer zones of the Amarakaeri-RCA Communal Reserve and the buffer zone of Manu National Park.

The headwaters of the Alto Madre de Dios River are found here. There are species such as the Orinoco goose, giant otter, endemic species such as the white-faced titirijí, mimic frog, Amazonian parakeet, aquatic rat, black-faced titirijí, Koepcke's hermit (*Phaethornis koepckeae*), ecosystem services and tourism.

In addition, there are communities such as Shintuya, Shipetiari, Palotoa Teparo, Diamante, Puerto Azul, and Isla de los Valles that are engaged in activities such as fish farming and tourism. The communities of Diamante and Puerto Azul have chestnut trees and work closely with ECA Amarakaeri through the company Nunberic SAC.

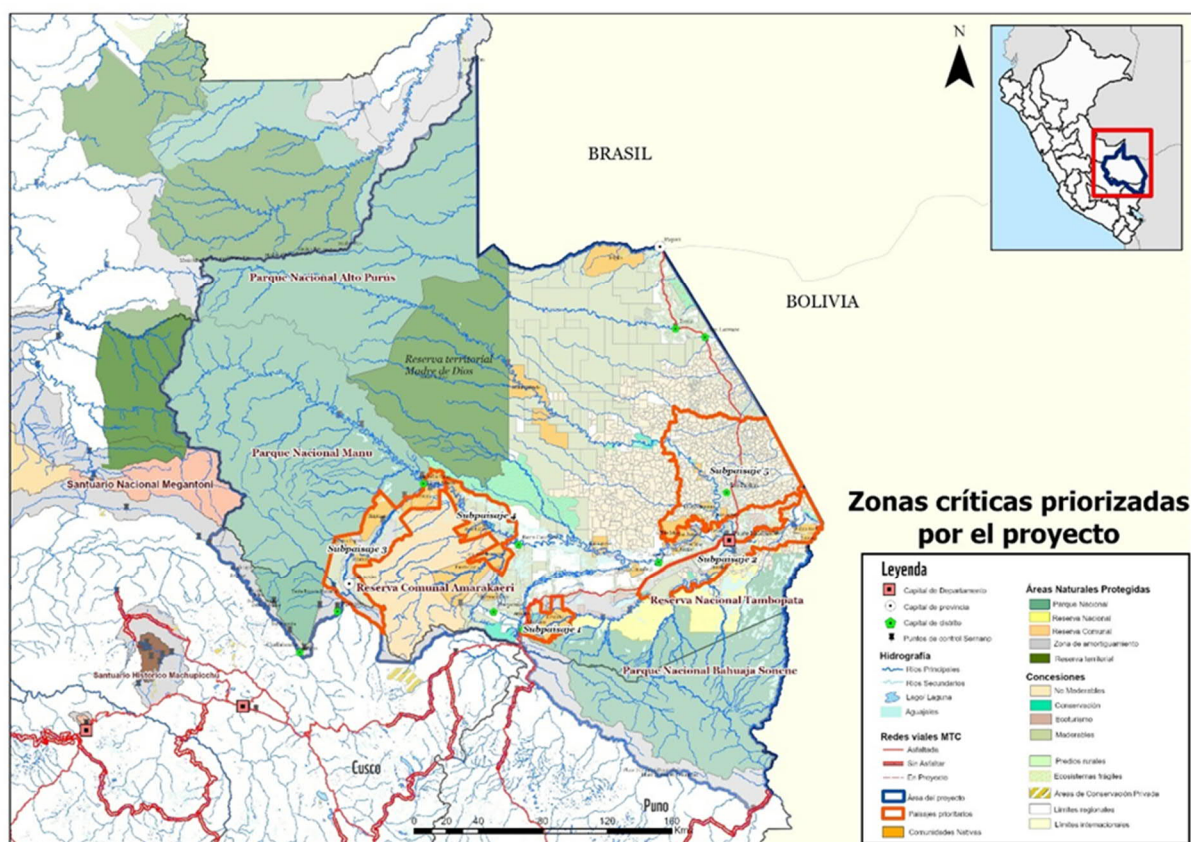
Sub-landscape 4: Buffer zone of the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve-The Los Amigos Conservation Concession

The Colorado aguajal is perhaps the most strategic aguajal for conservation actions. This area comprises more than 12,000 hectares of an aguajal complex in a very good state of conservation. It is strategically located between the Los Amigos Conservation Concession on the north side of the Madre de Dios River and the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve. Fifty percent of its surface area overlaps with mining concessions; the other 50% of its area is included within timber forest concessions. However, these flooded areas of the aguajales are not feasible for sustainable forest exploitation. There is also the Amigos River, chestnut groves, landscape species such as the giant otter, Orinoco goose, Jaguar, large macaws, and endemic species such as the Amazon parrot, white-lipped titiriji, mimic frog, and the slender-striped woodpecker. Ecosystem services and tourism. In this area are the communities of Masenawa, Boca Isiriwe and San José de Karene, which are part of the Amarakaeri ECA and have chestnut trees.

Sub-landscape 5: Boca Pariamanu Zone

There are the Las Piedras and Pariamanu rivers, chestnut groves, landscape species such as the giant otter, jaguar, harpy eagle, and endemic species such as the Amazonian parakeet. The communities of Boca Pariamanu, Tres Islas, San Jacinto, Puerto Arturo and El Pilar are part of AFIMAD and harvest Brazil nuts. There are chestnut trees (*Bertholletia excelsa*) in the area, which are sustainably harvested by the Boca Pariamanu Native Community. There is a fragile ecosystem of Colina Baja Forest - Boca Pariamanu that has records of endangered wildlife species that are key for forest conservation (jaguar, harpy eagle, crested eagle, huanganas, sachavaca, red deer, among others). There is a water mirror for ecotourism and recreation activities. There are also mammal and macaw clay licks. There are also Brazil nut concessions with RONAP members.

Map 3: 5 areas prioritized for the project



2.3. Demographic and economic information

Demographic information:

The following information is sourced from the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) according to the 2017 census⁵.

The department of Madre de Dios, one of the largest in territory, but the smallest in population size, is home to 141,070 people, of which 52.3 % are men and 47.7 % are women.

The majority of inhabitants reside in the urban area, being in total 116,743 (82.8%) and in the rural area, 24,327 people (17.2%). Compared to the 2007 census, the urban population increased by 41,022 people and the rural population decreased by 9,507.

30.8 % of the population is aged 0 to 14 years, 58.6 % is aged 15 to 64 years, and 3.5 % is aged 65 and over. Between the years 1993 and 2017, the population aged 0 to 14 years decreased and the population aged 15 years and older increased.

Education and literacy

⁵ Retrieved from <https://censo2017.inei.gob.pe/resultados-definitivos-de-los-censos-nacionales-2017/>

Of the population 15 years of age and older, 47,536 people have attained secondary education (48.7% of the population), 29,191 have higher education, 17,825 primary education and 293 kindergarten education. People with no educational level at all totaled 2,735.

Likewise, the 2017 censuses reveal that a total of 3,392 people in that age group do not know how to read or write, placing the illiteracy rate at 3.5 %, lower than the national average by 2.3 percentage points. By sex, the rate of illiterate women (5.2%) is higher than that of men (1.9%).

Ethnic self-identification

Responding to the question on ethnic self-identification, applied to people over 12 years of age, 46.0% recognize themselves as mestizo and 34.5% as Quechua. With lower percentages are those who self-identify as white 3.3%, native or indigenous of the Amazon 3.2% and brown, zambo, mulatto/Afro-Peruvian or Afro-descendant people 2.6 %.

In the province of Manu, 57.1% perceive themselves as Quechua, while in Tambopata 48.0% and Tahuamanu 66.7% self-identify as mestizo.

Households with information and communication services

Of the households with occupants present, 36,445 have a cellular telephone, 19,048 have a cable or satellite television connection, 6,808 have an Internet connection and 3,764 have a fixed telephone, while 4,149 do not have any of these services.

Compared to 2007, household Internet connection showed a significant increase of 2601.6%; likewise, households with cable or satellite television connection increased by 396.3%, cellular telephony by 243.2% and fixed telephony by 32.7%.

Economic information:

According to data from the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) for the year 2022, the department of Madre de Dios represented only 0.3% of Peru's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), ranking last at the national level in terms of economic contribution. During the 2013- 2022 period, a negative average annual growth rate of Gross Value Added (GVA) was recorded, with a contraction of 0.9%. The decline was mainly attributed to sectors such as mining, accommodation and restaurants, and fishing, although it was partly offset by growth in agriculture, trade, public administration and defense, and construction.

In contrast, in 2022, growth of 1.3% was observed in Madre de Dios, driven by expansion in sectors such as transportation, lodging and restaurants, and commerce. In the same year, the commerce sector accounted for 17.1% of GVA, followed by agriculture, livestock, hunting and forestry with 10.9%, mining with 10.2%, construction with 10%, and public administration and defense with 7.8%. These sectors are the pillars of the regional economy.

The economically active population (EAP) in Madre de Dios reached 95,600 people in 2022, with 77.8% belonging to the employed EAP and 22.2% to the unemployed EAP. In addition, a total of 17,280 formal companies were registered, where 99.5% were classified as micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).

According to a report made by the Central Reserve Bank of Peru in 2023 (Cusco branch)⁶, The department's main agricultural products include brachiaria grass, hard yellow corn, bananas, papaya, cacao, and cassava, mainly for the local market. Poultry and livestock farming are on the rise because of their adaptability to the area. Fishing, although it contributed only 0.03% to GVA in 2022, is considered a potential for growth due to the increase in the fish resource and the growth in per capita fish consumption.

Mining production was significant in 2022, contributing 10.2% to departmental GVA, although it experienced a 10.8% drop compared to 2021. Mining generated 1,337 direct jobs in 2022, with a decrease compared to the previous year. Investment in the mining industry also decreased, representing only 0.002% of the national total in 2022.

In the manufacturing sector, Tambopata province accounts for the majority of companies, followed by Manu and Tahuamanu. The main manufacturing economic activities include metal products, furniture manufacturing, wood sawing and planning, and bakery.

In the tourism sector, Madre de Dios registered a considerable number of arrivals to lodging establishments, as well as visitors to the Tambopata National Reserve, reflecting positive growth in this area.

2.4. IPs and Vulnerable Groups

(a) Overview of Indigenous Peoples Situation

There are 4 million indigenous people living in Peru, who are grouped into 55 groups speaking 47 languages. Peru voted in favor of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in 2007 and ratified ILO Convention 169. However, it is important to note that of these conventions, only one collective right has been translated into a national law, the free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) process, which according to the law's regulation, only applies for measure taken by the executive branch of the State. The Peruvian Constitution stipulates that the official languages are Spanish and, in areas where indigenous peoples are a majority, Quechua, Aymara and other indigenous languages. According to the Ministry of Culture, there are 47 indigenous languages in the country. Almost 3.4 million people speak Quechua and 0.5 million speak Aymara. Both languages predominate in the Andean-Coastal area.

As part of the main challenges for Peru's indigenous peoples, extractive activities, such as oil spills and oil palm cultivation, and climate change, such as drought and forest fires, are seen as the main threats to native communities and the great variety of ecosystems and wealth of natural resources in Peru.

Currently, 21% of Peruvian territory is occupied by mining concessions, which overlap with 47.8% of the territory of peasant communities. Similarly, 75% of the Peruvian Amazon is covered by oil and gas concessions. This overlapping of rights over communal territories, the enormous pressure exerted by extractive industries, the lack of territorial cohesion and the absence of effective free prior, and informed consultation are exacerbating territorial problems and socio-environmental conflicts in Peru.

Another challenge faced by indigenous communities in Peru is having to "certify" their own existence. Their vulnerability lies in the difficulty they have in being recognized, titled and registered by the State,

⁶ Information retrieved from <https://www.bcrp.gob.pe/docs/Sucursales/Cusco/madre-de-dios-caracterizacion.pdf>

that although has ratified and signed into international conventions, has not brought these into laws and regulations in line with the national context. Public agencies show different figures. For example, the Ministry of Culture indicates that, in the five Amazon regions, there are 1101 titled communities, while the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation counts 1166. In fact, the numbers could vary if one consults databases of regional governments, civil society organizations or indigenous federations.

Furthermore, in Madre de Dios, in the case of the native community of San José de Karene, the impact of mining is devastating; illegal mining has taken 6282 hectares of forest in the community. Madre de Dios is one of the regions with the highest percentage of territory affected. In total, 17 titled communities in Madre de Dios have lost 47,095 hectares of forest to this illegal activity between 2013 and 2020. The Tres Islas community, of the Ese'Eja ethnic group, leads the ranking of the indigenous territories most affected by this illegal activity in the region. In second place is San José de Karene, of the Harakbut people; followed by Kotsimba, of the same ethnic group; Shiringayoc, of the Ese'Eja ethnic group; and Puerto Arturo of the Kichwa people⁷.

At the same time, there have been murders of indigenous leaders and park rangers, supposedly linked to illegal economies in the area. The last case was that of Victorio Dariquebe Gerawairey, a Harakbut indigenous leader, in April 2024, making 20 environmental defenders murdered in Peru since 2020.

As a result of these cases, the Peruvian State has been demanded to activate the Intersectoral Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and to comply with the implementation of the labor rights recognized in the recent Law for the Peruvian Park Rangers, published in March 2024.

(b) IPs in project sites

According to information from FENAMAD, Madre de Dios has 37 native communities (NCs) representing approximately 5,276 people (INEI, 2017) and 7 indigenous peoples or nationalities. Madre de Dios is also home to indigenous peoples in isolation or initial contact, known as PIACI⁸, who are protected by [Law N°28736](#), for the protection of indigenous or native peoples in isolation and initial contact, and its regulation, [Supreme Decree N°008-2007-MINDES](#). These norms establish a special trans-sectoral regime for the protection of the indigenous peoples of the Peruvian Amazon, who are in a situation of vulnerability, due to the State's failure to guarantee their right to life and health, safeguarding their existence and integrity, as well as their decision not to maintain contact with the rest of society, or control the degree of contact they wish to have with it.

- *The Harakbut indigenous people, majority people of the Amarakaeri Reserve and its buffer zone:*

Among their 10 NCs, 3 villages have been censused, representing over 176,517,873 ha (1,765.2 km²) and a total of 1,454 inhabitants (EBA Amazonia 2018 baseline).

The Harakbut, Harakbut-speaking people, are a linguistic branch distinct from those of their neighbors (Arawal, Pano, Quechua or Takana). The Harakbut language: ISO (amr, hug) is spoken by the original Harakbut people, which is composed of the cultural identities Amarakaeri, arasaeri, wachiperi, kisamberi, pukirieri, sapiteri and toyeri (MINEDU 2013). Harakbut is considered an isolated language because it is the only language belonging to the language family of the same name. According to Helberg (1996), the self-designation Harakbut refers to the term "humanity". It is the people living in the

⁷ Information retrieved from <https://es.mongabay.com/2021/10/san-jose-de-karene-mineria-ilegal-invasiones-peru/>

⁸ According to the High Commissioner for Human Rights, peoples in isolation are defined as "those who do not maintain regular contact with the majority population. They may also be groups belonging to various already-contacted peoples who, after an intermittent relationship with the surrounding societies, decide to return to a situation of isolation as a survival strategy and voluntarily break off all relations they may have had with those societies".

communities of Shintuya, Puerto Luz, San José de Karene, Masenawa, Boca Isisriwe, Puerto Azul, Barranco Chico and Queros. They represent most of the population among the 3 villages and are distributed in the high jungle as well as in the low jungle.

These people traditionally depend on the exploitation of the forest and water for their subsistence, as well as agriculture on land where up to 78 different crops are grown. Families tend to have multiple plots in simultaneous use, some integrated with the forest and others located according to soil types and altitudes. Four types of plots are identified: those on riverbanks or “bajios”, those located on islands, those at high altitudes or high forests, and the “intermediate” ones on alluvial terraces.

Farming practices are based on roaming, plowing, and burning in the forest, with planting between October and November, and a plot life that varies from 3 to 8 years. The most common extractions include wild animals, fish and insects, carried out at specific times of the year, and are also an important social and religious activity in the life of the people.

Private property is limited to personal objects, while resources do not have communal or individual ownership, but are attributed by lineages. The right to use and benefit from resources is favored, but not to the total exclusion of other members of the group. Social organization is based on kinship relations, rather than on social classes, defining groups that go beyond the nuclear family.

Power structures in the Harakbut community are informal and spontaneous, rooted in a holistic and concrete understanding of the world. This deep relationship with nature has defined many of the social and ideological relationships, marking a tendency to protect and respect the natural environment, which is integral to the life of the people. Despite their history of coexistence and limited extractive practices regulated by social and ideological codes, the arrival of outsiders triggered competition and violence, generating significant social and cultural restructuring.

During colonial and republican times, the frontier between the Amazonian world and the Hispanic colonial world was flexible, especially due to the search for resources such as gold and coca in the high jungle. This period was characterized by foreign penetration into indigenous territories, driven by international demands for minerals. Despite the gradual decline of gold mining between 1890 and 1920, the Amazonian peoples, including the Harakbut, were unable to recover their territories due to the rubber invasion between 1920 and 1940.

These external contacts brought with them violence and diseases that decimated the indigenous populations. From 1950 onwards, more frequent contacts led the Harakbut to trade with colonists, which led to changes in agricultural, extractive and commercial practices, with products previously destined for self-consumption acquiring market value. Beginning in the 1970s, with the massive arrival of Andean and mestizo settlers in the Madre de Dios mining corridor, the Harakbut inserted themselves into the gold economy, often concessioning gold production to third parties due to capital constraints and the predominance of a rent economy.

This shift towards a capitalist and extractivist approach has radically transformed the Harakbut's traditional relationship with their territory, although some social values and traditional practices such as kinship, clan organization and hunting and fishing in the forest persist.

- *The Matsigenka indigenous people, Arawak people of the elastic border:*

The population studied belongs to the Arawak linguistic branch and originated in the Urubamba basin in Cusco. Their traditional economy was based on itinerant agriculture of slash-and-burn in the forest, as

well as extractive activities such as fishing, hunting and gathering. Society was organized in clans with consanguineous and non-consanguineous relationships, where private property was limited to personal objects and land ownership was based on kinship without the possibility of exclusivity or alienation.

Like the Harakbut people, this society also had a deep connection with nature, reflected in their religious, social and political practices, based on a holistic worldview. They maintained commercial relations with pre-Hispanic high Andean cultures, possibly in greater intensity due to their geographic proximity to the Urubamba valley.

During the colonial era, they experienced violence and migration due to the rubber boom in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Later, other activities such as timber extraction and plantations replaced the rubber industry, which also affected their practices and customs.

From the 1950s-1970s, they maintained commercial contacts with national society and through Catholic missions, but it was with the completion of the Cusco-Shintuya penetration and colonization road in the 1970s that a more significant integration process began, and the native communities formed due to the agrarian reform. Although they achieved a certain stability, this process was marked by exclusionary and sometimes violent acculturation, which led to the populations becoming sedentary and integrated into the socio-political functioning of the Peruvian state. However, many of their traditions persist, such as the use of slash-and-burn agriculture, fishing, hunting, gathering, religious and ritual practices, and the use of traditional medicines.

- *The Yine indigenous people, a minority people of the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve and buffer zone:*

The Yine are a minority people of the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve and its buffer zone. Historically, they have been a nomadic group native to the upper Ucayali, lower Urubamba and Boca del Tambo basins. Throughout colonial and republican times, they had sporadic encounters with Spanish explorers and maintained an involvement with pre-Hispanic Andean society and national society.

Unlike other groups, the Yine were dispersed throughout the Amazon basin, especially during the rubber boom, where they played an important role as navigators. During the 20th century, they were used as laborers in rubber expeditions. Although they have experienced violence and acculturation, they have maintained some independence and both violent and beneficial relationships with explorers and colonizers.

Their social organization and mythology are based on a concrete understanding of the world and nature. Private property is limited to their personal property, while the right over the territory is based on use and benefit, without exclusion or alienation.

They are practitioners of agriculture of slash-and-burn and carry out extractive activities of fauna and flora for self-consumption. Despite becoming sedentary in communities created after the agrarian reform, they continue to participate actively in the political and social life of the nation.

- *Eight native communities in the lowlands of Madre de Dios of the Ese Eja, Shipibo - Conibo, Yine and Amahuaca indigenous peoples:*
 - Monte Salvado Native Community

The Monte Salvado community carries out communal work such as chores, crops, sowing, weaving of leaves, communal cleaning and construction of houses, as well as the preparation of *masato* (fermented yuca drink) and the exchange of hunting and fishing products. They also use traditional medicine to treat

illnesses and have midwives and a bonesetter. Monte Salvado is located in the Purús Manu landscape, with rich biodiversity and fragile forests, where priority species for conservation are identified. The community is dedicated to the sustainable use of non-timber resources such as Brazil nuts, with organic and fair price certification, and they are in the process of developing the use of timber resources. They are also managing *taricaya* (a species of river turtle) with external technical support and intend to manage fish in the lakes in their territory. All community members over the age of 18 have the right to use the community's resources. In addition, the community had an agreement with the National Program of Forest Conservation for Climate Change Mitigation (PNCBMCC in Spanish) for 5 years, from 2018 until 2023, with the objective of conserving the communal forests. Under this agreement, all community members, regardless of gender and age, understand that no activities that cause deforestation in the community can be carried out.

The community maintains several traditional practices, including the Pichta and Gishiriri dances, the preparation of beverages such as *masato*, *chapo* and *chicha de yuca*. They also maintain the Yine language, spoken by 52 adults and youth, and practice traditional medicine, including the preparation of *catahua* resin for blood purification. They share hunting products, use traditional dress in representative events, and preserve Yine gastronomy with dishes such as *patarashca*, smoked fish and *sarapatera*. In addition, they plant ancestral crops and weave *cushma* fabrics with native cotton thread to maintain their culture.

- Palma Real Native Community

The Palma Real Native Community, inhabited by the Ese Eja indigenous people, is located on the right bank of the Madre de Dios River in Tambopata province, Madre de Dios. The community is dedicated to forestry production, Brazil nut harvesting, agriculture, hunting, fishing, artisanal mining, handicrafts, and agroforestry. They conserve cultural practices such as the Ese Eja language, storytelling meetings and preparation of typical dishes. However, some traditions such as the Pakee dojo funeral dance have been lost, and the cultivation of certain traditional foods has also been discontinued. There is interest in recovering these lost cultural and agricultural practices.

- Boca Pariamanu Native Community

The Boca Pariamanu native community, inhabited by the Amahuaca indigenous people, is characterized by its chestnut activity and timber potential. The community's forests are well preserved, according to community members' perceptions and studies conducted by Fauna Forever biologists. The diversity of birds, mammals, and herpetofauna in the region is remarkable. The community seeks to protect and sustainably use these resources. Although the use of the Amahuaca language has been lost among young people, the community values its preservation and seeks support to revitalize it. Cultural practices such as ayahuasca drinking, the search for *charapa* eggs, and various traditional dances are maintained. Although *juanes* used to be shared among community members, they are now prepared for commercial purposes. Traditional medicine is still practiced in the community, with midwives and medicinal plant experts.

- Sonene Native Community

The Sonene native community, part of the Ese Eja people in Madre de Dios, Takana, focuses on exchange and reciprocity between families, as well as harmonious relations with neighboring communities such as Palma Real and Puerto Pardo. Although there are no serious internal conflicts, it seems the current community's board lacks organization, which causes disunity among the community's (assembly) members. They face disputes with Palma Real over the use of resources such as fishing and *taricaya* egg collection. The community relies heavily on the communal forest for food, economy,

medicine and spirituality, with a relatively small territory of 3,857 ha. Following the fall of Brazil nut trees due to hurricane-force winds, reforestation and natural regeneration management strategies are being considered. Resources, such as chestnut trees, are distributed equitably among families, and access to timber resources is agreed upon in communal assemblies. The community shows respect for agreements on resource use, and Sonene has been one of the first to sign a forest conservation agreement with the Forest Conservation Program.

- San Jacinto Native Community

The native community of San Jacinto, part of the Shipibo people in Madre de Dios, focuses on exchange and reciprocity between families, as well as relationships with nearby populations to improve quality of life and infrastructure. However, it faces internal conflicts due to illegal mining activity, which has caused unequal benefits and community disorder. San Jacinto's 8378-hectare territory is home to a diversity of species in different types of forests, with significant resources such as Brazil nuts. Illegal mining, logging and deforestation are negatively affecting the ecosystem, requiring recovery strategies such as reforestation and natural regeneration of forest species, as well as restoration of degraded areas.

- *The Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve:*

Territorial reserves and indigenous reserves in Peru are one of the highest-protection territories delimited by the State in favor of the Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and in Initial Contact (PIACI in Spanish). As a legal figure, indigenous reserves are incorporated into the PIACI Law, giving them a higher level of legal protection.

The Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve was created in 2022. The Mashco-Piro people live in isolation here, as well as another isolated Indigenous People group whose ethnicity has not yet been identified. The Reserve has an extension of 829,941 hectares and occupies 10.3% of the Madre de Dios Region.

According to the Ministry of Culture, The Mashco Piro are one of the semi-nomadic peoples that inhabit the Peruvian territory. A large part of the Mashco Piro population lives in isolation and moves between the Mashco Piro Indigenous Reserve, Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve and Murunahua Indigenous Reserve, created between 1997 and 2002. The Mashco Piro people have been closely associated with the Yine because they are considered to speak the same language, which belongs to the Arawak linguistic family. According to the Ministry of Education, the language spoken by the Mashco Piro is a variety of Yine.

The Mashco Piro live in the departments of Ucayali and Madre de Dios. According to data obtained by the Ministry of Culture, they live mainly in the middle and upper basins of the Manu, Los Amigos, Pariamanu, Las Piedras, Tahuamanu and Acre rivers (Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve) and in the upper Purus and Curanja river basins (Mashco Piro Indigenous Reserve).

According to the results of the 2017 national census, due to their customs and ancestors, 12 people have self-identified as part of the Mashco Piro people at the national level; and due to the language or mother tongue with which they learned to speak in their childhood, 2,680 people have stated that they speak the Yine language, which corresponds to 0.05% of the total number of native languages at the national level.

The Reserve was created to protect the integrity of its inhabitants, who are none other than the PIACI, giving them physical and legal protection against invasions that could affect their socio-cultural lifestyles,

as well as their health and economy. It should be noted that the high level of protection of the reserves is transitory, since it exists as long as the PIACI maintain their Isolation and/or Initial Contact status.

2.5. Gender

In terms of development, Peru ranks 84th out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI) ranking; however, when the HDI is adjusted for inequality, its global value decreases by 20%. This situation has seen significant socioeconomic and gender consequences in the COVID-19 health crisis. According to the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), monetary poverty increased by 9.9 percentage points in 2020, reaching 30.1% of the population, and rural areas were the most affected, with 45.7% poverty, while in urban areas it affected 26%.

The deepening of inequalities is reflected through significant setbacks, which generate a slowdown towards sustainable development in the recovery process, mainly among women in their diversity, such as rural, indigenous, migrant, and young women. Despite a reduction in income inequality (Gini coefficient decreasing from 53.6 to 41.5 between 2002 and 2019), studies suggest that high inequality persists in the use and enjoyment of property, through income and access to basic services. Likewise, although timid advances in gender equality are recognized, the Gender Inequality Index indicates that Peru (0.395 in 2019) lags behind the average of countries with high human development (0.340), reflecting persistent challenges in the physical, economic and effective participation of women in decision-making.

According to the latest Global Gender Gap Index⁹, out of a total of 146 countries, Peru is among the 50 countries with the largest gender gaps in education and health - where we rank 111th and 117th, respectively. In addition, the country ranks 115th in the wage gap between men and women for the same work. In addition, the recently published Index of Social Development of Women and Men in Latin American Countries 2023¹⁰, which measures the gender gap as the difference between the scores of the Social Development Indexes of Women and Men, indicates that Peru's gap (-10.8%) is greater than that of other countries such as: Argentina (-5.0%), Brazil (-5.7%), Colombia (-6.0%), Chile (-6.8%), Bolivia (-8.6%) and Ecuador (-8.7%). On the other hand, in the last 30 years, Peru has experienced an intense mobilization for women's rights, the first consequence of which was the relative introduction of the gender perspective in public policies, thanks in large part to the participation of the women's movement and the support of academia. Although this process has been uneven, unstable and full of advances and setbacks, there is an important normative development that proposes policies, programs and actions, despite a growing trend of polarization in relation to women's rights.

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⁹ Information retrieved from https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2023.pdf

¹⁰ Information retrieved from <https://centrumthink.pucp.edu.pe/libroseinformestecnicos/indice-de-desarrollo-social-de-la-mujer-y-el-hombre-en-america-latina-2023/>

According to the Ministry of Culture¹¹, Indigenous women represent the sector of the population that faces the greatest inequality and discrimination with respect to the rest of the population. This means that they have fewer educational and employment opportunities, which limits their political participation and presence in decision-making spaces.

In the department of Madre de Dios, according to the Demographic and Family Health Survey 2018 (DHS, ENDES in Spanish)¹², the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of the indigenous mother tongue population is 3.1 children per woman. Likewise, the average number of live births of indigenous mother tongue women between 40 and 49 years of age is 3.8 children and the percentage of women between 15 and 49 years of age who are pregnant is 2.7%.

Regarding family violence, according to the DHS 2018, for the case of indigenous mother-tongue women (who had some type of union, i.e. married, cohabiting, widowed, separated or divorced); 9.3% reported having been victims of physical violence and 1.9% of sexual violence by the husband or cohabitant in the last 12 months. It should be noted that on many occasions violence is still normalized by the victims, so it is not transmitted and/or reported.

In regions such as Madre de Dios, the gender issue becomes more acute due to the presence of a series of illicit activities. Women's freedom to move through their territories is compromised by the presence of miners, loggers, and criminal gangs, limiting their access to essential services and daily activities. For instance, traveling to agricultural fields or attending educational institutions has become fraught with danger, forcing some to abandon their studies or alter their routines drastically. Additionally, sexual harassment and assault are a danger and pattern of violence against women, often perpetrated by those involved in these illegal activities¹³.

In this context, the Project faces a major challenge in guaranteeing women's participation. The Gender Action Plan (please refer to annex in CEO ER) proposes a series of actions in line with the Project's purpose to ensure that women and men participate on equal terms.

3. ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL POLICY, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

This chapter first outlines the laws and regulations of Peru and the WWF's ESSF and SIPP that are applicable to the project, and then discusses gaps between Peru laws and regulations and the SIPP. For the purposes of the "Promoting sustainable integrated management of the Peruvian Amazonian landscape in Madre de Dios" Project implementation, the principles and procedures of the ESSF and SIPP shall prevail in all cases of discrepancies.

3.1 Peru Policies, Laws, Regulations Guidelines

1. Laws on Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation

On NPA:

Legal instrument	Description
National	
Law No. 26834, Natural Protected Areas Law	The Law establishes that Natural Protected Areas

¹¹ Information retrieved from

<https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/Cartilla%20Madre%20de%20Dios%202020.pdf>

¹² Information retrieved from https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1656/index1.html

¹³ Information retrieved from <https://www.iucn.nl/en/story/situation-of-women-defenders-in-madre-de-dios-a-call-for-collective-action/>

(and its Supreme Decree No. 038-2001-AG)	(NPAs) constitute the patrimony of the Nation. Their natural condition must be maintained in perpetuity and the regulated use of the area and the exploitation of resources may be permitted, or the restriction of direct uses may be determined. It contains general provisions for the protection of NPAs, as well as provisions for the management of SINANPE; management instruments and the sustainable use of natural protected areas.
Legislative Decree No. 1079	Establishes measures to guarantee the patrimony of NPAs.
Resolution No. 057-2014-SERNANP — Minimum requirements for requesting compatibility of proposed activity overlapping a nationally administered Natural Protected Area and/or Buffer Zones or Regional Conservation Area	This Resolution approves the minimum requirements for the application for compatibility of an activity proposal superimposed on a nationally administered Natural Protected Area and/or Buffer Zones, or Regional Conservation Area, to be submitted to SERNANP, for activities oriented to the exploitation of natural resources or the development of infrastructure to be carried out within such areas.
Resolution N° 181-2015-SERNANP — Guidelines for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Monitoring in Natural Protected Areas	This Resolution approves the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Monitoring Guidelines for Natural Protected Areas, which establish the main definitions and concepts; the responsibilities of the actors involved; the criteria for prioritizing indicators; the articulation of monitoring at each stage of the management cycle of natural protected areas; and the mechanisms for reporting and evaluation to SERNANP.
International	
Convention for the protection of the flora, fauna and natural scenic beauty of the countries of the Americas.	This Convention aims to secure the protection of all species of flora and fauna and their habitats. In addition, it seeks to preserve scenery of great natural beauty and other sites of geological, aesthetic, historic or scientific value. Largely relates to the establishment of protected areas of various categories for purposes including, but not limited to, provision for migratory birds.

On forests:

Legal instrument	Description
National	
Law No. 29763 - Forestry and Wildlife Law	The purpose of this Law is to regulate and supervise the sustainable use and conservation of the country's forest and wildlife resources, making their use compatible with the progressive valorization of the forest's environmental

	services, in harmony with the social, economic and environmental interests of the Nation.
Law N° 30977 - Law for the Promotion of Sustainable Amazonia	The purpose of this Law is to promote the sustainable and integral development of the Amazon. It stipulates the creation of a Multisectoral Plan for the Promotion of Sustainable Amazonia with the participation of the Amazonian regional governments and native communities in accordance with the following axes: Food Security, territory, conditions for the sustainable development of the Amazon, and valorization of different sectors related to the environment.
Law N° 28852 - Law for the promotion of private investment in reforestation and agroforestry.	This Law for the promotion of private investment in reforestation and agroforestry declares of national interest the promotion of private investment in reforestation activities with forest plantations, agroforestry and environmental services.
Law No. 30215 - Law on mechanisms of retribution for ecosystemic services	This Law promotes, regulates and supervises the mechanisms of retribution for ecosystem services derived from voluntary agreements that establish conservation, recovery and sustainable use actions to ensure the permanence of ecosystems.
Law No. 26839 - Law on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity	The Law contains general provisions for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including information on planning, inventory and monitoring; conservation mechanisms; protected natural areas; rural and native communities; scientific research and technology; genetic resources; and competent authority.
Law N° 26821 - Organic Law for the sustainable use of natural resources	This Law contains general provisions for how the State should make a sustainable use of the natural resources, open access natural resources, granting of rights over natural resources, and conditions for a sustainable use of natural resources.
Decree Law No. 21147 - Forestry and Wildlife Law	This Law regulates the conservation of forest and wildlife resources and establishes the regime for the use, transformation and commercialization of the products derived from them, declaring that forest and wildlife resources are in the public domain and that there are no acquired rights over them.
Legislative Decree No. 1319 - Measures to promote the trade of forest and wildlife products of legal origin.	This Legislative Decree provides measures aimed at promoting the trade of forest and wildlife products of legal origin, which apply to the different natural or legal persons, of private or public law, linked to the management of the

	Nation's forest and wildlife heritage, forest and wildlife resources, forest ecosystem services and other wild vegetation ecosystems and forest and wildlife and related activities, throughout the national territory.
Legislative Decree No. 1220 - Measures to Combat Illegal Logging	This Legislative Decree establishes measures for the fight against illegal logging, declaring actions against illegal logging and illegal trafficking of timber forest products as actions of public necessity, national interest and priority execution of interdiction. It also applies to related activities, in order to ensure public safety, conservation of the Nation's Forest Heritage, as well as compliance with tax and customs formalities and the development of sustainable forest economic activities.
Legislative Decree N° 613 - Environment and Natural Resources Code	The present Code establishes the guidelines for conceiving, formulating and applying environmental policy, which are, among others: to conserve the environment and natural resources to satisfy the needs of present and future generations; to orient environmental education in order to achieve the sustained development of the country; to take advantage of natural resources in a manner compatible with ecological balance and social interest; to control and prevent pollution and maintain essential ecological processes; to give greater preference to the prevention of ecological damage than to its repair; and to control pollution mainly in the same emitting sources.
Supreme Decree No. 021-2015-MINAGRI — Regulations for Forestry and Wildlife Management in Native Communities and Peasant Communities	This Supreme Decree aims to regulate the management of forest and wildlife resources, forest ecosystem services, plantations and other wild vegetation ecosystems and forestry and related activities on lands of native communities and peasant communities. The purpose of the Regulations is to promote the conservation, protection, enhancement and sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources within the lands of native communities and peasant communities. It applies to the different natural or legal persons linked to forest and wildlife management, sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources, forest ecosystem services and other wild vegetation ecosystems, and forest, wildlife and related activities carried out on lands of native communities and peasant communities.
Supreme Decree No. 019-2015-MINAGRI — Regulations for Wildlife Management	This Supreme Decree approves the Regulation for Wildlife Management, which aims to regulate

	and promote the management of Wildlife, in regard to wildlife resources and wildlife biological diversity, including associated genetic resources. The purpose of the Regulations is to promote the conservation, protection, enhancement and sustainable use of wildlife resources. It applies to the different natural or legal persons involved in wildlife management, sustainable use of wildlife resources and activities related to wildlife and related activities.
Resolution No. 253-2018-MINAGRI-SERFOR — Conditions for the use of forest and wildlife resources in ecosystems included in the sectoral list of fragile ecosystems	This Resolution approves the conditions for the use of forest and wildlife resources in the ecosystems, included in the sectoral list of fragile ecosystems. It does so considering that Article 130 of the Forest Management Regulations states that the National Forestry and Wildlife Service (SERFOR), in coordination with the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Authority (ARFFS) and in accordance with the relevant regulations, prepares and approves the sectoral list of fragile ecosystems.
International	
International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	This Treaty aims to recognize and protect the rights of breeders of new varieties of plants and their successors in title, and to do so in a harmonized way.
International Plant Protection Convention	Each Party is required to make provision for an official plant protection organization for inspection, disinfection and the issuing of certificates relating to the physio sanitary condition of plants and plant products. Reporting of outbreaks and existence of pests, import requirements, methods of control is to be made to the FAO, which also provides advice and technical assistance to Parties.

2. Specific Policies related to Madre de Dios on Environmental and Conservation Issues

Legal instrument	Description
Regional Ordinance N° 010-2023-RMDD/CR, Approval of the Regional Environmental Management instrument called: "Regional Climate Change Strategy of Madre de Dios (ERCCMDD) 2023 - 2030".	This Ordinance approves the updated version of the Regional Climate Change Strategy (ERC in Spanish), in accordance with Article 10 of Supreme Decree No. 013-2019-MINAM, which approves the Regulations of Law No. 30754, Framework Law on Climate Change.
Regional Ordinance N° 020-2022-RMDD-CR that approves the Regional Strategy for Low Emission Rural Development - ERDRBE of the Madre de	The strategy seeks to be part of the regional public policy, in order to improve the quality of life of the rural population and reduce, halt and reverse deforestation and degradation of the

Dios Region.	Amazon forests of the Madre de Dios Region, to ensure sustainable, inclusive and competitive development, within the framework of the National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change. The development of this strategy was promoted through civil society organizations.
Regional Ordinance N° 13-2014-RMDD/CR, which approves the Regional Biodiversity Strategy of Madre de Dios updated to 2021 and its Action Plan 2014 – 2021. (The National Biodiversity Strategy is being updated at the close of this document)	The strategy identifies 3 Conservation Objects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystems or Natural Life Zones: Wetlands (Aguajales and Cochas) and Forests. • Threatened Species • Endemic Species And 4 Conservation Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain extensions and quality of terrestrial ecosystems at 2013 levels. • Maintain the quality of aquatic ecosystems in the MDD region. • Maintain the populations of flora and fauna species used by humans at 2013 levels. • Maintain populations of endemic, threatened, landscape or keystone species in the MDD region.
Regional Executive Resolution N° 387-2022-GOREMAD/GR, that approves the “Action Plan for the Tambopata National Reserve Buffer Zone2022-2023”.	This Action Plan has the following activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surveillance and control to stop illegal activities. 2. Recovery of degraded areas 3. Promotion of aquaculture 4. Promotion of agroforestry 5. Ecotourism development 6. Use of non-timber products 7. Responsible mining 8. Strengthening of the Management Committee 9. Environmental Education 10. Development of the Strategic Plan for 2024-2028.
Regional Ordinance N° 007-2021-RMDD/CR, that the Regulations for the Attention of Environmental Complaints presented to the Regional Government of Madre de Dios.	These regulations establish the response the environmental offices in the Regional Government of Madre de Dios will have when faced with environmental complaints.
Agreement for Cooperation and Sustainable Development and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions	This Agreement was made in 2022 between the Regional Government of Madre de Dios and MERCURIA ENERGY TRADING S.A. They agree to cooperate in the development and implementation of a REDD+ program /project in compliance with the requirements of international carbon standards and REDD+ guidelines under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), safeguarding the rights of the local population and indigenous peoples.

GOREMAD-SPDA-2019: Framework Agreement for Interinstitutional Collaboration between the Regional Government of Madre de Dios and the Peruvian Society of Environmental Law.	The purpose of this Agreement is to establish cooperation and coordination mechanisms between the SPDA and GOREMAD, in order to promote actions that contribute to strengthening the capacities of the Regional Government to effectively exercise its responsibilities in environmental matters and sustainable management of natural resources.
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3. Laws on Labor and Working Conditions

Legal instrument	Description
Law N° 29783 – Law on Occupational Safety and Occupational Health in the Workplace	Establishes the obligation from employers to ensure the safety and health of their employees while at their place of work carrying out their paid activities.
Supreme Decree N° 005-2012-TR - Regulation of Law N° 29783, Law of Safety and Health in the Workplace	Regulates the law providing guidelines on how to implement it.
Supreme Decree N° 018-2007-TR and its amendments	Provides guidelines on how to register a worker in the payroll.
Supreme Decree N° 007-2002-TR. Unified Text of the Working Day, Working Hours and Overtime Work Law.	It establishes that the maximum legal working day is eight hours a day or 48 hours a week.
Supreme Decree N° 003-2010-MIMDES	Peruvian minors are allowed to work according to the legislation from the age of 14 (Law 27337). This decree regulates the list of hazardous activities they should not engage in: agriculture, conductors in public transport, cooking, civil construction, care of people, brick and care of people, brick and adobe making brick and adobe making, glass cleaning in buildings, handling of transport vehicles and heavy loads, formal or informal and heavy cargo vehicles, formal or informal mining, recycling, among others, work on public roads, among others.

4. Land Acquisition

Legal instrument	Description
Law N° 29533 - Law that implements mechanisms for territorial delimitation	The purpose of this Law is to implement territorial arbitration and boundary agreements between regional and local governments as

	mechanisms for territorial delimitation, in order to contribute to the settlement of boundaries.
Law N° 30918 - Law that strengthens the mechanisms for the treatment of territorial demarcation actions	The purpose of this Law is to strengthen the mechanisms for the treatment of territorial demarcation actions in order to contribute to the adequate management and administration of the territory. For such purpose, it modifies the Technical Criteria for Territorial Demarcation.
Law N° 30025 - Law that facilitates the acquisition, expropriation and possession of real estate for infrastructure works	This Law facilitates the acquisition, expropriation and possession of real estate for infrastructure works and declares of public necessity the acquisition or expropriation of certain real estate affected for the execution of various infrastructure works.
Law No. 26505, Law on private investment in the development of economic activities in the lands of the national territory and of the peasant and native communities	The Law establishes the general principles necessary to promote private investment in the development of economic activities on the lands of the national territory and of the peasant and native communities (art. 1). Article 2 clarifies that the constitutional concept of "land" in the agrarian regime includes any property susceptible to agrarian use; among others, this includes land for agricultural use, grazing land, land with forest and fauna resources, uncultivated land, as well as the banks and margins of riverbanks and riverbeds. The legal regime of agricultural lands is governed by the Civil Code and this Law. Article 4 guarantees any natural or juridical person, national or foreign, free access to land ownership. Articles 8, 9, 10 and 11 establish norms for the lands of peasant and native communities.
Resolution N° 443-2019-MINAGRI — Guidelines for the demarcation of the territory of native communities	This Resolution approves the Guidelines for the demarcation of the territory of native communities, with the purpose of standardizing, clarifying and making viable the technical and legal criteria in the administrative procedure of demarcation of the territory of native communities in charge of the regional governments.

5. Indigenous Peoples

Legal instrument	Description
National	

Law No. 28736 of 2006- Law for the protection of indigenous or native peoples in isolation and in a situation of initial contact (PIACI law)	<p>The purpose of this Law for the protection of indigenous or native peoples in isolation and in a situation of initial contact (PIACI) is to establish the special trans-sectoral regime for the protection of the rights of the Indigenous Peoples of the Peruvian Amazon who are in isolation or in a situation of initial contact, guaranteeing in particular their rights to life and health and safeguarding their existence and integrity. This Law incorporates indigenous reserves as a legal figure.</p> <p>This law was regulated through Supreme Decree N° 008-2007-MIMDES.</p>
Law No. 24656 - General Law of Peasant Communities	This Law declares of national necessity and social and cultural interest the integral development of the peasant communities, recognizing them as fundamental democratic institutions, autonomous in their organization, communal work and use of the land, as well as in economic and administrative matters. Consequently, the State guarantees the integrity of the right of ownership of the territory of such communities and promotes the organization and operation of communal enterprises.
Law No. 27811 - Regime for the protection of the collective knowledge of Indigenous Peoples related to biological resources	This Law establishes the recognition by the State of the right and power of IPs and communities to decide on their collective knowledge; where collective knowledge is understood as the accumulated and transgenerational knowledge developed by IPs and communities with respect to the properties, uses and characteristics of biological diversity. This Law establishes a special regime for the protection of the collective knowledge of the IPs related to biological resources, which shall not affect the traditional exchange among IPs of the collective knowledge protected under this regime.
Law N° 28216 - Law for the Protection of Access to Peruvian Biological Diversity and Collective Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples.	The purpose of this Law, within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity, is to grant protection of access to the biological diversity of the country and to the collective knowledge of IPs.
Decree Law No. 22175 of 1978 - Law of Native Communities and Agrarian Development of the Jungle and Ceja de Selva	Native communities are governed by this Decree Law and its Regulations (Supreme Decree 003-79-AA), by which the State recognizes the legal existence and legal personality of native communities. Territorial reserves were created within the framework of this Decree-Law. Although it never mentions the term "territorial

	<p>reserve” specifically, article 10 states that the State guarantees the integrity of the territorial property of the native communities. This Decree therefore provides that the native communities can begin to have access to land titles and can formalize their rights to land and forest.</p> <p>The law also states that the indigenous communities located within the limits of the National Parks, whose activities do not violate the principles that justify the establishment of said conservation units, may remain in them without holding a property title.</p>
Resolution No. 453-2016-MC — Protection Plan for Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact Situations (PIACI) of the Murunahua Indigenous Reserve	This Supreme Decree approves the Protection Plan for Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and in Initial Contact Situation (PIACI) of the Murunahua Indigenous Reserve 2017 - 2021, in order to preserve the right of the Murunahua ethnic group over the lands they traditionally occupy for the use of the natural resources existing in said area, as well as to protect them from aggressions or possible confrontations by third parties.
Supreme Decree N°003-2015-MC National Policy for the Mainstreaming of the Intercultural Approach	This National Policy is presented as an instrument that aims to guide and articulate the actions of the State to guarantee the exercise of the rights of the culturally diverse population of the country, with priority given to the IPs and the Afro-Peruvian population, promoting a State that operates with cultural relevance and thus contributes to the elimination of discrimination, respect for cultural differences, social inclusion and national integration.
Law No. 29785 - Law on the Right to Prior Consultation of Indigenous or Native Peoples	This Law builds upon Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and develops the content, principles and procedure of the right to prior consultation of Indigenous or Native Peoples with respect to legislative measures that directly affect them. The right to consultation is the right of Indigenous or Native Peoples to be consulted in advance on legislative or administrative measures that directly affect their collective rights, their physical existence, cultural identity, quality of life or development. According to Article 3. The purpose of consultation is to reach an agreement or consent between the State and the Indigenous or native Peoples regarding the legislative or administrative measure that directly affects them. Consultation must also be carried out with respect to national

	and regional development plans, programs and projects that directly affect these rights. The consultation referred to in this Law is implemented in a mandatory manner only by the State.
Protocol for the process of prior consultation in the process of establishing Natural Areas Protected by the State (SERNANP)	The Protocol for the process of prior consultation in the process of establishing Natural Protected Areas by the State aims to specify the criteria and procedures to be followed for the establishment of Natural Protected Areas (NPA) of national and regional administration, with respect to the process of prior consultation. Prior consultation is an intercultural dialogue between the State and the Indigenous or Native Peoples, the purpose of which is to reach agreements on administrative or legislative measures, programs, plans and projects that could affect the collective rights of the peoples. The agreements reached in the process are mandatory for both parties.
Protocol to articulate the process of prior consultation with the modification of the zoning of natural protected areas within the framework of the Master Plan update process (SERNANP)	The Protocol aims to specify the actions of the process to be followed to articulate the process of prior consultation with the modification of the zoning of the NPA during the processes of updating the Master Plans of the Natural Protected Areas of national and regional administration. The Protocol is of obligatory application in cases where the modification of the zoning of the NPA, during the process of elaboration or updating of the master plan, whether of national or regional administration, affects the collective rights of the Indigenous or Native Peoples.
International	
ILO Convention 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries.	<p>Ratified in 1994. The aim of this Treaty is to adopt new international standards with a view to removing the assimilationist orientation of the earlier ones and recognize the aspirations of these peoples to exercise control over their own institutions, ways of life and economic development within the framework of the States in which they live.</p> <p>It is important to note that, in 2009, the General Confederation of Workers of Peru (CGTP) made a representation to the ILO alleging that the Government had failed to secure the effective observance of Convention 169. ILO concluded that the representation was correct and that the</p>

	Government of Peru had failed to respect ILO 169. As a result, ILO's Committee recommended that the Government ensure that technical, economic and environmental feasibility studies are conducted with the cooperation of the indigenous peoples concerned, in accordance with Article 7(3) of the Convention.
United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)	UNDRIP is the most comprehensive international instrument on the rights of IPs. It establishes a universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the IPs of the world and it elaborates on existing human rights standards and fundamental freedoms as they apply to the specific situation of IPs. Peru voted in favor of UNDRIP in 2007.

6. Gender, Gender-Based Violence, and Sexual Harassment

Legal instrument	Description
National Constitution	Article 2, paragraph 2, recognizes equality before the law and non-discrimination for any reason; Article 26 recognizes equal opportunities without discrimination; and Article 191 recognizes the competencies and minimum percentages to make accessible the representation of gender, peasant and native communities, and native peoples in the regional and municipal councils.
Law N°28983, Law on Equal Opportunity between Women and Men [updated to 2021].	It establishes the regulatory, institutional and public policy framework at the national, regional and local levels to guarantee women and men the exercise of their rights to equality, dignity, free development, well-being and autonomy, preventing discrimination in all spheres of their lives, both public and private, and promoting full equality.
Law N°27558, Law for the Promotion of Education of Rural Girls and Adolescents.	It establishes conditions of equity among children and adolescents in rural areas, for which it must formulate educational policies that respond to the needs of this sector, within the framework of a comprehensive and quality education for all.
Law N° 27942, Law on Prevention and Punishment of Sexual Harassment and its regulation approved by Supreme Decree N° 014-2019-MIMP.	It establishes actions to prevent and punish sexual harassment produced in authority or dependency relationships, regardless of the legal form of this relationship.
Law No. 29600. Law that promotes school reinsertion due to pregnancy.	Establishes non-discrimination against pregnant adolescents for the continuation of their regular basic education.
Law N°29896, Law that establishes the implementation of lactation centers in public and	Regulated by Supreme Decree N. 001-2016-MIMP-DS.

private sector institutions promoting breastfeeding.	
Law N°30364, Law to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women and members of the family group, when they are in a situation of vulnerability, due to age or physical situation such as children, adolescents, elderly people and people with disabilities.	Regulated by Supreme Decree N.° 009-2016-MIMP.
Law No. 30709, Law that prohibits discrimination in remuneration between men and women, which applies to all workers and employers of the labor regime of the private activity in the private sector, and its regulation Supreme Decree No. 002-2018-TR.	This rule promotes that men and women with the same position and the same responsibilities and functions, have the same salary.
Law N°30996, Law that modifies the Organic Law of Elections regarding the National Electoral System, which establishes parity and progressive alternation.	This law establishes that, in the 2021 elections, women should represent 40% of the lists, a figure that will increase to 45% in 2026 and 50% in 2031.
National Gender Equality Policy (PNIG), approved by Supreme Decree N° 008-2019-MIMP.	<p>Its objective is to address inequalities between women and men and reduce existing gaps, in accordance with the Peruvian State's international human rights obligations and the State policies established in the National Agreement, the Strategic Plan for National Development and the image of Peru to 2050.</p> <p>This policy is mandatory for all government entities (multisectoral approach) and its monitoring and evaluation are led by the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP). The policy addresses the problem of structural discrimination that mainly affects women (including violence), preventing them from exercising their fundamental rights and development opportunities.</p>
Unified Text of Law No. 30364, Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women and Family Members, approved by Supreme Decree No. 004-2020-MIMP.	Law that seeks to prevent and punish the occurrence of violence, especially against women and children, within a family group.
Multisector Strategic Plan for Gender Equality (PEMIG)	Mandatory requirement for the implementation of the National Gender Equality Policy and was approved by Supreme Decree No. 002-2020-MIMP.
Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming in Public Management.	It establishes provisions for the various entities of the State administration, at the three levels of government, for an adequate incorporation of the gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programs, strategies, projects, plans and services. It was approved by Supreme Decree No. 015-2021-

	MIMP.
National Strategy for the Prevention of Gender Violence against Women "Women free of violence".	It is a public management tool for the different sectors and levels of government (according to their roles and responsibilities) to articulate their projects, programs and prevention policies for the equality and dignity of women, this document was approved by Supreme Decree No. 022-2021-MIMP.

7. Other relevant legislation:

Legal instrument	Description
National	
Law No. 28611, General Environmental Law	This general Law establishes that every person has the inalienable right to live in a healthy, balanced and adequate environment for the full development of life, and the duty to contribute to an effective environmental management and to protect the environment and its components, particularly ensuring the health of people individually and collectively, the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of natural resources and the sustainable development of the country.
Law No. 27446 - Law of the National System of Environmental Impact Assessment	The Law covers the general rules on environmental impact assessment in the national territory.
Law N° 29811 - Law that establishes the moratorium on the entry and production of living modified organisms	This Law establishes a moratorium on the entry and production of living modified organisms in the national territory for a period of ten years and creates the Multisectoral Advisory Commission for the adequate management of biotechnology.
Law N° 29662 - Law prohibiting amphibole asbestos and regulating the use of chrysotile asbestos.	This Law prohibits, as of July 1, 2011, the possession, processing, export, import, distribution, manufacture and transfer of all varieties of amphibole asbestos fibers, and regulates the production, marketing and use of chrysotile asbestos throughout the national territory.
Law N° 28296, General Law of the Cultural Heritage of the Nation	The present General Law of the Nation's Cultural Heritage establishes the national policies for the defense, protection, promotion, ownership and legal regime and the destination of the assets that constitute the Nation's cultural heritage.

Law No. 29408, General Tourism Law	The purpose of this Law is to promote, encourage and regulate the sustainable development of tourism activities at the national, regional and local levels, in coordination with the different actors linked to the sector, and including handicraft activities as part of tourism.
Law No. 26961, Law for the development of tourism activities	This Law constitutes the legal framework for the development and regulation of tourism activity as a means to contribute to the economic growth and social development of the country, generating the most favorable conditions for the development of private initiative.
Supreme Decree N°008-2019 - MIMP National Policy on Gender Equality	The National Policy on Gender Equality seeks to improve the effectiveness and quality of the actions of public administration entities, at all levels of government, to guarantee women's rights in equality and without discrimination.
Resolution N° 178-2019-MINAM — Guidelines for the formulation of investment projects in the typologies of ecosystems, species and support for the sustainable use of biodiversity.	This Resolution approves the guidelines for the formulation of investment projects in the typologies of ecosystems, species and support for the sustainable use of biodiversity in order to conserve natural capital through interventions in natural infrastructure to close investment gaps. Its specific objectives are: To agree on definitions applicable to and establish criteria for the formulation of investment projects in the typologies of ecosystems, species and support to the sustainable use of biodiversity, and proposing the scopes and delimiting the intervention zones.
Law N° 30754 - Framework Law on Climate Change	This Framework Law on Climate Change makes the necessary provisions for the State to adopt measures to adapt and take advantage of opportunities in the face of climate change, which aim to guarantee a resilient and sustainable territory, prioritizing the efficient use of water in industrial and mining activities; territorial and environmental planning; the development of sustainable cities; and the prevention and management of climate risks, among others.
Resolution N° 263-2018-MINAGRI — Guidelines for the elaboration of the management declaration for ecotourism concessions	This Resolution establishes the Guidelines for the preparation of the Management Declaration (DEMA) applicable to ecotourism concessions, in order to promote the non-consumptive use of forest ecosystems and other wild vegetation ecosystems and the wild flora and fauna contained

	therein, in accordance with the provisions of the Forestry and Wildlife Law and the National Forestry and Wildlife Policy. These Guidelines are applicable throughout the national territory and guide the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Authorities and any natural or legal person that prepares management declarations for ecotourism concessions.
International	
Convention on Biological Diversity	The aim of this international treaty is to conserve biological diversity, promote the sustainable use of its components, and encourage equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. Such equitable sharing includes appropriate access to genetic resources, as well as appropriate transfer of technology, taking into account existing rights over such resources and such technology
Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere	This Convention aims to secure the protection of all species of flora and fauna and their habitats. In addition, it seeks to preserve scenery of great natural beauty, and other sites of geological, aesthetic, historic or scientific value. Largely relates to the establishment of protected areas of various categories for purposes including, but not limited to, provision for migratory birds.
Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	With this Convention, Parties agree to endeavor to adapt a general policy on the protection of the natural and cultural heritage, to set up services for such protection, to develop scientific and technical studies, to take appropriate legal, technical, scientific and administrative measures and to foster training and education for such protection.
Minamata Convention on Mercury	The objective of this convention is to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury components.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	A global treaty that aims to protect human health and the environment from the effects of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). The Convention requires parties to adopt a range of control measures to reduce and, where feasible, eliminate the release of POPs. For intentionally produced POPs, parties must prohibit or restrict

	their production and use. The Stockholm Convention also requires parties to restrict trade in such substances.
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	This Convention was designed to protect those species of wild animals that migrate across or outside national boundaries. It provides a global platform for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory animals and their habitats. It also brings together the States through which migratory animals pass, the Range States, and lays the legal foundation for internationally coordinated conservation measures throughout a migratory range.
Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)	The Convention focuses on gender discrimination in employment and outlines principles for the equal remuneration for work of equal value independent of whether it is performed by men or women
Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)	The Convention lays out a definition for discrimination and forbids distinction, exclusion or preference based on race, color, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, or social origin.
Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)	As one of ILO fundamental conventions, it requires ratifying states to pursue a national policy designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labor and to raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment or work.
Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1)	This ILO standard on working hours sets a maximum of 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, with a few exceptions under special circumstances.
Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937 (No. 62)	This Convention sets the minimum requirements to ensure the safety of workers in the building industry, including in regard to scaffolds, working platforms, gangways and stairways; hoisting appliances; safety equipment and first aid; and other general provisions.
CEDAW - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Ratified by Peru in 1982, the CEDAW is an international legal instrument that requires countries to eliminate discrimination against women and girls in all areas and promotes

	women's and girls' equal rights.
Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183)	Under Convention No. 183, all employed women, including those in atypical forms of dependent work, should be covered for pregnancy, childbirth and their consequences. In particular, persons protected should be entitled to maternity benefits for a minimum period of 14 weeks (including six weeks of compulsory leave after childbirth) at not less than two-thirds of their previous earnings. The medical benefits provided to protected persons must include prenatal, childbirth and postnatal care. Convention No. 183 also lays down the right to work breaks for breastfeeding, as well as provisions relating to health protection, employment protection and non-discrimination.

3.2 WWF Safeguards Standards and Procedures Applicable to the Project

(i) Standard on Environment and Social Risk Management

This standard is applicable because the project “Promoting sustainable integrated management of the Peruvian Amazonian landscape in Madre de Dios” intends to support activities that result in a variety of environmental and social impacts. The Project is expected to promote the conservation and sustainable use of priority ecosystems in the Madre de Dios Region, to help curb deforestation, prevent biodiversity loss, promote biological connectivity and carbon neutrality, and improve the quality of life of vulnerable local populations.

The precise location and impact of specific activities cannot be determined at this stage, and will only be known during project implementation. Thus, an ESMF is prepared to set out guidelines and procedures on how to identify, assess and monitor environmental and social impacts, and how to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts. Site-specific ESMPs will be prepared as required, based on principles and guidelines of the ESMF.

(ii) Standard on Protection of Natural Habitats

WWF’s mission is to protect natural habitats, and it does not undertake any projects that would result in conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, especially those that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, or identified as having high conservation value.

Overall, the project “Promoting sustainable integrated management of the Peruvian Amazonian landscape in Madre de Dios” activities will produce significant benefits to further protect the biodiversity and natural habitats in the project’s intervention area. Although the project will not generate negative any potentially adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas, this standard has been triggered as a precaution because some of the

project's activities, such as the overall increase of management capacity for the NPAs and potential creation of new areas (such as OMECs), are likely to have an on-the-ground impact.

(iii) Standard on Restriction of Access and Resettlement

The WWF's Standard seeks to ensure that adverse social or economic impacts on resource-dependent local communities as a result from restrictions on resource access and/or use are avoided or minimized.

Even though there are no immediate or foreseeable negative impacts regarding access to ancestral land or natural resources, this standard has been triggered as a precaution given that the project seeks to update the management plans of the NPAs and potentially create or improve OMECs. This is compounded by the fact that conservation activities are usually met with a perception of access restriction.

(iv) Standard on Indigenous Peoples

The WWF's standard requires ensuring that indigenous rights are respected, that IPs do not suffer adverse impacts from projects, and that IPs receive culturally appropriate benefits from conservation. The policy mandates that projects respect IPs' rights, including their rights to FPIC processes and to tenure over traditional territories; that culturally appropriate and equitable benefits (including from traditional ecological knowledge) are negotiated and agreed upon with the IPs' communities in question; and that potential adverse impacts are avoided or adequately addressed through a participatory and consultative approach.

This standard has been triggered because the area of intervention of the project is home to 7 groups of indigenous people, including indigenous peoples in initial contact and in voluntary isolation. Therefore, it is key to identify and develop jointly with them measures to ensure their individual and collective rights are respected in all stages of the project, which is why this ESMF contains an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF).

(v) Standard on Community Health, Safety and Security

This Standard ensures that the health, safety and security of communities are respected and appropriately protected. The Guidance on Labor and Working Conditions requires employers and supervisors to implement all reasonable precautions to protect the health and safety of workers through the introduction of preventive and protective measures. It also requires that the labor rights of project-employed workers are observed, as indicated in Annex 1: Screening Tool. Project activities should also prevent adverse impact involving quality and supply of water to affected communities; SEAH-related risks to both affected communities as well as project staff; safety of project infrastructure, life and properties; protective mechanisms for the use of hazardous materials; disease prevention procedures; and emergency preparedness and response.

Although the project's activities do not directly imply risks to health, safety and security, it is important to note that the situation of human trafficking-affecting mostly women- in the project area due to illegal activities such as mining and drug trafficking are a constant risk. As such, this standard has been triggered and special attention will be paid to ensuring the safety of both the people affected by this project and/or relevant community stakeholders as well as project staff.

(vi) Standard on Pest Management

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.

The project's activities will not promote the use of pesticides but has planned productive activities that are sustainable and environmentally friendly – i.e. biobusinesses.

(vii) Standard on Cultural Resources

This Standard ensures that Cultural Resources are appropriately preserved, and their destruction, damage or loss is appropriately avoided. Physical cultural resources (PCR) include archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, and sacred sites including graveyards, burial sites, of unique natural values. Intangible cultural resources include traditional ecological knowledge, performing arts, oral traditions and expressions, traditional craftsmanship and social practices, rituals and events. The impacts on cultural resources resulting from project activities, including mitigating measures, may not contravene either the recipient country's national legislation or its obligations under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements.

The activities proposed for the project do not pose a risk to their sacred site, on the contrary, strengthening conservation activities will further protect them.

(viii) Standard on Grievance Mechanisms

Project-affected communities and other interested stakeholders may raise a grievance at any time to the PMU and WWF. The PMU will be responsible for informing project-affected parties about the Accountability and Grievance Mechanism. Contact information of the PMU and WWF will be made publicly available. Relevant details are also provided in the Grievance Redress section of this ESMF/PF/IPPF.

The WWF Standard on Grievance Mechanisms is not intended to replace project- and country-level dispute resolution and redress mechanisms. This mechanism is designed to: address potential breaches of WWF's policies and procedures in a gender-responsive manner; be independent, transparent, and effective; be survivor-centered and offer protections to those reporting SEAH-related grievances; be accessible to project-affected people; keep complainants abreast of progress of cases brought forward; and maintain records on all cases and issues brought forward for review.

(ix) Standard on Public Consultation and Disclosure

This standard requires meaningful consultation with relevant stakeholders, occurring as early as possible and throughout the project cycle. It requires the Project Team to provide relevant information in a timely manner and in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to diverse

stakeholders. This standard also requires that information concerning environmental and social issues relevant to the project is disclosed for at least 30 days prior to implementation, and 45 days if the Indigenous Peoples Standard has been triggered. WWF will disclose safeguards documentation on its Safeguards Resources web page. The final safeguards documents should be published on national websites of the Implementing Agencies and made available locally in specific locations. The project is also required to locally release all final key safeguards documents via hardcopy, translated into the local language and in a culturally appropriate manner, to facilitate awareness by relevant stakeholders that the information is in the public domain for review.

(x) Standard on Stakeholder Engagement

This standard ensures that WWF is committed to meaningful, effective and informed stakeholder engagement in the design and implementation of all GEF and GCF projects. WWF's commitment to stakeholder engagement arises from internal standards such as WWF's Project and Program Standards (PPMS), as well as WWF's commitment to international instruments such as United Nations Declaration on Indigenous People (UNDRIP). Stakeholder engagement is an overarching term that encompasses a range of activities and interactions with stakeholders throughout the project cycle and is an essential aspect of good project management. The Lead Consultant is preparing a Stakeholder Engagement Plan that will be implemented during the project.

(xi) Guidance Note on Gender-based Violence and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment

All over the world, it is estimated that one in three women and girls experience GBV during her lifetime. A recent study conducted by IUCN, in collaboration with USAID as part of Advancing Gender in the Environment (AGENT), states that forms of GBV (ranging from sexual, physical and psychological violence, to trafficking, sexual harassment, sexual coercion and in some cases rape) can be linked to environmental issues.

Many projects implemented by WWF relate to effective management of protected areas and the landscapes in which they are located through support to law enforcement, patrolling and better management and restoration of landscapes by restricting access to natural resources. These activities can potentially give rise to GBV/SEAH risks where government-employed law enforcement officials/rangers/guards supported by the project may misuse the power of their positions by sexually exploiting women in local communities. This is a particular risk if women are collecting water or natural resources in a protected area. As another example, projects that promote alternative livelihoods, particularly ones that improve women's empowerment and decision making, can often lead to changes in power dynamics within communities and increase the risks of GBV/SEAH toward those empowered women.

GBV and SEAH in the implementation of WWF activities in projects and programs is unacceptable and requires timely, proportional, and appropriate action. WWF recognizes that to achieve biodiversity conservation it is vital to promote gender equality and make every effort to ensure that project activities implemented by WWF respect integrity and human rights and mitigate any risk that gives rise to discriminatory and exploitative gender inequalities. WWF does support projects in areas where there is civil war, ethnic conflict, and insurgencies where there are existing GBV/SEAH risks. WWF therefore needs to understand these risks in order to avoid exacerbating local conditions that contribute to GBV/SEAH, which would undermine any conservation outcomes the project may seek to achieve.

For WWF projects, including GEF and GCF projects, under the Standard on Community Health and Security, the project team should identify any potential GBV/SEAH risks by screening proposed project activities using the following questions:

- Is there a risk that the project could pose a greater burden on women by restricting the use, development, and protection of natural resources by women compared with that of men?
- Is there a risk that persons employed by or engaged directly in the project might engage in gender-based violence (including sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, or sexual harassment)?
- Does the project increase the risk of GBV and/or SEAH for women and girls, for example by changing resource use practices?
- Does any mandated training for any individuals associated with the project (including project staff, government park rangers and guards, other park staff, consultants, partner organizations and contractors) cover GBV/SEAH (along with human rights, etc.)?

The identification of GBV/SEAH risks in a project is normally undertaken as part of project preparation and could be conducted during community/stakeholder consultations together with identifying potential risks and screening impacts on vulnerable groups, community health, safety and security, labor and working conditions, gender equality issues, and any other social or environmental risks. Any potential GB V/SE AH risk identified during this stage would be factored into the project's overall social risk, which, in turn, is factored into the overall environmental and social risk associated with a project.

(xii) Guidance Note on Labor and Working Conditions

As a conservation organization, WWF does not typically fund large infrastructure activities in conservation projects implemented by WWF's GEF and GCF Agency and therefore does not directly adversely impact labor and working conditions. However, WWF GCF Agency projects do implement projects in the forestry, agriculture and fisheries sectors, which may have potential unintended adverse impacts. This is mostly seen in financing activities necessary for strengthening protected area management systems, including construction of protected area administrative buildings, watch towers, or accommodations for park guards.

In such cases, these activities are usually executed by third party contractors who employ construction workers including sub-contractors. In such cases, WWF will ensure that any funding for such activities complies with WWF's Environment and Social Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures (SIPP) and more specifically international labor and working condition standards such as the International Labor Organization's (ILO) Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and any relevant local labor standards of the project specific countries.

This Guidance Note provides detailed guidance of reasonable precautions to implement in managing principal risks to occupational health and safety. The following is based on the IFC's Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (April 30, 2007), and covers the following general thematic areas:

1. General Facility Design and Operation
 - a. Integrity of Workplace Structures
 - b. Severe Weather and Facility Shutdown
 - c. Workspace and Exit
 - d. Fire Precautions
 - e. Lavatories and Showers
 - f. Potable Water Supply

- g. Clean Eating Area
- h. Lighting
- i. Safe Access
- j. First Aid
- k. Air Supply
- l. Work Environment Temperature
- 2. Training
 - a. Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Training
- 3. Physical Hazards
 - a. Rotating and Moving Equipment
 - b. Rotating and Moving Equipment
 - c. Vibration
 - d. Electrical
 - e. Eye Hazards
 - f. Welding / Hot Work
 - g. Industrial Vehicle Driving and Site Traffic
 - h. Working Environment Temperature
 - i. Ergonomics, Repetitive Motion, Manual Handling
 - j. Working at Heights
 - k. Illumination
- 4. Standards for Workers Living Conditions¹⁴
 - a. General living facilities
 - b. Drainage
 - c. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation and light
 - d. Water
 - e. Wastewater and solid waste
 - f. Rooms/dormitories facilities
 - g. Bed arrangements and storage facilities
 - h. Sanitary and toilet facilities
 - i. Toilet facilities
 - j. Showers/bathrooms and other sanitary facilities
 - k. Canteen, cooking and laundry facilities
 - l. Medical facilities
 - m. Leisure, social and telecommunications facilities

(xiii) **Guidance Note on Projects Relating to Dams**

In many river basins, WWF's freshwater conservation work is affected by the development of new dams or by the operations of existing dams. WWF is opposed to unsustainable dams that do not adhere to internationally recognized principles and criteria for good practice. WWF advocates that (1) no dams be built in, or affect, areas of high conservation value; (2) alternatives be fully considered before decisions are made to build new dams; and (3) principles, tools,¹⁴ and inclusive, transparent processes be applied that make the best possible choices regarding the management of existing dams and development of new dams.

¹⁴ Specific guidance and standards can be found in the Guidance Note on Labor and Working Conditions.

WWF actively works to assess existing dams to minimize impacts and maximize benefits and to reduce the demand for new dams. WWF advocates for improvement of operational management for environmental benefits at existing dams, through related policies, plans, or regulations. This can include:

- Establishing environmental flow regimes to restore ecological functions downstream of a dam by mimicking natural variability in river flows. Work may include assessment of environmental flow requirements, hydrological studies, design of reservoir releases, and policy work;
- Promoting retrofitting dams or infrastructure to improve performance and reduce need for new infrastructure;
- Promoting adaptation of existing infrastructure to allow for improved environmental performance; and
- Promoting decommissioning or removal of hazardous or obsolete dams.

Dam Safety

Given the above instances, and in line with WWF Network's position on dams, WWF can:

- For GEF and GCF projects, partner with a GEF and GCF Implementing Agency that is accredited for Safety of Dams safeguards to jointly support such efforts, so long as the other agency's safeguards system is applied for the entire project;
- Implement projects that involve working with the government or relevant sector on strategic river basin planning, with the goal of restricting or concentrating dams to appropriate rivers and watersheds of lower conservation value (e.g., already altered);
- Implement projects that result in recommendations for environmental flow requirements for a stream or river (e.g., timing, volume, duration);
- Implement projects that involve working with governments to ensure better regulation of hydropower sector;
- Implement projects that build capacity in the hydropower sector and government ministries to improve environmental-based approaches/tools for sustainable development; and
- Implement small or minor water infrastructure work whose impact is deemed not to trigger Safety of Dams safeguards through WWF's Policy on Environment and Social Risk Management

(xiv) Guidance Note on Ranger Principles

Rangers play a key role in protecting wildlife, managing protected areas, and resolving human-wildlife conflict. Rangers must act within the law and under high ethical standards in order to achieve positive outcomes from both people and nature. WWF only supports legitimate law enforcement activities that are carried out in a way that respects and protects the human rights of local communities and Indigenous Peoples. Certain measures are in place to uphold WWF's high ethical standards, including a risk assessment, mitigation actions, and continuous monitoring throughout implementation.¹⁵ Rangers are expected to adhere to the following principles:

1. Act within the law.
2. Ensure accountability.
3. Build ranger capacity

¹⁵ See [Ranger Principles document](#) for more details.

4. Support the welfare of rangers and their families.
5. Partner with local communities.
6. Identify, monitor and plan for challenges.
7. Maintain impartiality.
8. Communicate regularly.
9. Sanctions for malfeasance.

3.3 Gaps between Peru laws and policies and the WWF's SIPP

In general, Peruvian legislation are in line with WWF's environmental and social safeguards. Few gaps between both systems can be identified.

With regard to environmental impacts, Peru has laws that protect the integrity of all natural protected areas part of the National System of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SINANPE in Spanish), and native communities are protected through their titles to the land. However, when it comes to applying environmental impact assessments on projects, the national law only considers extractive activities that could have a significant impact on the environment. WWF environmental safeguards allow for a previous analysis that helps mitigate any level or degree of possible environmental impacts at a more localized level.

With regards to social impacts, although participation of all key stakeholders in activities implemented by all levels of government is part of the legislation, this is not always the case or the practice, and participation is implemented as a means to inform people—especially local and indigenous peoples—and not to make them part of the decision making regarding the initiatives, projects, and activities that can impact or affect them. Furthermore, WWF safeguards consider *all* people in the landscape, not only those that hold a title to land, which is the case with Peruvian legislation. It is important to note that although there are laws that promote equity in gender representation in Government institutions, this is not the case when dealing with other stakeholders. WWF safeguards aim to ensure that women from all interest groups participate in an effective way in the decision-making processes regarding their projects and initiatives.

Overall, Peru has a legislative framework that responds to WWF's social and environmental standards. However, it is important to note that although Peru has a broad and comprehensive set of policies and laws to ensure the well-being of its citizens and territory, gaps exist when ensuring appropriate implementation. This is due to lack of resources -financial and technical- provided to the local and regional level to ensure implementation of policies and legislation, and, in the specific case of local and regional governments in Madre de Dios, the prevalence of seemingly individual interests on the part of elected officials and public servants.

Nonetheless, for the purpose of this project, all national and subnational legislation will be respected and applied when necessary and pertinent. Furthermore, in all cases of conflict or discrepancy, the requirements of WWF regarding social and environmental standards will prevail over national legislation for the purpose of this project.

4. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Adverse Environmental Impacts

Regarding the potential environmental and social risks that could be generated by the project, the stakeholders that were part of the participatory process for the development of the ESMF mentioned that they do not identify any environmental risks based on the project components.

However, as the project design progresses, there may be some risks associated with some of the components.

4.2 Environmental Mitigation Measures

Table 3. Anticipated Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Project Activity	Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party
<i>Component 2: Sustainable value chains and bio-businesses</i>			
Outcome 2.1.3 03 restoration pilot through agroforestry systems implemented for the recovery ecosystems in agricultural areas affected by mining			
2.1.3.1. Design and implementation of restoration pilots for agricultural and mining affected areas.	Fertilizer is used in order to enhance legumes growth and there is run off onto other land or water sources.	Fertilizers are only used if absolutely necessary and, if so, they are natural and safe for the environment (i.e. biofertilizers) and authorized.	Project Management Unit (PMU)
Outcome 2.2. Bio-businesses with shared value and productive chain potential have been strengthened to be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable			
2.2.1.1. Identify and prioritize at least 04 bio-businesses of shared value with potential within the prioritized sub-landscapes with an intercultural and gender focus.	If the aguaje value chain is chosen among the productive activities, it is important to note that the indigenous peoples in the project area have mentioned that they usually cut down the fruit of this palm tree in order to harvest it.	Provide technical training to use 'subidores' to collect aguaje palm fruits in order to guarantee the sustainability of the activity and the protection of the aguajales.	Project Management Unit (PMU)
2.2.1.2. Provide technical assistance for the construction of the business plan of the 04 selected bio-business initiatives and technical support to enable them to access financing and market (considering the product promotion plan).	In order to access markets, there is a need to increase production. This could have an impact on the health of agricultural soil in the native communities and in food security if not planned adequately and ensuring the communities' sustenance as a priority.	Provide technical support to increase production through increasing effectiveness and efficiency within the available agricultural land. Once the biobusiness have been identified, an environmental and social impact assessment should be conducted to better understand their specific risks.	Project Management Unit (PMU)

4.3 Adverse Social Impacts

Component 1 - GOVERNANCE AND ENABLING CONDITIONS

The main social risk identified by stakeholders is related to the opposition of certain actors to conservation and sustainable development initiatives in the region. For example, actors carrying out illegal and illicit activities oppose all alternative activities, which could put at risk those working in the project and the implementation of its activities.

Faced with possible obstacles of joint work with all key stakeholders during the implementation of the project, non-governmental actors consider that it is important to generate greater conversation and communication through multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms in order for any project to achieve success. They indicate that, unfortunately, the Municipality's Environmental Commissions (CAM), for example, are neither effective nor active in most local governments, but that it is an important governmental space in order to achieve the implementation of activities with them that are planned in this project.

In view of the lack of intervention and support from the State, as well as the distrust that exists with respect to municipal and regional authorities, the indigenous peoples seek that these projects represent strategic alliances that promote horizontal spaces in which they can share needs, proposals and concerns about their implementation. It is important that throughout the life of the project, expectations are addressed, for example, making it clear that although some development gaps can be covered by cooperation projects, there are others that are the responsibility and function of government institutions.

Component 2 - SUSTAINABLE VALUE CHAINS

An important number of indigenous representatives consider that conservation and sustainable development projects are not consulted or worked on collaboratively with the indigenous peoples and that they do not consider short-term results or benefits for the improvement of the quality of life of their population.

During the workshops carried out with representatives from native communities, although there was agreement with the implementation of conservation activities, they mentioned that these could restrict the use of resources without short-term benefit options. For example, as informed by Sernanp, the Kotsimba Native Community did not agree to be part of the conditional direct transfer (CDT) initiative of MINAM's Forest Program (PNCBMCC) due to the community's perception that this would mean restricting resource use within their own territory.

When deciding which biobusiness to support, it is important to ensure that these are crops chosen by the communities in line with their traditional practices; otherwise, there could be a risk of not achieving its sustainability past the implementation period of the project.

In terms of women's participation in productive activities, the perception of local government authorities is that indigenous women do not participate in public endeavors because it is their decision, might hinder the project's potential to promote productive activities lead by women or that are more appealing to them, broadening the gap between them and the men in their communities. There is further risk considering that previous interventions, public and from international cooperation, have not allocated specific budgets to fund activities aimed at improving women's participation in productive activities and economic participation.

Additionally, it is important to note that there is a disparity in the capacities among the native communities of the region. Selecting to work with one community over another due to already existing varying

capacities could generate or further exacerbate animosity among communities that could perceive this as a preference toward communities that have already had more interventions and capacity building opportunities.

Component 3 - MANAGEMENT FOR CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND RESTORATION OF BIODIVERSITY

In order to achieve both restoration of depleted land and take measures against illegal activities, it is key to work in areas recovered from illegal mining in the past by law enforcement, for example. Currently, no activities, actions or multisectoral funding were identified to address this issue with respect to its impact on the conservation of forests, NPAs and indigenous territories, maintaining the risk of further illegal mining activities that could then spread to other forested and biodiverse areas of the landscape.

There is extensive work on conservation initiatives and sustainable development funded by the international cooperation in Madre de Dios, conservation efforts have shown to lead to 'exhaustion' from CSO. Therefore, the project will face an asymmetrical struggle with respect to the illegal activities occurring in the region, which, in addition to multiplying, are expanding to the buffer zones of the NPAs and even within the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve. This situation is not only affecting the well-being of the forest, but also brings with it pressures and social problems to the social fabric of local populations and native communities who, on the one hand, are forced to participate in these illegal activities or are victims of threats and invasions of their territories. The projects' activities, although aimed toward ensuring an improvement of quality of life within the indigenous peoples and local population, could add to a number of other activities that are perceived as putting conservation efforts above the peoples' immediate needs.

Component 4 - COMMUNICATION, KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To ensure the project's success, it is key to involve local populations and indigenous peoples in the design, implementation, and M&E processes, directly and through their representative organizations. Although the project mentions the creation of a knowledge management platform, if made only online, this would create an asymmetry of access of information amongst key stakeholders, further allowing a context in which misinformation can spread. Information should be available through direct communication with the native communities and/or through their organizations or interest groups along all phases of the project. Not having direct and periodic information with local and indigenous peoples could also lead to not accessing important information about the project's implementation on the ground.

4.4 Social Mitigation Measures

Table 4. Anticipated Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Project Activity	Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party
<i>Component 1: Governance and institutions strengthened for the conservation and sustainable use of Amazonian ecosystems</i>			
Result 1.1: Territorial planning instruments updated and articulated to ensure consistency with the objective of biodiversity conservation and the promotion of sustainable local development, with an integrated resource and landscape management approach.			
Output 1.1.1: 08 territorial planning instruments updated, articulated and approved, considering the integrated management of natural resources and the landscape of Madre de Dios (MDD).			
1.1.1.1.1. Propose, in coordination with CEPLAN, the development of tools that allow the articulation of the Concerted Local Development Plans (PDLC) with the life plans and master plans of the natural protected areas (NPAs).	N/A	N/A	
1.1.1.2. Completion of the design of life plans for native nations/communities and the implementation of specific activities related to monitoring and control of threats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not all members of the community participate efficiently and effectively, and their interests are not reflected in the life plans. - The members of the representative indigenous organizations do not accompany this process, with the consequence that they are not aware of the process and therefore cannot follow up or monitor the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the participation of all community stakeholders, including women, youth, wise elders, representatives of groups such as the Vaso de Leche, the Parents' Association, among others. - Convene FENAMAD to accompany the process of updating the life plans from the beginning. 	Safeguards and Gender Specialist

	management of the life plans developed.		
1.1.1.3. To update 6 LCDPs in a participatory manner.	LCDPs are updated without the participation of all relevant stakeholders at the district level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct (if not already available) an initial identification of all relevant stakeholders in the district. - Ensure the participation of all relevant stakeholders or, in their absence, their representatives, paying special attention to the participation of women, youth and indigenous peoples. - Convene and facilitate the participation of native communities and their representative organizations in meetings for the LCDP. Culturally relevant techniques will be used to ensure that information reaches native communities and that their interests are reflected in these documents. - Incorporate affirmative actions to ensure the effective participation of women in meetings and use facilitation techniques to ensure the incorporation of their contributions, in accordance with the Gender Action Plan (GAP). 	Safeguards and Gender Specialist
Output 1.1.2. 01 Regional Biodiversity Strategy (ERDB ins Spanish) and its action plan designed, approved, and its implementation monitored, in coordination and coherence with the Regional Concerted Development Plan (PDRC).			
1.1.2.1. Consultancy to develop workshops for the updating of the BPRS, under the leadership of the Regional Government, the	N/A	N/A	Safeguards and Gender Specialist

Natural Resources and Environment Management and the Regional Management of Planning and Budget of GOREMAD with technical assistance from MINAM and with the efficient participation of indigenous peoples, productive organizations, women, youth, etc.			
1.1.2.2. The Natural Resources and Environmental Management Department will ensure coordination with GOREMAD for approval.	The PMU is unable to get the current GOREMAD management to approve the Regional Biodiversity Strategy (ERDB in Spanish).	MINAM ensures that the BPRS is signed by the representatives of the active GORE in accordance with Law No. 27867, Organic Law of Regional Governments, amended Law No. 27902 in its Art. 53, paragraph c, confers to the regional governments "to formulate, coordinate, conduct and supervise the implementation of the BPRS".	MINAM
1.1.2.3. The Project supports the monitoring of the implementation of the ERDB MDD through technical meetings led by the Natural Resources and Environmental Management Regional Authority (GRRNyGA in Spanish) and Regional Environmental Commission (CAR in Spanish) in coordination with the PMU	The ERDB is not monitored with the participation of all relevant stakeholders.	In the design of the RBRA, in accordance with MINAM guidelines, the key stakeholders to be involved should be identified. They should also be considered as part of the implementation activities established in the RBRA Action Plan, which also has a gender, intercultural and intergenerational approach that ensures the participation of women, youth, and indigenous peoples.	GRRNyGA Safeguards and Gender Specialist
Output 1.1.3. 02 public investment projects are financed for the conservation, recovery and sustainable use of biodiversity.			
1.1.3.1. Design and implementation of a training course to strengthen the capacities of 30 local government officials (GOLO) and	- Training is only provided to current management personnel (year 2 of the	- It should be ensured that the training course is given again when there is a	Safeguards and Gender

GORE for the exercise of their competencies, enabling them to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources with an integrated landscape management approach in the management, provision of services and investments adapted to climate change in the programs, plans and policies of their region.	project). - The training does not take into account a gender balance in the group of participating officials. (The trainings already consider tools to apply the gender, intercultural and age approach).	new GORE management in the framework of the 2026 general elections. - As far as possible, and in accordance with Article 6 of Law 28983 - Law on Equal Opportunities between Women and Men, parity will be sought in the participation of officials in the training course.	Specialist PMU
1.1.3.2. Formulation of two investment projects and preparation of technical files for biodiversity conservation and resource use with an integrated landscape approach and to be included in the Multiannual Investment Program (MIP).	N/A	N/A	
Outcome 1.2. Institutionality and territorial governance strengthened to prevent deforestation and the loss of ecological connectivity and landscape biodiversity.			
Output 1.2.1. 07 local multi-stakeholder territorial governance spaces strengthened and articulated with the CAR, with an intercultural and gender focus, and effective participation in 01 national multi-sector governance space to facilitate enabling conditions for biodiversity conservation, the fight against illegal mining and logging, and overlapping rights.			
1.2.1.1. Technical advice (to the Management Committees) to design strategies for financial sustainability to mobilize private resources for the conservation and management of the protected area.	The Management Committee sessions for the design of sustainability strategies do not happen due to lack of funding.	Articulate with partner organizations and other projects implemented in the landscape to ensure that the necessary sessions for the development of these strategies are funded, specifically Manu NP, Purús NP, Bahuaja Sonene NP and Amarakaeri RC.	Sernanp PMU
1.2.1.2. The implementation of prioritized activities of the work plans of the 05 Management Committees and 02 Municipal Environmental Commissions (CAM) in the 5 sub-landscapes of the project.	The work plans are not updated under the interests and priorities of the current representatives of the Management Committees and CAM.	Provide support for the updating and adaptation of work plans from an intercultural and gender perspective.	Safeguards and Gender Specialist

1.2.1.3. Advice to 02 multi-stakeholder spaces at the national and regional levels (to facilitate actions in conservation, recovery and sustainable use of biodiversity, reduction of illegal mining and logging, and the overlapping rights of enabling titles).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The identified topics for the advisory sessions do not take into consideration an intercultural approach. - The identity of the environmental defenders and their allies is exposed, which can generate risks to their physical integrity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate with State security agencies (National Police and Peruvian Army) to provide security for defenders and their allies. - Have an emergency fund for the emergency relocation of defenders and their families if they are in imminent danger in their communities. - Involve FENAMAD in the identification of topics for the advisory sessions. 	MINAM GOREMAD PMU Safeguards and Gender Specialist FENAMAD
1.2.1.4. Design and implement 01 Training Plan with academic accreditation for the indigenous women that make up the Gender Advisory Group of the ICI-FENAMAD project, in coordination with the Indigenous Women's Area of FENAMAD, to the indigenous women that make up the Gender Advisory Group of the ICI-FENAMAD project so that they have a greater participation in the regional and local governance spaces.	A training plan is designed and implemented without sufficient cultural relevance and without the effective participation of women and their representative organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The training plan should be collaboratively designed and implemented hand in hand with the representatives of the indigenous peoples and the representatives of the Women's Program of the indigenous organizations in the region. - Affirmative actions will be implemented to ensure the participation of women in training spaces, considering issues such as schedules, participation with children, equitable convocations, among others, in accordance with the PAG. 	Safeguards and Gender Specialist FENAMAD
Outcome 1.3: Strengthened institutional capacities for monitoring and control of deforestation and illegal mining.			
Output 1.3.1. 01 Action protocol implemented in a coordinated manner to improve surveillance, control and punishment of environmental crimes.			
1.3.1.1. Workshops and operational support to the Specialized Environmental Prosecutor's Offices (FEMA) for the fulfillment of their functions, which contribute to better	N/A	N/A	

coordination with other related governmental entities.			
1.3.1.2. Training on environmental crimes and procedures to characterize crimes directed to GRFFS, SERNANP, OSINFOR, national police, among others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training is only provided to current management personnel (years 2 and 3 of the project). - The training does not take into account a gender balance in the group of participating officials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It should be ensured that the training course is given again when there is a new GORE management in the framework of the 2026 general elections. - As far as possible, and in accordance with Article 6 of Law 28983 - Law on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, parity will be sought in the participation of officials in the training course. 	Safeguards and Gender Specialist
1.3.1.3. Training, implementation, systematization and use of monitoring and control tools aimed at FENAMAD, the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve Management Executor in coordination with SERNANP, Coharyima and RONAP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A training plan for monitoring and control is designed and implemented without sufficient cultural relevance and without the effective participation of women and other vulnerable populations, including their representative organizations. - There are no direct monitoring and surveillance activities for the Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve funded by the project. - These surveillance and control activities put the physical integrity of the participants, especially indigenous peoples and women, at risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As far as possible, the training, implementation and use of these tools should include the participation of women from these indigenous and production organizations. - For mitigation measures related to PIACI protection and protocols, the safeguards proposed under FENAMAD's ICI project (funded by the GEF) will be applied, as well as the Ministry of Culture's protocols and contingency plans. - Ensure coordination of these activities with State security agencies (national police and Peruvian army) for their participation when deemed necessary. - Have an emergency fund for the emergency transfer of vigilance committee members and their families if they are in imminent danger in their 	Safeguards and Gender Specialist MINAM GOREMAD FENAMAD PMU

		communities. - Follow the security protocol annexed in this ESMF.	
1.3.1.4. Technical assistance to GRFFS to keep the MDD's Regional Forest and Wildlife Control and Surveillance Board in operation.	Technical advice is only given to current GOREMAD management personnel (years 1 and 2 of the project).	It should be ensured that the training course is given again when there is a new GORE management in the framework of the 2026 general elections.	GOREMAD Safeguards and Gender Specialist
Output 1.3.2. 01 effective coordination mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders.			
1.3.2.1. Coordination of the Regional Roundtable for Human Rights Defenders in Madre de Dios led by MINJUSDH (and the SPDA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The "Regional Roundtable for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders" does not consider the participation of a representative indigenous organization in the leadership of this space. - The identity of the environmental defenders and their allies is exposed, which can generate risks to their physical integrity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage the coordination of the Regional Roundtable to include the participation of at least one indigenous organization representative of the project area, for example, FENAMAD. - Coordinate with State security agencies (National Police and Peruvian Army) to provide security to defenders. - Have an emergency fund for the emergency relocation of defenders and their families if they are in imminent danger in their communities. - Follow the security protocol annexed in this ESMF. 	GOREMAD PMU
1.3.2.2. Train rights defenders to know their rights in order to act with an intercultural and gender focus, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The participation of organizations representing the indigenous peoples of the landscape is not considered, which does not contribute to the sustainability of the training. - The identity of the environmental defenders and their allies is exposed, which can generate risks to their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the participation of organizations representing indigenous peoples in the project landscape (e.g. FENAMAD, COHARYIMA, COINBAMAD, ECA Amarakaeri), in order to have installed capacities that can replicate and continue with the training to their bases. 	FENAMAD SPDA Safeguards and Gender Specialist

	physical integrity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate with State security agencies (National Police and Peruvian Army) to provide security to defenders. - Have an emergency fund for the emergency relocation of defenders and their families if they are in imminent danger in their communities. - Follow the security protocol annexed in this ESMF. 	
1.3.2.3. Legal advice to rights defenders in the event that their human rights are violated during project implementation and operational costs to provide security.	Defenders are legally accompanied but are not placed out of imminent risk with respect to their physical integrity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate with State security agencies (National Police and Peruvian Army) to provide security to defenders. - Have an emergency fund for the emergency relocation of defenders and their families if they are in imminent danger in their communities. - Follow the security protocol annexed in this ESMF. 	MINAM GOREMAD PMU
<i>Component 2: Sustainable value chains and bio-businesses</i>			
Outcome 2.1. Productive sector, cooperatives and productive associations improve their sustainable practices in the prioritized connectivity landscapes for their economic, social and environmental sustainability.			
Output 2.1.1. 02 technical assistance programs to promote sustainable management practices for the harvesting of Brazil nut and cocoa crops, designed and implemented with the productive organizations.			
2.1.1.1. Design and implement a technical assistance program for the implementation of sustainable practices in the prioritized chains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The members of the productive organizations consider that other crops should be prioritized. - The program does not consider the effective participation of women, youth and indigenous peoples. - Productive organizations not selected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the participation of all stakeholders throughout the program design and implementation process, to the extent possible, also ensuring the equitable participation of women, so that other possible crops that they prioritize can be evaluated in a flexible 	Safeguards and Gender Specialist

	consider the process unfair and do not work collaboratively with the selected organizations.	<p>manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporate affirmative actions to ensure the effective participation of women in meetings and use facilitation techniques to ensure that their voices are heard, in accordance with the Gender Plan. - Ensure a clear set of criteria for the selection of the productive organizations the project implements this activity. 	
Output 2.1.2. 06 grassroots productive organizations have strengthened their commercial alliances and their associative capacity.			
2.1.2.1. Hiring a commercial manager for each productive organization in coordination with each one of them, in order to increase their commercial alliances with other companies or allies in the value chain.	The commercial manager is only hired for a period of 5 years, without ensuring the sustainability of funding for this role beyond the project.	Develop a sustainability plan with the organizations that includes continuity and capacity for hiring a manager after the end of the project.	PMU
2.1.2.2. Technical assistance to Commercial Managers for the formulation of proposals to access funds.	The commercial manager is only hired for a period of 5 years, without ensuring the sustainability of the financing for this role.	Proposals for accessing funds include funding to secure the role of managers.	PMU
2.1.2.3. Workshops for knowledge exchange, including young people, to foster generational change and promote new leadership within productive grassroots organizations, cooperatives and associations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people, especially from indigenous communities, do not participate in the exchange because it does not include support for their professional training. - There is no representative participation of women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide certifications in alliance with educational institutions, so that young people have an additional incentive for their participation. - Incorporate affirmative actions to ensure the effective participation of women in the workshops and use facilitation techniques to ensure that their voices are heard, in accordance with the Gender Plan. 	PMU Safeguards and Gender Specialist

Output 2.1.3. 03 restoration pilots through agroforestry systems implemented for the recovery of ecosystems in agricultural areas affected by mining.			
2.1.3.1. Design and implementation of restoration pilots for agricultural and mining affected areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration is carried out by external actors, and this generates a negative perception on the part of local and indigenous people. - Stakeholders from areas not prioritized view the selection with suspicion. - Weak community commitment to ensure that restoration sites are not turned again into gold mining sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the activities for the restoration of these pilot sites are carried out with the validation, participation, and hiring of local and indigenous people, prior socialization of the activity and coordination with their representative organizations. - Ensure a clear set of criteria to select the areas to be restored. - Develop sustainability strategies with the local and native communities to ensure the restoration's sustainability. 	IIAP FENAMAD Safeguards and Gender Specialist PMU
Output 2.1.4. 06 business plans designed to add value to the chain for Brazil nut and cocoa organizations.			
2.1.4.1. Technical assistance from the Center for Productive Innovation and Technology Transfer (CITE) and the IIAP for technical support in working on opportunities for innovation in product processing to provide greater value added.	There is no participation of women in technical assistance sessions to strengthen their specific productive activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that technical assistance includes the participation of women in coordination with their representative/productive organizations. - Incorporate affirmative actions to ensure the effective participation of women in technical advisory sessions and use facilitation techniques to ensure their voices are heard, in accordance with the Gender Plan. 	Safeguards and Gender Specialist
2.1.4.2. Technical assistance to develop business plans with a carbon neutral approach for the cocoa and Brazil nut value chains to apply for various funds from the Ministry of Production or private bank financing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The members of the productive organizations consider that other crops should be prioritized. - Productive organizations not selected consider the process unfair and do not work collaboratively with the selected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the participation of all parties throughout the program design and implementation process so that other potential crops can be flexibly evaluated. - Ensure a clear set of criteria for the selection of the productive organizations 	Safeguards and Gender Specialist

	organizations.	the project implements with this activity.	
Outcome 2.2. Bio-businesses with shared value and productive value chain potential have been strengthened to be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.			
Output 2.2.1. 03 Shared value bio-businesses equipped, trained and linked to the market with the participation of women, local communities and indigenous peoples.			
2.2.1.1. Identify and prioritize at least 04 bio-businesses of shared value with potential within the prioritized sub-landscapes with an intercultural and gender focus.	The bio-businesses identified and prioritized do not include activities in which women are mainly or to a greater extent involved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss and agree in advance that at least one of the bio-businesses to be prioritized should be one led by or with a high number of women's participation. - Incorporate affirmative actions to ensure the effective participation of women in the identification and prioritization of bio-businesses and use facilitation techniques to ensure that their voices are heard, in accordance with the Gender Plan. 	FENAMAD Safeguards and Gender Specialist PMU
2.2.1.2. Provide technical assistance for the construction of the business plan of the 03 selected bio-business initiatives and technical support to enable them to access financing and market (considering the product promotion plan).	There is no effective participation of the indigenous peoples in the area of implementation of the prioritized bio-businesses for the development of business plans.	Ensure the participation of representatives and technical teams of organizations representing indigenous peoples (e.g. FENAMAD) so that their interests, knowledge and proposals are taken into account.	Biobusiness Committee Safeguards and Gender Specialist PMU
2.2.1.3. Promote the participation of the prioritized initiatives in business rounds, trade missions and others.	Women do not participate in business rounds.	Ensure that technical support includes strengthening the capacities of women and promotes parity and/or alternation in the representation of the bio-businesses developed.	Biobusiness Committee Safeguards and Gender Specialist PMU

<i>Component 3: Management for the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biodiversity</i>			
Outcome 3.1. Improved effective management of conservation areas in NPAs and other conservation areas outside NPAs for their connectivity with the landscape.			
Output 3.1.1. 01 action plan articulated between MINAM, SERFOR, SERNANP, GORE (GRFFS and GRRNyGA) and OSINFOR for the identification, reporting and monitoring of ECMOs in the project intervention area and to contribute to Target 30X30.			
3.1.1.1. Participatory preparation and execution of the Regional Action Plan (led by GRRNyGA) linked to the 30x30 roadmap ¹⁶ .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local and indigenous populations perceive that the implementation of activities for greater land conservation in the project landscape implies a possible restriction of access to resources and/or requests for an increase in the area titled for native communities. - There are new officials in the GRRNyGA who are not familiar with the Regional Action Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the continued participation of local and indigenous populations in the design, implementation and follow-up of the Regional Action Plan. - Provide information and training sessions for new GRRNyGA officials in the new GORE administration. - If there is effective access restriction, the Process Framework outlined in this ESMF should be followed to develop LRPs or other mitigation measures. 	Safeguards and Gender Specialist PMU
3.1.1.2. Workshops, technical assistance for the implementation of the Regional Action Plan, including reporting of OMECs to the Global Database.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not all key stakeholders are involved in the landscape and areas of implementation of the Regional Action Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convene and facilitate the participation of key stakeholders in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, especially native communities, to strengthen their capacities with respect to the 30x30 initiative and the OMECs. - Incorporate affirmative actions to ensure the effective participation of women in the workshops and use facilitation techniques to ensure that 	GOREMAD Safeguards and Gender Specialist PMU

¹⁶ 30 by 30 (or 30x30) is a global initiative for governments to designate 30% of the Earth's land and ocean surface as protected areas by 2030.

		their voices are heard, in accordance with the Gender Action Plan.	
3.1.1.3. Monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the Regional Action Plan for the 30X30 goal.	There is a lack of involvement of all key stakeholders in the landscape and areas of implementation of the Regional Action Plan so that they contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of the Plan's implementation.	Involve key stakeholders, especially native communities and women, to share and receive relevant information on the progress of the implementation of the Regional Action Plan.	GOREMAD Safeguards and Gender Specialist
3.1.1.4. Support to the OMEC registered in the global database so that it can continue to maintain its conservation actions.	N/A	N/A	
3.1.1.5. Technical assistance for the recognition of proposed Private Conservation Areas (PCA) and proposed establishment of Regional Conservation Areas (RCA) to maintain ecological connectivity with the landscape to ensure long-term conservation of biodiversity.	PCA not selected consider the process unfair and do not work collaboratively with the selected PCAs.	Ensure a clear set of criteria for the selection of the PCAs the project works with.	Safeguards and Gender Specialist
Output 3.1.2. 01 work plan designed and implemented to improve the effective management of 05 NPAs and ecological connectivity with the MDD landscape to contribute to Target 30X30.			
3.1.2.1. Construction of a work plan and implementation of the activities prioritized in the Master Plans of the PNAs according to the analysis of complementarity with other funds.	Not all key stakeholders in the management of the NPA participate in the elaboration of the work plan, especially the members of the management committees who are part of the native communities and their representative organizations.	The participation of these actors is facilitated in such a way as to incorporate the proposals of indigenous peoples for the better management of the NPAs.	Sernanp Safeguards and Gender Specialist
3.1.2.2. Preparation and launching of the "Emprendedores por Naturaleza" (Entrepreneurs for Nature) Fund, special edition Madre de Dios, for the ecological connectivity of the NPAs and other conservation modalities.	N/A	N/A	

Output 3.1.3. 01 Work plan designed and implemented for the conservation and monitoring of wildlife species.			
3.1.3.1. Assistance and accompaniment to GORE, SERNANP and other partners for the implementation of actions and delimitation of functions (protocol) of the Conflict Plan, monitoring and reporting for Madre de Dios.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training is only provided to current management personnel. - The training does not take into account a gender balance in the group of participating officials. - There is no information provided and taken into consideration on IPs' knowledge and interaction with wildlife. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the training course is given again when there is a new GORE management in the framework of the 2026 general elections. - In accordance with Article 6 of Law 28983 - Law on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, parity will be sought in the participation of officials in the training course. - IPs' knowledge is incorporated in the information provided for the implementation of this activity. 	<p>GOREMAD</p> <p>Gender Specialist</p> <p>PMU</p>
3.1.3.2. Design and implementation of the regional multisectoral protocol for managing human-wildlife conflict with an intercultural approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perception of possible additional restrictions with respect to the use of resources by indigenous peoples in this activity. - The effective participation of indigenous peoples' representatives in the design and implementation of the protocol is not considered. - A gender focus is not considered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convene and facilitate the participation of key stakeholders from the native communities identified in the Stakeholder Involvement Plan in the design and implementation of the protocol. - Convene and facilitate the participation of organizations representing indigenous peoples (e.g. FENAMAD). - Incorporate affirmative actions to ensure the effective participation of women in the design and implementation of the protocol, and use facilitation techniques to ensure their voices are heard, in accordance with the Gender Action Plan. 	<p>Safeguards and Gender Specialist</p>
3.1.3.3. Identification and prioritization of corridors or areas of high ecological and functional connectivity to implement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perception of possible additional restrictions on the use of resources by indigenous peoples in this activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convene and facilitate the participation of key stakeholders from native communities identified in the 	<p>GOREMAD</p> <p>Sernanp</p>

mitigation measures, with the jaguar as a key species.	- The effective participation of indigenous peoples' representatives in the design and implementation of the protocol is not considered.	Stakeholder Engagement Plan in the identification and prioritization of corridors / areas of high ecological connectivity. - Convene and facilitate the participation of organizations representing indigenous peoples (e.g. FENAMAD). - If there is effective access restriction, the Process Framework outlined in this ESMF should be followed to develop LRPs or other mitigation measures.	Safeguards and Gender Specialist
3.1.3.4. Establish pilot conservation agreements with ranchers, Brazil nut collectors and native communities to facilitate human-wildlife coexistence and finance concrete actions.	Funding is perceived as not sufficient or adequate to achieve the objective of these pilots.	Once the pilots have been identified, this information is socialized with the relevant stakeholders, including the criteria for the division of resources.	MINAM GOREMAD Safeguards and Gender Specialist
3.1.3.5. Development of diagnoses, studies and monitoring actions for the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife (MINAM, SERFOR, GORE).	Perception of possible restrictions on the use of wildlife by indigenous peoples in this activity.	Involve representatives of native communities in the process of monitoring species that contribute to the definition of harvesting quotas, and in the implementation of measures to ensure sustainable harvesting.	MINAM GOREMAD Safeguards and Gender Specialist
3.1.3.6. Training in the sustainable use of wildlife inside and outside of national PNAs prepared in a timely manner (MINAM, SERFOR, GORE).	Perception of possible restrictions on the use of wildlife by indigenous peoples in this activity.	Involve representatives of native communities in the process of monitoring species that contribute to the definition of harvesting quotas, and in the implementation of measures to ensure sustainable harvesting.	MINAM GOREMAD Safeguards and Gender Specialist
Outcome 3.2. Increased sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration.			

Output 3.2.1. 02 existing or new financial sustainability mechanisms for biodiversity conservation / ecological connectivity of the MDD landscape strengthened / implemented.			
3.2.1.1. Conduct a diagnosis of existing and new financial mechanisms in the CDM landscape and prioritize a short list of those that need to be strengthened.	Key stakeholders do not participate in the development of the diagnostic and the social aspects of conservation are not considered.	Work on the diagnosis with key stakeholders, so that financial sustainability mechanisms include social indicators for the success of conservation activities.	IIAP Safeguards and Gender Specialist
3.2.1.2. Provide technical and legal assistance to implement the identified mechanisms (to officials of MINAM and GORE).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training is only provided to personnel of the current regional management. - The training does not take into account a gender balance in the group of participating officials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the training course is given again when there is a new GORE management in the framework of the 2026 general elections. - In accordance with Article 6 of Law 28983 - Law on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, parity will be sought in the participation of officials in the training course. 	IIAP GOREMAD Safeguards and Gender Specialist
3.2.1.3. Meetings and platforms for coordination and training of cross-sectoral public and private actors for the implementation of the selected mechanisms.	There is not enough funding to ensure the participation of all relevant stakeholders.	Make available the possibility of virtual participation according to the internet access available to the member of the platforms.	MINAM GOREMAD Safeguards and Gender Specialist
3.2.1.4. Elaboration of the Work Plan within the framework of the Mechanisms of Remuneration for Ecosystem Services (MERESE) in coordination with the National Superintendence of Sanitation Services (SUNASS), Sanitation Service Providers Entities (EPS EMAPAT SAC), Municipality of Inambari and the local forest of Señor de la Cumbre.	There is no benefit-sharing plan.	As part of the Work Plan, ensure that there is a section on how the funds derived from the ecosystem service will be used, e.g., identify the resources that go to the maintenance of the ecosystem service and those that are designated for the improvement of the quality of life of those who maintain it.	SUNASS Safeguards and Gender Specialist

<i>Component 4: Monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management</i>			
Efficient decision making and adaptive project management based on a solid monitoring and evaluation system.			
Output 4.1.1. 01 monitoring and evaluation system used for adaptive project management			
4.1.1.1. Prepare Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, annual plans, monitoring reports, and annual activity and financial implementation reports (including financial audits).	Not all key landscape stakeholders are involved.	Convene and facilitate the participation of the stakeholders identified in the Stakeholder Involvement Plan.	Safeguards and Gender Specialist
4.1.1.2. Conduct mid-term and final evaluation of the project.	Not all key landscape stakeholders are involved.	Convene and facilitate the participation of key stakeholders identified in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.	Safeguards and Gender Specialist
4.1.1.3. Design and implement the monitoring system.	Not all key landscape stakeholders are involved.	Convene and facilitate the participation of key stakeholders identified in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.	Safeguards and Gender Specialist
4.1.1.4. Follow-up on the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, social and environmental safeguards, gender and grievance mechanisms.	Not all key landscape stakeholders are involved.	Convene and facilitate the participation of key stakeholders identified in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan to be part of the governance of the project.	Safeguards and Gender Specialist
4.1.1.5. Recurring PMU Mobility	The physical integrity of the members of the PMU is put at risk due to the many illegal activities carried out in the project's area.	Ensure the implementation of the security protocols established by the project and by the project's executing entity.	MINAM PMU
Outcome 4.2. The management of knowledge generated and disseminated on the SINIA platform (National Environmental Information System) is used by registered users.			
Output 4.2.1. 01 effective communication plan for learning and awareness.			
4.2.1.1. Communication and communication management plan with a generational, gender and intercultural knowledge approach to achieve the project's objectives.	- Not all key landscape stakeholders are involved in the preparation of the Plan. - The plan does not have effective means of	- Convene and facilitate the participation of key stakeholders identified in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.	Safeguards and Gender Specialist PMU

	communication/dissemination to reach the entire landscape.	- Include means of communication through social networks, especially WhatsApp and Facebook, which are widely used in communities with internet access. In addition, use the radio and periodic visits to the communities.	
4.2.1.2. To implement breaks and reflections for learning and exchanges of experiences among project stakeholders with an intercultural and gender focus and that this contributes to the annual plans.	(The activity considers the participation of indigenous peoples, women and youth).	N/A	
4.2.1.3. Participation (of 4 persons) from the regional level in the ASL3 Knowledge Sharing and Management platform.	Key indigenous stakeholders and women do not participate.	Ensure that at least 1 of the 4 persons funded to participate in this activity is a representative of an indigenous people and/or a woman.	Safeguards and Gender Specialist PMU
4.2.1.4. Implement prioritized actions that contribute to the project in the Work Plans of the Municipal Program of Education, Culture and Environmental Citizenship of the provincial municipalities of Manu and Tambopata in coordination with the Environmental Management Departments, for the integrated management of the landscape with a generational, gender and intercultural approach. Based on the lessons learned from the meetings of municipalities that implement actions in the Municipal Program, some activities have been identified that could be: calls for environmental promoters from universities of different careers, accreditation of the promoters, training of school	Representatives/students of native communities from the municipalities do not participate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement a space for awareness and sensitization with the officials of the municipalities regarding indigenous peoples, their rights and their importance as key actors in the implementation of the project prior to the actions listed in 4.2.1.4. - Prioritize the participation of representatives and students from native communities within the municipality. 	FENAMAD Safeguards and Gender Specialist PMU

environmental promoters to understand the benefits and usefulness, internships for partners involved in components 1, 2 and 3 of the project, regional meetings of promoters, training in educational centers, etc.			
Output 4.2.2 Management of knowledge with an intersectional approach generated and disseminated on 01 platform articulated by the institutions is used by stakeholders			
4.2.2.1. Develop the state of the art of knowledge, through academic dialogues and systematization of knowledge and dissemination for decision making by local stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no equal participation of women, youth and indigenous peoples. - Indigenous knowledge is not taken into account as a system of scientific thought. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that these dialogues are conducted with the participation of at least one-third representation of women, youth and indigenous people. - Incorporate indigenous knowledge systems into the dialogue with academic knowledge. 	Safeguards and Gender Specialist
4.2.2.2. Conduct calls for citizen science research (with citizen participation) on knowledge gaps identified by local stakeholders, native communities, NPAs in the master plans, local and regional governments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no participation of indigenous researchers, women or young people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disseminate specifically to indigenous researchers, women and young people, ensuring that these demographic groups are represented through specific incentives in the calls for proposals. 	MINAM GOREMAD FENAMAD PMU
4.2.2.3. Support in the design and articulation of the information and knowledge generated by the project with the knowledge platform of the National Environmental Information System (SINIA) with a generational, gender, intercultural and public access approach. (Conceptual design integrating the identification of knowledge products of the institutions, development, programming and operation of the specialized platform)	N/A	N/A	

4.5 Process Framework: Livelihood Restoration Measures

The development of site-specific management plans as part of the project may result in restrictions of access to livelihoods and natural resources for local communities.

Any change of land use, sea use or new zonation should be based on free and prior informed consultations of the affected communities and relevant authorities, which should be carried out prior to finalizing any usage changes.

Although no immediate risk of restrictions of access to livelihoods and natural resources for native communities has been identified as part of the project's outcomes and activities, there is a perception of risk regarding the implementation of conservation measure such as OEMCs. It is unclear at the moment of this writing whether the planned activities could result in more than just a "perception" of access restriction. As a result, WWF Standard on Access Restriction was triggered out of an abundance of caution and this PF is included in the event that this risk materializes during implementation.

Livelihoods-related support during project implementation can be provided to the households (HH) of all communities if impacted by project-induced restrictions of access to natural and community resources within the targeted areas.

This process would be organized in the following manner:

- *Screening:*

The Safeguards Specialist will undertake screening of all planned activities for likely restrictions of access and use for local and indigenous communities. For this specific project, special attention will be given to activities under Outcomes 2 and 3.

- *Social assessment:*

If the screening confirms and identifies impacts to local and indigenous livelihoods due to access restriction to natural resources, a social assessment process based on participatory consultations with affected peoples will be carried out. The social assessment will generate the necessary baseline information on demographics, social, cultural, and economic characteristics of affected local and native communities, as well as the land and territories that they have customarily used, and the natural resources on which they depend. The assessment will evaluate potential impacts and the extent of restriction of access to resources along with suitable mitigation and enhancement measures, including options for alternative access to similar resources.

- *Livelihood Restoration Plans and Mitigation Measures:*

Based on the findings of the screening and social assessment, Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRP) will be prepared in consultation with affected peoples and stakeholders which will provide tailored livelihood support and benefit sharing for the affected. In order to develop and implement these LPRs, a set of criteria to identify and measure the impact should be developed by the PMU together with the safeguards specialist and the representing indigenous or local organization/s. Additionally, mitigation measures should also be defined within these groups, in such a way that the affected and impacted peoples can continue to enjoy -at least- the same level of access to resources as they did prior to the project's implementation. Mitigation measures must be discussed and agreed upon with those affected.

- *Compensation:*

If unable to ensure alternative access and use of natural resources for local and indigenous communities, a monetary compensation can be discussed. However, it is important to note that this will be dependent on the degree of permanence of the project's activity. For example, if the restriction will be lifted once the project cycle ends, or if it is a measure that will have permanent impact. In the latter case, the compensation has to be discussed between PMU and the affected communities. As a rule, compensation should be foremost a sustainable solution that maintains and improves local and indigenous peoples livelihoods.

In the event that compensation is awarded, it shall be calculated based on the replacement value of these livelihoods (economic market value plus any replacement costs). In cases where compensation will consist of the allocation of alternative resources (e.g., alternative grazing areas), measures will include identification of these resources with the active involvement of the affected persons/communities and assistance to access these resources. Detailed procedures on how compensation should be calculated and awarded should be provided in each site-specific LRP based on local conditions and feedback from the affected people

4.6 Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)

(a) IP Population of Project Sites

The indigenous peoples in Madre de Dios are mainly organized in native communities, with the exception of indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation (PIAV, in Spanish). Indigenous peoples in Madre de Dios have representative organizations that advocate for their rights, and the regional wide organization is the Native Federation of the Madre de Dios River and Tributaries (FENAMAD, in Spanish). According to information from FENAMAD, Madre de Dios is inhabited by 37 native communities representing approximately 5,276 people (INEI, 2017) and 7 indigenous peoples or nationalities:

- 1) Amahuaca, of the Pano linguistic family, who live in the Las Piedras River basin in MDD and the Purús' basin in Ucayali,
- 2) Kichwa Runa living in Las Piedras river basin.
- 3) Shipibo-Konibo people living in the Tambopata province in the Madre de Dios River basin.
- 4) Ese Ejas, of the Tacana linguistic family, inhabit the lower reaches of the Madre de Dios, Tambopata, Sonene and Beni rivers on the border with Bolivia.
- 5) Harabut, which is made up of seven groups, the Arakbut, Arasaeri, Pikirieri, Sapiteri, Toyeri, Huachiperi and Kusamberi, who live in the basins of the Colorado, Alto Madre de Dios, Pukiri and Inambari rivers.
- 6) Matsigenka, of the Arawak linguistic family, are located in the extreme west of the department, in the Manu National Park and in the Province of La Convención in Cusco.
- 7) Yine, of the Arawak linguistic family, are located in the extreme west in Madre de Dios, in the Manu National Park and the Alto Purús National Park in Ucayali.

(b) Project Impacts on IPs Groups

Taking into consideration WWF guidelines on IP's safeguards, there are many instances in which projects like this can impact them. For the purpose of this specific project, the following could apply at any or all stages of the project:

1. Loss of customary rights to land and natural resource use areas as well as areas used for social, cultural, and spiritual purposes:
 - Although, as mentioned, there is no identifiable immediate impact on resource access and use, this concern might arise from the implementation of conservation actions such as the implementation of OECMs as planned as part of Outcome 1.
2. Changes in land and natural resource use that do not take into consideration traditional resource use practices:
 - In order to carry out Outcome 2 activities, there is a need to increase production to be able to access markets. This could have an impact on the health of agricultural soil in the native communities and in food security if not planned adequately and ensuring the communities' sustenance as a priority.
3. Inequitable benefits and participation:
 - In some communities in the intervention area, women have restrictions to participate as full members of their communities' assemblies. This can result in restricted participation in the decision-making processes, technical capacity-building opportunities, and productive activities benefits (monetary and not). The PMU has to respect the organization and governance of indigenous peoples, however, if no measure is taken to ensure women participation in the implementation of the project's activity, the gap between men and women could be widened.

(c) Mitigation Planning

At the time of development of the ESMF, there are no specific activities for all expected outcomes; however, mitigation planning would generally need to consider the following:

1. A project governance structure that includes indigenous peoples' representatives.
2. Regular communication with local communities and indigenous peoples in order to share pertinent information on project implementation.
3. Establish periodic round-tables with native communities and their representatives in order to assess potential impacts and mitigation measures for all stages of the project.
4. Prepare information in all requested local languages as well as having interpreters if needed.
5. In cases in which indigenous peoples may be affected, site specific Indigenous Peoples Plans should be prepared considering best options and approaches that are in accordance with the needs and interests of the affected communities.
6. Develop strategies in order to bring awareness to government local and regional institutions about the importance of having indigenous peoples as allies, as well as the need to ensure the access to their rights and the security of their territories.
7. The project should ensure enough financial resources to carry out the implementation of these mitigation measures and the IPPs.

Additionally, and although not a direct impact of the project's implementation, it is important to ensure joint strategies and measures with indigenous peoples to address illegal activities in and around their

territories, further involving the pertinent government institutions with the necessary competencies and jurisdiction.

Responsibility for mitigation planning, including the development of IPP's will lie with the PMU, under the overall coordination of the Project Safeguard Specialist.

(d) Steps for Formulating an IPP

WWF's Standard on Indigenous People requires that, regardless of whether Project affected IPs are affected adversely or positively, an IPP needs to be prepared with care and with the full and effective participation of affected communities.

The requirements include screening to confirm and identify affected IP groups in the project areas, social analysis to improve the understanding of the local context and affected communities; a process of free, prior, and informed consent with the affected IPs' communities in order to fully identify their views and to obtain their broad community support to the project; and development of project-specific measures to avoid adverse impacts and enhance culturally appropriate benefits.

Minimum requirements for projects working in areas with IPs are:

- Identification of IP groups through screening;
- Assessment of project impacts;
- Consultations with affected IP communities following FPIC principles and obtain their broad community support;
- Development of sites specific IPs plan (IPP) to avoid adverse impacts and provide culturally appropriate benefits; and
- In activities with no impacts, the requirements could be limited to consultations during implementation to keep local communities informed about project activities and documentation of all consultations held.

(e) Social Assessments

WWF's Standard on Indigenous People requires screening for indigenous peoples to assess risks and opportunities and to improve the understanding of the local context and affected communities.

The Project level ESS Screening is completed yearly during the Annual Workplan development to screen for and assess these risks and opportunities.

(f) Development of IP Plans (IPP)

Based on the results of the social assessments, an IP Plan shall be developed for each project site.

The contents of the IPP will depend on the specific project activities identified and the impacts these activities may have on IPs in the project area. As a minimum, the IPP should include the following information:

- ✓ Description of the IPs affected by the proposed activity;
- ✓ Summary of the proposed activity;

- ✓ Detailed description of IPs' participation and consultation process during implementation;
- ✓ Description of how the project will ensure culturally appropriate benefits and avoid or mitigate adverse impacts;
- ✓ Budget;
- ✓ Mechanism for complaints and conflict resolution; and
- ✓ Monitoring and evaluation system that includes monitoring of particular issues and measures concerning indigenous communities.

For project activities that may result in changes in IPs' access to livelihoods , the provisions of the Process Framework (Section 4.5) should be followed.

(g) Free, Prior and Informed Consent Framework

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is an approach for ensuring that the rights of IPs are guaranteed in any decision that may negatively affect their lands, territories or livelihoods. It ensures that they have the right to give or withhold their consent to these activities without fear of reprisal or coercion, in a timeframe suited to their own culture, and with the resources to make informed decisions.

FPIC is composed of four separate components:

- Free—Without coercion, intimidation, manipulation, threat or bribery.
- Prior—indicates that consent has been sought sufficiently in advance, before any project activities have been authorized or commenced, and that the time requirements of the indigenous community's consultation/consensus processes have been respected.
- Informed—Information is provided in a language and form that are easily understood by the community, covering the nature, scope, purpose, duration and locality of the project or activity as well as information about areas that will be affected; economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts, all involved actors, and the procedures that the project or activity may entail.
- Consent—The right of IPs to give or withhold their consent to any decision that will impact their lands, territories, resources, and livelihoods.

The processes of consultation and obtaining FPIC will be applied to all the aspects of the project (financed under WWF) that may negatively affect the rights of the IPs and ethnic minorities. FPIC will be required on any matters that may negatively affect the rights and interests, water areas, lands, resources, territories (whether titled or untitled to the people in question) and traditional livelihoods of the IPs concerned.

Thus, FPIC is integral to the execution of the proposed project, as the project areas includes diverse indigenous communities. WWF recognizes the strong cultural and spiritual ties many IP groups have to their lands and territories and is committed to strengthen these ties in all WWF/GEF/GCF funded projects. FPIC gives IPs the freedom to determine their own development path to promoting conservation sustainably. The following checklist (Box 1) may assist in helping to determine whether some Project activities may require an FPIC process.

Box 1. Checklist for appraising whether an activity may require an FPIC Process

1. Will the activity involve the use, taking or damage of cultural, intellectual, religious and/or spiritual property from IPs?
2. Will the activity adopt or implement any legislative or administrative measures that will affect the rights, lands, territories and/or resources of IPs (e.g. in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources; land reform; legal reforms that may discriminate de jure or de facto against IPs, etc.)?
3. Will the activity involve natural resource extraction such as logging or mining or agricultural development on the lands/territories of IPs?
4. Will the activity involve any decisions that will affect the status of IPs' rights to their lands/territories/water resources, resources or livelihoods?
5. Will the activity involve the accessing of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?
6. Will the activity affect IPs' political, legal, economic, social, or cultural institutions and/or practices?
7. Will the activity involve making commercial use of natural and/or cultural resources on lands subject to traditional ownership and/or under customary use by IPs?
8. Will the activity involve decisions regarding benefit-sharing arrangements, when benefits are derived from the lands/territories/resources of IPs (e.g. natural resource management or extractive industries)?
9. Will the activity have an impact on the continuance of the relationship of the IPs with their land or their culture?
10. Will the interventions/activities restrict on access to NTFPs, timber, lands, etc. and other sources of livelihoods and community resources?

If the answer is 'Yes' to any of these questions in Box 1, it is likely that FPIC will be required of the potentially affected indigenous peoples for the activity that may result in the impacts identified in the questions. When an FPIC process is required, a stakeholder consultation process will need to be initiated to define and agree on an FPIC process with the community or communities. The IPs who may be affected by the Project will have a central role in defining the FPIC process, based on their own cultural and governance practices. The consultation process should be launched as early as possible to ensure full, effective and meaningful participation of IPs.

All consultations with IPs should be carried out in good faith with the objective of seeking agreement or consent. Consultation and consent are about IPs' right to meaningfully and effectively participate in decision-making on matters that may affect them. Consultations and information disclosure are integral parts of FPIC process and any development support planning for IPs to ensure that the priorities, preferences, and needs of the indigenous groups are taken into consideration adequately. With that objective in view, a strategy for consultation with IPs has been proposed so that all consultations are conducted in a manner to ensure full and effective participation. The approach of full and effective participation is primarily based upon transparent, good faith interactions, so that everyone in the community is empowered to join fully in the decision-making process. It includes providing information in a language and manner the community understands and, in a timeframe, compatible with the community's cultural norms.

The affected IPs will be actively engaged in all stages of the project cycle, including project preparation, and feedback of consultations with the IPs will be reflected in the project design, followed by disclosure. Their participation in project preparation and planning has informed project design and will continue to actively participate in the project execution. Once the IPP or LRP is prepared, it will be translated into local languages (as applicable) and made available to them before implementation, including in formats other than written documents if and when requested by the communities.

MINAM shall ensure adequate flow of funds for consultation and facilitation of planned activities within the IPP. Project brochures and pamphlet with infographic containing basic information such as sub-project location, impact estimates, and mitigation measures proposed, and implementation schedule will be prepared, translated into a language understandable to the IPs, and distributed among them. If literacy is low in the communities, other means of communication must also be agreed upon with them, especially targeting community members who may have lower literacy levels.

A range of consultative methods will be adopted to carry out consultation including, but not limited to: focus group discussions (FGDs), public meetings, community discussions, and in-depth and key informant interviews; in addition to the censuses and socioeconomic surveys.

The key stakeholders to be consulted during screening, impact assessment; design and implementation of IPP, LRP and Process Framework (PF) include:

- All affected persons belonging to IPs/marginalized groups;
- Appropriate government Departments/Ministries
- Provincial and municipal government representatives;
- Insert relevant community cooperatives, management structures, umbrella bodies, etc.;
- The private sector;
- Academia representatives.

The project will ensure adequate representation of each group of stakeholders mentioned above while conducting consultations using various tools and approaches.

The views of IPs communities are to be considered during execution of project activities, while respecting their practices, beliefs and cultural preferences. The outcome of the consultations will be documented into the periodical reports and included in project's trimester progress reports. The Project Manager, with support of the Safeguards Specialist will also ensure that affected persons are involved in the decision-making process.

Procedures to seek FPIC

Project interventions and activities adversely affecting the IPs, therefore, need to follow a process of free, prior, and informed consent, with the affected IPs in order to fully identify their views and to seek their broad community support to the project; and development of project-specific measures to avoid adverse impacts and enhance culturally appropriate benefits.

Community involvement is a critical component of FPIC, as FPIC is a collective process, rather than an individual decision. In practice, FPIC is implemented through a participatory process involving all affected groups that is carried out prior to the finalization or implementation of any project activities, decisions or development plans. FPIC is established through good faith negotiation between the project and affected IPs. A facilitator should support this process, a person who will be available throughout the

Project, who speaks the necessary languages and is aware of the project context. This person may or may not be part of the PMU but should be agreeable to all parties involved.

Box 2 below outlines some generic steps to be followed for FPIC with the affected IPs in order to seek their broad community support.

Box 2. Steps for Seeking FPIC from Project Affected Indigenous Peoples

1. Identify communities, sub-groups within communities, and other stakeholders with potential interests/rights (both customary and legal) on the land or other natural resources that are proposed to be developed, managed, utilized, or impacted by the proposed project activity.
2. Identify any rights (customary and legal) or claims of these communities to land or resources (e.g., water rights, water access points, or rights to hunt or extract forest products) that overlap or are adjacent to the site(s) or area(s) of the proposed project activity;
3. Identify whether the proposed project activity may diminish the rights, claims, or interests identified in Step 2 above and also identify natural resources that may be impacted by this project and the legal and customary laws that govern these resources;
4. Provide the details of proposed project activities to be implemented along with their likely impacts on IPs either positively or negatively, as well as the corresponding proposed mitigation measures in a language or means of communication understandable by the affected IPs;
5. All project information provided to IPs should be in a form appropriate to local needs. Local languages should usually be used and efforts should be made to include all community members, including women and members of different generations and social groups (e.g. clans and socioeconomic background);
6. Selection of facilitator, who will be available throughout the Project, who speaks the necessary languages and is aware of the project context, and is culturally and gender-sensitive. The facilitator should be trustworthy to affected IPs. It will also be helpful to involve any actors which are likely to be involved in implementing the FPIC process, such as local or national authorities
7. If the IP communities are organized in community associations or umbrella organizations, these should usually be consulted.
8. Provide sufficient time for IPs' decision-making processes (it means allocate sufficient time for internal decision-making processes to reach conclusions that are considered legitimate by the majority of the concerned participants)
9. Support a process to create a mutually respected decision-making structure in cases where two or more communities claim rights over a project site.
10. If FPIC is not familiar to the community, engage in a dialogue to identify existing decision-making structures that support the principles underlying FPIC.
11. Identify the community-selected representative(s) or "focal people" for decision making purpose-- identification of the decisionmakers and parties to the negotiation.
12. Agree on the decisionmakers or signatory parties and/or customary binding practice that will be used to conclude the agreement, introducing the chosen representatives, their role in the community, how they were chosen, their responsibility and role as representatives;
13. If consent is reached, document agreed upon outcomes/activities that are to be included into the project, and agree on a feedback and a project grievance redress mechanism. Agreements

reached must be mutual and recognized by all parties, taking into consideration customary modes of decision-making and consensus-seeking. These may include votes, a show of hands, the signing of a document witnessed by a third party, performing a ritual ceremony that makes the agreement binding, and so forth;

14. When seeking “broad community consent/support” for the project, it should be ensured that all relevant social groups of the community have been adequately consulted. This may mean the project staff have to seek out marginalized members, or those who don’t have decision-making power, such as women. When this is the case and the “broad” majority is overall positive about the project, it would be appropriate to conclude that broad community support/consent has been achieved. Consensus building approaches are often the norm, but “broad community consent/support” does not mean that everyone has to agree to a given project;
15. When the community agrees on the project, document the agreement process and outcomes including benefits, compensation, or mitigation to the community, commensurate with the loss of use of land or resources in forms and languages accessible and made publicly available to all members of the community, providing for stakeholder review and authentication;
16. The agreements or special design features providing the basis for broad community support should be described in the IPs Plan; any disagreements should also be documented; and
17. Agree on jointly defined modes of monitoring and verifying agreements as well as their related procedures: how these tasks will be carried out during project implementation, and the commission of independent periodic reviews (if considered) at intervals satisfactory to all interest groups.

(h) Disclosure

The final IPPF and PF and any site specific IPPs and LRP will be disclosed on the website of the executing agency, MINAM, and the website of WWF and made available to affected IPs; information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout project execution. Summaries of IPPs and mitigation measures proposed in IPPs will be translated into Spanish and the required languages in coordination with Madre de Dios’s indigenous organizations, and paper copies will be made available to the affected persons in the office of relevant local authorities. Furthermore, these documents will be disseminated orally through in-person meeting with the communities. Priority, if necessary, will be given to using the Machiguenga language for interpretation of the pertinent documentation.

(i) Institutional and monitoring arrangements

The Safeguards Specialist will be responsible for the development and implementation of the IPPF and any IPP, with support from the PMU Project Manager on logistical matters (e.g., conducting field visits, reaching out to IP communities, convening meetings, etc.).

The Safeguards Specialist will periodically report on the implementation of the IPPF/IPP to the Project Manager, MINAM, and WWF US. Monitoring and reporting will be undertaken together with reporting on the other ESMF commitments (as indicated in Section 5.4).

5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

5.1. Procedures for the Identification and Management of Environmental and Social Impacts

The following is an exclusion list of activities will not be financed by the "Promotion of Integrated Sustainable Management of the Peruvian Amazonian Landscape Madre de Dios" project. This includes activities that:

1. Lead to land management practices that cause degradation (biological or physical) of the soil and water. Examples include but are not limited to: the felling of trees in core zones and critical watersheds; activities involving quarrying and mining; commercial logging; or dredge fishing.
2. Negatively affect areas of critical natural habitats or breeding ground of known rare/endangered species.
3. Significantly increase in GHG emissions.
4. Use genetically modified organisms or modern biotechnologies or their products.
5. Involve the procurement and/or use of pesticides and other chemicals specified as persistent organic pollutants under the Stockholm Convention or within categories IA, IB, or II by the World Health Organization.
6. Develop forest plantations.
7. Result in the loss of biodiversity, alteration of the functioning of ecosystems, and introduction of new invasive alien species.
8. Involve the procurement or use of weapons and munitions or fund military activities.
9. Lead to private land acquisition and/or physical displacement and voluntary or involuntary relocation of people, including non-titled and migrant people.
10. Contribute to exacerbating any inequality or gender gap that may exist.
11. Involve illegal child labor, forced labor, sexual exploitation or other forms of exploitation.
12. Adversely affect indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (physical and non-physical or intangible) inside and/or outside the project area.
13. Negatively impact areas with cultural, historical or transcendent values for individuals and communities.

In advance of the initiation of any project activity, the Safeguards Specialist should fill in detailed information regarding the nature of the activity and its specific location in the *Safeguards Eligibility and Impacts Screening* form (Annex 1). Part 1 of this form comprises of basic information regarding the activity; Part 2 contains basic "pre-screening" questions. If the response to any of the questions in these two parts is "Yes", the activity will be deemed ineligible for funding under the Project. The executing partners will thus be required to change the nature or location of the proposed activity so that it complies with all safeguards requirements and all responses at the *Safeguards Eligibility and Impacts Screening* form are negative.

If the activity is deemed eligible according to Part 2, an environmental and social screening procedure will be carried out in accordance with Part 3 of *Safeguard Eligibility and Impacts Screening* format, which is based on the WWF's SIPP and applicable Peruvian laws and regulations. The executing partners shall respond to the specific questions in Part 3 of the form, provide general conclusions regarding the main environmental and social impacts of each proposed activity, outline the required permits or clearances, and specify whether any additional assessments or safeguard documents (e.g., ESMP) should be prepared.

Issues that are considered as part of this environmental and social screening include the following:

- a. Need for government-land acquisition;
- b. Environmental impacts (e.g., dust, noise, smoke, ground vibration, pollution, flooding, etc.) and loss or damage to natural habitat;
- c. Social impacts: identification of vulnerable groups or indigenous peoples, impacts on community resources, impacts on livelihoods and socio-economic opportunities, restrictions of access to natural resources, land usage conflicts, impacts on tangible or intangible cultural heritage, etc.; and
- d. Health and safety issues (both for workers and for local communities).

The screening of each activity should be undertaken by the Safeguards Specialist. If the screening process indicates that additional assessments or safeguards documents shall be prepared, these should be carried out by the executing partners prior to the start of activities.

If the screening reveals adverse environmental or social impacts that may arise from the planned activity, an ESMP should be prepared. The ESMP should be prepared by the Safeguards Specialist, in collaboration with the Project Manager(s).

5.2. Guidelines for ESMP Development

In case that the Environmental and Social screening process identifies any adverse environmental or social impacts as a result of specific project activities, the Safeguards Specialist in collaboration with the Project Manager(s) should develop a site- and activity-specific ESMP. The ESMP should be prepared before the initiation of the project activity and closely follow the guidance provided in this ESMF.

The ESMP should describe adverse environmental and social impacts that are expected to occur as a result of the specific project activity, outline concrete measures that should be undertaken to avoid or mitigate these impacts, and specify the implementation arrangements for administering these measures (including institutional structures, roles, communication, consultations, and reporting procedures).

The structure of the ESMP should be as follows:

- (i) *A concise introduction:* explaining the context and objectives of the ESMP, the connection of the proposed activity to the project, and the findings of the screening process.
- (ii) *Project description:* Objective and description of activities, nature and scope of the project (location with map, construction and/or operation processes, equipment to be used, site facilities and workers and their camps; bill of quantities if civil works are involved, activity schedule).
- (iii) *Baseline environmental and social data:* Key environmental information or measurements such as topography, land use and water uses, soil types, and water quality/pollution; and data on socioeconomic conditions of the local population. Photos showing the existing conditions of the project sites should also be included.
- (iv) *Expected impacts and mitigation measures:* Description of specific environmental and social impacts of the activity and corresponding mitigation measures.
- (v) *ESMP implementation arrangements:* Responsibilities for design, bidding and contracts where relevant, monitoring, reporting, recording and auditing.

- (vi) *Capacity Need and Budget*: Capacity needed for the implementation of the ESMP and cost estimates for implementation of the ESMP.
- (vii) *Consultation and Disclosure Mechanisms*: Timeline and format of disclosure.
- (viii) *Monitoring*: Environmental and social compliance monitoring with responsibilities.
- (ix) *Grievance Mechanism*: Provide information about the grievance mechanism, how PAPs can access it, and the grievance redress process.
- (x) *A site-specific community and stakeholder engagement plan*: In order to ensure that local communities and other relevant stakeholders are fully involved in the implementation of the ESMP, a stakeholder engagement plan should be included in the ESMP. Specific guidelines on community engagement are provided in Section 5.8 below.

5.3. Stakeholders' Role & Responsibilities in the ESMF Implementation

(a) General

The Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) is the Executing Agency for the project, which will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of project activities. As part of its responsibilities, MINAM will host a Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project, including project administration (including issuing sub-grants), project management, and monitoring and reporting. The PMU will be comprised of:

- General Project Coordinator
- Expert in Territorial Governance and Public Policy
- Expert in Sustainable Production and Bio-business
- Expert in Biodiversity Conservation
- Expert in Safeguards, Gender, and Indigenous Community Relationship
- Expert in Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation
- Expert in Communication and Knowledge Management

Project Steering Committee (PSC): Is responsible of supervising and monitoring the Project's technical and financial implementation, including compliance with the objectives, activities and goals of the Project, approval of the annual work plan and budget, Project's reports, financial audit reports, among others. It is also responsible for strategic guidance and approval of potential major changes required in the planning or execution, in line with the adaptive management of Project's implementation, ensuring alignment with CEO-Endorsement and national policies and priorities. Furthermore, it will take high-level decisions around the Project's structure, coordination and implementation.

WWF GEF Agency: WWF-US, through its WWF GEF Agency will: (i) provide consistent and regular project oversight to ensure the achievement of project objectives; (ii) liaise between the project and the GEF Secretariat; (iii) report on project progress to GEF Secretariat (annual Project Implementation Report); (iv) ensure that both GEF and WWF policy requirements and standards are applied and met (i.e. reporting obligations, technical, fiduciary, M&E); (v) approve annual workplan and budget; (vi) approve budget revisions, certify fund availability and transfer funds; (vii) organize the terminal evaluation and review project audits; (viii) certify project operational and financial completion, and (ix) provide no-objection to key terms of reference for project management unit.

1. Safeguards Implementation

Specific arrangements and responsibilities related to the implementation of environmental and social safeguards requirements, as stated in this ESMF/PF/IPPF are as follows:

Lead executing agency:

- Overall responsibility for ensuring environmental and social safeguards are implemented.
- Ensure coordination with relevant Government authorities.

Project Steering Committee:

- Overall oversight and monitoring of compliance with safeguards commitments.
- Support and specific recommendations on specific safeguard issues if needed.

WWF GEF Agency:

- Overall oversight and monitoring of compliance with safeguards commitments.
- Support and specific recommendations on specific safeguard issues if needed.

PMU:

- Ensuring that bidding documents and contracts include relevant clauses or conditions relevant to environmental and social safeguards as set out in this ESMF. It is particularly important to include in bidding documents requirements related to occupational health and safety.
- Implementing and supervising ESMF and other safeguard plans.
- Provision of safeguard reports to the Executing Agency.
- Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).
- Disclosure of safeguards documents.
- Reporting on safeguards implementation and compliance to the PSC and WWF GEF Agency.

Safeguards, Gender, and Indigenous Community Relationship within PMU:

Stakeholder engagement and safeguards duties:

- Provide inputs to the Project Coordinator to ensure safeguards compliance with reference to ESMF/PF/IPPF during project planning and implementation.
- Monitor implementation of the ESMF/PF/IPPF including inputs and recommendations from related consultants.
- Conduct ESS Screening on newly planned/revised project activities, as outlined in ESMF.
- Ensure the project team's understanding of environmental and social safeguards and how to support implementation of the ESMF/PF/IPPF.
- Provide training on safeguards requirements to PMU staff and relevant partners as required.
- Regularly review the above-mentioned frameworks and make amendments as necessary.

- Set up, lead the socialization of and ensure implementation of the grievance redress mechanism including being a point of contact to receive grievances. Oversee the addressing of grievances with assistance from the Community Engagement/Gender Officer.
- Ensure full disclosure of existing and newly developed Plans with concerned stakeholders.
- Carry out regular monitoring and capacity building visits to the project sites.
- Provide inputs to project reports on the status of safeguards compliance and GRM implementation with the ESMF/PF during implementation and any issues arising.
- Coordinate with the Community Engagement and Gender Officer to ensure alignment in implementation of the ESMF/PF/IPPF and the Gender Action Plan and Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- Participate in monthly calls with the ESS Specialist in the WWF US GEF Agency.
- Undertake any other tasks assigned by the project manager to support the project with respect to environmental and social safeguard issues.

Gender duties:

- Provide inputs to the Project Coordinator to ensure compliance with reference to the GAP during project planning and implementation.
- Monitor implementation of the GAP including inputs and recommendations from related consultants.
- Ensure the project team's understanding of gender approach and how to support implementation of the GAP.
- Provide training on gender approach requirements to PMU staff and relevant partners as required.
- Regularly review GAP and make amendments as necessary.
- Carry out regular monitoring and capacity building visits on gender to the project sites.
- Provide inputs to project reports on the status of the implementation of the GAP during implementation and any issues arising.
- Coordinate with the Safeguards Specialist to ensure alignment in implementation of the ESMF/PF/IPPF and the Gender Action Plan and Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- Participate in monthly calls with the ESS and Gender Specialist in the WWF US GEF Agency.
- Undertake any other tasks assigned by the project manager to support the project with respect to gender issues.

5.4. Monitoring

- *Monitoring at the project level*

The overall responsibility for implementing the ESMF/PF/IPPF and for monitoring compliance with the Project's environmental and social safeguard activities lies with the PMU. The Safeguards Specialist

procured by the PMU shall oversee the implementation of all field activities and ensure their compliance with the ESMF. The Specialist shall also provide the executing agency and partners with technical support in carrying out environmental and social screenings and preparing ESMPs and any other necessary documentation. The Safeguards Specialist shall also monitor the project's grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and assess its effectiveness (i.e., to what extent grievances are resolved in an expeditious and satisfactory manner). Finally, the Safeguards Specialist will also be responsible for reporting on overall safeguards compliance to the Project Coordinator, the Project Steering Committee, and WWF GEF Agency.

- *Monitoring at the field activity level*

The PMU and, specifically, the Safeguards Specialist shall closely monitor all field activities and ensure that they fully comply with the ESMF/PF/IPPF and the pertinent regional and national legislation. The PMU is also fully responsible for the compliance of all external contractors and service providers employed as part of the project with the safeguards' requirements outlined in the ESMF/PF/IPPF, GAP and ESMP (as applicable).

Disbursement of project funds will be contingent upon their full compliance with the safeguards requirements.

- *Monitoring at the agency level*

WWF as the project's implementing agency and MINAM the executing agency are responsible to oversee compliance with the ESMF.

In order to facilitate compliance monitoring, MINAM will include information on the status of ESMF implementation in the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs) and the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports.

5.5. Community Engagement

Community consultation has been an integral part of these assessments as well as the proposed project design and will be carried out as a continuous process through the project cycle. This section describes community engagement during project preparation and implementation. This section is an overview, whereas the full details will be written out in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

(1) Community engagement during Project Preparation / ESMF/PF Preparation

Community engagement during project preparation, including the development of the ESMF/PF/IPPF, involved consultations with a range of local community and civil society organizations. In what follows, this section briefly describes the stages that this extensive engagement followed. For more detailed information, please consult the SEP annexed to this CEO ER. :

1. *Start-up workshop*: This stage involved an initial workshop that allowed MINAM, SERNANP and WWF officials to get to know each other and have a clear understanding of the milestones, deliverables, timelines and activities planned for the project design. A stakeholder mapping exercise was completed by October 30, 2023, identifying and analyzing stakeholders and their interests and influence on the project.

2. *Identification of problems, threats, barriers, interests and baselines:* A series of bilateral interviews were conducted with key stakeholders at the national, regional and local levels to understand their interests, expectations and current and future projects (See Annex N°2 of the SEP). A short list of stakeholders at the national and regional level was prepared for the interviews, and then supplemented with other stakeholders. In addition, a workshop was held with the WWF team on November 6 and 7 in Madre de Dios to work on a roadmap for the mapping of stakeholders throughout Madre de Dios or a timeline to complement the mapping actions carried out by WWF Madre de Dios for projects complementary to the ASL3-GEF.
3. *Theory of Change:* involved a series of workshops to gather input from different stakeholders to identify threats, prioritize proposals for interventions to address the identified problem and have inputs to build the theory of change for the ASL3-GEF8 project. Following these workshops, meetings were held in February/March 2024 with technical groups from MINAM, SERNANP, WWF and others to refine the theory of change and discuss key elements. These meetings focused on the theory of change, project strategy, activities, outputs and outcomes.
4. *Table B and inputs as part of stakeholder engagement and environmental and social safeguards:* Multi-stakeholder focus groups were held from April 2 to 5, 2024, to build and participatively collect inputs for the elaboration of the Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework, the Gender Action Plan and the Stakeholder Involvement Plan. These represented spaces for discussion and reflection, regarding the social and environmental reality of the MDD landscape. Furthermore, for the development of the ESMF, bilateral interviews were carried out with 10 national and subnational government representatives from Serfor, Sernanp, MINCUL, CITE and GOREMAD, with three women amongst the interviewed. Finally, an additional workshop with stakeholders in Madre de Dios, prior to its submission to the GEF, was carried out on June 18 in the city of Puerto Maldonado, Madre de Dios, with the participation representatives from WWF USA, MINAM, FENAMAD, and GOREMAD.
5. *Socialization workshop with MDD stakeholders:* in June of 2024, a workshop was conducted in Puerto Maldonado to socialize the final proposal for this GEF project. Among the participants were representatives of the regional government, local municipalities, NGOs, Chiefs of the NPAs, private sector organizations as well as MINAM, SERFOR, MINJUSDH and SERNANP.
6. *Final project validation meetings:* this stage entailed two meetings with advisors of the vice minister of strategic development of natural resources and the goal was to obtain a final validation of the project, particularly in what pertains to its strategy, institutional arrangements and cofinancing.
7. *Biweekly meetings between WWF and MINAM:* These meetings started after the start-up workshop and continued until June 2024. A mobile coordination mechanism was implemented between these actors to facilitate communication.
8. *Meetings with Indigenous Organizations:* Since November of 2023, a series of meetings have been had with FENAMAD and their technical staff who contributed significantly to the design of the project and demonstrated openness and willingness to collaborate actively during implementation.

(1) Community engagement during project implementation

The communities residing in and around the project area are the ultimate recipient of project impacts and benefits, and therefore a key stakeholder- their participation and support is key to project success. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan associated with this ESMF and annexed in CEO ER describes in detail the engagement planned with the diverse stakeholders that are relevant to this project, including the Government of Peru (at the national and regional level), other provincial and municipal governments, Organizations representing indigenous populations, private sector and productive organizations, community-based organizations, NGOs, R&D&I institutions and multilaterals and donors.

The SEP also includes provisions for the participation of women, youth and wise elders of the indigenous communities and describes methods for receiving continuous feedback among stakeholders.

5.6. Guidance for SEAH Risk Mitigation

According to the results of the screening conducted during project preparation, a detailed plan to address SEAH risks will be developed within the first six months of project start-up, using both information already included in the GAP and updated procedures for SEAH-specific grievances outlined in Section 14 below. This will include:

- Inclusion of any identified SEAH-related risk mitigation measures into the project's annual workplan and budget and annual reporting requirements.
 - This will require the participation of the entire PMU in reviewing any identified risks and mitigation measures to ensure that all staff understand their responsibilities and the responsibilities of EEs, project partners, contractors, and any other entities who will receive GCF funding for this project.
- Development of a communication mechanism between the local project partners and the PMU's Gender and SEAH Specialist in order to address in a timely manner any SEAH situation that may arise at the territorial level. This early warning system will be included in the project's security protocol, and will require:
 - Reporting any such grievances or challenges within a defined time period of no less than 5 business days. This shall hold true even if grievances are informally submitted (i.e. not through an official GRM)
 - The confidentiality of anyone who has received a complaint or become aware of a SEAH-related situation, including protecting the personal identifiable information of all parties- both the potential victim(s) and potential perpetrators(s).
- Strengthen the capacities of the project's implementing partners on prevention of GBV and SEAH as well as WWF policies and codes of conduct to address SEAH risk. These trainings will be done in partnership by the project's Gender & SEAH and ESS Specialists and should include:
 - Training within the first 3 months of project implementation that have been prepared with oversight and final approval from the WWF GCF AE Safeguards and Gender Leads.
 - Be mandatory for all implementing partner staff who will be involved in the GCF-financed activities.
- Strengthen the landscape technical committees so that they can establish rapid response mechanisms to address issues associated with threats to environmental leaders and gender-based violence. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - In cases of such threats, provide them with additional resources to ensure a timely response that is focused on the well-being of anyone who is threatened.

- Provide the same GBV and SEAH training to these committees that the implementing partners will receive.
- Strengthen the capacities of the entities that participate in the multi-stakeholder bodies that will be strengthened by the project, so that specific prevention and rapid response measures are included to address GBV and SEAH-specific threats, including to social and environmental leaders they may work with.
 - Provide the same GBV and SEAH training to these multi-stakeholder bodies that the implementing partners will receive.

5.6. Communications and Disclosure

All affected communities and relevant stakeholders shall be informed about the ESMF requirements and commitments. The executive summary of the ESMF will be translated into Spanish and the required languages in coordination with Madre de Dios's indigenous organizations and made available along with the ESMF and SEP on the websites of MINAM, as well as the websites of the WWF GEF Agency. Hard copies of the ESMF will be placed in appropriate public locations and at MINAM. Project Managers and the Safeguards and Gender Specialists at MINAM will be responsible to raise community awareness regarding the requirements of the ESMF and will also ensure that all external contractors and service providers are fully familiar and comply with the ESMF and other safeguards documents.

During the implementation of the project, activity-specific ESMPs shall be prepared in consultation with affected communities and disclosed to all stakeholders prior to project concept finalization. All draft ESMPs shall be reviewed and approved by MINAM in consultation with the PSC and WWF GEF Agency in advance of their public disclosure. The PMU must also disclose to all affected parties any action plans prepared during project implementation, including gender mainstreaming.

Disclosure should be carried out in a manner that is meaningful and understandable to the affected people. For this purpose, the executive summary of ESMPs or the terms and conditions in environment clearances should be disclosed on MINAM and WWF websites.

The disclosure requirements are summarized in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Disclosure framework for ESMF related documents

Documents to be disclosed	Frequency	Where
Environment and Social Management Framework	Once in the entire project cycle. Must remain on the website and other public locations throughout the project period.	On the website of MINAM and WWF. Copies should be available at the PMU office and in local municipal offices in project areas
Environmental and Social Management Plan/s	Once in the entire project cycle for every activity that requires ESMP. Must remain on the website and other disclosure locations throughout the project period.	On the website of MINAM and WWF. Copies should be available at BFAR, and in local municipal offices in project areas
Safeguards Monthly	Monthly	Copies should be available at the PMU

Progress Report		office and in local municipal offices in project areas
Minutes of Formal Public Consultation Meetings	Within two weeks of meeting	On the website of MINAM and WWF. Copies should be available at the PMU office and in local municipal offices in project areas
Grievance redress process	Quarterly, throughout the project cycle	On the website of MINAM. Copies should be available at the PMU office.

5.7. Capacity Building and technical assistance

Capacity building activities will be provided as needed by WWF US to MINAM to provide the latter with ESMF/PF/IPPF implementation requirements and good practices. These will focus in particular on issues related to preparation of LRPs and IPPs, the implementation of the GAP, the operationalization of the GRM, M&E, and the implementation of a governance structure that effectively includes indigenous peoples in the decision-making processes. The budget for capacity building shall be included in Component 4.

5.8. Grievance Mechanisms

This project will make three grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs) available to those impacted by the project: project-level GRM, WWF US GRM and GEF Conflict Resolution Commissioner. To be practical, time-efficient, and cost-effective, complaints should be resolved at the lowest possible level unless the nature of the complaint precludes it.

5.8.1 Project-level GRM

The project will have a direct and tangible effect on local communities and individuals residing within or in the vicinity of project sites. There is thus a need for an efficient and effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that collects and responds to stakeholders' inquiries, suggestions, concerns, and complaints. This section will describe the details of the GRM, including details on the process to submit a grievance, how long the PMU will have to respond, and who on the PMU will be responsible for its implementation and reporting. The GRM will operate based on the following principles:

1. *Fairness*: Grievances are assessed impartially and handled transparently.
2. *Objectiveness and independence*: The GRM operates independently of all interested parties in order to guarantee fair, objective, and impartial treatment to each case.
3. *Simplicity and accessibility*: Procedures to file grievances and seek action are simple enough that project beneficiaries can easily understand them and in a language that is accessible to everyone within a given community, especially those who are most vulnerable.
4. *Responsiveness and efficiency*: The GRM is designed to be responsive to the needs of all complainants. Accordingly, officials handling grievances must be trained to take effective action upon, and respond quickly to, grievances and suggestions.

5. *Speed and proportionality*: All grievances, simple or complex, are addressed and resolved as quickly as possible. The action taken on the grievance or suggestion is swift, decisive, and constructive.
6. *Participation and inclusiveness*: A wide range of affected people—communities and vulnerable groups—are encouraged to bring grievances and comments to the attention of the project implementers. Special attention is given to ensuring that poor people and marginalized groups, including those with special needs, are able to access the GRM.
7. *Accountability and closing the feedback loop*: All grievances are recorded and monitored, and no grievance remains unresolved. Complainants are always notified and get explanations regarding the results of their complaint. An appeal option shall always be available.

Complaints may include, but not be limited to, the following issues:

- (i) Allegations of fraud, malpractices or corruption by staff or other stakeholders as part of any project or activity financed or implemented by the project, including allegations of gender-based violence or sexual exploitation, abuse, or harassment;
- (ii) Environmental and/or social damages/harms caused by projects financed or implemented (including those in progress) by the project;
- (iii) Complaints and grievances by permanent or temporary workers engaged in project activities.

Complaints could relate to pollution prevention and resource efficiency; negative impacts on public health, environment or culture; destruction of natural habitats; disproportionate impact on marginalized and vulnerable groups; discrimination or physical or sexual harassment; violation of applicable laws and regulations; destruction of physical and cultural heritage; or any other issues which adversely impact communities or individuals in project areas.

The grievance redress mechanism will be implemented in a culturally sensitive manner and facilitate access to vulnerable populations. Special training will be provided to the ESS Specialists within the first 6 months of project implementation, or before the GRM is finalized, whichever is sooner. This will help to ensure they have the capacity to address SEAH-related grievances in a culturally sensitive and victim-centered way.

Key aspects to take into consideration for the GRM:

- Although the management of the project-level GRM is the Safeguards Specialist responsibility, FENAMAD and the local indigenous organizations can collaborate with the GRM –if agreed upon– as a partner that receives complaints and passes them along to the Safeguards Expert, and contributes to the dissemination of the mechanisms themselves. The GRM will also draw from the existing WWF Peru GRM in order to ensure context and cultural pertinence.
- Once the governance structure of the project is defined, more specific tasks and people responsible for them will be included in the project's GRM.

The GRM will consider the following procedure:

- (1) Disseminating information about the GRM: Information and all materials about the GRM, once approved by the PMU and cleared by WWF GEF, will be posted online but will also be disseminated through social media, radio and in person visits to local and native communities.

The GRM will be communicated with all communities and stakeholders by the Safeguards Officer, who will also develop GRM materials (brochure, flyers, etc.). Materials will include basic information on GRM and contact information on all grievance uptake locations, and they should be produced in a culturally appropriate way, including but not limited to the appropriate language/s. The materials will also include a summary of the process for registering, reviewing and responding to grievances including the estimated response time.

- (2) Submitting complaints: Project affected people, workers, or interested stakeholders can submit grievances, complaints, questions, or suggestions to the PMU through a variety of communication channels, including phone, regular mail, email, text messaging/SMS, social media and/or in-person. Complaints can be anonymous and there must be specific people in charge of receiving and registering complaints. The appropriate individual/s addresses and phone numbers will be identified after the PMU has been formed (within the first 6 months of its operation).
- (3) Processing complaints: All grievances submitted to the PMU shall be registered and considered. A tracking registration number should be provided to all complainants. To facilitate investigation, complaints will be categorized into four types: (a) comments, suggestions, or queries; (b) complaints relating to nonperformance of project obligations and safeguards-related complaints; (c) complaints referring to violations of law and/or corruption while implementing project activities; (d) complaints against authorities, officials or community members involved in the project management; and (e) any complaints/issues not falling in the above categories.
- (4) Acknowledging the receipt of complaints: Once a grievance is submitted, the Safeguards Specialist at the PMU shall acknowledge its receipt, brief the complainant on the grievance resolution process, provide the contact details of the person in charge of handling the grievance, and provide a registration number that would enable the complainant to track the status of the complaint.
- (5) Investigating complaints: The Safeguards Specialist at the PMU will gather all relevant information, conduct field visits as necessary, and communicate with all relevant stakeholders as part of the complaint investigation process. The PMU should ensure that the investigators are neutral and do not have any stake in the outcome of the investigation. A written response to all grievances will be provided to the complainant within 10 working days. If further investigation is required, the complainant will be informed accordingly, and a final response will be provided after an additional period of 10 working days. Grievances that cannot be resolved by grievance receiving authorities/office at their level should be referred to a higher level for verification and further investigation.
- (6) Responding to complainants: Response to complaints should be done through the same communication means used by the complainant, unless requested otherwise.
- (7) Appeal: In the event that the parties are unsatisfied with the response provided by the GRM, they will be able to submit an appeal to MINAM within 10 days from the date of decision, taking into consideration the PMU or Safeguards Specialist can ensure the response has reached the complainant. In the event that the parties are unsatisfied with the decision of the appeal committee, the parties can submit their grievances to the national legal system for further adjudication.
- (8) Monitoring and evaluation: The Safeguards Specialist at the PMU will compile a quarterly report with full information on the grievances they received. The report shall contain a description of the grievances and their investigation status. Summarized GRM reports shall constitute part of the regular project progress reporting and shall be submitted to the Project Steering Committee and WWF GEF Agency. These reports should also be available on WWF

GEF Agency and MINAM's websites, as well as -with prior coordination and consent- the website of FENAMAD and other indigenous organizations in the region.

The GRM seeks complement, rather than substitute, the judicial system and other dispute resolution mechanisms. All complainants may therefore file their grievance in local courts or approach mediators or arbitrators, in accordance with the legislation of Peru. This means that complainants may file a complaint directly through MINAM's national system if, for example, a project-related answer is not the most appropriate or if they perceive their legal rights have been impacted.

5.8.2 WWF GEF Agency GRM

In addition to the project-specific GRM, a complainant can submit a grievance to the WWF GEF Agency. A grievance can also be filed with the Project Complaints Officer (PCO), a WWF staff member fully independent from the Project Team, who is responsible for the WWF Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and who can be reached at:

Email: SafeguardsComplaint@wwfus.org

Mailing address:

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

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

5.8.3 GEF Conflict Resolution Commissioner

In addition to the country-level, PFP-wide and WWF GEF Agency GRMs, a person concerned about a GEF-financed project or operation may submit a complaint to the GEF Resolution Commissioner, who plays a facilitation role and reports directly to the GEF CEO.

The Commissioner can be reached at:

E-mail: plallas@thegef.org

Mailing Address:

Mr. Peter Lallas
Global Environment Facility
The World Bank Group, MSN N8-800
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433-002

Complaints submitted to the Commissioner should be in writing and can be in any language. The complaints should provide at least a general description of the nature of the concerns, the type of harm that may result, and (where relevant) the GEF-funded projects or program at issue.

5.9. Budget

The ESMF implementation costs, including all costs related to compensation to project affected people, will be fully covered by the project budget. It will be the responsibility of the Safeguards and Gender Specialist to ensure that sufficient budget is available for all activity-specific mitigation measures that may be required in compliance with the ESMF.

A full-time Safeguards, Gender and Indigenous Community Relationship Expert will be employed and 100% of their time will be dedicated to ensuring the implementation of the project's safeguards and gender documents. The project manager in the PMU will oversee the ESMF implementation.

Budget for capacity building on ESMF/PF/IPPF implementation, travel costs and workshops and meetings for safeguards monitoring (including travel, workshops and meetings) will be included in the overall monitoring and evaluation budget under Component 4 of the project.

ANNEX 1. SAFEGUARD ELIGIBILITY AND IMPACTS SCREENING

This screening tool needs to be filled out for each activity or category of activities included in the annual work plan and budget. In addition, the screening tool needs to be completed whenever management measures or management plans are developed and/or when project intervention areas are determined.

The tool will be filled out by the Safeguards Specialist and reviewed by the M&E Officer. The decision on whether a Site-Specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) or Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) are required shall be made by the Safeguards Specialist in consultation with the WWF GEF Agency Safeguards Specialists based on the information provided in this screening form, as well as interviews with the PMU staff, local communities, and any other relevant stakeholders.

Part 1: Basic Information

1	Activity Name	
	Description of Activity ("sub-activities")	
2	Type of Activity:	New activity <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of activity <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Activity location:	
4	Total size of site area	
5	Activity implementation dates	
6	Total cost	

(Move to Part 2 after filling in all information in the table above)

Part 2: Eligibility Screening

No.	Screening Questions: <i>Would the project activity</i>	Yes	No	Comments/ Explanation
1	Lead to land management practices that cause degradation (biological or physical) of the soil and water? Examples include, but are not limited to: the felling of trees in core zones and critical watersheds; activities involving quarrying and mining; commercial logging; or dredge fishing.			
2	Negatively affect areas of critical natural habitats or breeding ground of known rare/endangered species?			
3	Significantly increase GHG emissions?			
4	Use genetically modified organisms or modern biotechnologies or their products?			

No.	Screening Questions: <i>Would the project activity</i>	Yes	No	Comments/ Explanation
5	Involve the procurement and/or use of pesticides and other chemicals specified as persistent organic pollutants under the Stockholm Convention or within categories IA, IB, or II by the World Health Organization?			
6	Develop forest plantations?			
7	Result in the loss of biodiversity, alteration of the functioning of ecosystems, and introduction of new invasive alien species?			
8	Involve the procurement or use of weapons and munitions or fund military activities?			
9	Lead to private land acquisition and/or the to physical displacement and voluntary or involuntary relocation of people, including non-titled and migrant people?			
10	Contribute to exacerbating any inequality or gender gap that may exist?			
11	Involve illegal child labor, forced labor, sexual exploitation or other forms of exploitation?			
12	Adversely affect indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (physical and non-physical or intangible) inside and/or outside the project area?			
13	Negatively impact areas with cultural, historical or transcendent values for individuals and communities?			
Please provide any further information that can be relevant:				

If all answers are “No”, project activity is eligible and move to Part 3

If at least one question answered as “yes”, the project activity is ineligible and the proponent can reselect the site of project activity and do screening again.

Part 3: Impacts screening

Answer the questions below and follow the guidance to provide basic information regarding the suggested activity and describe its potential impacts.

No.	Would the project activity:	Yes/No	Provide explanation and supporting documents if needed
<i>Environmental Impacts</i>			
1	Result in permanent or temporary change in land use, land cover or topography.		

2	Involve clearance of existing land vegetation		<p>If yes, number of trees to be cut down:</p> <p>Species of trees:</p> <p>Are the trees protected:</p> <p>Total land area of vegetation cover removed:</p> <p>Estimated economic value of the trees, crops and vegetation to be cut down / removed and any replacement costs (e.g., fees, registration, taxes):</p> <p><i>Provide additional details:</i></p>
3	Does the activity involve reforestation or modification of natural habitat? If yes, will it involve use or introduction of non-native species into the project area?		
4	Will pesticides be used? If so, are they on the list of those excluded by the Stockholm Convention?		
5	Result in environmental pollution? This may include air pollution, liquid waste, solid waste, or waste as the result of earth moving or excavation for example		
6	Trigger land disturbance, erosion, subsidence, or instability?		
7	Result in significant use of water, such as for construction?		
8	Produce dust during construction and operation?		
9	Generate significant ambient noise?		
10	Increase the sediment load in the local water bodies?		
11	Change on-site or downstream water flows?		
12	Negatively affect water dynamics, river connectivity or the hydrological cycle in ways other than direct changes of water flows (e.g. water filtration and aquifer recharge, sedimentation)?		
13	Result in negative impacts to any endemic, rare or threatened species; species that have been identified as significant through global, regional, national, or local laws?		
14	Could the activity potentially increase the vulnerability of local communities to climate variability and changes (e.g., through risks and events such as landslides, erosion, flooding, or droughts)?		
<i>Socio-Economic Impacts</i>			
15	Negatively impact existing tenure rights (formal and informal) of individuals, communities or others to land, fishery and forest resources?		
16	Operate where there are indigenous peoples, and their		

	lands/territories/waters are located? OR Operate where any indigenous communities have close cultural/spiritual or land use relationships? If yes to either, answer questions below:		
	a. Has an FPIC process been started? b. Will any restrictions on their use of land/territories/water/natural resources be restricted?		
17	Restrict access to natural resources (e.g., watersheds or rivers, grazing areas, forestry, non-timber forest products) or restrict the way natural resources are used, in ways that will impact livelihoods?		
18	Restrict access to sacred sites of local communities (including ethnic minorities) and/or places relevant for women's or men's religious or cultural practices?		
19	Operate where there are any cultural heritage or religious or sacred sites that may be impacted by the project?		
20	Undermine the customary rights of local communities to participate in consultations in a free, prior, and informed manner to address interventions directly affecting their lands, territories or resources?		
<i>Labor and Working Conditions</i>			
21	Involve hiring of workers or contracting with labor agencies to provide labor? If yes, answer questions a-b below.		
	c. Are labor management issues prevalent in the landscape? d. Are illegal child labor issues prevalent in the landscape?		
22	Involve working in hazardous environments such as steep, rocky slopes, areas infested with poisonous animals and/or disease vectors?		
<i>Minorities and Vulnerable Groups</i>			
23	Negatively affect vulnerable groups (such as ethnic minorities, women, poorer households, migrants, and assistant herders) in terms of impact on their economic or social life conditions or contribute to their discrimination or marginalization?		

24	Stir or exacerbate conflicts among communities, groups or individuals? Also considering dynamics of recent or expected migration including displaced people, as well as those who are most vulnerable to threats of sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment.		
<i>Occupational and Community Health and Safety</i>			
25	Involve any risks related to the usage of construction materials, working high above the ground or in canals where slopes are unstable?		
26	Expose local community to risks related to construction works or use of machinery (e.g., loading and unloading of construction materials, excavated areas, fuel storage and usage, electrical use, machinery operations)		
27	Generate societal conflicts, increased risk of sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment or pressure on local resources between temporary workers and local communities?		
28	Work in areas where forest fires are a threat? If yes, how recently was the last one?		
29	Work in areas where there the presence or history of vector-borne diseases (some examples include malaria, yellow fever, encephalitis)		
<i>GBV/SEAH Risks</i>			
30	Is there a risk that the project could pose a greater burden on women by restricting the use, development, and protection of natural resources by women compared with that of men?		
31	Is there a risk that persons employed by or engaged directly in the project might engage in gender-based violence (including sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, or sexual harassment)? The response must consider risks not only at the beneficiary level, but also to workers within all the organizations receiving GEF funding.		
32	Does the project increase the risk of GBV and/or SEAH for women and girls, for example by changing resource use practices or singling out women and girls for training without complimentary training/education for men? The response must consider all workers within the organizations receiving GEF funding.		
33	Does any mandated training for any individuals associated with the project (including project staff, government officials, park rangers and guards, other park staff, consultants, partner organizations and contractors) cover GBV/SEAH (along with		

	human rights, etc.)?		
<i>Conflict Sensitivity and Risks</i>			
34	Are there any major underlying tensions or open conflicts in the landscape/seascape or in the country where the landscape/seascape is situated? If yes, answer a-d below		
	e. Is there a risk that the activities interact with or exacerbate existing tensions and conflicts in the landscape/seascape? f. Do stakeholders (e.g. implementing partners, rights holders, other stakeholder groups) take a specific position in relation to the conflicts or tensions in the landscape/seascape or are they perceived as taking a position? g. How do stakeholders perceive WWF Peru and IA and its partners in relation to existing conflicts or tensions? h. Could the conflicts or tensions in the landscape/seascape have a negative impact on the activities?		
35	Could the activities create conflicts among communities, groups or individuals?		
36	Are some groups (stakeholders, rights holders) benefiting more than others from the activities? And if so, how is that affecting power dynamics and mutual dependencies?		
37	Do the activities provide opportunities to bring different groups with diverging interests positively together?		

List of documents to be attached with Screening form:

1	Layout plan of the activity and photos
2	Summary of the activity proposal
3	No objection certificate from various departments and others relevant stakeholders

Screening Tool Completed by:

Signed:

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Screening Conclusions [TO BE COMPLETED BY Safeguards Specialist]

- i. Main environmental issues are:

- ii. Permits/ clearance needed are:

- iii. Main social issues are:

- iv. Further assessment/ investigation needed and next step.
 - a. Need for any special study:.....

 - b. Preparation of ESMP (main issue to be addressed by the ESMP):.....

 - c. Preparation of LRP (main issue to be addressed by the LRP):.....

 - d. Any other requirements/ need/ issue etc.:

	Screening Tool Reviewed by: Signed: Name: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____
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Exclusion list

The following practices and activities will not be supported by the project:

1. Land or water management practices that cause degradation (biological or physical) of the soil and water.
2. Activities that negatively affect areas of critical natural habitats or breeding ground of known rare/ endangered species.
3. Actions that represent significant increase in GHG emissions.
4. Use of genetically modified organisms, or the supply or use of modern biotechnologies or their products in crops.
5. Introduction of crops and varieties that previously did not grow in the implementation areas, including seed import/transfer.
6. Actions resulting in loss of biodiversity, alteration of the functioning of ecosystems, and introduction of new invasive alien species.
7. Procurement of pesticides or activities that result in an increase in the use of pesticides.
8. Activities that would lead to physical displacement and voluntary or involuntary relocation.
9. Activities that do not consider gender aspects or contribute to exacerbating any inequality or gender gap that may exist.
10. Child Labor.
11. Activities that would adversely affect IPs' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (physical and non-physical or intangible) inside and/or outside the project area.
12. Activities that would negatively impact areas with cultural, historical or transcendent values for individuals and communities.

ANNEX 2 – SECURITY ANALYSIS AND SAFETY PROTOCOL

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I. INTRODUCTION

The project "Promoting the sustainable integrated management of the Peruvian Amazonian landscape of Madre de Dios" is committed to creating an environment in which the team (staff, consultants, communities, contractors) can carry out their work activities in the safest possible way. Thus, the creation of a safer work environment requires the individual commitment of the personnel (staff and consultants) and joint actions of the implementing entity and all partners involved in the project to manage and administer safety risks under the guidelines that follow.

The guidelines in this protocol are in accordance with Peruvian legislation, specifically Law No. 2978 (Law on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH, SST for its Spanish name) whose Regulation is approved by Supreme Decree No. 00-2012-TR and is applicable in all sectors, both public and private. Thus these guidelines are proposed to ensure that all people involved in this project's implementation are minimally exposed (as little as possible) to potential risks related to their work, which should being properly evaluated and managed.

The Project will promote the strengthening of a safety culture based on appropriate behaviors and self-care actions aimed at reducing the probability of public risk incidents. To this end, the following must be considered:

- Identification of threats and incidents of public risk that may affect personnel and stakeholders.
- Identification of the legal and operational framework for security management and the handling of public risk incidents.
- Provision of protocols and procedures to be implemented to prevent and reduce public risk scenarios in the development of projects.

Following the description and analysis of the context for the design of this project, Madre de Dios is a region that is impacted by a variety of illegal activities, such as mining and coca cultivation, which can put not only the people involved in the project but also the implementation of its activities at risk. Therefore, this security protocol includes protection and security actions in case there is any encounter with actors carrying out these illegal activities, as well as actions that contribute to the safety of women in the project intervention area.

II. GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To have a roadmap that allows the adequate management and administration (prevention and mitigation) of security incidents and public risk during the implementation of the Project "Promoting the sustainable integrated management of the Peruvian Amazonian landscape of Madre de Dios".

III. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Provide guidelines for public safety and risk management.
- Provide protocols and procedures to be implemented to prevent and reduce public risk scenarios in the implementation of the Project.

IV. REVIEW AND UPDATE OF THE PROTOCOL

This Protocol will be adopted as part of the project standard operating procedure and will be reviewed and updated every two years to ensure it continues to meet the needs of the project and reflect the realities of the local context.

V. BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR PROJECT ACTIONS

- Promote equity.
- Respect people's rights.
- Promote good governance.

- Do no harm to vulnerable people.
- Promote the natural assets of local communities.
- Promote the equitable distribution of environmental costs and benefits.
- Co-responsibility: shared mandate to comply with and implement the security guidelines.
- Freedom of choice: if any staff member prefers not to go to the field for safety reasons, they will inform the project leader of this decision and it will be respected. The situation will be evaluated to ensure the continuity of any activities suspended due to this decision.

VI. SECURITY POLICY

In all activities and interactions with partners and stakeholders, the Project considers security as a fundamental responsibility, based on 2 pillars: i) protection of personnel (staff, consultants, third parties), and ii) coordination with communities. In this context, the safety protocol outlined here will help the Project team identify environmental conditions and activate prevention and self-care strategies with personnel (staff and consultants), authorities (national, regional, local) and partners, to jointly prevent or mitigate risk situations that may affect people and the continuity of activities.

Gender-sensitive security:

The Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Violence refers to harmful acts directed against a person or a group of people because of their gender. It is rooted in gender inequality, abuse of power and the existence of harmful norms (Definition UN Women).

Sexual harm or suffering: Consequences that come from the action of forcing a person to maintain sexualized physical or verbal contact, or to participate in other sexual interactions through the use of force, intimidation, coercion, blackmail, bribery, manipulation, threat or any other mechanism that overrides or limits personal will. Likewise, it will be considered sexual harm or suffering the fact that the aggressor forces the assaulted to perform any of these acts with third parties.

Although the safety parameters and protocols apply to all persons involved in the project, whether technical, professional, consultant or administrative personnel, regardless of their sex or gender, it is important to consider situations of gender-based violence that may affect women in particular. To this end, it is necessary for the Project to draw up a specific protocol to deal with this type of incident based on the safety of people and national and local legislation.

VII. SECURITY STRATEGIES

General considerations for personnel

All staff, advisors, consultants and implementing partners must:

- Commit to respecting and complying with the Project's health and safety policies and procedures;

- Always act responsibly ensuring the health and safety of self and others;
- Take all due precautions to avoid injury and personal risks of an external nature;
- Weigh the identified risks of the activities to be performed and assess your comfort level with respect to those risks;
- Consult and obey travel warnings issued by government agencies and travel agencies and/or airlines for domestic travel;
- Take reasonable precautions for your health and safety when traveling to places where the travel warning is low or moderate, including taking preventive medicine, if recommended;
- All trips made for the project must have the corresponding approval of the person responsible for the component. In the event that the destination is a place with a high security alert, authorization must be given prior to scheduling the trip;
- Travel to places that have an "extreme" security alert or declared as emergency zones by Supreme Decree is forbidden;
- Avoid travelling with "low cost" airlines, which are considered unsafe or unreliable in their flight schedules;
- Project personnel and implementing partners should ensure that they have adequate medical and accident coverage/insurance to cover hospital and treatment costs, should they be required during a field trip.

Travel Safety

Domestic travel

- Project personnel and implementing partners should be informed of the social and political situation of the place where they will travel and report risks and dangers to the person responsible for the trip, if there any;
- Project personnel and implementing partners should always research and respect local rules and customs;
- Avoid carrying anything that's not directly needed, such as extra credit cards or family photographs that cannot be replaced. Leave valuable items at home.
- Important phone numbers should be kept at all times, such as those of the offices that will be visited, contact persons, police, fire department and/or hospitals.

At airports

- Early check-in is recommended and it is useful to have the airline's application on personnel's cell phones;
- Early arrival at the airport is recommended (1 to 3 hours in advance) to accommodate for luggage drop-off, immigration (if international travel) and arrive at your boarding gate without rushing;
- Being alert and keeping an eye on individual luggage and computer should be done at all times. Belongings should be identified but individuals' names should be kept out of sight;

- No items from a stranger on board, or from someone who is not traveling with you, should ever be accepted;
- Always be on the lookout for suspicious packages or behavior and report all such cases to the airport authorities;
- Always be alert to possible "provoked" accidents, such as someone bumping into you or spilling a drink on you. Many times, this is a ploy to get you to neglect your personal items. Always be on the lookout for suspicious packages or behavior and report all such cases to the airport authorities;
- Itinerary and lodging information should always be stored safely.

On board the aircraft

- Wear loose-fitting, natural-fiber clothing for comfort;
- Familiarize yourself with emergency procedures and exits. Observe your surroundings, especially those activities or situations that do not seem normal;
- Follow the instructions of the flight attendants on evacuation procedures and emergency exits;
- Keep your seat belt fastened while seated;
- Be cautious about sharing information about your work or personal life in casual conversations with other passengers.

At your destination

- Always make transportation arrangements with the office you will be visiting, as they can give you safe recommendations for your relocation;
- If arrangements cannot be made in advance, take accredited transportation located within the airport premises or other private means of transportation. Do not use the public transportation service or unaccredited cabs waiting outside the airport;
- Have some tool for others to communicate with you such as cell phone, WhatsApp, phone number of the hotel where you will be staying or cell phone of a contact from the place you will be visiting;
- Choose a person from your work environment (in the locality or country where you have arrived) with whom you have close contact and who knows about your trip (from a workshop or meeting) to keep you informed if you have any setbacks;
- When taking a cab, always lock the doors, keep the windows up or closed and wear your seat belt;
- Do not put the computer case on the driver's side seat. Store it in the trunk of the car;
- Do not share information with the cab driver;
- Never mention that you are traveling alone, nor provide personal information;
- Walk and act confidently and decisively. Do not leave the hotel unless you know where you have to go, as walking around consulting a map will attract thieves;
- If the contracted transportation does not show up, do not stay too long at the airport, take a cab from the airport;
- Do not talk about politics or local religion in public places;
- Trust your instincts; if something does not inspire confidence, avoid contact with it.

Keeping a low profile

- Avoid wearing clothing with logos, unless the workshop, activity or event leaders or organizers expressly ask you to do so or confirm that it is safe to do so;
- Do not wear flashy jewelry;
- Avoid unnecessarily displaying electronic equipment, such as: cameras, video cameras, cell phones, among others;
- Be cautious in public places when engaging in conversation, as you never know who may be listening;
- Do not participate in protests or demonstrations. If you see a large group of people, avoid them and turn in the opposite direction;
- Don't let your outings become predictable. Be aware of your actions at all times.

Hotel security

- Try to stay in a well-known hotel chain in a safe and central location. Preferably, the lodging will be coordinated by the Project Management Unit, depending on the location or venue to be visited;
- Identify emergency exits and/or safe areas for refuge, and location of fire extinguishers in case of incidents, especially in high-risk locations;
- Count the number of doors between your room and the exit doors. This could be vital if smoke fills the corridor;
- Practice the escape plan;
- Keep a mental inventory of all your belongings;
- When leaving the room, make sure that the windows are closed and the doors are locked;
- Do not open the door without first identifying the visitor;
- Do not accept package deliveries to your room unless they have been scheduled in advance and you are certain of the contents and provenance. Contact the front desk if you have any concerns;
- Meet visitors in the lobby;
- Always inspect your room upon entering;
- Do not leave confidential documents or equipment unprotected in the hotel room. If you need to do so, use the safe in your room; if there is no safe, talk to the hotel administration so that they can provide you with a safe place;
- Do not allow the front desk to hand you your room key by announcing your room number loudly;
- Never say your room number when you are in public;
- Never put your key on tables in dining rooms or other public spaces;
- Never leave your luggage unattended after packing;
- Report all suspicious activity to the front desk.

Computer security

- Keep your computer safe, as it is a prime target for theft. When not in use, keep it in a safety box or locked suitcase. Carry it in a backpack if needed;
- Never check the computer as baggage; take it on board the aircraft as carry-on baggage;

- Do not leave your computer unattended, especially in airports. Distracting yourself by looking away for just a moment can give a thief a chance to grab it and disappear into the crowd.
- Be very alert when going through the security inspection; thieves may exchange briefcases as they come out of the X-ray security machine;
- Keep in mind that the insurance company will only reimburse an equipment in case of an assault. If lost or stolen, it will be considered negligence and the replacement of the equipment will not be reimbursed;
- Do not leave your computer unattended at any time.

Safety in travel and entry to the field

- Bring the medications you require in the original containers and also copies of the prescriptions;
- Carry a supply of medications and hygiene products as needed;
- Take personal responsibility for keeping up to date with immunizations and prophylaxis. Also, report health problems that require some level of special attention;
- Consult with Project management and local staff for possible places of care to go to and/or who to contact in case of a medical emergency;
- Have the procedures for using your health insurance handy according to your insurance company.

Immediately report any incident

In the event that there is an incident that affects the safety of the person traveling, report it to the personnel responsible for the event or meeting at the place being visited and request for immediate attention and support. Likewise, it is important to prepare a report after an incident because it will allow to:

- Make informed decisions regarding operations and personnel movements, and ensure their well-being;
- Alerting others to potential threats and risks;
- Create an information base to indicate incidents and analyze them within the context of operations and occupational safety and health management.

In the case of assaults, robberies or any other aggression

There are three stages to be considered:

Prevention:

- Unless strictly necessary, avoid carrying too many things with you for a prolonged period of time;
- Avoid arbitrarily displaying your valuable belongings, such as jewelry, cell phones, watches, among others;
- Do not give out personal information or phone numbers to strangers;
- Walk in well-illuminated places and always with another person;
- Do not walk late at night; take a safe cab;

- Walk with determination;
- Be wary of suspicious approaches and move away immediately;
- Avoid going to ATMs at night and unaccompanied. If you see someone suspiciously loitering nearby, use the phone or assistance system inside the ATM to call for help;
- Act decisively; if you feel in danger, cross the street or enter a public place (restaurant, store, or other).

During:

- Do not resist the robbery and hand over everything they ask for. Remember that the most important thing is to protect your life or physical integrity;
- Avoid responding, provoking or opposing your attacker. Any action or attitude of opposition may endanger your life, your physical integrity or that of your companions;
- Control yourself, submit and be submissive in front of your attacker, this will reduce the possibility of being assaulted;
- Do not look or try to look at the offender, this will make him very nervous and could lead to a violent action against you or your companions;
- Keep your hands in sight at all times and move slowly. Explain to the assailant what you are doing when you move to get your wallet or some other object;
- If you are taken hostage, do not resist or try to escape, simply obey and give in to whatever they ask. Remember that they have the advantage of force or weapons and can cause injury or death.

Afterwards:

- Calm down and, if necessary, try to calm the people accompanying you;
- Evaluate if your companions need emergency medical assistance, ask for help and try to take them to a medical center as soon as possible;
- Do not touch, discard or contaminate the crime scene;
- If you have regained control, make an inventory of your losses;
- If possible, write down the data you can remember to facilitate the actions of the authorities;
- Report the incident to the nearest police station;
- Contact your immediate supervisor at the Project to report what happened, and then prepare a detailed report .

If your ID card is stolen or lost:

- Report the incident to the Peruvian National Police. If it is in foreign territory, report the incident to the local police of the country you are visiting, and contact the Embassy or Consulate.
- Protect yourself by carrying photos or copies (physical) of your identity documents.

Activities in high-risk areas

- Avoid carrying out actions in areas considered emergency zones declared as such by Supreme Decree;

- In the case of actions or activities in areas where illegal activities are prevalent, Project staff (including consultants) and their implementing partners (such as those who develop actions within the framework of the Project) should mobilize in groups and with members of the communities as much as possible;
- If illegal activities generate too much pressure in the implementation area, project staff (especially the Safeguards and Gender expert of the PMU) and implementing partners will evaluate the possibility of suspending or otherwise postponing the activity until it can be safely resumed;
- No mediations with actors involved in illegal activities will be conducted;
- If you have a GPS device, send a message through it as soon as a risk or imminent danger is perceived.

Recommendations for vehicle use

➤ For truck use

There are three stages to be considered:

Before:

- Verify that the truck has all the necessary and complete documentation in accordance with the law;
- Carefully and attentively observe the people around the hotel and the Office, analyzing their movements and if they are in or near any type of motorized vehicle, as they may be a target for tracking or stalking;
- It is best if the van is driven by someone from the area where the activity will take place, who should also be trusted personnel identified by the Project management;
- The van shall not be used for personal reasons;
- If possible, avoid using the van to transfer money from the bank to the office or to the hotel;
- The person in charge of the trip must give a safety talk before the start of the trip to provide a reminder of the safety measures and precautions to follow in case of accidents;
- When the route to be traveled is very long and/or the trip will take several hours, it should be considered whether the driver has rested the day before and/or whether another person travels in the van to replace him if necessary.

During:

- Avoid traveling alone. Always travel with at least one other person, so that they can see that you are not alone;
- If you are going to conduct business outside the office, have your companion remain outside the van in such a way that he/she has a panoramic view of the surroundings;

- In case of an accident, immediately activate the SOAT¹⁷ and contact a manager to inform him/her of the situation;
- In case you detect that you are being followed while traveling by van, try to approach a police station or, if not possible, change your route and try to get to safety;
- In case you cannot escape and are caught by criminals, do not offer resistance and try to memorize physical details of the assailants (tattoos, physical build, manner and/or way of speaking, nicknames, height, hair color, race, physical defect, etc.). After they have left, evaluate your condition and try to reach the nearest police station and report to the Supervisor so that they can contact the insurance company.

Afterwards:

- At the end of your van trip, park the vehicle in a safe place, either in a parking lot assigned by the office or the hotel where you are staying;
- Avoid leaving documents, packages, money or personal belongings inside the van;
- Do not forget to connect the safety device to the van before leaving (GPS, alarm, gas lock, steering lock, etc.);
- If the van is rented, try to return it as soon as possible to avoid later complications or additional payments.

➤ For motorcycle use

Motorcycles that are used for field trips must have the following documentation:

- Vehicle ownership card;
- SOAT of the motorcycle in force;
- Current technical revision issued by an authorized center;
- Driver's license;
- Certificate of motorcycle operability;
- Verify that the motorcycle does not have a warrant for arrest/impoundment/seizure due to previous complaints;¹⁸
- Insurance policy against damage to third parties and/or theft.

Driving personnel must have the following documentation:

- a) Valid driver's license with a minimum of 01 year after issue date;
- b) Driving record issued by the MTC (Ministry of Transportation and Communications), preferably.

¹⁷ SOAT (Seguro Obligatorio de Accidentes de Tránsito) is a mandatory insurance for all motor vehicles in certain countries. It primarily aims to cover medical and hospital expenses for victims of traffic accidents, regardless of who is at fault. Additionally, SOAT may cover other related expenses such as emergency transportation and funeral costs in case of death. It is a measure designed to ensure that all individuals involved in a traffic accident receive the necessary medical attention promptly.

¹⁸ Available at: <https://www.sat.gob.pe/websitev9/TributosMultas/Papeletas/Consultasenlinea>

➤ Protection articles

Drivers must have:

- Protective equipment, such as safety helmet, use of boots (rubber or footwear that does not expose the foot), pants, gloves, long-sleeved shirt, flashlight, whistle;
- Telephone (satellite or commercial) with GPS;
- First aid kit, sun block, insect repellent, hat, etc.

Road accidents

- Stay calm; do not panic and pull to the side of the road;
- Give first aid if necessary and possible. Call for help by cell phone, satellite phone or radio. Request help from the police, fire department or contact your office.

How to avoid car and/or motorcycle hijackings

- Make sure your vehicle is in good working condition, review the checklist;
- Carefully select the route to follow; use well-traveled and well-lit roads;
- Keep the contact person in your office informed of the route you will be taking and report back when you leave and arrive at your destination;
- Stay in the center lane when it is safe to do so. This makes it more difficult to approach you when you are stopped in traffic;
- Keep doors locked and windows tightly closed while driving;
- Check your mirrors regularly for suspicious activity around your vehicle;
- Pay extreme attention to your surroundings at intersections, gas stations, ATMs and stores. Have an escape route in mind, regardless of where you are;
- If you think you are being followed, drive to the nearest police station or to a busy, safe place to call for help;
- If you are approached by a suspicious person, do not roll down the car window, continue driving.

River or sea transportation

➤ Recommended equipment

- Lightweight backpack with waterproof bag to carry equipment (cellular mobile equipment with coverage in the area if possible, satellite phone, GPS, binoculars, first aid kit, flashlight, whistle);
- Lifejacket (must check that it is in good condition, with the floats -corchos- in good condition and operative body straps);
- Wear hiking shoes, NOT rubber boots;
- Hat, repellent and/or sunscreen.



Before:

- Verify that the river transport vessel is formal, observing that the navigation license is valid and that it has the corresponding navigation permit granted by the captaincy of the place where it belongs. It must be in good condition (hull/roof/engine) and have reserve fuel tanks, fire extinguisher, first aid kit, life jackets, whistle;
- Verify that the river transportation company has insurance against accidents so that you can afford any medical assistance that may be required;
- Verify that the vessel is not more than 20 years old (desirable);
- Verify that the boat is driven by a motorist with experience on the route;
- Do not travel with large sums of money;
- Make sure that the boat is properly moored and the boarding board is in good condition before boarding;
- Carefully observe the people around or inside the boat, seeking to be close to the people who offer the greatest safety;
- Do not travel with intoxicated persons whose behavior could affect the safety of the vessel;
- It is not allowed to sail in a thunderstorm, nor after 6:30pm or before 4:45am when visibility is minimal;
- If the river is in full flood with waves, logs and excessive shoveling before departure, you should wait for the flood to recede and return to normal conditions before setting sail.

During:

- Wear your life jacket at all times, remember that it is the only emergency element that could save your life in the event of a boat capsizing;
- Do not attempt to stand up while the boat is underway, this could unbalance the weight of the sides and cause it to capsize;
- In case the boat runs out of fuel or has any damage while heading to your destination, stay calm and wait for the motorist or skipper to give you a solution;
- In case the boat capsizes, try by all means to remain calm and swim to shore, remember that you have a life jacket;
- In case you get caught in a flood with excessive waves, logs and/or shoals, in the middle of a sailing trip, it is best to approach and wait on a shore or, if it is very late, at a known point such as any of the lodges along the way;

- Upon arrival at a port, check that the boat is secured or moored before going ashore. Avoid accidents.

In the event of a passenger falling into the water:

- The boats must have complete life jackets for each available seat with their respective whistle;
- The boats are equipped with a life ring and rescue rope in case a passenger falls into the river;
- The boat should stop immediately and observe the position taken by the person who has fallen overboard in order to initiate rescue;
- Throw the hoop life preserver 2-3 meters away for the person to hold on to. Never throw it directly at them, as they might get hit;
- Never bring the boat too close (2 m.) to avoid hitting or hurting the passenger;
- Use the rescue rope to approach the passenger to the boat and proceed to pull him/her up;
- In case the fallen passenger is unconscious, the passenger who can swim should jump into the river or sea with his life jacket and perform the corresponding rescue, keeping the passenger's head afloat;
- The unconscious passenger will be approached to the boat, lifted with the help of the other passengers and transferred to the nearest shelter or aid station while CPR is performed on the boat floor;
- Keep the passenger warm;
- Once the situation is under control, search pockets to remove and dry any passports, documents or money the passenger might have with them.

Crash or sinking of a vessel:

- If this occurs, the trip leader must count the number of people and watch over the health and safety of the rest of the passengers. In case passengers fall into the water, their rescue will be organized among the passengers who know how to swim, depending on the water current;
- In the event of a minor collision, keep calm and keep passengers in their seats. Check that everyone is all right.;
- Check that no passengers are trapped or at risk of drowning;
- If the sinking of the boat is imminent, take turns to dive into the water as a group in an orderly fashion to a specific destination. Use the rope to maintain a safe line;
- Get out of the water, locate and go to a safe beach;
- Call for help through a cellular or satellite phone, otherwise wait on the spot, do not separate the group but rather remain all together;
- Do not go down the river or sea swimming for help, wait.

How to act when confronted by military or police authorities

- Do not challenge law enforcement officers carrying weapons. Act in a non-threatening manner and obey orders courteously, without showing fear or distrust;
- Do not carry, touch or show interest in any type of weapon;
- Do not be photographed carrying weapons or wearing military or police uniforms or insignia;
- Do not accept gifts that are weapons (items such as bows and arrows may be accepted if such gifts are customary for the location visited);
- Do not accept gifts that are deactivated weapons, such as grenade caps, artillery ammunition, etc.

In case of arrest in national or foreign territory

- Ask to be communicated with the contact person at your WWF office in case you are in Peruvian territory, or the nearest embassy or consulate in case you are abroad.
- Remain calm and do nothing to provoke the arresting officer;
- Do not admit anything or provide any information;
- Do not sign any documents. Politely refuse until an attorney or a representative of the embassy or consulate examines the situation;
- If you are abroad and an embassy or consulate representative arrives, ask for some form of identification before discussing your situation;
- Do not agree to anything. If they do not accept your refusal, do not commit to anything or sign anything.

Encounters with persons engaged in illegal or illicit activities

- Before embarking on a trip, find out about the area you will be visiting, talk to local partners or people in the area to get information on the dangers you may face;
- In the event you encounter a poacher, miner, or other, remain calm. Do not be belligerent and be aware of their body language;
- If you are threatened with weapons, obey the orders you are given;
- If you are shot, drop to the ground and remain lying down;
- If possible, crawl or move to a safe place;
- The best security measure against people carrying out illegal or illicit activities is to be alert and avoid them;
- If you know that there is illegal or illicit activity in an area of operation, do not go to that area alone. Seek help from local police, military and locals; it is safer to go in a group.

In case of animal attacks

- General considerations:
 - Never walk alone;
 - Never approach, provoke, threaten or run towards a wild animal;
 - Never assault or cause pain to a wild animal;

- Never try to pet a wild animal, especially large ones (major injuries may occur);
 - Never feed a wild animal or try to care for an injured animal;
 - If you are unexpectedly confronted by an animal on the road, retreat slowly away from the animal, giving it room to run if it feels trapped.
- How to respond to an animal attack:
- If there is a tree you can climb, do so immediately;
 - If you cannot run away from the animal, drop to the ground and get into a fetal position, protecting both your neck and stomach;
 - Do not get rid of the backpack so that it can serve as protection;
 - It is advisable to play dead at the last moment. However, never play dead if there is still time to run away or climb a tree;
 - If the animal is a puma or jaguar, do not fight it. Do not run, as this makes the animal respond to its chase instinct.

First Aid in the field

- Preventive measures:

- Staff Health Status Review: Prior to going into the field, it is essential to conduct a complete health status review of each team member. This assessment allows for the identification of any pre-existing medical conditions that may require special attention during the visit;
- Allergy Consideration: In addition to the general health check, it is crucial that each team member report any known allergies. This allows us to take appropriate preventative measures and consider any potential risks related to allergens present in the field environment;
- Vaccinations: It is important that people heading to the field are up to date with the recommended vaccinations for the area, such as yellow fever, tetanus and hepatitis, among others;
- Insect protection: In the northern and southern Amazon landscapes, where the risk of mosquito-borne diseases such as malaria and leishmaniasis is high, it is essential to take protective measures. The use of insect repellents and wearing long-sleeved clothing are essential practices to prevent bites and reduce the risk of contracting these diseases;
- Good hydration: Hydration is critical to prevent heat-related illness. Drinking water is recommended, which may require purification tablets if there is no access to safe water;
- Non-perishable food: Carrying non-perishable food is important to ensure adequate nutrition, especially in remote areas where access to fresh food may be limited;
- Environmental Awareness: It is essential that all personnel are familiar with the natural hazards of the area, including geological and climatic hazards such as landslides and floods. Understanding these risks is not only important for planning purposes, but also crucial to ensure safety throughout the stay in the field.

Mitigation of waterborne disease:

Diseases transmitted by the consumption of unsafe water represent a serious threat in the northern and southern Amazon. These include diarrheal diseases, viral hepatitis, leptospirosis and malaria, all caused by the presence of bacteria, viruses and parasites in contaminated water.

➤ Recommendations:

- Use only potable or treated water for all needs, including drinking, cooking and personal hygiene. If local water quality is questionable, opt for bottled water as a safe alternative;
- If bottled water is not available, boil the water for 2 to 5 minutes to eliminate any pathogens. This method is simple and effective to ensure water safety.
- Be sure to bring enough potable or treated water to cover the needs of the entire group for the duration of your stay in areas with uncertain water supply.

➤ Water purification:

- Boil water: Heat water to boiling and keep it boiling for 2 to 5 minutes.
- Purify with chlorine (liquid bleach): According to the recommendations of the Peruvian Ministry of Health (MINSA):
 - To disinfect cloudy water or water of doubtful quality, add 2 to 4 drops of 4% bleach per liter of water.
 - Mix well and let stand for 30 minutes before consumption.
 - Treated water should have a slight residual chlorine odor, indicating effective disinfection.
 - It is important to use household bleach without additives or perfumes, and to strictly follow the proportions indicated to avoid an overdose of chlorine that could be harmful.
- Purification tablets: It is crucial to carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions regarding dosage and resting times to ensure effective water purification. To use them correctly, follow these steps:
 - Find a water source: Look for as clean a source as possible, such as a stream, river, or collected rainwater. Avoid stagnant or visibly polluted water.
 - Filter the water: Before adding the tablet, filter the water to remove large debris such as branches, soil or stones. You can use a tissue, cloth or portable filter.
 - Pour the water into a clean container: Pour the amount of water you wish to treat into a clean, sturdy container.
 - Add the purification tablet: Add the recommended amount of purification tablets to the water (follow the manufacturer's instructions).
 - Shake or stir: Mix the water with the tablet so that it dissolves completely.
 - Leave to act for the indicated time: Let the treated water stand for the time specified in the tablet's instructions, normally between 15 to 30 minutes to eliminate bacteria and viruses, and up to 2 hours to eliminate parasites such as Giardia and Cryptosporidium.

- Consume the treated water: After the resting time, the water will be ready for consumption. It may have a slight chlorine taste, but it is safe to drink.
- Food preparation and hygiene:
 - Wash your hands: Before and after handling any food, be sure to wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water;
 - Keep the kitchen area clean: Use boiling water or a solution of water with a few drops of bleach to disinfect surfaces and utensils;
 - Protect food: Store it in covered or wrapped containers to protect from insects, animals and dust. Keep it off the ground;
 - Avoid spoiled food: Discard any food that shows signs of spoilage, mold or contamination;
 - Boil water: If drinking water is not available, boil water for 2-5 minutes before drinking or cooking;
 - Maintain personal hygiene: Wash your hands frequently, especially after using the bathroom. Keep your fingernails short and clean.

Medical emergency in the field:

- Stabilize the patient:
 - Assess the severity of the situation and prioritize actions to stabilize the patient.
 - Control any profuse bleeding by applying direct pressure on the wound;
 - Provide emotional support and reassurance to the patient to reduce stress and anxiety.
- Seek medical help:
 - In remote areas, medical assistance may be distant. It is recommended to use a satellite phone to call for help and provide accurate details of the situation;
 - It is important to make sure that the satellite phone has enough credit and battery power to make the emergency call effectively.
- Securing the area:
 - In a forested environment, securing the area involves assessing natural hazards and taking measures to reduce additional risks;
 - Using improvised audible and visual signals can alert other members of the group and help rescue teams locate the scene.
- Consider evacuation:
 - Assess the need and feasibility of evacuating the patient to an appropriate medical facility;
 - Take into account the patient's condition, severity of injury, availability of transportation, and weather conditions when deciding on evacuation.
- Documentation and communication:

- Record in detail the events, actions taken and the patient's condition;
 - Communicate this information to medical staff and SSOMA coordinators to facilitate ongoing medical care and logistical coordination, especially in remote areas where access to medical care may be limited.
- Treatment of specific injuries and emergencies:
- Superficial wound:
 - Washing the wound with soap and water helps to clean it and reduce the risk of infection.
 - Drying with sterile gauze helps prevent the proliferation of bacteria in the wound.
 - Avoid the use of iodine, alcohol or ointments, as they may irritate the wound.
 - Covering with a dressing or gauze and fixing with adhesive tape helps protect the wound from external contaminants and facilitates healing.
 - Deep Wound:
 - Washing with soap and water or applying gauze with hydrogen peroxide helps to clean the wound and reduce the risk of infection.
 - Applying direct pressure with a compress or gauze helps stop the bleeding.
 - Avoid the use of alcohol, disinfectants or dyes, as they may irritate the wound.
 - In the absence of biosafety elements, apply indirect pressure to control bleeding.
 - Avoid incorrect use of the tourniquet, as this may cause additional damage.
 - Wound with foreign body:
 - Covering or immobilizing the area with gauze helps to avoid movements that may worsen the situation.
 - Avoid manipulating the wound or removing the foreign body to avoid further complications.
 - Burn:
 - Applying a cold, wet cloth helps relieve pain and reduce inflammation.
 - Avoid the use of ointments, as they may retain heat and worsen the burn.
 - Do not break the blisters, as they act as a natural barrier against infection.
 - Foreign Body in Eye:
 - Wash with plenty of clean water to remove the foreign body.
 - Cover the eye with an eye shield or gauze and adhesive tape to protect the eye and prevent further injury.
 - Avoid manipulating the eye or removing the foreign body to prevent eye damage.
 - Blows or Contusions:
 - Applying cold helps to reduce inflammation and relieve pain.

- Apply topical analgesic for additional pain relief.
- Use a compressive bandage to control swelling if necessary.
- Immobilize with a splint if fracture is suspected to prevent further damage.
- Bite/Sting:
 - Remove stingers if safe to do so and save the insect for identification.
 - Apply cold to reduce inflammation and relieve pain.
 - Take an antihistamine to reduce the allergic reaction if necessary.
 - Make sure the person is stable and seek medical attention if necessary.
- Mite/Parasite:
 - Apply an analgesic cream or oral analgesic to relieve pain.
 - Take into account explicit allergies to avoid adverse reactions to treatment.

Note: It is important that any participant who is under medical treatment carries the corresponding medication with them during the field visit. This is essential to avoid any health complications that may arise due to interruption or lack of their usual treatment. Ensure that each person is informed about the importance of maintaining their medical regimen and that they have sufficient supplies of medication for the entire field visit period.

VIII. COMPLIANCE WITH SAFETY PROTOCOLS

Project personnel (staff and consultants) are required to respect and implement the security policies, protocols and procedures established by this protocol and others deemed applicable by the PMU.