

2025



CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN ISOLATION

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMCM
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Content

YO. GOALS	3
II. PURPOSE	3
III. SCOPE.....	3
IV. LEGAL BASIS	4
V. RESPONSIBILITIES.....	7
VI. DEFINITIONS	7
VII. GENERAL PROVISIONS	10
VIII. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS.....	13
8.1. Developing Contingency Plans for the Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and in Initial Contact (PC-PIACI)	13
8.2. Of the components of the Contingency Plans for the protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and in initial contact (PC-PIACI).....	14
8.2.1. General aspects of the PC – PIACI	14
8.2.2. Geographic and social characterization for the preparation of the PC-PIACI	21
8.2.3. PC prevention measures - PIACI	27
8.2.4. PIACI contingency action protocol	30
8.2.5. Financial and logistical resources and those responsible for the tasks and activities of PC-PIACI	36
8.2.6. PC-PIACI early warning	37
8.2.7 PC-PIACI Annual Training Plan	39
8.3. On the approval of the PC-PIACI	51
8.4. On the implementation of PC-PIACI.....	52
8.5. PC-PIACI Monitoring.....	52
8.6. From the PC–PIACI update	54
8.7. Measures implemented by the company to promote the protection of the RT MDD and the PIAs that live there.	55
8.8. Actions implemented by MADERACRE in compliance with the universal rights of the PIA.	63
IX. ANNEXES	70

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

INTRODUCTION

The Peruvian Amazon is home to numerous Indigenous peoples. Among them are two groups of populations with specific situations: those who find themselves in isolation, having not developed sustained relationships with other members of national society (or, if they have, they have chosen to discontinue them), and those who are in a situation of initial contact with other members of national society, having begun a process of interrelations with them. Both groups are believed to be in a state of vulnerability (health, territorial, sociocultural, and demographic) to contact with populations outside their groups and systems unrelated to their way of life.

The Maderacre Consolidated Forest Management Unit (UMF) is in charge of nine forest concession contracts¹ granted by the Peruvian State, covering an area of 270,048.90 hectares of tropical natural forest managed under the international standards of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). The UMF borders the Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve (RTMDD) to the northwest, and therefore MADERACRE implements policies aimed at safeguarding the populations of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI) in Madre de Dios, as stipulated in Article 46 of Supreme Decree No. 018-2015-MINAGRI, which approves the Regulations for Forest Management.

MADERACRE operates within the framework of the FSC Principles and Criteria for Responsible Forest Management, standards that require respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and annually assess compliance with relevant international conventions, such as ILO Convention 169, as well as national laws and regulations. MADERACRE has held FSC certification, with certificate code NC-FM/COC-002176, since January 2007. Additionally, it manages carbon projects such as the Madre de Dios Amazon REDD+ Project and the Tahuamanu Amazon REDD+ Project, both certified under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) standards, the latter in its Gold category for biodiversity.

In addition to these certifications, MADERACRE has established, as part of its policies, the implementation of good community relations with its neighbors and local communities, having developed a Community Relations Plan that identifies the social actors in its environment, including the PIACI (Indigenous Indigenous Peoples) who live in the RTMDD, adjacent to the company's forest concession. Thus, for more than 10 years, it has had action protocols in case of events involving the PIACI population. These protocols are part of the Anthropological Contingency Plan required under the standard and detail action measures for possible events or sightings that may occur due to changes in the mobilization dynamics of the PIACI, where the strict compliance with the Principle of NO CONTACT and respect for their rights, such as self-determination and ancestral territory, prevail.

Taking into account current regulations and the analysis of information presented in the latest studies carried out in 2015 and 2016 within the framework of the RTMDD Categorization, this

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

document improves and expands existing protocols as part of the Anthropological Contingency Plan to address risk situations in the event of evidence or encounters with indigenous populations in voluntary isolation or initial contact.

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

I. GOALS

General Objective

Establish preventive procedures and behaviors to help ensure respect for the rights and protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation (IPI) who may be displaced within the MADERACRE Consolidated FMU area and, in turn, guarantee the safety of the company's workers within the framework of the implementation and strict respect for the no-contact principle.

Specific Objectives

- Establish measures to suspend activities and withdraw personnel from the company operating in the FMU in the event of a PIA event.
- Establish an emergency communication protocol, which includes immediate communication to the Ministry of Culture and the competent ARFFS.
- Generate and establish conditions for unrestricted compliance by staff with the No Contact principle.
- Guarantee the safety and social and cultural integrity of the PIA present in the RTMDD and those who for any reason enter or move within the UMF.
- Ensure that the company's activities do not affect the isolated indigenous population living in the RTMDD.
- Prevent or appropriately manage potential contacts with PIAs who, due to changes in their travel patterns, enter the company's work areas.
- Provide adequate safety conditions for the company's workers.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this instrument is to establish a preventive action framework aimed at guaranteeing the protection of the fundamental rights and territorial, cultural, and social integrity of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation (IPI) who may enter the MADERACRE Consolidated Forestry Unit (UFM). This objective is consistent with compliance with the no-contact principle and national and international regulations for the protection of IPIs, such as Law No. 28736, ILO Convention 169, the United Nations Guiding Principles, and FSC standards. This instrument promotes respect for life and health, self-determination, territorial rights, access to resources, and other rights against any type of external threat.

Likewise, the company seeks to ensure that the company's operations do not generate negative impacts on these vulnerable populations by implementing protocols for the suspension of activities, withdrawal of personnel, and immediate notification to the competent authorities in the event of PIA-related events. Additionally, the safety of company personnel is also guaranteed by promoting responsible management that complies with human rights, environmental sustainability, and legal standards applicable to forest management in contexts of high socio-environmental sensitivity.

III. SCOPE

This Contingency Plan for the Protection of PIAs applies to all activities carried out within the

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

MADERACRE Consolidated FMU and refers to individual and/or joint actions carried out by or on behalf of the company. This protocol will cover all activities and processes carried out within the MADERACRE Consolidated FMU by all its employees, at all levels, third parties, and visitors who carry out activities within the MADERACRE Consolidated FMU.

IV. LEGAL BASIS

- Political Constitution of Peru (1993).
- International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries.
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007).
- Law No. 26821, Organic Law for the sustainable use of natural resources.
- Law No. 26834, Law on Protected Natural Areas.
- Law No. 28736: Law for the Protection of Indigenous or Native Peoples in Isolation and in Initial Contact.
- Law No. 29565, Law on the Creation of the Ministry of Culture.
- Law No. 29763, Forestry and Wildlife Law.
- Law No. 28611: General Environmental Law.
- Law No. 27444: General Administrative Procedure Law.
- Legislative Decree No. 1374, Legislative Decree establishing the Sanctioning Regime for non-compliance with the provisions of Law No. 28736, Law for the protection of indigenous or native peoples in isolation or in initial contact.
- Legislative Decree No. 1489, Legislative Decree establishing actions for the protection of indigenous or native peoples within the framework of the health emergency declared due to COVID-19.
- Supreme Decree No. 003-79-AA, which approves the Regulations of Decree Law No. 22175, Law of Native Communities and Agrarian Development of the Selva and Ceja de Selva Regions.
- Supreme Decree No. 008-2007-MINDES: Approval of the Regulations of Law No. 28736. Law for the Protection of Indigenous or Native Peoples in Isolation and in Initial Contact.
- Supreme Decree No. 002-2010-MC: Amendment to Supreme Decree No. 001-2010-MC, establishes merger of MINCUL entities
- Supreme Decree No. 005-2013-MC, which approves the Regulations of Organization and Functions of the Ministry of Culture.
- Supreme Decree No. 007-2013-MC: Approves mechanisms to channel the payment of economic and other compensation for the benefit of peoples in isolation or initial contact located in indigenous reserves or territorial reserves.
- Supreme Decree No. 001-2014-MC: Declaring the recognition of Indigenous or Native Peoples in a State of Isolation and Initial Contact located in different territorial reserves.
- Supreme Decree No. 018-2015-MINAGRI, which approves the Regulations for Forest Management.
- Supreme Decree No. 019-2015-MINAGRI, which approves the Regulations for the Management of Wildlife.
- Supreme Decree No. 021-2015-MINAGRI, which approves the Regulations for Forest and Wildlife Management in Native Communities and Peasant Communities.

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMCM
		Approval:	Regional Management

- Supreme Decree No. 008-2016-MINCU, amending the Regulations of Law No. 28736, Law for the protection of indigenous or native peoples in isolation and in initial contact.
- Supreme Decree No. 010-2019-MC, Regulation of Legislative Decree No. 1374, which establishes the sanctioning regime for non-compliance with the provisions of Law No. 28736, Law for the protection of indigenous or native peoples in isolation and in initial contact.
- Supreme Decree No. 014-2020-MC, which approves guidelines for action in geographical areas where the Ministry of Culture has determined the presence or displacement of indigenous peoples in isolation and in initial contact, as well as in their neighboring or adjacent areas, within the framework of the health emergency declared due to COVID-19.
- Supreme Decree No. 063-2022-PCM. - Supreme Decree amending Supreme Decree No. 016-2022-PCM, which declares a State of National Emergency due to the circumstances affecting people's lives and health as a result of COVID-19, and establishes new measures to restore social harmony.
- Legislative Decree No. 1489-2020, which establishes actions for the protection of indigenous or native peoples within the framework of the health emergency declared due to COVID-19.
- Supreme Decree No. 014-2020-MC, which approves guidelines for action in geographical areas where the Ministry of Culture has determined the presence or displacement of indigenous peoples in isolation and in initial contact, as well as in their neighboring or adjacent areas, within the framework of the health emergency declared due to COVID-19.
- Ministerial Resolution No. 427-2002-AG: Creates the State Territorial Reserve for the benefit of the Mashco Piro and Iñapari ethnic groups in isolation in the Madre de Dios region.
- Ministerial Resolution No. 797-2007-MINSA: Approves the "Technical Guide: Relationship for cases of interaction with indigenous people in isolation or recent contact."
- Ministerial Resolution No. 798-2007-MINSA: Approves the "Technical Guide: Health Care" Indigenous People in Recent Contact and in Initial Contact at risk of high mortality"
- Ministerial Resolution No. 799-2007-MINSA: Approves Technical Health Standard No. 059-MINSA/INS-CENSI: Prevention, contingency in the event of contact and mitigation of health risks in scenarios with the presence of indigenous people in isolation and in recent contact.
- Ministerial Resolution No. 240-2015-MC approving the "Protocol for Action in the Event of the Discovery, Sighting, or Contact with Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and for Relations with Indigenous Peoples in a Situation of Initial Contact."
- Ministerial Resolution No. 451-2020-MINSA. Approving the Technical Document "Guidelines for the Prevention of Respiratory Infections and COVID-19 in Areas Near Indigenous Populations in Isolation and Initial Contact in Peru."
- Ministerial Resolution No. 193-2020-MINSA, which approves the "Technical Document: Prevention, Diagnosis, and Treatment of People Affected by COVID-19 in Peru."
- Ministerial Resolution No. 448-2020-MINSA, which approves the Technical Document "Guidelines for the Surveillance, Prevention and Control of the Health of Workers at Risk of Exposure to COVID-19.
- Ministerial Resolution: No. 000270-2020-DM/MC: Approves the "Guidelines for the application of the methodology for calculating fines to be imposed for the commission of infractions for non-compliance with the provisions of Law No. 28736, Law for the protection

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

of indigenous or native peoples in isolation and in initial contact.”

- Vice-Ministerial Resolution No. 004-2013-VMI-MC, which creates the "Registry of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact and the Registry of Indigenous Reserves."
- Vice-Ministerial Resolution No. 011-2013-VMI-MC: Approves Directive No. 003-2013-VMI/MC, Rules, guidelines, and procedures governing exceptional authorizations for entry to indigenous reserves. Vice-Ministerial Resolution No. 012-2014-VMI-MC, which approves Directive No. 004-2014-VMI-MC, "Rules, guidelines, and procedures governing exceptional authorizations for entry to indigenous reserves."

Regional Legal Basis

Regional Ordinance N°032-2010-GRMDD/CR

Declares the protection of indigenous peoples in isolation and initial contact (PIACI) in the Madre de Dios region to be of regional public interest.

Regional Ordinance N°006-2011-GRMDD/CR

(1) temporarily declares the Yanayacu sector located in the buffer zone of the Manú National Park (Fitzcarrald district, Manú Province) between the native communities of Shipetiari and Diamante as a restricted transit river zone, (2) Recognizes and strengthens the actions of institutions that are supporting protection actions of PIACI in the Yanayacu sector, (3) Establishes that failure to comply with the provisions of point 01 entails administrative, civil or criminal liability as appropriate, (4) Forms a "Special Commission for the protection and defense of the rights of PIACI in the Madre de Dios region" granting the presidency of this commission to the president of the Regional Government of Madre de Dios

- GOREMAD, (5) Entrust the special commission formed with the monitoring, follow-up and evaluation of the implementation of this standard and the preparation and implementation of a "Program for the protection and defense of the PIACI of the Madre de Dios region" as a management instrument aimed at addressing situations with highly vulnerable indigenous peoples, (6) Entrust the presidency of the special commission with coordination with local governments in the region and other national and non-governmental organizations for international cooperation related to indigenous issues, (7) Entrust the Regional Management of Planning, Budget and Territorial Conditioning - GRPPYAT through the Sub-management of Public Investment Projects to allocate economic resources to finance the program mentioned in point 05, (8) Make it mandatory for the managements, sub-managements and regional directorates of the province of Manu and Tahuamanu of the GOREMAD to provide all administrative and logistical facilities to the special commission under functional responsibility and (9) Entrusts the publication of this standard.

Regional Ordinance N°011-2014-RMDD/CR

(1) Extend indefinitely the validity of Regional Ordinance No. 006-2011-GRMDD/CR, (2) Expand the territorial scope subject to river transit restrictions provided for in Regional Ordinance No. 006-2011-GRMDD/CR to the river transit zones between the native communities of Monte Salgado and Puerto Nuevo in the district of Las Piedras, Province of Tambopata, (3) Incorporate new members to the "Special Commission for the protection and defense of the rights of the PIACI" and (4) Order the publication of this regulation.

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMCM
		Approval:	Regional Management

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation, execution, and monitoring of the Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation is the responsibility of the Department of Social Responsibility, Social Welfare, Forest Management, Occupational Health and Safety, and Regional Management, whose responsibilities are described below.

- *Regional Management*: It is responsible for the approval of the Contingency Plan-PIA (PC-PIA) and the allocation of budget for its implementation.
- *Social Responsibility*: Responsible for the development, updating, execution, and monitoring of the implementation of the PC-PIA, as well as the training of company personnel and third parties who implement activities within the UMF.
- *Forest Management*: It is responsible for incorporating the guidelines defined in this plan into the activities and operations under its charge within the UMF: forest harvesting operations, monitoring and evaluation, control and surveillance.
- *Occupational Health and Safety*: It carries out specific security and emergency response activities based on the PC-PIA Early Warning System.
- *Social Welfare*: Responsible for the implementation of the immunization program activities for employees against common diseases based on the PC-PIA.

VI. DEFINITIONS

6.1. Operational definitions

a. PC - PIA

An instrument that establishes the considerations and procedures to prevent, minimize, mitigate, and/or control actions that may jeopardize or violate the rights to life, integrity, health, territory, and self-determination of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and the company's employees.

b. Territorial Reserves

Lands delimited by the Peruvian State for temporary inviolability in favor of indigenous peoples in isolation and initial contact, in order to protect their rights, their environment, and the conditions that ensure their existence and integrity as peoples.

c. Indigenous Peoples

Peoples whose ancestors inhabited the national territory during the period of colonization and wholly or partially maintain distinctive political, cultural, economic, and social institutions. These indigenous peoples include indigenous peoples in situations of isolation and initial contact.

d. Indigenous Peoples in Isolation (PIA)

They are indigenous peoples, or parts thereof, who have not developed sustained social relations with other members of national society or, if they have, have chosen to discontinue them.

e. Indigenous Peoples in Initial Contact Situation (PICI)

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

They are indigenous peoples, or parts thereof, who, although previously isolated, have begun a process of interrelating with other members of national society.

f. PIACI Rights

They encompass all the rights that assist PIACI (Integrated Community Organizations) and that are established in international conventions to which Peru is a signatory, in national legislation on the subject, and others that the company must comply with as part of the standards (FSC, CCB) that frame its activities and operations. These rights include the right to life, integrity, health, territory, access to resources, non-discrimination, and self-determination.

g. Vulnerability of PIACI

Due to their prolonged isolation, it is believed that these populations have generally not developed the immune responses to cope with contact with external pathogens and diseases common to mainstream society. Furthermore, the territories they inhabit or transit through are constantly threatened by actors seeking to exploit them. These incursions into their territories and the impact on their resources can exacerbate the vulnerability of the PIACI, on which they depend for their subsistence and the maintenance of their ways of life. The main vulnerabilities are:

- Social and cultural vulnerability:*** This refers to the disruptions that can arise within the social and cultural systems of the PIACI if they interact with outsiders. It is argued that such events can cause demoralization and dislocation by altering their patterns of behavior and lifestyles. For the PIACI, this is their greatest vulnerability and requires ad hoc treatment. Furthermore, intra- and interethnic conflicts are highly possible when considering readjustment processes, including possible relocation to other territories that may be occupied by other culturally distinct PIACI groups, with whom conflict could arise, as well as by native communities or other populations settled in areas close to their territories. On the other hand, from the analysis of the records presented in the studies carried out by the MICUL for the categorization of the RTMDD in 2016, it can be seen that the interaction between the PIACI and the external population has been occurring for several years, with the greatest incidence in the communities of Monte Salvado and Diamante, therefore, as stated in these studies, the records in the forest concessions do not show violent events and are only summarized so far in findings of evidence of the possible presence of PIACI.
- Territorial vulnerability:*** The territories of the PIACI (Indigenous Indigenous Peoples) are endowed with varied and valuable natural resources, which puts them at constant risk of invasion. The exploitation of their natural resources constitutes a vulnerability because it involves a reduction in biodiversity and the resources used by these populations for their subsistence and the exercise of their culture and society.

From this point of view and due to the standards with which the Maderacre Consolidated FMU is managed, it constitutes a buffer area or barrier against the incursion of third parties that could occur in the absence of MADERACRE in this sector close to the RTMDD, having as its main strategy the implementation of a custody and surveillance plan implemented by MADERACRE, which includes the installation and permanent operation of surveillance

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

posts, carrying out land and river patrol activities, as well as the establishment of perimeter boundaries. At the same time, the forestry operations carried out at the company's FMU are of reduced impact use with selective tree harvesting using targeted logging techniques, and planning of roads and skid roads. In addition, it carries out conservation practices considering the prohibition of hunting and any unauthorized extraction of wild flora and fauna, from which the MADERACRE FMU constitutes a reserve of resources that, due to the movement of wildlife, are mobilized in an ecological field that can reach the RTMDD, positively contributing to the availability of food for the PIACI.

- **Health and immunological vulnerability:** Due to their isolation, it is believed that PIACI populations have not developed the necessary immune response to confront external pathogens. Thus, diseases considered "simple" by mainstream society could constitute a risk factor for these populations, requiring the avoidance of any situation that could lead to the spread of these diseases, even more so given the situation generated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which exacerbates the vulnerability of this population. Furthermore, because they are located in remote and isolated areas, these populations are at risk of not receiving care in a timely, effective, and culturally appropriate manner if they become infected with these diseases.

Although the RTMDD categorization study mentions that the PIACI were indigenous people who many years ago were somewhat integrated into national society but chose to isolate themselves due to traumatic experiences during the rubber-tapping era, which would mean that the PIACI would have a certain degree of immunity to some common diseases, however, as a precautionary measure, the principle of non-contact should prevail in these cases.

- **Demographic vulnerability:** Specialists conclude that the PIACI are groups made up of small populations. Demographic changes and population dislocations have the potential to disrupt the social roles of their members and can easily lead to situations of depopulation and family disintegration, resulting in a population imbalance that could lead to the extinction of these groups (Huertas 2012). However, these demographic changes are already occurring, given that the interaction between the PIACI and the communities located southeast of the RTMDD has been ongoing for several years. Likewise, the increase in events or discoveries outside their usual territory (RTMDD) could mean changes in their movement patterns, the causes of which are not fully understood but could be due to the PIACI's need to access certain goods from external society (food, tools, etc.), which would also generate demographic changes in the PIACI.

h. Population settlements.

Human groups, concentrated or dispersed, temporarily or not, established in areas adjacent to or near Territorial or Indigenous Reserves or in areas where the MINCUL has reported the presence or displacement of PIACI.

i. PIA Contingency

An unforeseen situation that results in an unwanted discovery, sighting, or contact with a PIA.

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

j. PIACI Emergency

Situation of risk or damage resulting from a discovery, sighting or contact with a PIA.

k. Preventive measure

Provision adopted in advance to avoid risks to the life, health, and self-determination of PIACI that could lead to an emergency.

l. Action protocol.

Management instrument approved by the Ministry of Culture that contains the procedures and conduct to be adopted during and after a discovery, sighting, or contact with a PIA. It is one of the components of the PC-PIA.

m. PIA Registration

An instrument containing technical information aimed at facilitating the establishment of mechanisms or measures necessary for the protection of the rights of PIACI (Indigenous Persons of Indigenous Peoples). This registry is declarative of rights and is continuously updated by the Ministry of Culture, in the exercise of its powers.

VII. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The implementation of the PC-PIA procedures is based on the principles developed below:

- a. **Non-contact principle:** Those who, while carrying out their public or private activities, find themselves in areas close to Territorial and/or Indigenous Reserves or in areas with the presence of Indigenous peoples in isolation must avoid contact due to their particular vulnerability, as they have not developed an adequate immune response to contact with outside populations.
- b. **Prevention principle:** Anyone carrying out activities in areas near Territorial and/or Indigenous Reserves, within them, or in areas with the presence of Indigenous peoples in isolation or initial contact must implement actions aimed at avoiding and/or mitigating any impact or harm that could occur to the life or health of said peoples.
- c. **Principle of self-determination:** It consists of respecting and guaranteeing the decision of the PIACI to remain in isolation or in initial contact. Respecting the decision to remain in isolation entails taking effective measures to prevent outsiders or their actions from accidentally or intentionally affecting or influencing the PIACI.
- d. **Principle of vulnerability:** The performance or development of any activity is carried out considering that the rights of PIACI are exposed to a situation of vulnerability in the face of any contact. The conduct and procedures implemented in response to contingencies must always consider this situation of vulnerability.

7.1. Institutional Environmental Responsibility Policy

Maderacre's policy is to sustainably manage the concessioned area, reducing the risks to the environment that may arise from its operations by adopting techniques such as reduced-impact

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

selective harvesting and implementing a forest management plan aimed at defining the environmental control measures to be implemented to avoid, prevent, or reduce them, with the sole purpose of helping to ensure the sustainability of forest resources.

Likewise, the company respects the Indigenous Populations in Isolation of the RTMDD, under the principle of NO CONTACT and the strict application of the Contingency Action Protocol with PIACI.

7.2. Institutional Conduct Guidelines

a. Atmosphere

Maderacre seeks to minimize the environmental impact that may be generated by its activities. To this end, it has a "Code of Business Conduct for Employees and External Personnel Directed to the Populations," which establishes mandatory employee behaviors related to the environment and society, as well as preventive measures that contribute to reducing the impact on nature. Regarding the environment, the following are mentioned:

- *Collaborators must respect the state's ecosystems and natural heritage. Therefore, hunting and any unauthorized removal or transportation from the FMU of any fauna and/or flora specimens are prohibited.*
- *The management plan has established harvest limits for forest products subject to the forest's natural regeneration capacity.*
- *The impact on the Concession areas must be reduced; therefore, dumping waste is prohibited and proper waste management must be carried out until its final disposal.*
- *Respect the rights of indigenous or native peoples.*
- *Do not take actions that could affect or endanger Indigenous Populations in Isolation or Initial Contact Situations, which implies applying the principle of no contact and other guidelines of the PIA contingency protocol accordingly.*

b. Relationship with Indigenous Populations in Isolation or Initial Contact Situation

Maderacre borders the RTMDD, an area designated for the protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI). In recognition of this proximity and its commitment to the rights of these peoples, the company has established the following:

- *Policies and procedures to respect the rights of indigenous or native peoples.*
- *Do not take actions that could affect or endanger Indigenous Populations in Isolation or Initial Contact Situations, which implies applying the principle of no contact and other guidelines of the PIA contingency protocol, which is mandatory for all personnel.*
- *Training workers so they have the knowledge and tools to properly implement the protocol's guidelines to safeguard the lives and rights of PIACI workers and themselves.*
- *Formation of a conservation area in the area adjacent to the UMF and the RTMDD that acts as a buffer zone and ensures compliance with the No Contact principle.*
- *Hunting is prohibited within the UMF in order to avoid competing for resources with the PIAs.*
- *Agreements with SERNAP through the Alto Purús National Park Headquarters for the conservation of populations of the "taricaya" turtle, which is an important part of the PIA's diet during the dry season.*

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

7.3. Prevention system to avoid the spread of viral and infectious diseases

Considering the immunological vulnerability of PIACI, it is considered a preventive measure that 100% of workers have the following vaccinations:

- **Tetanus – Diphtheria:** These are infections caused by bacteria. Diphtheria is spread from person to person through coughing or sneezing, while the bacteria that cause tetanus enters the body through cuts, scrapes, or wounds. The vaccine used to prevent tetanus is dT. People ages 15 to 64 receive one dose.
- **Yellow Fever:** A viral infectious disease transmitted by mosquito bites. This infection has a high mortality rate in unvaccinated individuals. One dose of the vaccine provides lifelong protection.
- **Flu/Influenza:** A contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses that infect the nose, throat, and in some cases, the lungs. It is usually transmitted from person to person, although occasionally a person can become infected by touching an object contaminated with the virus and then touching their nose or mouth. The influenza vaccine provides protection against four different influenza viruses; it is recommended that vaccination be done once a year.
- **Hepatitis:** It is a viral disease that has 5 types (A, B, C, D and E). The vaccine that is applied is against B, as it is the most serious type of viral hepatitis. It is transmitted through blood, saliva, or semen. For people aged 16 to 59 who have not received and/or completed the vaccination schedule, three doses should be administered: one dose at first contact, two doses a month later, and the third one month later.
- **Measles/Rubella:** An infectious and contagious disease caused by a virus, characterized by the appearance of small red spots on the skin, high fever, and catarrhal symptoms. Rubella is a disease that can be spread through direct contact with the saliva or mucous membranes of an infected person, or through the air through small droplets of saliva when coughing or sneezing. Most people who receive the rubella vaccine are protected for life.
- **Pneumococcus:** It is a bacterium that causes serious illnesses such as meningitis, bacteremia, or pneumonia, as well as lesser but more common illnesses such as sinusitis or otitis media. Older adults are at high risk of getting sick, as are people with special conditions, such as those with chronic conditions like heart disease, lung disease, diabetes, or weakened immune systems. People who consume excessive amounts of alcohol and tobacco are also at risk. Vaccination of vulnerable people between 19 and 64 years of age is recommended.

As a preventive system, the necessary vaccines to be applied to each worker will be identified, keeping a record on vaccination cards, applying only those considered necessary or missing independently in each worker. This file will be used as a reference for future activities (See Annex No. 02).

7.4. Preventive measures for COVID-19 virus

As part of its COVID-19 Surveillance, Prevention, and Control Plan, MADERACRE is complying with the complete schedule, which includes the COVID-19 vaccine, in accordance with Ministerial Resolution No. 022-2024-MINSA. Thus, the following actions are being implemented with the personnel working at the UMF:

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

- **Access control in the PV;** The entry of workers to the UMF during times when pandemic restrictions are in effect is restricted and is only permitted if the employee's immunization program is up to date and the established sanitation procedures are followed (handwashing, disinfection of body, property, and vehicles).
- **Raising awareness about contagion prevention;** through training and dissemination of posters to employees regarding COVID-19, focused on reduce the risk of infection, early reporting of symptoms suggestive of COVID-19, and other updates on the disease.
- **Promoting COVID-19 vaccination,** through awareness-raising talks and by conducting vaccination campaigns that facilitate employee access to these campaigns, with the aim of increasing individual and population protection against COVID-19.
- **Early identification of respiratory signs and/or symptoms,** through timely reporting by collaborators and/or immediate superiors.
- **Clinical Follow-up;** in person and/or remotely by healthcare personnel to all employees with symptoms suggestive of COVID-19.
 - ✓ Every suspected case of COVID-19 must undergo laboratory testing for confirmation or exclusion, based on availability and as specified in current regulations.
 - ✓ Every confirmed or suspected symptomatic case without ruling out COVID-19 is isolated for 7 to 10 days from the onset of symptoms, depending on the evaluation.
 - ✓ Any confirmed or suspected symptomatic case without ruling out COVID-19 will be referred to a health facility if in-person evaluation is warranted due to alarming signs that may suggest poor progress.
 - ✓ Every employee diagnosed with COVID-19 who is undergoing isolation is evaluated by healthcare personnel for medical discharge and return to work.
 - ✓ Any symptomatic respiratory case not suffering from Covid-19 should continue wearing a mask to prevent the spread of any other respiratory infection.
- **Hand washing or disinfection points;** ensures that employees have handwashing stations at the PV and camps, and informative signs on proper hand hygiene methods are posted.
- Other measures determined and/or recommended by the authorities to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

VIII. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

8.1. Developing Contingency Plans for the Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and in Initial Contact (PC-PIACI).

The contingency plan was developed using the following methodology:

a. Bibliographic review of documents and regulations published on the subject

Since 2017, the MADERACRE Concession has designed and implemented a PIACI Contingency Plan. The methodology for this plan was based on updating the document to ensure it complies with the current guidelines established by the Ministry of Culture (MINCUL). The work began by reviewing this document and the relevant bibliography, as well as the regulatory framework to which this document must adhere.

b. Conducting interviews with company personnel

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

A semi-structured interview was conducted to identify the current status of operations in the concession, the risk prevention measures and activities being implemented, the response protocol, those responsible for the early warning system structure, and progress in implementing the training plan. This was done with the aim of reinforcing the actions in this plan.

c. Interviews with representatives of the Alto Purús National Park

The Alto Purús National Park (PNAPU) administration, as a state entity close to the concession, was asked for information regarding the PIACI contingency registry within the concession area (Tahuamanu River and the RTMDD boundary). This information was systematized to update the characterization of the PIACIs existing in the area. A semi-structured interview was also conducted with the coordinator of the Madre de Dios office and a representative from the Iberia technical headquarters.

d. Development of interviews with representatives of neighboring native communities

Representatives of the board of directors of the Belgica Native Community were interviewed, as the concession borders the territory of this native community. A semi-structured interview was also conducted to update the PIACI contingency characterization and risk zone near the concession.

8.2. Of the components of the Contingency Plans for the protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and in initial contact (PC-PIACI)

8.2.1. General aspects of the PC – PIACI

a. Brief description of the PIAs present in the Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve

The PIA identified in the Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve are called "Mashco Piro." This people inhabits a vast territory comprising the middle and upper basins of the Manu, Los Amigos, Las Piedras, Paríamanu, Tahuamanu, and Acre rivers in Madre de Dios, and the southern basin of the Purús river in Ucayali.

The Mashco Piro people are mainly dedicated to hunting and gathering, maintaining a traditional style. They lead a nomadic life and make extensive use of the forest. They move between the upper and lower reaches of the ravines, as well as between the riverine zones, constantly exploring new hunting and gathering areas. They build elaborate temporary dwellings by woven palm fronds, called "masputes." A fire is lit inside them and they can shelter between two and five people. These camps typically last for approximately four days, after which the location is changed for the night. There are reports of up to eighty masputes found on a single beach. However, the existence of more permanent camps is possible, as is thought to be the case of the Mashco Piro of the Upper Madre de Dios River.

The Mashco Piro make arrows from izana and paca (bamboo) approximately 1.80 m long with black feathers (usually from paujil) glued with natural wax. They also make capillejos, a type of basket made from woven palm leaves for carrying food. Regarding clothing, men wear a penic

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

belt, and women sometimes wear a type of skirt made of leaves tied with bark around the waist. Ropes are also tied around their knees and elbows, apparently as a defense against viper bites.

To the north of the Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve, evidence has been found of the presence of another isolated group of people whose ethnic affiliation has not yet been identified. They likely belong to the Pano ethnolinguistic family and are culturally related to the Amahuaca and Yaminahua (Yora) peoples. FUNAI sources mention the existence of a "Masko" tribe on the Yaco River; however, this term provides no further insight into their linguistic affiliation, but is used in reference to the group's way of life (FENAMAD, 2001). According to the evidence found regarding this tribe, it can be verified that they are dedicated to hunting and gathering (primarily aquatic turtle eggs) between the Tahuamanu, Acre, Yaco, and Chandless rivers, and that they are moving eastward into Brazilian territory.

b. Indicators of presence of PIA population

The following are the possible indicators to be taken into account, as they would indicate the presence of the PIACI population in the FMU. Company employees must be alert to these signs or occurrences in order to report them promptly to the field managers or operations managers, who must then report the incident to the company's Regional Management:

- Findings of human footprints or footprints in "uninhabited" and "untraveled" areas.
- Discovery of instruments used by the PIACI (arrows, bows, canoes, rafts, handicrafts, cutting instruments).
- Discovery of precarious housing, abandoned campfires, whether recent or not, and food scraps.
- Roads obstructed with twisted branches.
- Whistles and other imitation animal sounds.
- Warning signs not to proceed (spears or arrows planted in the ground, etc.).
- Disappearance of objects in camps near the Territorial Reserve.
- Attacks with traditional weapons (arrows) and without the physical presence of the attacker.
- The PIACI may be looking for metal tools, which they value highly, or for goods they already know will be useful (salt, clothing, knives, sugar, machete). They are most likely seeking to seize these objects clandestinely and peacefully.
- PIACI may appear somewhere seeking help, in the face of outbreaks of some infectious diseases that they cannot control with their medicine, trying to warn of death within the forest.

c. Settlement areas

Based on interviews with company personnel and records from Alto Purús National Park, no evidence of sightings or discovery of evidence has been found within the FMU. References to the following sightings and discovery of evidence have been found in areas near the concession:

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Table No. 01. Record of evidence of sightings or finding of evidence of the PIACI.

DATE	SECTOR	SPECIFIC SECTOR	GUY	DESCRIPTION	FOUNTAIN
01/12/10	Territorial Reserve for PIACI of Mother of God	PVC - PNAP Mouth Quebrada Canales with the Tahuamanu River, the boundary of the Territorial Reserve with the CATAHUA concession.	Sighting	Direct sighting of 07 isolated indigenous people (04 men, 03 women).	Technical Report of the PNAP - SERNANP team
03/05/11	CATAHUA Forestry Concession	Small island in the Tahuamanu River, near the Canales ravine, about three hours away from the eastern border of the PIACI Territorial Reserve.	Sighting	PIACI shoot arrows at the boat of a group of fishermen, who see 04 indigenous people (naked men, body painted brown, long hair, large bearing).	Minutes of the Meeting: Fishermen's Testimonies: Lener Pilco Pereyra, Erigardo López Cuchitineay
03/19/12	Territorial Reserve for PIACI of Mother of God	Boundary of the Territorial Reserve - RT with the CATAHUA and MADERYJA Forest Concessions.	Evidence	Freshly broken branches on the edge of the PIACI road pointing towards the MADERYJA forest concession.	Technical Report Testimony of the PNAP technical team
07/07/12	CATAHUA Forestry Concession	CATAHUA Forest Concession, between 13 and 6 km from the RT MDD boundary.	Evidence	A fresh branch blocks a path where the PNAP and FENAMAD team was traveling.	PNAP Technical Report Testimony of the expedition's technical team (PNAP and FENAMAD).
July 2012	CATAHUA Forestry Concession	CATAHUA Forestry Concession.	Evidence	Barefoot footprints near the forestry operation camp.	Testimony of Roberto Soplin Shuña - Forestry Company Worker CATAHUA
July 2012	CATAHUA Forestry Concession	CATAHUA Forestry Concession	Evidence	It is observed: 35 palm houses, 03 capillejos, motelo shells, sachavaca head and remains of a hearth.	Testimony of Roberto Soplin Shuña - Forestry Company Worker CATAHUA
09/26/13	Territorial Reserve for PIACI of Mother of God	PVC - PNAP Mouth Quebrada Canales with the Tahuamanu River, the boundary of the Territorial Reserve with the CATAHUA concession	Sighting	Five isolated, completely naked indigenous people carrying arrows and bows enter the fruit orchard at the PNAP Control and Surveillance Post.	Technical Report of the PNAP team

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMCM
		Approval:	Regional Management

09/27/13	CATAHUA Forestry Concession	Oje Beach on the Tahuamanu River	Sighting	Isolated indigenous people shoot arrows at the boat where the park rangers are located. PNAP	Technical Report of the PNAP team
09/30/13	Territorial Reserve for PIACI of Mother of God	PVC - PNAP Mouth Quebrada Canales with the Tahuamanu River, the boundary of the Territorial Reserve with the CATAHUA concession	Sighting	Isolated indigenous people broke into the PCV, causing damage to the facilities, taking knives, pots, machetes, ropes, mosquito nets, blankets and bed sheets.	Technical Report of the PNAP team
04/10/13	Territorial Reserve for PIACI of Mother of God	PVC - PNAP Mouth Quebrada Canales with the Tahuamanu River, the boundary of the Territorial Reserve with the CATAHUA concession	Sighting	From the PCV area, 06 isolated indigenous people armed with bows and arrows were spotted.	Technical Report of the PNAP team
10/14/13	CATAHUA Forestry Concession	Catahúa Forestry Concession on the beaches near the Nueva Oceanía settlement	Evidence	Traces of isolated indigenous people on the beaches adjacent to the settlement of Nueva Oceanía in the sector of Shipiwi.	Fisherman's Testimony: Néstor Cuchitineri
10/18/13	CATAHUA Forestry Concession	On the left bank of the Tahuamanu River on a beach (crossing the river)	Evidence	Discovery of 35 camps or huts made of palm leaves. Remains of turtle shells, roasted, remains of whitebait	Technical Report of the PNAP team
10/18/13	CATAHUA Forestry Concession	On the right bank of the Tahuamanu River on a beach (crossing the river)	Evidence	Irregular cuts made with machetes or axes are observed on the access road to the forest (it is presumed that material extracted from the PCV was used and of New Oceanía)	Technical Report of the PNAP team
10/18/13	CATAHUA Forestry Concession	On the left bank of the Tahuamanu River on a beach (crossing the river)	Evidence	Discovery of 15 camps or huts made of palm leaves 30 minutes away from the first discovery of the same date. Remains of roasted turtle shells, remains of sachavaca, monkeys, ronsoco	Technical Report of the PNAP team

		Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:		05
			Date of preparation:		May 19, 2025
			Responsible area:		Social Responsibility - LRMC
			Approval:		Regional Management
10/18/13	CATAHUA Forestry Concession	On the left bank of the Tahuamanu River in a beach (crossing the river)	Evidence	Discovery of 18 camps or huts made of palm leaves 40 minutes away from the first discovery of the same	Technical Report of the PNAP team

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

				date. Remains of roasted turtle shells, remains of sachavaca, monkeys, ronsoco	
10/18/13	CATAHUA Forestry Concession	On the left bank of the Tahuamanu River on a beach (crossing the river).	Evidence	Discovery of four camps or huts made of palm leaves 90 minutes away from the first discovery of the same date. Remains of roasted turtle shells, remains of sachavaca, monkeys, ronsoco.	Technical Report of the PNAP team
11/23/13	Territorial Reserve for PIACI of Mother of God	Quebrada Intersection Canals – Tahuamanu River (343).	Evidence	A dead partridge is thrown onto a boat that was on the shore.	Technical Report of the PNAP team
11/26/13	Permanent Production Forest	Old INRENA checkpoint on the banks of the Tahuamanu River	Evidence	Fishing nets set by fishermen are found cut into pieces, nylon ropes removed, and weights thrown onto the beach. Footprints, screams, puqueos	Technical Report of the PNAP team
2018	Territorial Reserve for PIACI of Mother of God	PVC Gosha of the PNAP	Sighting	PIA presence in PVC, 02 park rangers had to evacuate	Technical report Ministry of Culture
2019	Territorial Reserve for PIACI of Mother of God	Quebrada Canales, area adjacent to PVC Gosha of the PNAP	Sighting	Presence of PIA in the vicinity of Quebrada Canales	Technical report Ministry of Culture
2020	New Oceania Sector	Surroundings of the New Oceania Sector	Sighting	Presence of PIA in the middle zone of the Tahuamanu River, near Nueva Oceanía, MINCUL mobilized to collect evidence	Technical report Ministry of Culture
2021	Tahuamanu River	Middle zone of the Tahuamanu River Basin	Sighting	PIA presence on the beaches of the Tahuamanu River, MINCUL, PNAP and FZS mobilized to collect evidence.	Technical report Ministry of Culture

		Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:		05
			Date of preparation:		May 19, 2025
			Responsible area:		Social Responsibility - LRMCM
			Approval:		Regional Management
December 31, 2021	Permanent Production Forest	Boca Shipiwi Ravine	Find	A citizen of the Oceania community reports on the presence of a group of Isolated Indigenous People (PIA) in the community's farming area.	Ministry of Culture Report
08/21/2022	Permanent Production Forest	Tahuamanu River	Contact with violence and human damage	PIA attacked two workers from the Canales Tahuamanu SAC timber company with arrows, resulting in one death.	Report of the Canales Tahuamanu Timber Company SAC



	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

8.2.2. Geographic and social characterization for the preparation of the PC-PIACI

8.2.2.1. Geographical Scope

The MADERACRE concession is located in the districts of Iñapari and Iberia, in the province of Tahuamanu, in the Madre de Dios region.

The surface area is 270,048.90 ha, of which 241,719.91 ha are designated as forest production areas where a management system based on natural forest regeneration and highly selective use with reduced impact is implemented. 27,518.60 ha have also been designated as conservation areas, of which 74% (20,279 ha) have been designated as a buffer area in the area adjacent to the UMF with the RTMDD.

Table No. 01. General company information.

From the Contract Holder		CONSOLIDATED MADERACRE	
Name of the Legal Representative		NELSON NILTON KROLL KOHEL	
From the Contract			
Concession Contract No.		17-TAH/CJ-001-02	
		17-TAH/CJ-004-02	
		17-TAH/CJ-024-02	
		17-TAH/CJ-025-02	
		17-TAH/CJ-026-02	
		17-TAH/CJ-033-02	
		17-TAH/CJ-035-02	
		17-TAH/CJ-036-02	
		17-TAH/CJ-054-02	
Department	Province	District	Basin / Sub-basin
MOTHER OF GOD	TAHUAMANU	IÑAPARI	ACRE/TAHUAMANU
Area of the Concession	270048.9	Total forest production forest area	241719.91

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Table No. 02. Actors adjacent to the Maderacre Consolidated.

LOCATION	Neighboring	OBSERVATION
NORTH	Native Community Belgium	Certified operations (FSC)
SOUTH	Otorongo Conservation Consolidated	Certified operations (FSC)
THIS	Consolidated Recife, Pumaquiro Concession	-
WEST	Consolidated Catahua and Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve	Certified Operations (FSC)/Strict Protection Area

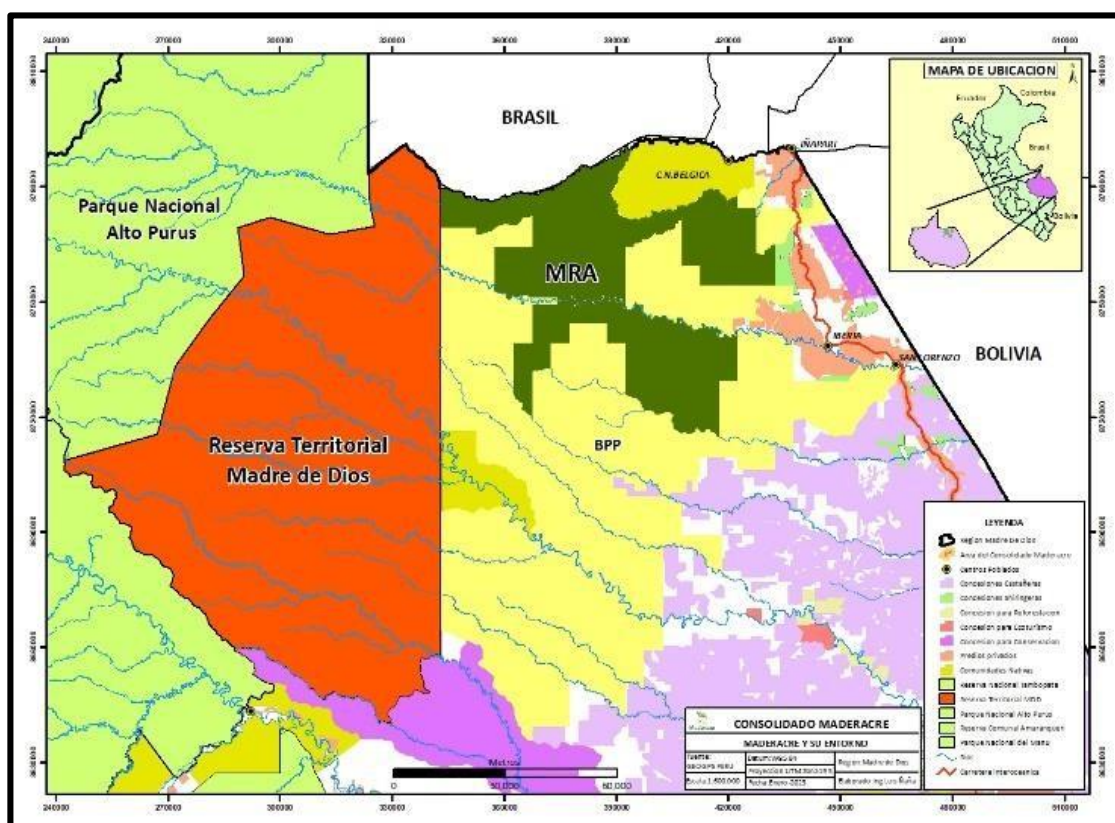


Figure No. 01. Location map of the MADERACRE Consolidated.

8.2.2.2. Management System and its Possible Impact on PIAs

The management system has been defined in the General Forest Management Plan (PGMF) and corresponds to a polycyclic system based on natural regeneration, establishing a 30-year rotation cycle for the management of the timber resource, which results in the organization of harvesting based on 30 felling plots (PC), which regulates and restricts forest harvesting to a limited area of land and time period.

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Forest harvesting uses machinery and equipment that produce loud sounds. Therefore, harvesting activities may restrict the movement of PIACI (Argentinian Forestry Workers' Party) toward the operating sites, keeping them away from the areas under intervention. In the event that they shift their movement patterns outside their territory and seek to enter the FMU (Field Forest Management Unit). However, encounters with workers, the noise of the machinery itself, and the fall of harvested trees could also generate fear accompanied by adverse reactions. Therefore, in this contingency plan, the company establishes the temporary suspension of operations in the event of direct sightings of PIACI (Argentinian Forestry Workers' Party) in the intervention areas and reports to the Ministry of Culture if any evidence is found, following the steps established in the action and communication protocol presented below.

During biodiversity assessment activities, forestry operations monitoring, and custody and surveillance, loud noises are not generated, and the disturbance these activities cause to the forest is low. In this sense, there is a greater probability that during these activities, sightings may occur by chance between workers and PIACI if they venture inside the UMF due to a change in their travel patterns.

Below is a brief description of the main management activities that could negatively affect PIACI:

Table No. 04.-Forest Management Activities.

Operations	Method and design	Staff (type and number)	Machinery and equipment (type and number)
Forest Census	Inventory of 100% of commercial trees above the DMC through direct georeferencing and surveying the dasometric variables of each individual, also assesses the trees to be protected as seedbeds and the presence and characterization of High Conservation Values (HCV) that will be excluded from the use.	• 1 Area Manager • 1 Coordinator • 6 Flowmeters • 6 Materos • 6 Helpers	• GPS • Tape measures
Camp construction	Its location is planned to consider an adequate water supply and its proximity to the work areas. A main camp and several temporary or flying camps can be built each year of operation. The rooms must have adequate ventilation and must be separated from each other. The structures can be made of sawn or round wood and the roofs of corrugated iron, sheets of palm trees or tarps.	• 1 Head or operations coordinator • 1 or 2 chainsaw operators • 1 carpenter • 6 assistants	• 1 or 2 Chainsaws • Carpentry tools • 1 Forestry Tractor, loader or Bulldozer (only if necessary) clearing and shaping the land)

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRM
		Approval:	Regional Management
Operations	Method and design	Staff (type and number)	Machinery and equipment (type and number)
Opening of roads primary and secondary	Road planning and design using cartographic digital terrain models that provide contour lines and digital topographic information, road projection in the field using GPS, and the placement of visible stakes every 20–30 m. Road openings will be carried out using detailed machinery and following technical parameters. Road construction will be mechanized, utilizing low-impact techniques. The main stages of road construction are: - The Projection - Deforestation using wheeled forestry tractors. - Cutting soil with crawler tractors or front loaders - Profiling the surface of bearing with the use of a motor grader	• 1 Head of Operations • 1 Road layout manager • 4 Trocheros • 1 Chainsaw Operators • 1 Chainsaw Helpers • 3 Machinery Operators • 3 Operator Assistants	• 1 Chainsaw • 1 Forestry Tractor • 1 Bulldozer • 1 Front Loader • 1 Motor grader
Construction of bridges and culverts	Because most of the FMU area is dominated by low hills, the road network is planned along watersheds to minimize the construction of bridges and culverts, thereby reducing the direct impact on waterways. When it is necessary to cross an open stream or a stream with a significant and permanent flow, bridges are built with wooden logs that are sufficiently long and strong. If the bridge is part of an access or main road, it is possible to consider tying the logs together with steel cables to secure them. Soil extracted from the road itself is placed over the logs to form the continuity of the roadway. When a seasonal or very low flow stream must be crossed, the construction of culverts with hollow wooden logs or leaving spaces between the logs can be considered. for the passage of the water current.	• 1 Head or operations coordinator • 1 chainsaw operator • 2 tractor operators • 2 assistants	• 2 forestry tractors • 1 chainsaw
Lying down, tree topping and felling	Lying down.—The reduced-impact felling method or a technically directed felling method using a chainsaw is used. The objective is to orient the tree's fall to safeguard the lives of workers, protect seed trees, natural regeneration, future harvest trees, sites of	• 1 Head or operations coordinator • 6-10 chainsaw operators, representing a	6-10 Stihl 661 chainsaws or similar with 46-tooth guide bar

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMCM
		Approval:	Regional Management

Operations	Method and design	Staff (type and number)	Machinery and equipment (type and number)
	importance to wildlife, and protected species. At the same time, the goal is to maximize the tree's volume by making a low cut and avoiding trunk splits. At all times, efforts will be made to leave the felled trees in a comfortable position and condition for hauling. This technique provides greater safety for staff, who will be equipped with modern chainsaws with shock absorbers and chain brakes, safety helmets, hearing protectors, and goggles. Spike.-It refers to the activities of limbing (of lateral branches) and topping (of apical branches), until a "clean" trunk is obtained. Chainsaws and machetes are used. Logging. - This consists of sectioning the trunks of felled trees until obtaining good quality logs of optimal length for hauling, transport, and processing. Logging is used long bar chainsaws.	minimum of 60 trees/day (approx. 450 m³(r)/day) 6-10 helpers	
Skidding of logs	Mechanized skidding with a forestry tractor (Skidder). The objective is to stockpile the logs in the storage and/or loading yards. To do this, the skidders must follow the road layout previously marked on the ground. The maximum skidding distance is 1 km (this may be longer depending on the density of roads and the dispersion of individuals to be harvested). Skidding is carried out by hoisting one end of the log with a winch or grapple. of the tractor.	• 1 Head or operations coordinator • 6-8 operatorstract or 6-8 helpers	6-8 wheeled articulated forestry tractors represent approximately 80 m³(r)/shift/tractor, making a total of 480-640 m³(r)/shift
Opening of storage yards	Its location is planned taking into account the physiography of the land and the distribution of the harvested trees; its size is determined based on the number of trees to be stored. For its construction the skidders release the vegetation in a circular manner and knocking down the tallest trees towards the center of the patio area and then pushing all the waste vegetables towards the edges of the patio.	• 1 Head or operations coordinator • 6-8 operatorstract or • 6-8 helpers	
Loading and	Once the logs are collected in the yards, they must be cleaned (defects removed) and sized according to the size of the truck bed. Loading is carried out using front-end loaders with grapples or pincers, and transport is carried out using rigid trucks and semi-trailers. If there	Sanitation: • 2 chainsaw operators • 2 cubers • 2 Carguío assistants	Sanitation: • 2 Carguío chainsaws

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Operations	Method and design	Staff (type and number)	Machinery and equipment (type and number)
transporting logs	are complications due to distance, soil stability, and rainfall, transport to an intermediate yard located within the UMF may be required to then complete the process. transport to the industry.	• 3 front loader operators Transport: • 30 - 40 • truck operators	• 3 front loaders Transport: 30 - 40 trucks

8.2.2.3. Main Actors in the Concession Environment

- a. **Ministry of Culture:** The Peruvian Executive Branch responsible for the cultural sector, it formulates, executes, and establishes inclusive and accessible cultural promotion strategies, carries out actions to conserve and protect cultural heritage, and plans and manages activities with all levels of government that foster the development of the Amazonian, Andean, and Afro-Peruvian peoples. It is the entity responsible for approving and monitoring the PC-PIA (Contractual Action Plans). For the purposes of this Contingency Plan, the Madre de Dios Directorate of Culture is considered a Concerned Directorate.
- b. **Alto Purús National Park:** It is a protected natural area located in the provinces of Purús and Atalaya in the department of Ucayali and the province of Tahuamanu in the department of Madre de Dios. Its presence guarantees the protection of numerous species at risk in other areas, as well as the ancestral territory of numerous native communities and some groups in voluntary isolation within the national park and adjacent to the Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve.
- c. **Territorial Reserve of Madre de Dios:** Created by Ministerial Resolution No. 0427-2002-AG on April 25, 2002. It is located in the Madre de Dios region, between the provinces of Tahuamanu, Tambopata, and Manu, encompassing the districts of Iñapari, Laberinto, Las Piedras, Tambopata, and Manu. It covers an area of 829,941 hectares, bordering the MADERACRE Consolidated Forestry Unit (UFM) to the northwest. It also borders a complex of protected natural areas (ANP) run by the State to the northwest, forming a natural corridor that is home to a high level of biodiversity and where there are reports of nomadic circuits by PIACI groups.
- d. **Regional and Wildlife Authority:** It is the competent body of the regional government that carries out functions in forestry and wildlife matters.
- e. **Local Authorities for Immediate Intervention:** Institutions such as the Iñapari Health Post and the National Police of Peru.

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

8.2.3. PC prevention measures - PIACI

8.2.3.1. Identification of Risk Zones, Safe Zones and Evacuation Routes.

- Risk zones:** The banks of the Tahuamanu and Acre rivers in the area adjacent to the RTMDD are identified as risk zones, as they could be used by PIAs for their movement during the dry season. As a preventive measure and in compliance with the principle of no contact, MADERACRE, as part of its concession management plan, has established two strict conservation areas within its PGMF (General Land Use Plan) for these areas, which serve as buffer zones: AC 03 and AC 04.

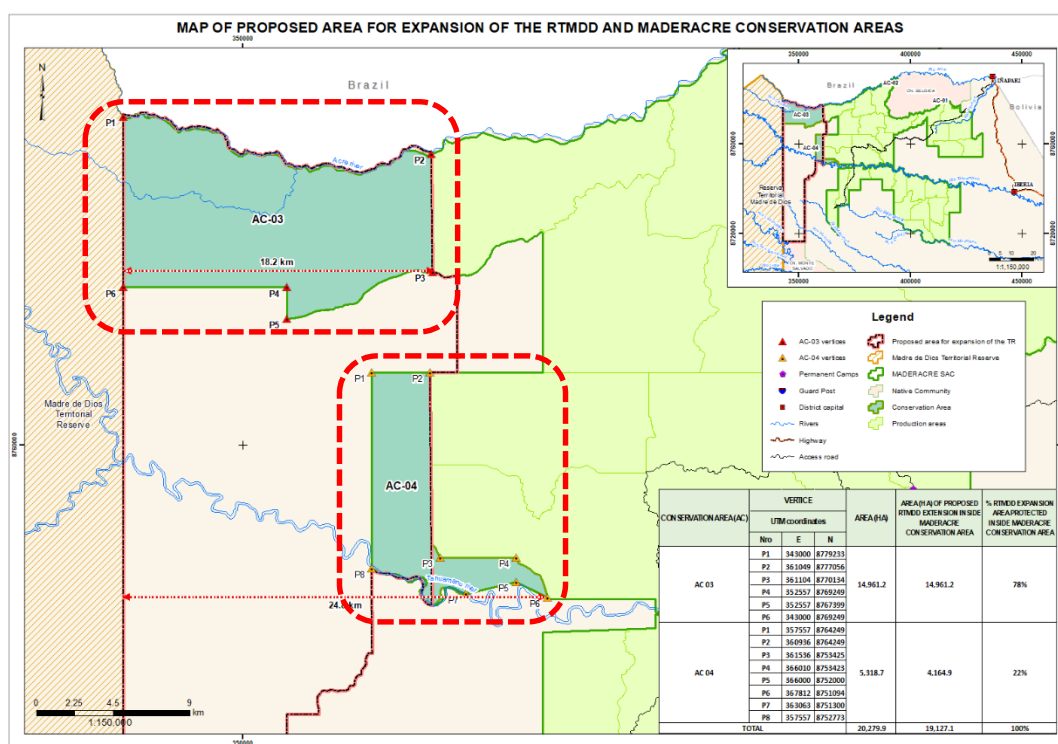


Figure No. 02. Location map of Conservation Areas (AC 03 and AC 04) established by MADERACRE to safeguard the PIACI due to their proximity to the RTMDD.

Preventive measures:

- The training sessions conducted by the Forest Management Department will address risk areas and their implications.
- Integrated patrols will be coordinated with members of the Alto Purús National Park and the Ministry of Culture, subject to prior coordination and availability.
- Meetings will be arranged with the Ministry of Culture to provide technical assistance in identifying risk areas in the Maderacre Consolidated Area.

Restrictive measures:

- The entry of workers, visitors, and contractors will be prohibited without prior authorization from the Head of Forest Management.
- In conservation areas, forest harvesting operations are prohibited. Only perimeter guarding and surveillance actions are permitted, provided they are justified and are designed to safeguard this space, created to ensure the protection of indigenous peoples in the event of changes in their movement patterns.

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMCC
		Approval:	Regional Management

- **Safe zones:** The main secure areas of the concession are the permanent camps Luchador and Base 1, as well as the surveillance posts established by the company due to their ease of access by land or river and their distance from the RTMDD.

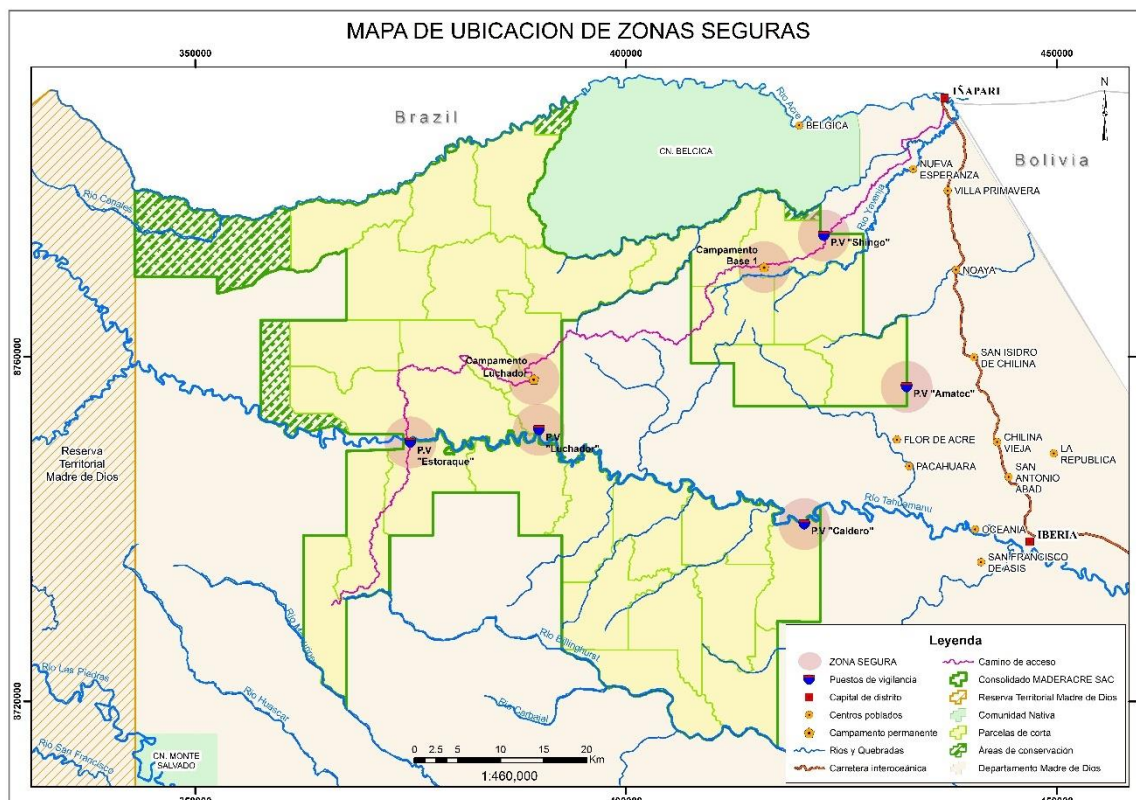


Figure No. 03. Location map of safe zones: Surveillance Posts and Camps.

Preventive measures:

- The camp infrastructure will include the necessary areas for the deployment of collaborators if necessary.
- The training sessions conducted by the Forest Management Department will address safe zones and other areas considered in this Plan.
- All staff must receive mandatory induction on the PIA Contingency Plan, code of conduct, and OSH.

Restrictive measures:

- Workers, visitors, and contractors who do not have the vaccinations required by the PIA Contingency Plan will be prohibited from entering the facility.

- **Evacuation routes:** The company has 2 evacuation routes:

- **By Land:** Departs from the operational zones and the flying camps via secondary roads to Base Camp 1 and from there to the "Shingo" surveillance post and the town of Iñapari using the UMF access road.
- **Riverine:** departs from the operational zones and the flying camps through secondary roads to the "Luchador" surveillance post and from there, across the

	Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Tahuamanu River heading downstream using a motorboat, to the “Caldero” surveillance post and from there to the town of Iberia.

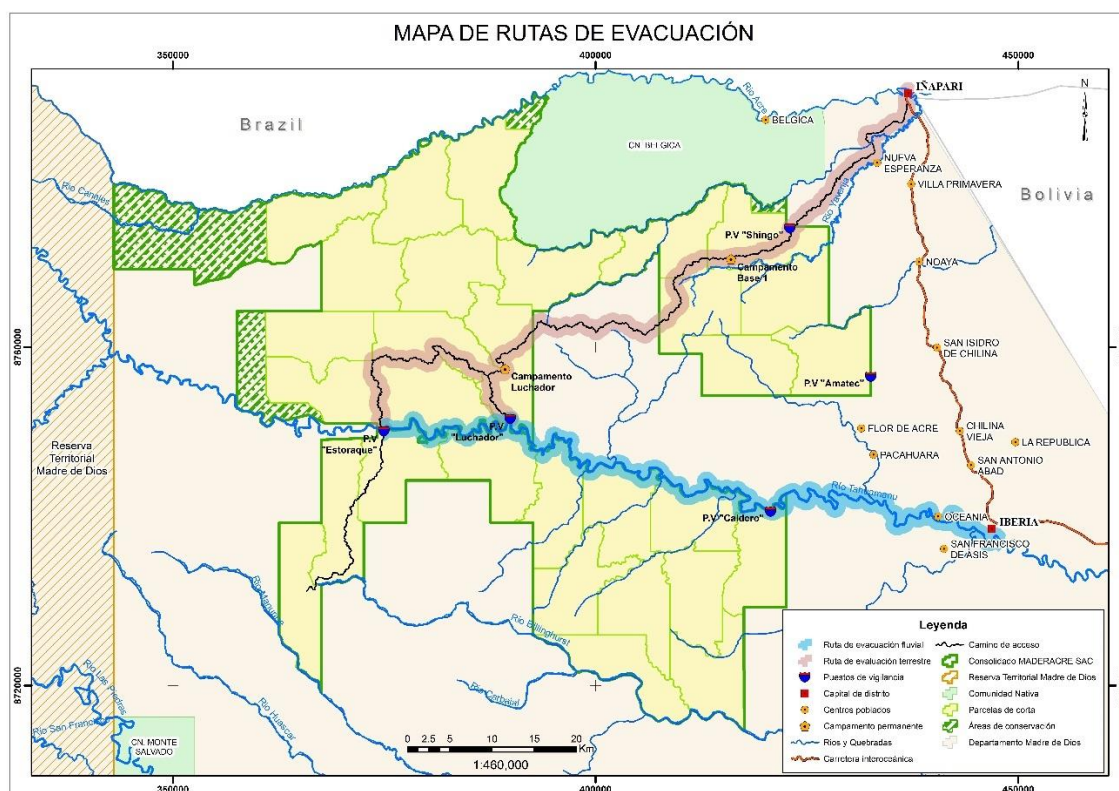


Figure No. 04. Map of land and river evacuation routes for the MADERACRE UMF.

Preventive measures:

- The transitivity of access routes will be guaranteed while operational activities are carried out at the FMU from the town of Iñapari to the harvesting fronts.
- Information signs will be posted at PVs and other facilities deemed necessary regarding evacuation routes.
- Signs will be placed on evacuation routes.
- Evacuation routes will be addressed in the training sessions conducted by the Forest Management Department.
- All staff must receive mandatory induction on the PIA Contingency Plan, code of conduct, and OSH.

Restrictive measures:

- Obstruction of evacuation routes by vehicles, machinery or other objects located on the evacuation routes is prohibited.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

8.2.4. PIACI contingency action protocol

Table No. 05. Protocol for action in the event of discovery, sighting and/or contact with PIA.

Objective / Strategy	Specific situation	Procedures
A. FINDING EVIDENCE OF THE PRESENCE OF PIA		
Aim: Prevent the situation from escalating into a sighting or direct contact. Strategy: Withdraw from the discovery site in an orderly and calm manner as far as possible.	• If a discovery is made of contents such as handicrafts (utensils and tools), food remains (seeds, fruits, meat, bones or drinks), necklaces, feathers, snails or objects used for exchange that could mean signs of an intention to approach. • If a discovery is made of broken branches marking a path, arrows, broken bows or bows lying across a trail obstructing the passage, an arrow stuck in a tree, a broken pot, lines drawn on the path, a viper or other dead animal pierced by a stake, a group of arrows on the river bank, sharpened bale stakes placed in camouflaged holes or others that could be warning signs (threat) or rejection. • If a bonfire is found with smoldering ash, footprints, barefoot prints, recent footprints, temporary settlements, and crops that could indicate the recent presence of PIA. • In some cases, when PIAs feel unwell, they decide to separate from the group to avoid contagion or to avoid being a burden to their group and go into the forest to wait for death. They will later be sought out and taken in by their family members.	- For all of the above or similar situations, stop and look in all directions, paying attention to any movement or sounds in the forest to verify the presence of PIA. - Warn people accompanying the brigade with gestures or in a low voice to avoid attracting the attention of PIAs who may be nearby. - Suspend activities when evidence is identified. - Do not conduct any type of search in the vicinity of the site where the evidence was found. - Do not touch or manipulate the objects found. - Taking photographic records is prohibited. - If the finding is or involves the existence of human remains or a corpse, special care and precautions must be taken to avoid contact (move or cover it). - The person(s) who make the discovery must leave the area immediately from where they arrived in a calm and silent manner, remaining calm. - Do not remain, return, or search the contingency area to find PIAs or other findings. - Activate the Early Warning System.
B. PIA SIGHTING		

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Objective / Strategy	Specific situation	Procedures
Aim: Prevent it from turning into contact, whether peaceful or violent. Strategy: Withdraw from the sighting site in an orderly and calm manner as far as possible.	This scenario considers the circumstances in which the PIA are conducting their activities. In this case, a member or group (males only, a family, or a mixed group) of this population is observed at a distance that does not imply the likelihood of immediate physical contact. If this sighting occurs near the camp or work area, they may be interested in accessing tools or food, or simply out of curiosity. It is worth mentioning that this proximity should not necessarily be interpreted as a threat or as attempts to establish contact.	- In a sighting situation, other people accompanying the brigade should be warned with gestures or in a low voice. - Do not attempt to establish communication, approach, call, follow, or attract PIAs. - Avoid gestures that could be interpreted as a sign of fear, desperation, aggression, or confrontational attitudes. - Stop all activities and leave the area while remaining calm. - Staff must withdraw to a safe place, this withdrawal must be orderly and calm. - If there are other work groups in nearby areas, also report the sighting and return to the camp together (if it is close) or in the direction of the camp until finding a means of transportation (if the camp is far away). - It is strictly prohibited to remain in, return to, or search the emergency area to find PIAs or make further sightings and/or discoveries; likewise, no photographic records may be taken. - Activate the Early Warning System. - Provide any possible details of the sighting to the appropriate entity (Health Establishment, Ministry of Culture, National Police of Peru, Provincial Municipality of Tahuamanu, or others). SPECIFIC CASES <u>PIA sighting on a river bank from a boat</u> - Do not stop the vessel or approach the area where the PIAs are located. Avoid any type of contact, including gestures, signals, or throwing objects. - If you are navigating a secondary creek, it is safest to return to your starting point, as there is a high probability of encountering more PIA members further upstream. - If you are traveling along a main river, you may only continue if you can quickly reach a safe area (such as a camp), having previously assessed the safety conditions. - Stay sailing as close as possible to the opposite shore to where the PIAs are located. - If the IDPs fire arrows in defense of their territory, believing they are being invaded by extractivists, you must never advance or approach any

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Objective / Strategy	Specific situation	Procedures
		further. The vessel must withdraw immediately. - Activate the Early Warning System to report the sighting and take appropriate action. <u>PIA sightings in the vicinity of the camps</u> - Discreetly notify the staff present at the camp, avoiding unnecessary noise or alarms. - Move calmly and quietly toward the designated shelter area within the camp, trying to stay together at all times. - It is strictly prohibited to attempt to approach, seek out, or attract PIAs under any pretext. - Immediately activate the Early Warning System to report the situation and implement established protocols. <u>Sighting inside the forest</u> - Notify the group of the sighting with gestures or in a low voice. It's best to stay together. - If the PIA enter the forest, retreat quietly and calmly along the same path until they reach or head back to the camp, always alert to sounds or movements. - If PIAs feel threatened (for example, if someone tries to approach you after an unexpected encounter), they may react by throwing objects, screaming, or showing defensive signs. In this case: · Stay calm, use phrases like “We are good people,” “We mean no harm,” and make friendly gestures (mock hug, hand on chest). · Once calmer, slowly withdraw without turning your back. · If they approach machinery, allow them to do so without turning it on or moving; then withdraw in an orderly manner. · If the hostile attitude continues, calmly walk away without worrying about objects, until you reach a safe place. - Activate the Early Warning System.
C. CONTACT WITH PIA		

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Objective / Strategy	Specific situation	Procedures
Aim:Let the process be carried out quickly, without generating violence or causing negative consequences such as illness for the PIA. Strategy:Leave the area immediately.	These actions apply only when PIAs seek to establish contact.	- PIAs are very vulnerable to external diseases due to their low immunity, so extreme caution is required. - In the event of contact initiated by the PIA, activate the Early Warning System and notify the central office in Iñapari for evacuation support. - Stop all activities to focus on contact. - Maintain a calm attitude, with slow movements, avoiding showing fear, rejection or anger. - It is prohibited to use lights, take photos or display weapons. - Do not hand out medicines, used clothing, or outside food, and maintain distance without physical contact. - People with symptoms of illness should stay away. - Limit the duration of the meeting and respectfully accept any food offered by the PIA. SPECIFIC CASES <u>Contact in Forest</u> - Always maintain a passive attitude to prevent the situation from becoming violent. - If you speak the language of the PIA, communicate clearly and calmly that you are coming in peace and that you will withdraw, using phrases such as "We are good people" or "We don't mean you any harm." If speaking is not possible, use signs or gestures. - Inform nearby brigades of the presence of PIA in a low voice or with gestures without becoming alarmed. - Withdraw slowly and silently. - If the PIA show aggression (throwing objects, shouting, banging trees, threatening gestures), withdraw the group immediately to a safe place. <u>Contact in camps</u> - A single interlocutor who speaks their language should communicate calmly, explaining that no harm is intended and that it is best for them to leave to avoid risks to their health. - If they carry weapons, calmly ask them to lay them down, showing that you are also unarmed.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Objective / Strategy	Specific situation	Procedures
		- If you don't know their language, use signs or gestures to convey the same message. - Accept items offered, but avoid sharing food or drinks from the same container. - Do not prevent them from taking objects from the place. - Avoid sharing objects or food; only in exceptional cases should you offer local fruit, never processed foods, medicines, or used clothing. - If you need items like pots, machetes, or ropes, please deliver them without direct contact, after disinfecting them and leaving them at a certain distance. - Do not follow them or insist that they stay if they decide to leave. - If contact becomes aggressive, evacuate personnel or move to a safe location.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Table No. 06:Field Manager's Action Protocol immediately after the PIA Contingency report.

Cases	Specific Situation	Procedure
Behavior of the Field Manager (Immediate Supervisor) after a PIA Contingency.	After finding, sighting or contact with PIA without violence	- If the report isn't supported by at least two workers and there are conflicting witnesses, it's considered an incident. If it's supported by two or more workers, it's considered a PIA Contingency. - In both cases, activities in the reporting area must be suspended for 15 days, with no entry permitted. - Immediately notify the main office in Iñapari and then formalize the report to the Ministry of Culture. - Complete the corresponding form, indicating whether it is an incident or contingency, with the workers involved. - If required, coordinate with the Iñapari office the evacuation of camp personnel.
	In case of sick PIA in the camp or sighting of a corpse	- Contact the company's main office in Iñapari immediately. - The office will be responsible for coordinating with the Ministry of Culture and the nearest health center. - Together, the affected person's care and transfer to the local health center will be arranged. - Once the process is complete, the company's competent department will issue the official report to the Ministry of Culture. -
	In case of a situation with violence and human damage	- All personnel, with authorization from the field manager, must evacuate the concession as soon as possible using established escape routes. - Inform the main office in Iñapari as soon as possible to receive immediate assistance. - If immediate evacuation is not possible, go to the shelter, activate the Early Warning System, and notify the main office. - Evacuation will be coordinated with relevant institutions, by land or air, as necessary.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

8.2.5. Financial and logistical resources and those responsible for the tasks and activities of PC-PIACI

Activity	Frequency	Responsible Area	Logistical resources	Budget	
				Concept	Total Cost
Document management					
Updating PC-PIA in coordination with the responsible areas of Maderacre SAC, in case there are modifications that need to be made.	Annual, if necessary.	Social Responsibility	Document review, office work, travel costs.	Administrative expenses	500
Dissemination of the PC-PIA in TPC (end of harvest) and through multiple letters to the UGFFFS and MINCUL.	Annual			Socialization expenses	2500
Preparation of the annual report on the implementation of PC-PIA activities	Annual			Administrative expenses	500
Protection and Surveillance of Forest Resources					
Identification of risk zones, safe zones, and evacuation routes in the event of a PIA contingency in the Maderacre Consolidated Area.	Annual	Forest Management	Document review, computer, maps.	Administrative expenses	78,000.00
Installation and/or maintenance of internet and/or radio communication equipment in the PV	Annual, if necessary		It is detailed in the Comprehensive Custody and Surveillance Plan	Operating expenses	90,376.00
Updating and/or maintaining information panels in compliance with the PC-PIA and other signage at specific points within the UMF.	Annual, if necessary		It is detailed in the Comprehensive Custody and Surveillance Plan	Surveillance costs	6,000.00
Conduct patrols every two weeks at the UMF in conjunction with the Ministry of Culture.	Frequently, every two weeks		It is detailed in the Comprehensive Custody and Surveillance Plan	Operating expenses	125,000.00
Ratification of boundary deeds	Annual, if necessary	Social Responsibility	Document review, office work, travel costs.	Socialization expenses	500.00
Safety and Health					
Conducting occupational medical evaluations for employees in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Plan.	Annual	SSO	Mobility costs and coordination with health institutions.	Administrative expenses	5,000.00
Vaccination campaign for disease prevention according to the PC-PIA	Annually, as required for each worker	Social Welfare	Costs of transportation, materials, and coordination with	Administrative expenses	1,500.00

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMCC
		Approval:	Regional Management

			the health institution.		
Implementation of Emergency Topic to address emergency situations	Annual	Forest Management	Materials, medical supplies.	Administrative and material expenses	9,300.00
Capacity building					
Scheduled training sessions on Forest Management, Social Responsibility, Human Resources, Social Welfare, and OSH in the forest.	Annual	The corresponding areas, based on the 2025 Annual Training Plan	Computer, multimedia projector (optional), informational materials, registration forms, pens, transportation costs, and exams.	Administrative, socialization and material expenses	7,000.00

8.2.6. PC-PIACI early warning

In the event of a PIA contingency, the specific pre-established procedure for coordination, mobilization, and response must be followed. The first step is to cease all activity and warn other groups nearby. All workers must remember and implement the basic principle of NO CONTACT with PIAs. This is a fundamental rule of conduct that must be followed in all operations within the concession.

Reports

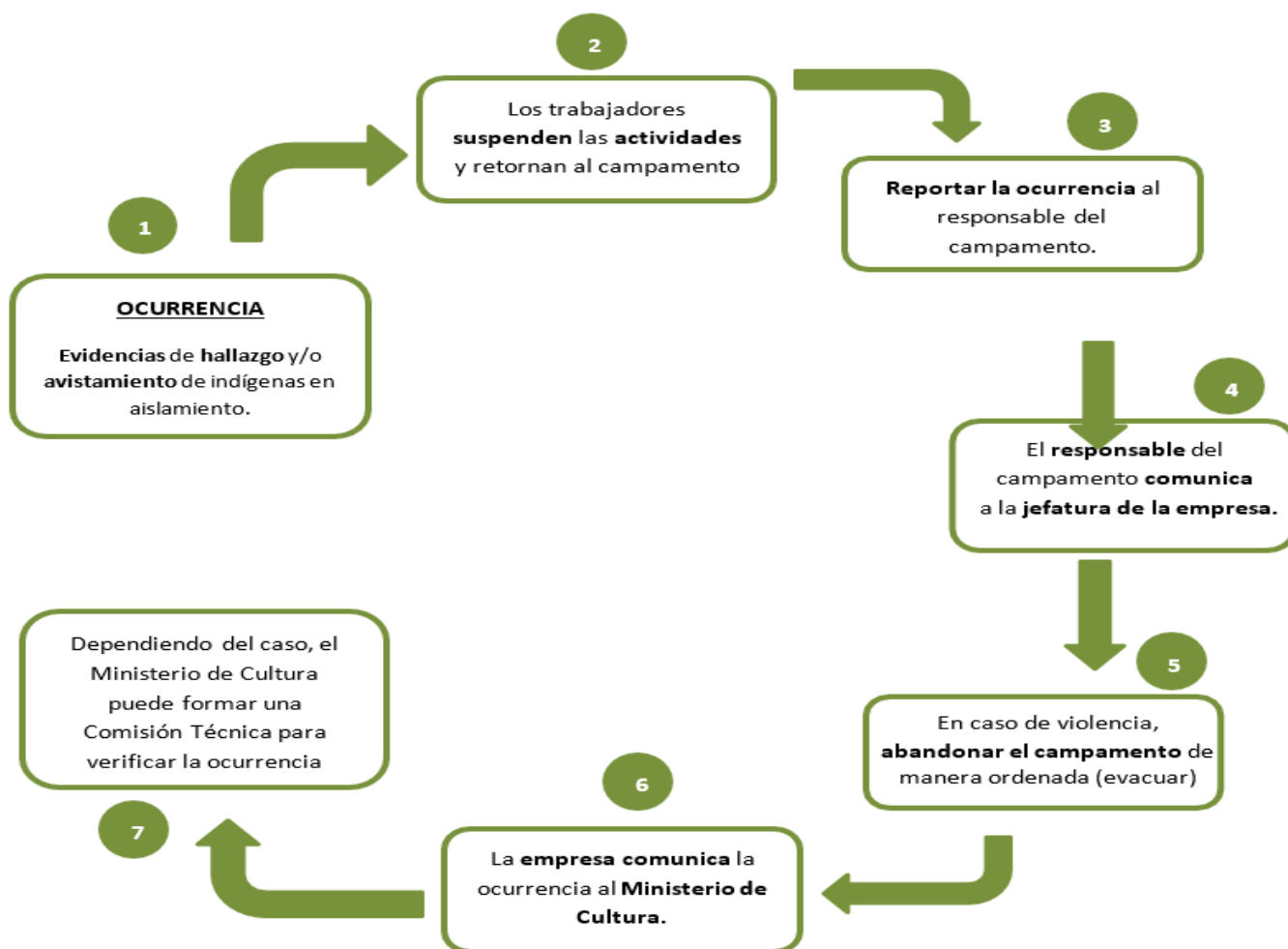
There are Formats for reporting the Early Warning of PIA Contingency (See Annex No. 1), used for recording sightings, findings of evidence, corpses or fortuitous contact, which are the responsibility of the person in charge of the Forest Management Headquarters together with the Coordinator of the Social Responsibility area who sends and reports all the necessary documentation to the offices of the Ministry of Culture and the Forestry Authority.

8.2.6.1. Action and Communication Protocol in the event of discovery, sighting and/or contact with PIA

Within the framework of compliance with the NO CONTACT principle, the following acts must be considered prohibited:

- Take photographs
- Taking or handling evidence or findings
- Follow or go in search if a PIA is sighted
- Offer any object, good or product to the PIA
- Respond to any act of violence

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LPMC
		Approval:	Regional Management



For documentary dissemination with the MINCUL:

- **Institutional Parts Table:** <http://plataformamincu.cultura.gob.pe/AccesoVirtual>
- **Email:**
 - Head of the Directorate of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact: pbarriga@cultura.gob.pe
 - Specialist Responsible for the Management of RTMDD: wmaldonado@cultura.gob.pe

Flowchart of the Action and Communication Protocol in the event of discovery, sighting and/or contact with PIA

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

8.2.7 PC-PIACI Annual Training Plan

[illegible]

NOTE: Training dates and groups may vary depending on the activities carried out and external factors.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

8.2.7.2. Training Content

Training is scheduled for all workers who perform work within the MADERACRE UMF.

The topics covered are as follows:

a. YOUR JOB, YOUR BENEFITS: UNDERSTANDING FORMAL WORK AND YOUR FUNDAMENTAL LABOR RIGHTS

RESPONSIBLE AREA:Personnel administration

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Provide clear and detailed information about formal employment, highlighting its benefits and the fundamental labor rights established in national and international regulations.

METHODOLOGY:

- A talk is given with practical cases and brochures, audiovisual materials mentioning the following topics:
 - Formal Work and why it is important
 - Fundamental Labor Rights and International Standards.
 - Social Benefits and their labor regulations.
 - Reading and sending of payment slips and practical cases.

b. FINANCIAL EDUCATION: CLEAR AND SECURE FINANCES

RESPONSIBLE AREA:Personnel administration

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Raise awareness among employees about the importance of personal financial management, providing key concepts for improving their financial habits in a simple and effective way, with practical examples and interactive activities.

METHODOLOGY:

- A talk is given with practical cases and informative material, audiovisual materials mentioning the topics of:
 - The importance of financial education.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

- Basic concepts: income, expenses, savings and investment.
- How to make a simple personal budget.
- Smart use of credit and debt management.
- Financial security: fraud prevention and data protection.

c. WELCOME, GOOD PRACTICES, CORRECT USE OF EQUIPMENT, MACHINERY AND TOOLS

RESPONSIBLE AREA:Forest Management

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Induce good forest management practices to contracted collaborators.
- Presentation of the latest version of the operations manual.
- Correct use of equipment, machinery and tools.

METHODOLOGY:

- Technical talk with theoretical and practical components. A brief historical overview is given on the
- MADERACRE Concession and in turn explains the entire procedure for forest use by applying reduced impact techniques and conservation activities and explains the importance of FSC Forest Certification.

d. CAMP CONSTRUCTION, CLEANUP AND CLOSURE

RESPONSIBLE AREA:Forest Management

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Train contracted staff on the construction, cleanup, and closure of camps within the CMRA

METHODOLOGY:

- A presentation and discussion were held with collaborators on the proper installation of camps, respecting the criteria and standards of the CMRA camp construction manual.
- Physical delivery of materials related to the construction and closure of camps.
- Presentation of the Manual for the construction, use and closure of camps.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

e. MANAGEMENT, FOREST CERTIFICATION AND COC

RESPONSIBLE AREA:Forest Management

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Train contracted collaborators in forest certification.
- Train contracted collaborators in forest management.
- Train contracted employees on chain of custody.

METHODOLOGY:

- A presentation and discussion with staff on the importance of certified forest management was held.
- The training covered topics such as: Definition and importance of forest certification, FSC, FSC principles and criteria, MADERACRE as a company with certified forests, reduced impact harvesting in forest certification as a basis for harvesting, General Forest Management Plan (PGMF) and Operational Plan (PO).
- Training was also provided on the updated Chain of Custody Procedures Manual for Forest Harvesting Operations, specifying that the Forest Gate has two scenarios: Guiding and the processing center's stockpile yard. Induction training has been strengthened so that personnel responsible for the dispatch, guidance, transportation, and reception of wood understand the concept of the "Forest Gate" and its scope.

f. REDUCED IMPACT HARNESS (RIH)

RESPONSIBLE AREA:Forest Management

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Train contracted personnel on Reduced Impact Utilization (RI).
- Induce the application of directed logging and mechanized skidding techniques. Introduce good forest management practices to hired personnel.

METHODOLOGY:

- The following topics concerning Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH) were presented to the collaborators: Definition and components (forest census, directed logging, road

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

planning and projection, low-impact skidding and low-impact stockpiling).

- In the area of supervised logging, the theoretical and practical training was carried out, addressing points such as: definition, objectives, minimum cutting diameters and species to be felled, determination of felling, felling methods, basic elements (measuring dasometric parameters), load preparation for hauling, and chainsaw maintenance. The training was then conducted in the field and the theoretical teachings were applied.

g. HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS (HCVF)

RESPONSIBLE AREA:Forest Management

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Identify the different types of high conservation value forests.
- Provide collaborators with strategies for maintaining HCVs.
- Identify the HCVFs established in the MADERACRE Consolidated

METHODOLOGY:

- A 2-hour technical talk with theoretical and practical components for establishing High Conservation Value Forests.
- At the end of the training, a learning assessment is carried out.

h. CAMPSITE CONSTRUCTION

RESPONSIBLE AREA:Forest Management

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Establish the work parameters considered in the Maderacre Consolidated Camp Construction Manual.

METHODOLOGY:

- Technical talk with theoretical and practical components established in the Camp Construction Manual.
- At the end of the training, the learning assessment was carried out.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

i. TRAINING IN GOOD PRACTICES IN FOREST MANAGEMENT AND CERTIFICATION

RESPONSIBLE AREA:Forest Management

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization

GOALS:

- Provide staff with guidelines and reduced-impact techniques applicable to the Forest Management and Utilization process.
- Provide training on FSC forest certification
- Induce good forest management practices to hired personnel.

METHODOLOGY:

- Technical talk with theoretical and practical components. On the process of Reduced Impact Utilization
- At the end of the training, the learning assessment was carried out.

j. PERMANENT MONITORING PLOT EVALUATION (PPM)

RESPONSIBLE AREA:Forest Management

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring

GOALS:

- Train employees on the importance of periodically measuring permanent monitoring plots.

METHODOLOGY:

- Technical talk with theoretical and practical components. The evaluation process for the different format parameters.
- At the end of the training, field practice was carried out with the different equipment.

k. DIAMETRIC GROWTH EVALUATION (TREE PLOT)

RESPONSIBLE AREA:Forest Management

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring

GOALS:

- Train employees on the importance of constantly measuring diameter growth.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

- Take shaft height measurements with the Hypsometer.

METHODOLOGY:

- Technical talk with theoretical and practical components.
- A practical class will be held, taking measurements between the evaluation teams.

I. CUSTODY PLAN 2025

RESPONSIBLE AREA:Forest Management

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Establish the methodology for the CMRA areas surveillance plan through an integrated system.

METHODOLOGY:

- Technical talk on planning custody and surveillance activities for this year.
- Train guards on how to correctly fill out patrol forms and record entry and exit records.
- At the end of the training, the corresponding evaluation is carried out.

m. PIA CONTINGENCY PLAN

RESPONSIBLE AREA:Social Responsibility

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Contracting companies
- Custodians

AIM:

- Train forest area collaborators on the "Anthropological Contingency Plan to address risk situations in the event of evidence or encounters with Indigenous Populations in Voluntary Isolation."
- Ensure respect for PIAs and the implementation of the no-contact principle.
- Provide company employees with the knowledge, procedures, and tools to handle potential PIACI events and ensure safe conditions for workers and Indigenous peoples.
- Train employees to communicate effectively when PIA events occur.

METHODOLOGY

Technical talk through theoretical and practical training

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

- A theoretical explanation is provided of the Protocol for Action against Indigenous Peoples in Isolation (PIA), implementation of the principle of no contact, cessation of operations if necessary, evacuation, and effective communication.
- A dynamic workshop is held, providing examples of possible work or life situations involving PIA, explaining the appropriate procedure as appropriate.
- Dissemination of informational materials on the "Anthropological Contingency Plan to address risk situations in the event of evidence or encounters with Indigenous Populations in Isolation."

n. CODE OF CONDUCT

RESPONSIBLE AREA:Social Responsibility

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Contracting companies
- Custodians

AIM

- Provide a set of standards and guidelines that regulate the work behavior of all Maderacre employees and those of contractor companies, governed by appropriate values and conduct geared toward the populations with which the company operates and maintains relationships. Our employees must commit to permanently complying with the standards and procedures outlined in this Code at all times or under all circumstances; failure to do so will result in disciplinary action.

METHODOLOGY

Technical talk through theoretical training

- A theoretical explanation is given of the "Business Code of Conduct for Maderacre Personnel and Contracting Companies Aimed at Populations," implementing the principle of non-contact with populations, also targeting the PIA population.

o. SOCIAL BENEFITS

RESPONSIBLE AREA:Staff well-being

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- To provide participants with the necessary knowledge to properly understand, manage, and apply the social benefits established in Peruvian labor regulations,

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

ensuring respect for workers' rights and legal compliance by employers.

- Preventing labor disputes through knowledge and transparency.

METHODOLOGY:

- A theoretical and practical methodology is used, with a participatory and dynamic approach, to facilitate the understanding of key concepts and their practical application.

p. INSURANCE (ESSALUD, SCTR AND LIFE LEY)

RESPONSIBLE AREA:Staff well-being

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Provide employees with the necessary knowledge to understand, apply, and comply with legal and regulatory obligations related to the social protection of workers.
- Provide information on the rights and obligations of both employers and employees regarding mandatory social security.
- Promote the prevention of occupational risks, especially in high-risk activities.
- Ensure legal compliance with Peruvian labor and social security regulations.

METHODOLOGY:

- A theoretical and practical methodology is used, with a participatory and dynamic approach, to facilitate the understanding of key concepts and their practical application.

q. COMMITTEE FOR INTERVENTION AGAINST SEXUAL HARASSMENT, ANTI-DISCRIMINATION, ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

RESPONSIBLE AREA:Staff well-being

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Train, inform, and raise awareness among committee members and all employees in the recognition, prevention, and management of cases of sexual harassment, discrimination, unethical conduct, and acts of corruption in the workplace, promoting a safe, inclusive, transparent, and respectful work environment.

 Maderacre	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

METHODOLOGY:

- A theoretical and practical methodology is used, with a participatory and dynamic approach, to facilitate the understanding of key concepts and their practical application.

r. FIRST AID

RESPONSIBLE AREA:SSOMA

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Provide information to address an accident.
- Train to act in the event of bleeding.
- Train to act in the event of a fracture.
- Train to act in the event of a burn.
- Provide training to prevent the transmission of common diseases to PIAs.
- Train to act against an attack with an arrow and/or spear by PIA
- Train for evacuation and communication in the event of PIACI events.

METHODOLOGY:

- A talk supported by informative material and practical cases, as well as an exam evaluation to measure understanding of the exam.
- Dynamics with practical cases.

s. IPERC

RESPONSIBLE AREA:SSOMA

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Provide training in hazard identification based on the activities being performed.
- Train to understand the risks of the danger to which one is exposed.
- Train to take control measures to reduce the risk of danger

METHODOLOGY:

- A talk supported by informative material and practical cases, as well as an exam

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

evaluation to measure understanding of the exam.

- Support with practical cases.

t. SURVEILLANCE, PREVENTION, AND CONTROL OF COVID-19 AT WORK

RESPONSIBLE AREA:SSOMA

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Identify the symptoms of COVID-19.
- Know the preventive measures for COVID-19

METHODOLOGY:

- A talk supported by informative material and practical cases, as well as an exam evaluation to measure understanding of the exam.

u. FIGHT AGAINST DENGUE, ZIKA AND CHIKUNGUYA

RESPONSIBLE AREA:SSOMA

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Identify the symptoms of Dengue
- Identify the symptoms of Chikungunya.
- Identify the symptoms of Zika.
- Prevent the transmission of Dengue, Chikungunya and Zika.

METHODOLOGY:

- A talk supported by informative material and practical cases, as well as an exam evaluation to measure understanding of the exam.

v. USE AND HANDLING OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

RESPONSIBLE AREA:SSOMA

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Use the fire extinguisher correctly.
- Knowing the correct distance to fight the fire.
- Know what types of fires the PQS extinguisher extinguishes.

METHODOLOGY:

- A talk supported by informative material and practical cases, as well as an exam evaluation to measure understanding of the exam.
- Support with fire extinguishers (drill).

w. FOREST FIRES

RESPONSIBLE AREA:SSOMA

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Measures to prevent forest fires.
- Knowing what to do in the event of a forest fire.
- Measures to prevent (protect) the sentry box from a forest fire.

METHODOLOGY:

- A talk supported by informative material and practical cases, as well as an exam evaluation to measure understanding of the exam.
- Support with practical cases.

x. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

RESPONSIBLE AREA:SSOMA

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Store waste correctly in the green container (common category).
- Store waste correctly in the yellow container (contaminated category).
- Store waste correctly in the red container (hazardous category).

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRM
		Approval:	Regional Management

- Properly store waste in the organic waste pit.

METHODOLOGY:

- A talk supported by informative material and practical cases, as well as an exam evaluation to measure understanding of the exam.

y. OPHIDISM

RESPONSIBLE AREA:SSOMA

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Know the symptoms of a poisonous snake bite
- What to do when faced with a snake bite.
- How to prevent snake bites.

METHODOLOGY:

- A talk supported by informative material and practical cases, as well as an exam evaluation to measure understanding of the exam.
- Support with practical cases.

z. USE AND CLEANING OF PPE

RESPONSIBLE AREA:SSOMA

AREAS TO BE TRAINED:

- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Forest utilization
- Custodians

GOALS:

- Know the importance of using PPE.
- Know whose responsibility it is to use PPE.
- Know the importance of cleaning PPE.

METHODOLOGY:

- A talk supported by informative material and practical cases, as well as an exam evaluation to measure understanding of the exam.

8.3. On the approval of the PC-PIACI

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

The person responsible for the Social Responsibility area updates and/or modifies the PIA Contingency Plan based on changes in PIA travel patterns or PIA presence at the FMU that has been documented by the occurrence of PIA events, in response to changes in regulations, and based on recommendations from the Ministry of Culture.

The PC-PIA is then submitted to the Regional Management for internal company review and approval. Once the company has received internal approval, the PC-PIA is submitted to the Ministry of Culture for evaluation and approval.

With the approval of the Ministry of Culture, the necessary information will be provided to the entities responsible for the PIA Contingency Plan and the company's forest management, such as the Peruvian National Police-Iñapari, the Iñapari Subprefecture, the Tahuamanu Provincial Municipality, the Alto Purús National Park, the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Management Office, among others.

8.4. On the implementation of PC-PIACI

The areas responsible for implementing the PC-PIA are the following:

- *Regional Management*: It is responsible for the approval of the Contingency Plan-PIA (PC-PIA) and the allocation of budget for its implementation.
- *Social Responsibility*: Responsible for the development, updating, execution, and monitoring of the implementation of the PC-PIA, as well as the training of company personnel and third parties who implement activities within the UMF.
- *Forest Management*: It is responsible for incorporating the guidelines defined in this plan into the activities and operations under its charge within the UMF: forest harvesting operations, monitoring and evaluation, control and surveillance.
- *Occupational Health and Safety*: It carries out specific security and emergency response activities based on the PC-PIA Early Warning System.
- *Social Welfare*: Responsible for the implementation of the immunization program activities for employees against common diseases based on the PC-PIA.

8.5. PC-PIACI Monitoring

The Social Responsibility area is responsible for monitoring and supervising the PC-PIA

8.2.8.1. Action and Monitoring Plan

Table No. 08. Action plan of activities

Strategic Objective	Activities	Means of Verification	Results
Guarantee the security and social and cultural integrity of PIACI present in the RT MDD and those who for some reason enter the UMF	Designate protection or buffer zones in the FMU in sectors adjacent to rivers with beaches.	Defined conservation areas (CA)	The company has established two ACs in the sectors bordering the RTMDD, including the Acre and Tahuamanu rivers, which form beaches on their banks during the dry season. These beaches could be used by PIACI for its hunting and gathering activities.
	Install surveillance posts.	Surveillance Posts Installed	The company has five strategically located security posts to prevent third-party access to the UMF area, which serves as a buffer zone for the RT MDD. In partnership with RECIFE, eight additional PV units were installed in 2023.
	Land and river control and surveillance patrols.	Patrols land and river executed	The concession area is permanently controlled and monitored and is free from illegal activities and the presence of unauthorized third parties that could enter the RTMDD and affect the PIACI.
	UMF signage.	Information signs installed	Signs have been posted in strategic areas informing visitors that entry to the FMU is prohibited and the penalties they face.
	Hunting wildlife is prohibited for both employees and third parties not involved in the company's operations.	Hunting Event Log	Zero poaching incidents have been reported within the UMF. The wildlife consumed by the PIACI remains in the area of the concession. There is no competition for the use of resources between MADERACRE staff and PIACI.
Ensure that the company's activities do not affect the indigenous population living in the RT MDD	Training of administrative, plant and field staff on the ways of life, rights and vulnerability of the PLEASE.	Training workshop	Company staff with enhanced knowledge of PIACI lifestyles, rights, and vulnerability.
	Identification of high-value areas for common use by PIACIs such as animal feeders and manure pits of trees Fruit producers, streams, water sources, beaches for egg collection. Activities are avoided near these areas. extraction.	Identified areas marked on the planning and development maps	High value areas for use by PIACI identified and respected.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LPMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Strategic Objective	Activities	Means of Verification	Results
	Harvesting operations carried out using reduced impact techniques	Company annual report	The company's extraction operations are implemented using reduced-impact techniques.
	Medical check-up of field personnel prior to the start of extraction operations	Medical check-up	The personnel entering the field are in good health to properly perform their activities.
	Preventive actions against common diseases and COVID	Vaccine reports	Staff members enter the UMF immunized against common diseases, reducing the risk of contagion to PIACI staff.
Prevent or manage potential contacts with PIACI that, due to changes in their travel patterns, enter the company's work areas.	Training field staff on the protocols to follow in case of PIACI findings or sightings	Training Workshop	Field staff are familiar with the protocol for responding to PIACI sightings and findings.
	Development of material information to prevent situations of contact with PIACI	Poster or banner	Surveillance posts and field camps are stocked with information materials about PIACI.
	Report of presence of findings or sightings of PIACI according to the contingency plan	Number of reports	The company promptly reports on PIACI sightings and findings.
Provide safety conditions to the company's workers	Training field staff on protocols to follow, safe zones, and evacuation routes in case of PIACI findings or sightings	Training Workshop	Field staff are familiar with the protocol for evacuation actions in the event of PIACI being found or sighted.
	Training to the staff off first aid field.	Training Workshop	Personnel trained in health measures to address life-threatening situations
	Assignment of a first aid kit with what is necessary to deal with emergency situations and common illnesses.	Field first aid kit in camps	First aid kit available at temporary and permanent camps
	Communication equipment (radio or internet) available at camps and outposts company surveillance.	Communication equipment available	Staff have the means of communication to report the occurrence of events with PIACI in a timely manner.

8.6. From the PC-PIACI update

The person responsible for the Social Responsibility Area updates and/or modifies the PIA

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRM
		Approval:	Regional Management

Contingency Plan based on changes in PIA travel patterns or PIA presence at the FMU that has been documented by the occurrence of PIA events, in response to changes in regulations, and based on recommendations from the Ministry of Culture.

8.7. Measures implemented by the company to promote the protection of the RT MDD and the PIAs that live there.

The company has been implementing the following measures:

- Development and implementation of a Comprehensive Custody Plan, updated annually based on changes in the environment. This plan includes the installation and permanent operation of surveillance posts (SPs), land and river patrols, maintenance, and signage of the area's boundaries. MADERACRE currently manages 5 surveillance posts and, in partnership with RECIFE SAC (part of the same business group), operates a total of 13 surveillance posts strategically located in the highest-risk areas to restrict access to the FMU, the RT MDD, and the Alto Purús National Park (NPP). The following table details the locations of the SPs operated by the company:

Table No. 09. Location of the Maderacre SAC and Recife SAC Surveillance Post.

No.	Surveillance Post	This	North	Company
1	PV "Amatec"	432559	8756508	Maderacre
2	PV "Fighter"	389889	8751533	Maderacre
3	PV "Cauldron"	420696	8740575	Maderacre
4	PV "Shingo"	422968	8774055	Maderacre
5	PV "Child"	437267	8771551	Recife
6	PV "Flor de Acre"	432115	8753089	Recife
7	PV "Rice Field"	460232	8751893	Recife
8	PV "Minas"	442695	8768698	Recife
9	PV "Saposoia"	440488	8770301	Recife
10	PV "The Return"	442990	8776850	Recife
11	PV "Tiger"	431869	8773439	Recife
12	PV "Pacahuara"	427082	8750337	Recife
13	PV "The Republic"	451073	8754725	Recife

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRM
		Approval:	Regional Management

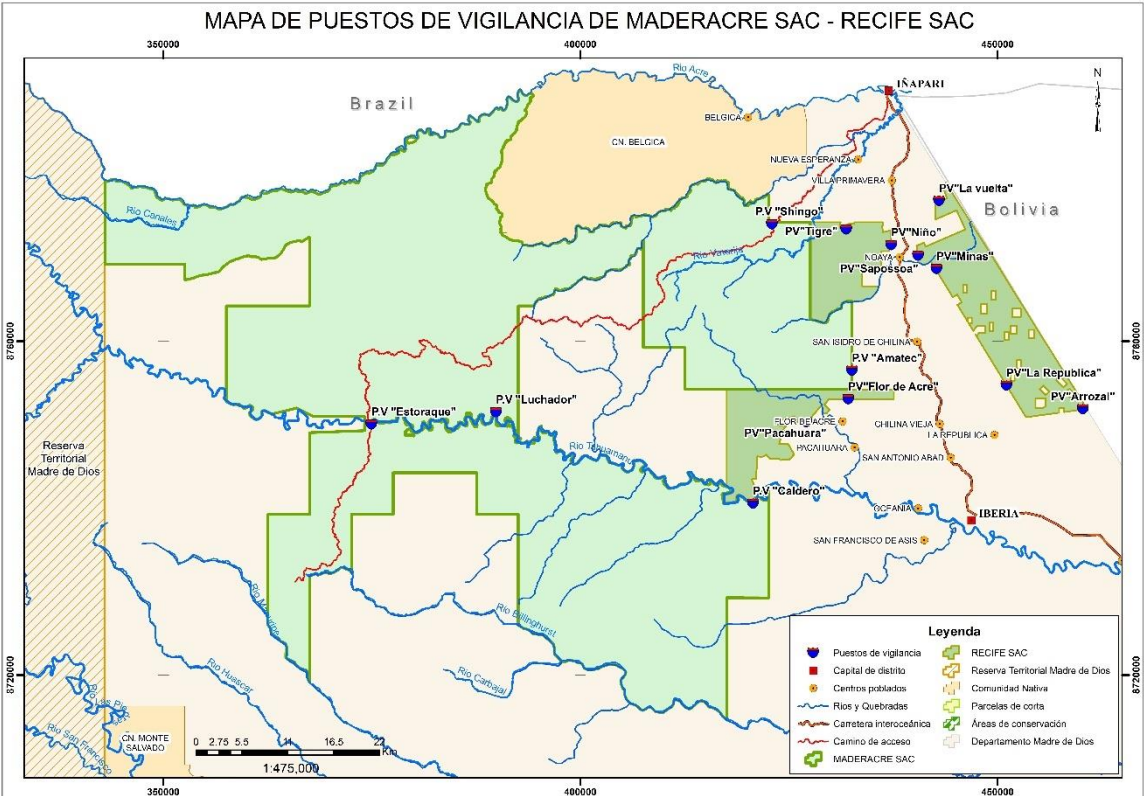


Figure No. 05.Distribution map of the PV of MADERACRE SAC and RECIFE SAC

- As part of the reorganization of its management unit, MADERACRE has designated two areas totaling 20,279 hectares as "Conservation" within the framework of its General Forest Management Plan. This extensive area, which extends between 18 and 24 km from the border of its concession with the RTMDD, has the main objective of serving as a buffer zone between its operations and the RTMDD. In order to prevent sightings or encounters between company personnel and the PIACI (Indigenous Indigenous Peoples) in the event of potential incursions by the latter into the forest concession, this area is classified as strictly protected, and no logging operations are carried out, guaranteeing compliance with the No Contact principle and the protection of the PIACI (Indigenous Indigenous Peoples), their territory, and livelihoods.

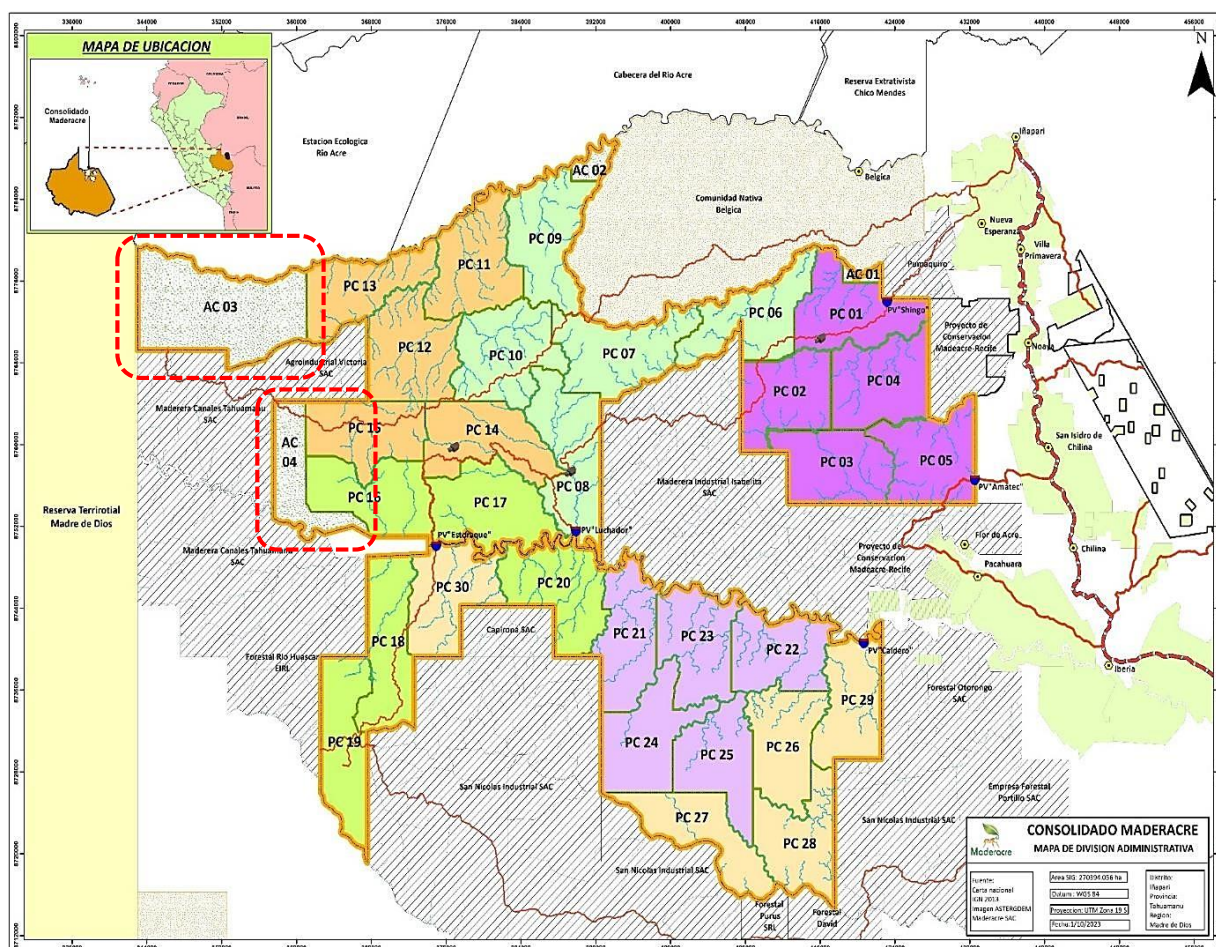


Figure No. 06. Map of the Administrative Division of the MADERACRE Concession showing Conservation Areas AC 03 and AC 04, intended to safeguard the PIACI due to their proximity to the RTMDD.

- In partnership with RECIFE SAC, the development and maintenance of a 120-km firebreak zone as a mechanism to prevent forest fires and burning in agricultural areas from spreading into permanent production forests and becoming a threat to the RTMDD and PIACI.



Figure No. 07. Firebreak.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

- Remote monitoring of hotspots and forest fires using NASA's FIRMS tool, which enables immediate field action in response to early warnings.

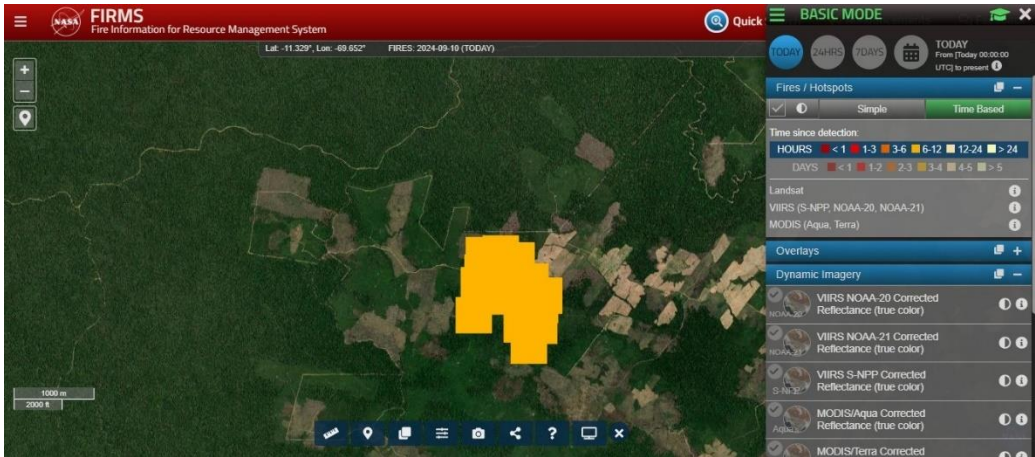


Figure No. 08.Detection of heat sources near the Maderacre Consolidated.



Figure No. 09.Detection of hot spots in the Province of Tahuamanu.

- MADERACRE is a member of the Management Committee of the Alto Purús National Park, a natural area whose objectives include the protection of the territory and livelihoods of the PIACI. Furthermore, since 2021, MADERACRE has signed and implemented agreements with SERNANP through the Headquarters of the Alto Purús National Park for the execution of joint patrols in the Tahuamanu River basin to ensure the control and surveillance of the main river access route to the RTMDD in the province of Tahuamanu, and for the management of the Taricaya turtle populations in said basin, with the aim of conserving their populations due to the important ecological role they play in the ecosystem and with the aim of contributing to the food security of the PIACI peoples who live in the upper part of the basins that we manage and who include turtles as an important part of their diet.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management



Figure No. 10.*Management of the Taricaya turtle population in the Tahuamanu River basin in partnership with SERNANP – PNAP*

- Prohibit wildlife hunting within the FMU and implement a highly selective, low-impact tree harvest, thereby avoiding competition for resource use with the PIACI. As a result, the MADERACRE FMU becomes a resource reserve, since the movement patterns of wildlife species allow them to enter the RTMDD from the concessions, contributing to the food security of the PIACI.



Figure No. 11.*Signage via informational signs along the boundaries of the Maderacre Consolidated.*

- Maintain an operational presence in the area throughout the year, since, although forestry exploitation activities are seasonal and last approximately 6 months, monitoring, custody and surveillance activities extend throughout the year, which persuades third parties who want to enter the BPP and the RTMDD to carry out illicit activities such as illegal logging, poaching, land invasion, illicit crops, etc. These illegal activities and the

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

people or organizations that carry them out are the main risks for the PIACI since they do not execute protocols, cannot be inspected and do not comply with the principle of no contact, this and the duty to ensure the protection of the nation's forest heritage, have motivated MADERACRE to design and allocate significant resources to its custody and surveillance system.



Figure No. 12.Signage via informational signs along the boundaries of the Maderacre Consolidated.

- Develop, implement, and update the Contingency Plan for the Protection of PIAs and the action protocol for events involving PIAs contained in the plan. MADERACRE has implemented the Contingency Plan for the Protection of PIAs since 2017.

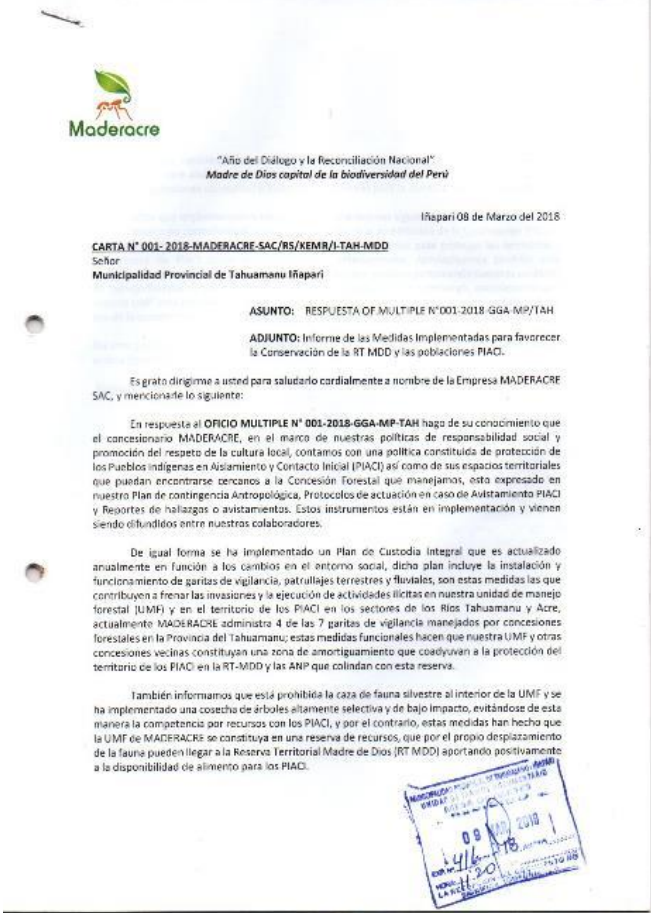


Figure No. 13.Response letter from Maderacre SAC to the MPTH regarding measures implemented by the company to protect the PIAs of the RT MDD.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

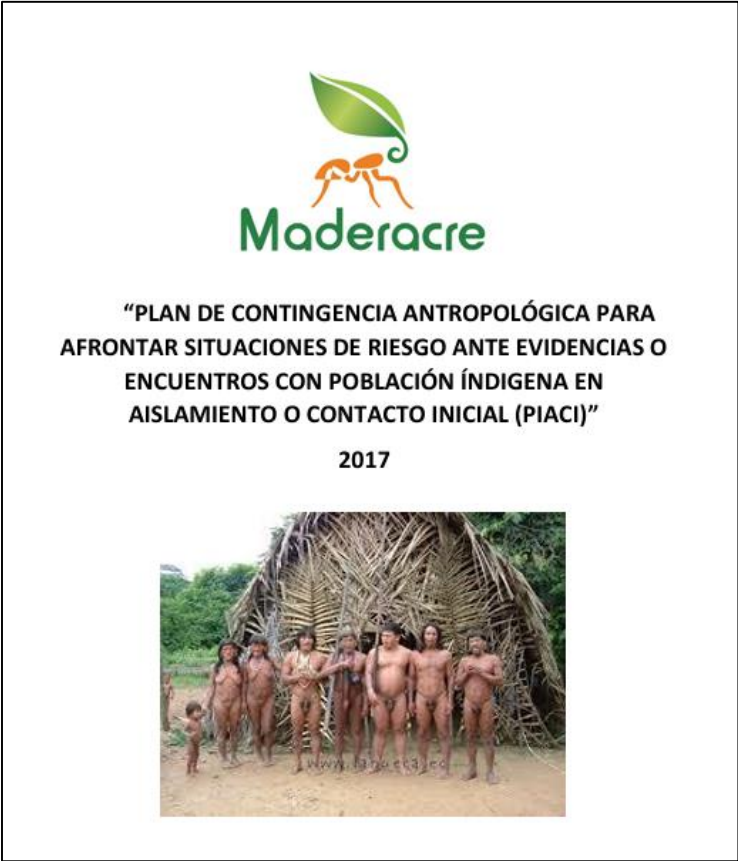


Figure No. 14.Maderacre PIACI Contingency Plan implemented since 2017.

- Train workers to properly implement the Contingency Plan for the Protection of PIAs.



Figure No. 15.Collaborators undergoing training on the Contingency Plan for the Protection of PIAs.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

- Employee vaccination program for common diseases before entering the concession to reduce the risk of infection in the event of a PIA. Immunization against tetanus-diphtheria, yellow fever, influenza, hepatitis, measles-rubella, and pneumococcus is considered.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

8.8. Actions implemented by MADERACRE in compliance with the universal rights of the PIA.

Table No. 10. Actions implemented by MADERACRE in compliance with the universal rights of the PIA.

Organization	PIACI Law	Actions Implemented by Maderacre
United Nations Guiding Principles	Right to life and physical and cultural integrity	The company implements concrete actions to comply with the No Contact Principle as the best mechanism for the protection of the physical integrity and life of the PIACI, as well as for the protection of the Forest, considering this the environment that ensures their well-being, livelihoods and the development of their culture: - Since 2017, it has implemented an Anthropological Contingency Plan in case of Events with PIACI, which is updated periodically and includes compliance with the no contact principle and considers protocols to safeguard the life and safety of PIACI and company personnel. - MADERACRE has established two conservation areas as part of the management of its forest management unit (UMF) that total 20,279 hectares and whose main objective is to serve as a buffer zone between its operation and the RTMDD. In this extensive area, which extends between 18 and 24 km from the border of the UMF with the RTMDD, no harvesting operations are carried out, guaranteeing compliance with the No Contact Principle with the PIACI. This conservation area comprises part of the proposed expansion area of the RTMDD in the 2016 Additional Categorization Study, thus ensuring compatibility between the status of the MADERACRE area and the objectives pursued by the proposed expansion of the RTMDD: to prevent contact and protect the PIACI, their territory and livelihoods.
	Right to self-determination (Art. 3 of the UNDRIP)	The company respects the right to self-determination of PIACI and their free choice to remain in isolation or voluntarily remain in contact through the implementation of mechanisms established in its PIACI Contingency Plan, which outlines the actions and measures that employees must take when a PIACI contingency arises within the Maderacre FMU, safeguarding the vulnerability of PIACI and avoiding impacts on their travel dynamics and livelihoods. Company employees are trained in its proper implementation.
	Right to their lands, territories and resources (Arts. 26–30 of the UNDRIP)	Actions taken: - The company respects the right to its lands, territories and resources by carrying out actions through the establishment of a custody and surveillance system that ensures the protection of the Maderacre Consolidated, which also functions as a buffer area for the protection of the RT MDD, as a compliance measure it has established 13 surveillance posts that operate permanently, guarding the main access points to the UMF and the RTMDD. The Surveillance Posts are part of the Comprehensive Custody and Surveillance Plan that the company implements within the framework of its forest management plan, which includes the establishment of boundaries, routine patrols, signage and within which, in 2023, an investment was made in the installation of 120 km of forest fire barriers on the border of the BPPs with agricultural areas in order to stop the advance of deforestation and forest fires that could even affect the RTMDD. - To reinforce this role, the company has established two conservation areas on the border of its UMF with the RTMDD. - The company has prohibited hunting within its UMF, so it does not compete for resources

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LPMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Organization	PIACI Law	Actions Implemented by Maderacre
		with the PIACI, turning the forests it manages into a sustainable pantry for them, since the fauna, due to its movements, can pass from the UMF to the territories inhabited by the PIACI, contributing to their food security.
	Right to non-discrimination and special protection measures	The company provides training to its employees on the PIACI Contingency Plan, which covers basic concepts and raises awareness about PIACI, their vulnerability, main characteristics, and how to deal with situations of evidence, sightings, and contact using an appropriate anthropological approach. Training is also provided on the Code of Conduct, which establishes non-discrimination as a principle to be applied in the company's and its employees' relationships with the general population.
	Right to health (Art. 24 of the UNDRIP)	The company, within the framework of the implementation of the PIACI Contingency Plan, carries out activities in favor of the prevention of diseases that may affect the lives of PIACI in the RT MDD, through the annual vaccination of all collaborators who carry out activities within the Maderacre UMF based on the supreme decrees that support vaccination such as yellow fever, diphtheria, tetanus, influenza, hepatitis B, pneumococcus and COVID 19. Thus ensuring that collaborators are immunized and do not pose a risk to the health of PIACI in the event of any contingency.
	Protection against forced contact	The company respects the No Contact Principle as part of the implementation of its PIACI Contingency Plan, avoiding contact with the PIACI population and training employees on how to handle situations involving evidence, sightings, or accidental contact with PIACI.
ILO Convention 169	Right to cultural identity (Art. 1 and 2)	The company respects the right to cultural identity of the PIACI, ensuring strict measures to ensure that the culture and way of life of the PIACI population of the RT MDD are not affected. The implementation of the No Contact Principle guarantees respect for their cultural identity, avoiding actions that promote a process of behavioral change and the re-culturation of the PIACI groups living in the RT MDD, who, due to changes in their travel patterns, may come into contact with company personnel.
	Right to self-determination over one's way of life (Art. 4)	The actions implemented are: - The company has a PIACI Contingency Plan detailing the main characteristics, diet, and migratory lifestyle of this human group. In this regard, guidelines have been established to ensure respect for the PIACI population and their vulnerability to contact with the rest of national society. Likewise, 20,294.9 hectares of conservation areas have been established as a buffer zone on the border between the UMF and the RT MDD to reduce the likelihood of contact with the PIACI population. - The delivery of food, tools, or other goods to the PIACI is prohibited, thus avoiding influencing their movement dynamics and way of life.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Organization	PIACI Law	Actions Implemented by Maderacre
	Right to ownership and possession of land (Art. 13–19)	Maderacre recognizes the right of the PIACI to their territory and respects the limits of the RTMDD, makes efforts to ensure the effective protection of their UMF and the RTMDD through: - The company respects the right to their lands, territories and resources by carrying out actions through the establishment of a custody and surveillance system that ensures the protection of the Maderacre Consolidated, which also functions as a buffer area for the protection of the RT MDD, as a compliance measure it has established 13 surveillance posts that operate permanently, guarding the main access points to the UMF and the RTMDD. The Surveillance Posts are part of the Comprehensive Custody and Surveillance Plan that the company implements within the framework of its forest management plan, which includes the establishment of boundaries, routine patrols, signage and within which, in 2023, an investment was made in the installation of 120 km of forest fire barriers on the border of the BPP with agricultural areas in order to stop the advance of deforestation and forest fires that could even affect the RTMDD. - Maderacre carries out custody and surveillance actions through agreements with the SERNANP through the head of the ANP PNAPU to strengthen the care of production forests and the RTMDD in its capacity as a buffer zone of the ANP.
	Right not to be contacted or displaced (strengthened interpretation of Art. 16)	The actions implemented are: - The company respects the No Contact Principle as part of the implementation of its PIACI Contingency Plan, avoiding contact with the PIACI population and training employees on how to deal with a situation of evidence, sighting, and accidental contact with PIACI. The contingency plan details their main characteristics, diet and migratory way of life and, in respect of this, guidelines have been established to ensure respect for the PIACI population and their vulnerability to contact with the rest of the national society. - Two conservation areas have been established in the border area between the UMF and the RT MDD as part of the UMF's management, totaling 20,294 ha, with the aim of reducing the probability of contact with the PIACI population, in addition to constituting a sufficiently large buffer zone that extends between 18 - 24 km from the limit of both areas to prevent the company's operations from affecting or motivating the displacement of the populations that inhabit the RTMDD.
	Right to participate in decisions that affect them (Art. 6)	The company maintains relationships with state institutions and organizations representing Indigenous peoples and PIACI (Indigenous Indigenous Peoples) by disseminating MADERACRE's management documents for the protection of PIACI (Indigenous Indigenous Peoples) and inviting them to participate in dialogue spaces promoted by the company, such as citizen participation workshops and community relations advisory committees. This creates an open space for dialogue to address any issues that may arise regarding PIACI (Indigenous Indigenous Peoples). These dialogues can be represented by relevant institutions such as the Ministry of the Interior (MINCUL), the Ministry of Agriculture (FENAMAD), and others.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Organization	PIACI Law	Actions Implemented by Maderacre
	Protection of your health and well-being (Art. 25)	The company, within the framework of the implementation of the PIACI Contingency Plan, carries out activities in favor of the prevention of diseases that may affect the lives of PIACI in the RT MDD, through the annual vaccination of all collaborators who carry out activities within the Maderacre UMF based on the supreme decrees that support vaccination such as yellow fever, diphtheria, tetanus, influenza, hepatitis B, pneumococcus and COVID 19. Thus ensuring that collaborators are immunized and do not pose a risk to the health of PIACI in the event of any contingency.
FSC	Right to no contact and self-determination	The established actions are:- The company respects the No Contact Principle, the right to self-determination of the PIACI and their free choice to remain in isolation or in voluntarily contact through the implementation of mechanisms established in its PIACI Contingency Plan, which indicates the actions and measures that employees must take when a PIACI contingency arises within the Maderacre FMU, safeguarding the vulnerability of the PIACI and avoiding influencing their movement dynamics and livelihoods. Company employees are trained in its correct implementation.- Conservation areas have been established near the RT MDD in order to reduce the probability of contact with the PIACI population.
	Right to the protection of its territory	Maderacre recognizes the PIACI's right to their territory and respects the boundaries of the RTMDD. It makes efforts to ensure the effective protection of its FMU and the RTMDD from third parties. Maderacre has identified the main risks that could violate the PIACI's rights to a safe territory as external agents carrying out illegal activities such as illegal logging, illegal mining, illegal invasion or occupation of the territory, the establishment of illicit crops, forest fires, among others. These activities are outside the law and do not implement protocols that safeguard the lives and rights of the PIACI. To contribute to the security of the PIACI against external threats, Maderacre carries out the following actions: - The company respects the right to its lands, territories and resources by carrying out actions through the establishment of a custody and surveillance system that ensures the protection of the Maderacre Consolidated, which also functions as a buffer area for the protection of the RT MDD, as a compliance measure it has established 13 surveillance posts that operate permanently, guarding the main access points to the UMF and the RTMDD. The Surveillance Posts are part of the Comprehensive Custody and Surveillance Plan that the company implements within the framework of its forest management plan, which includes the establishment of boundaries, routine patrols, signage and within which, in 2023, an investment was made in the installation of 120 km of forest fire barriers on the border of the BPPs with agricultural areas in order to stop the advance of deforestation and forest fires that could even affect the RTMDD. - To reinforce this role, the company has established two conservation areas on the border of its UMF with the RTMDD. - The company has prohibited hunting within its UMF, so it does not compete for resources with the PIACI, turning the forests it manages into a sustainable pantry for them, since the fauna, due to its movements, can pass from the UMF to the territories inhabited by the PIACI, contributing to their food security.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Organization	PIACI Law	Actions Implemented by Maderacre
	Right not to be affected by economic activities	The company, through its PIACI Contingency Plan and its General Forest Management Plan, implements actions to avoid affecting the PIACI population of the RT MDD due to forestry exploitation activities, having taken the following preventive actions: - The presence of HCV5 has been identified at the level of the High Conservation Value Forest Study: Forest areas essential to satisfy the basic needs of local communities. Although the PIACI do not live in the UMF, according to (Huertas, 2015) this human group is organized into residential groups made up of extended families, they maintain a high mobility through the forests that make up their territory and live mainly from hunting wild animals, birds and the collection of turtle eggs, fruits and a variety of forest products for food, health, construction of arrows, implements and housing, in that sense, Maderacre considers that in the face of a change in their movement patterns, the UMF forest could be a source of resources to meet the basic needs of these peoples. - Application of reduced impact harvesting techniques based on planning that incorporates the protection or maintenance of high conservation value sites in order to reduce unnecessary impacts on the environment and its biodiversity, maintaining the ecological roles that it fulfills in the PIACI way of life. - Two conservation areas have been established in the area bordering the UMF and the RT MDD as part of the UMF management that total 20,294 ha in order to reduce the probability of contact with the PIACI population, in addition to constituting a buffer zone large enough that extends between 18 - 24 km from the border of both areas to prevent the company's operations from affecting or motivating the displacement of the populations that inhabit the RTMDD. Maderacre, has restricted hunting activity to supply protein to its personnel, so it does not compete for resources with the PIACI, converting the forests it manages into a sustainable pantry for them, since the fauna, due to its movements, can pass from the UMF to the territories inhabited by the PIACI, contributing to their food security.
	Application of due diligence and alert mechanisms	The company updates and disseminates its PIACI Protocol. These procedures include instructions for effective and timely reporting of PIACI incidents to the Ministry of Culture and the relevant authorities. Safe zones and evacuation routes have been established, and field operations have been equipped with the necessary equipment. Employees are trained to implement them correctly.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Organization	PIACI Law	Actions Implemented by Maderacre
	Coordination with State entities	The actions implemented are:- Maderacre is part of the Management Committee of the Alto Purús National Park, a protected natural area whose objectives include the protection of the territory and livelihoods of the PIACI. Furthermore, since 2021, we have signed and implemented agreements with SERNANP through the Headquarters of the Alto Purús National Park for the execution of joint patrols in the Tahuamanu River basin to ensure the control and surveillance of the main river access route to the RT MDD in the province of Tahuamanu, and for the management of the Taricaya turtle populations in said basin, with the aim of conserving their populations due to the important ecological role they play in the ecosystem and with the aim of contributing to the food security of the PIACI peoples who live in the upper part of the basins and who include turtles as an important part of their diet. - The company updates and disseminates its PIACI Contingency Plan to state institutions, concessionaires, indigenous communities, and organizations responsible for the protection of PIACI, with the aim of raising awareness of the protection mechanisms available, which include procedures to safeguard the lives of PIACI and the company's employees. Likewise, the PIACI Protocol establishes actions to inform and coordinate with state entities in the event of any situation related to PIACI. - The company maintains relationships with state institutions and organizations representing Indigenous peoples and PIACI by disseminating MADERACRE's management documents for the protection of PIACI and inviting them to participate in dialogue spaces promoted by the company, such as citizen participation workshops and community relations advisory committees. This provides an open space for dialogue to address any issues that may arise regarding PIACI, which can be represented by relevant institutions such as the Ministry of the Interior (MINCUL), the Ministry of Environmental Protection (FENAMAD), and others.
Peruvian legislation	Right to life and integrity	The company implements concrete actions to comply with the No Contact Principle as the best mechanism for the protection of the physical integrity and life of the PIACI, as well as for the protection of the Forest, considering this the environment that ensures their well-being, livelihoods and the development of their culture: - Since 2017, it has implemented an Anthropological Contingency Plan in case of Events with PIACI, which is updated periodically and includes compliance with the no contact principle and considers protocols to safeguard the life and safety of PIACI and company personnel. - MADERACRE has established two conservation areas as part of the management of its forest management unit (UMF) that total 20,279 hectares and whose main objective is to serve as a buffer zone between its operation and the RTMDD. In this extensive area, which extends between 18 and 24 km from the border of the UMF with the RTMDD, no harvesting operations are carried out, guaranteeing compliance with the No Contact Principle with the PIACI. This conservation area comprises part of the proposed expansion area of the RTMDD in the 2016 Additional Categorization Study, thus ensuring compatibility between the status of the MADERACRE area and the objectives pursued by the proposed expansion of the RTMDD: to prevent contact and protect the PIACI, their territory and livelihoods.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LPMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Organization	PIACI Law	Actions Implemented by Maderacre
	Right to self-determination	The company respects the right to self-determination of PIACI and their free choice to remain in isolation or voluntarily remain in contact through the implementation of mechanisms established in its PIACI Contingency Plan, which outlines the actions and measures that employees must take when a PIACI contingency arises within the Maderacre FMU, safeguarding the vulnerability of PIACI and avoiding impacts on their travel dynamics and livelihoods. Company employees are trained in its proper implementation.
	Right to territorial property	Maderacre recognizes the right of the PIACI to their territory and respects the limits of the RTMDD, making efforts to ensure the effective protection of its FMU and the RTMDD through: - The implementation of its Comprehensive Custody and Surveillance Plan, which is updated annually and includes the installation and permanent operation of 13 surveillance posts, the execution of periodic patrols, and the signage of the main access points to the area. Maderacre has identified the main risks that could violate the rights of the PIACI to a safe territory as external agents that carry out illegal activities such as: illegal logging, illegal mining, illegal invasion or occupation of the territory, the establishment of illicit crops, among others, since these are activities that are outside the law and do not implement protocols that safeguard the life and rights of the PIACI. Maderacre carries out custody and surveillance actions through agreements with the SERNANP through the head of the ANP PNAPU to strengthen the care of production forests and the RTMDD in its capacity as a buffer zone of the ANP.
	Right to protection against external threats	Maderacre recognizes the PIACI's right to their territory and respects the boundaries of the RTMDD. It makes efforts to ensure the effective protection of its FMU and the RTMDD from third parties. Maderacre has identified the main risks that could violate the PIACI's rights to a safe territory as external agents carrying out illegal activities such as illegal logging, illegal mining, illegal invasion or occupation of the territory, the establishment of illicit crops, forest fires, among others. These activities are outside the law and do not implement protocols that safeguard the lives and rights of the PIACI. To contribute to the security of the PIACI against external threats, Maderacre carries out the following actions: - The implementation of its Comprehensive Custody and Surveillance Plan, which is updated annually and includes the installation and permanent operation of 13 surveillance posts, the execution of periodic patrols and the signage of the main accesses to the area. - Maderacre carries out custody and surveillance actions through agreements with the SERNANP through the head of the ANP PNAPU to strengthen the care of production forests and the RTMDD in its capacity as a buffer zone of the ANP.
	Right to basic services in initial contact contexts	This does not apply to the PIACI people living in the RTMDD within the Maderacre area of influence, since these populations are not in a state of initial contact.
	Right to differentiated protection measures	It is up to the State to define the additional or special protection measures that would assist PIACI beyond the rights already recognized as vulnerable populations.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LPMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

IX. ANNEXES

Annex No. 01. PIA occurrence report format

Annex No. 02. Vaccination card

Annex No. 03. COVID-19 Vaccination Card

Annex No. 4. Information panels

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Annex No. 01.PIA occurrence report format.

PIA OCCURRENCE REPORT FORMAT

DATE:
HOUR:
PERSON MAKING THE REPORT: (name and position):.....
.....
.

PLACE OF THE OCCURRENCE: (Insert as many details of the location as possible, and if applicable, the coordinates)

DESCRIPTION OF THE OCCURRENCE:
(Detail the occurrence, reporting whether it is a finding or a sighting, and give details of what was observed)

NOTE: Sheet recommended by the Ministry of Culture

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Annex No. 02.*Vaccination card*

	REGISTRO DE VACUNACION				
	MADERERA RIO ACRE S.A.C.				
NOMBRE y APELLIDO:					
DNI:		EDAD:		SEXO:	
CARGO:					
ENFERMEDAD	TIPO DE VACUNA	DOSIS	FECHA	SELLO/FIRMA DEL PERSONAL QUE SUMINISTRA	OBSERVACIONES
Tetano/Difteria	dT	1 dosis	/...../.....		
		2 dosis	/...../.....		
		3 dosis	/...../.....		
Fiebre Amarilla	Antiamarilica	dosis unica	/...../.....		
Gripe	Influenza	dosis unica	/...../.....		
Sarampion/Rubeola	SR	dosis unica	/...../.....		
Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B	1 dosis	/...../.....		
		2 dosis	/...../.....		
		3 dosis	/...../.....		
Neumococo	Neumococo	dosis unica	/...../.....		

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRMC
		Approval:	Regional Management

Annex No. 03.COVID-19 Vaccination Card



DNI:

Edad:

VACUNACIÓN COVID-19

CON CUARTA DOSIS

CERTIFICADO DE VACUNACIÓN / VACCINATION CERTIFICATE



VACUNADO / VACCINATED

Nombres y apellidos / Full name

Documento de Identidad / ID number

DNI:

Fecha de Nacimiento / Date of Birth

Sexo / Sex

Nacionalidad / Nationality

PERU

Vacuna / Vaccine

Vacuna contra COVID-19

VACUNACIÓN REGULAR NACIONAL

Dosis / Dose	Fecha de Vacunación / Date of vaccination	Fabricante y lote de vacuna / Manufacturer and lot number	Lugar de Vacunación / Vaccination Place
1° DOSIS			
2° DOSIS			
3° DOSIS			
4° DOSIS			

Certificado Emitido por / Certificate issued by: Ministerio de Salud del Perú

Fecha de Emisión / Date of issue: 27/05/2025, 5:51 pm

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
		Date of preparation:	May 19, 2025
		Responsible area:	Social Responsibility - LRM
		Approval:	Regional Management

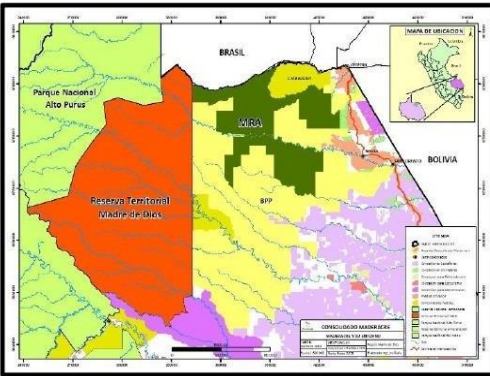
Annex No. 04. Information panels



¿SABIAS QUE?

LOS PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS EN AISLAMIENTO Y SU RELACIÓN CON EL ENTORNO DE LA CONCESIÓN FORESTAL MADERACRE S.A.C

La concesión forestal **MADERACRE** se **UBICA CERCA** de la **Reserva Territorial de Madre de Dios**, en ella habitan **Pueblos Indígenas** en Situación de Aislamiento y Contacto Inicial (PIACI) como los **Mashcopiro**, Yora y otros grupos no identificados.



¡IMPORTANTE!

El Consolidado MADERACRE tiene la responsabilidad de aportar en la protección de estos pueblos y salvaguardar la seguridad de sus trabajadores

Las reservas territoriales son áreas reconocidas por el Estado, donde habitan pueblos indígenas en situación de aislamiento y de contacto inicial (PIACI). Esta población tiene un modo de vida diferente al de las poblaciones mayoritarias, siendo altamente vulnerables.

¡RECUERDA!

- Respetar los bosques de protección reconocidos por la empresa (orillas del río Acre y límite del río Tahuamanu).
- Prohibido la caza y pesca.
- Seguir los protocolos de actuación frente a situaciones de hallazgos o avistamientos de PIACI.
- No tomar fotografías, suspender las actividades y/o ordene la retirada según la ocurrencia.
- Reportar hallazgos, evidencias, avistamientos o cualquier situación de probable presencia de PIACI dentro de las operaciones de manejo.
- Ir acompañados en áreas alejadas de las operaciones de manejo.

¿QUÉ DEBEMOS SABER SOBRE ESTOS PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS?





- No mantienen contacto regular con la población mayoritaria.
- Usan el aislamiento como estrategia de supervivencia.
- Son altamente vulnerables a enfermedades comunes.
- Viven de modo migratorio de acuerdo a la época del año pero establecen sus campamentos principales en algún lugar del bosque.
- Se alimentan de los recursos de flora y fauna del bosque.
- Mantienen prácticas ancestrales como modo de vida.



¿QUÉ EVIDENCIAS NOS INDICAN LA PRESENCIA DE LOS PUEBLOS INDIGENAS EN AISLAMIENTO?



- **Campamentos temporales** o malocas en playas o en medio del bosque elaborado con hojas de palmeras.
- **Capillejos o canastas abandonadas** vacías o con productos como frutos del bosque o carne de monte. Están elaboradas de hojas de palmeras y sogas de corteza de árboles.
- **Caminos bloqueados** con ramas dobladas o flechas atravesadas, señal usada por los indígenas aislados para comunicar orden de “no pasar”.
- **Ramas quebradas**, muestran el camino transitado por los indígenas aislados.
- **Restos de animales** (huesos, caparazones, etc), así como semillas o restos de frutos con los cuales se han alimentado.
- **Residuos de fogón** donde prepararon sus alimentos.
- **Animales silvestres muertos** con lanza de flecha como señal de presencia de Pueblos Indígenas en Aislamiento, así como animales domésticos muertos en campamentos incursionados.
- **Flechas abandonadas** usadas durante la caza. Flechas con animales atravesadas y en X como **señal de advertencia**.
- **Huellas de pies descalzos**. La planta terminal es a menudo más ancha que la parte del talón. Prestar mucha atención cuando se identifican en zonas no transitadas.
- **Ruidos** que parecen **sonidos de animales** que se responden el uno al otro y que no corresponden a la hora.
- **Ruidos de golpes** de árboles con eco.

Todos los trabajadores deben recordar el principio básico de **¡NO CONTACTO!** con los PIACI, esto es una norma de conducta fundamental que se debe cumplir en la concesión.

	ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO ADDRESS RISK SITUATIONS IN THE FACE OF EVIDENCE OR ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN ISOLATION OR INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)	Version:	05
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