

**Peru Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program
Environment and Social Management Framework
(Executive Summary)
English Version**

Executive Summary

In 2015, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) approved the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program, led by the World Bank as the GEF agency, in order to safeguard this megadiverse region and the diverse ecosystem services it provides. This program was financed via the focal areas of Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation, Sustainable Forests Management, and Land Degradation. The objective of the program is to protect globally significant biodiversity and implement policies to foster sustainable land use and restoration of native vegetation cover. The program includes four projects to be implemented in Brazil, Colombia and Peru which includes 83% of the Amazon Biome¹. The proposed project - Securing the Future of Peru's Protected Areas is one of the projects under the program to be implemented by World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

The objective of the project is: To promote long-term financial sustainability for the effective management of the National System of Natural Protected Areas of Peru (SINANPE) for the protection of globally important biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Amazon Biome.

The project comprises of four components -

COMPONENT 1: Development of a multi-partner, public-private initiative for long-term financial sustainability of the Natural Protected Areas in the Peruvian Amazon

COMPONENT 2: Diversification of sources to increase National Protected Area financing

COMPONENT 3: Implementation of PdP Action Plan Measures to consolidate and improve the effective management of Amazon NPAs

COMPONENT 4: Project Coordination and M & E

Given the above, Component 1 and 2 focuses on financing for park management and establishing a governance structure for ensuring sustainable financing for the NPAs which may include some tourism activities. Project activities under Component will be financed through the Transition Fund to improve the management of 2-4 National Protected Areas (NPAs), in both direct- and indirect-use categories, likely in Year 2 or 3 of implementation. These NPAs will be selected during year 1 of implementation from a short list of six NPAs primarily in the Eastern Andes regions of Peru. The six-short listed NPAs include Santuario Nacional Tabaconas Namballe, Reserva Comunal Machiguenga, Reserva Nacional Allpahuayo Mishana, Parque Nacional Tingo Maria, Parque Nacional del Río Abiseo, and Reserva Nacional Pacaya-Samiria. The selection will be based on a set of criteria to be finalized also during the first year of project implementation.

The preselected PAs are located on eastern slopes of the Andes mountain range in various ecological zones including tropical forests, mountainous forests, and moors and the project will be

¹ is full list of projects is as follows: Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project in Brazil (World Bank Group), Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon (United Nations Development Program/World Bank Group); Securing the Future of Peru's Protected Areas (World Wildlife Fund) and;; Amazon Coordination Technical Assistance Project.

financing the 10 management goals established to achieve better management of the NPAs and could be replicated in other NPAs in Peru.

The project will be executed by the Fund for the Promotion of Protected Natural Areas in Peru (PROFONANPE)—a private non-profit entity that specializes administration of funds for biodiversity, climate change mitigation, and adaptation projects and National Natural Protected Areas Service (SERNANP), the government's technical agency responsible for PA administration as the lead technical agency for the proposed project. The proposed project is implemented by the WWF GEF, the project needs to ensure compliance with WWF's Safeguards Policies and Procedures.

The proposed project is a Category "B" given that it is essentially a conservation initiative, expected to generate significant positive and durable social, economic and environmental benefits. Any adverse environmental and social impacts due to investments in infrastructure to ensure effective management or involvement of indigenous people are minor and site specific and can be mitigated. While it is not possible to know which NPAs will be chosen until project implementation nor the exact nature of the activities, it is likely the proposed project will focus on ensuring effective management of the identified NPAs.

Policy on Natural Habitat – is triggered as the proposed project directly targets protecting and restoring species and their habitats; strengthening local communities' ability to conserve the natural resources they depend on; and transforming markets and policies to reduce the impact of the production and consumption of commodities.

Policy on Involuntary Resettlement – While the proposed project is unlikely to cause displacement of people from their homes or farms, the policy is triggered because ensuring effective management may restrict or prohibit the extraction of resources in certain areas of the NPA and in some categories of the NPAs, thereby restricting access to resources required for the subsistence and cultural maintenance of the affected populations.

Policy on Indigenous People – This policy is triggered because, out of the six-potential list of NPAs, Reserva Nacional Pacaya-Samiria and the Reserva Comunal Machiguenga are occupied or used by native communities considered indigenous under the WWF policy. About ten percent of the population of Nacional Pacaya-Samiria consists of the Cocama and other ethnic groups including Cucama-Cucamilla, Kiwcha, Shipibo Conibo, Shiwulu and Kacha Edze peoples. In Reserva Comunal Machiguenga, each Machiguenga village lays claim to specific areas of the Reserve for hunting, fishing and gathering, although no villages are located inside the Reserve.

Policy on Pest Management – The activities are not expected to trigger the policy on Pest Management, any agricultural extension activities targeting settlements in the NPAs will not include promoting the use of pesticides.

Given that the location of the investments has not been identified according to WWF's SIPP an ESMF needs to be prepared. ESMF will provide a framework to provide environmental and social

safeguards for the project activities in line with the applicable national policy and legal framework as well as the WWF's Environment and Social Safeguard Integrated Policies and Procedures (SIPP). This framework details the principles and processes for assisting communities to identify and manage any potential negative impacts of the project activities. It provides for transparency and equity in the planning and implementation of activities by the project so that any desired changes brought about by the project emerge from a consultative process and are not imposed.

Since the proposed project may include activities in areas where they could be Indigenous people this ESMF will include aspects of an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF). The IPPF will include a road map for achieving free prior informed consent (FPIC) in those NPAs where there are IPs. In addition, as mentioned above the project may have issues related to access restriction to natural resources and to mitigate these risks a Process Framework is also included in the ESMF. More specifically, the Process Framework aspects included in the ESMF will specify the procedures and measures for adequately compensating communities affected by restrictions in access to natural resources.

The methodology followed for the preparation of this ESMF is a combination of a) desk review of the WWF safeguards policies (SIPP) and Government of Peru's environmental and social assessment policies b) consultation and discussions with stakeholders and c) field visits to all six potential NPAs.

Following are recommendations from the ESMF –

1. The Project Manager for the Project Management Unit will have overall responsibility for safeguards activities and implementation of the ESMF. He/She will be supported by a safeguards advisor who will be included on a consultancy basis. Training will be provided on WWF Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures by the WWF GEF Agency.
2. Once sites have been identified and all final safeguards documents have been prepared according to the ESMF they will be disclosed to affected parties the final plans prior to implementation.
3. The NPA managers will be trained in safeguards and especially in conflict management and resolution to detect and mitigate active conflicts as early as possible. Regular reports should be made about the conflicts including any efforts made to resolve them.
4. Environment and Social Impact Assessments will be necessary for each investment financed through the project and an Environment and Social Management Plan should be prepared.
5. An Indigenous Peoples Plan should be prepared before any investment is made in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve and its buffer zone. This should include consultation with affected groups and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for activities implemented under the project.
6. Under the requirements of the Process Framework potential conflicts due to access restrictions can be mitigated by the project conducting an assessment of the potential loss or reduced access to resources and the benefits of establishing a conservation agreement. The assessment must be undertaken during the first year of project implementation.

Further, each conservation agreement must be reviewed and if any deficiency is found, the appropriate compensation measures should be proposed and implemented in the time frame agreed with the users.