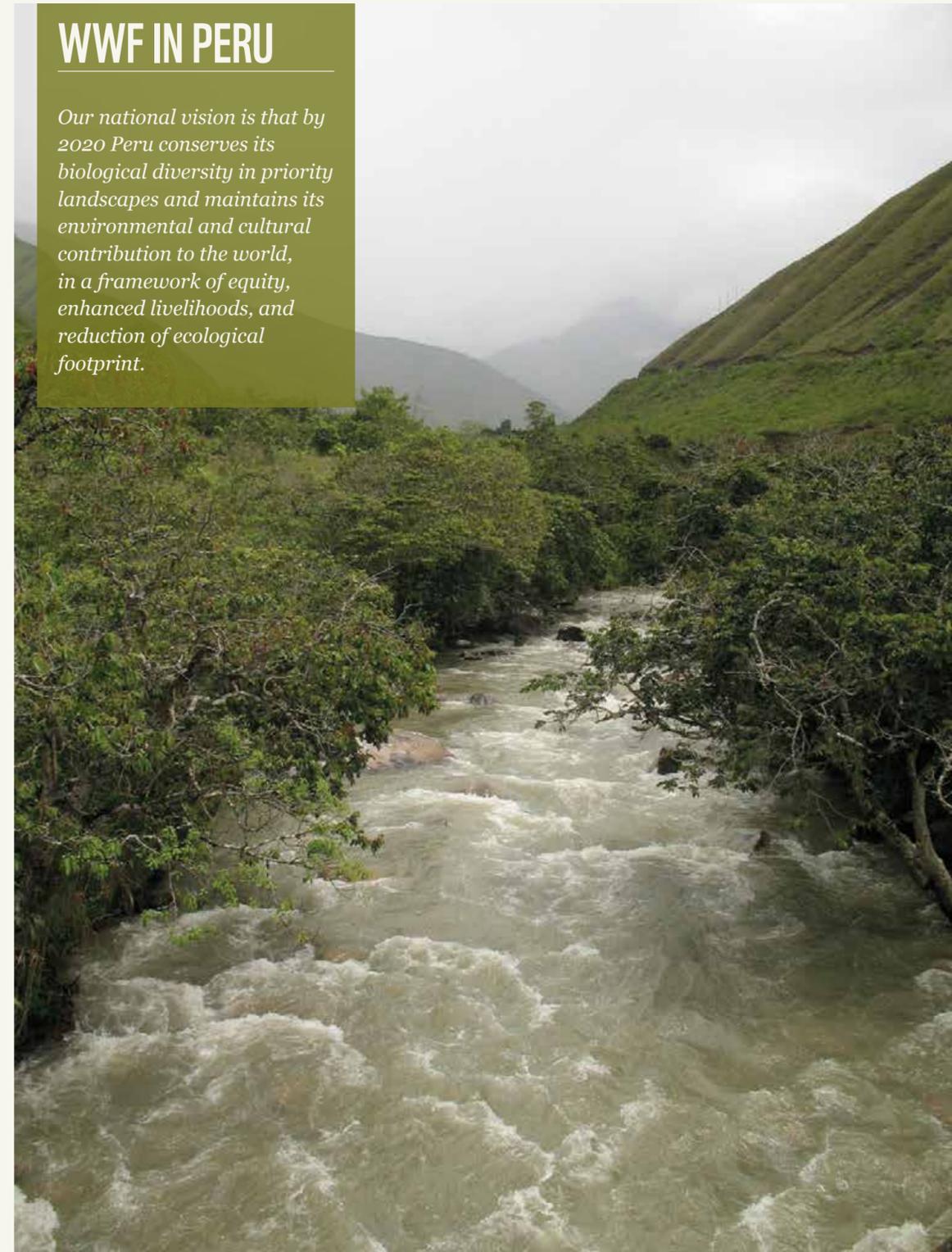


WWF IN PERU

Our national vision is that by 2020 Peru conserves its biological diversity in priority landscapes and maintains its environmental and cultural contribution to the world, in a framework of equity, enhanced livelihoods, and reduction of ecological footprint.



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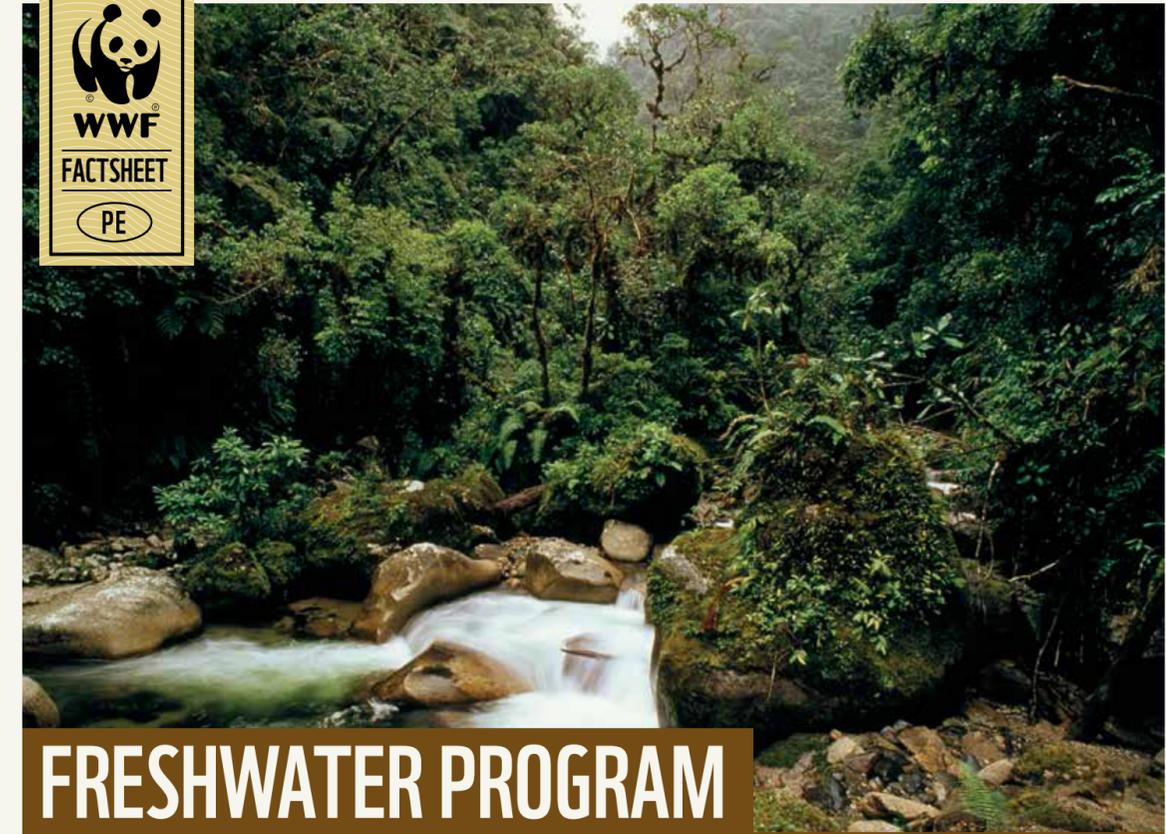
Why we are here

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

www.wwfperu.org

WWF Peru

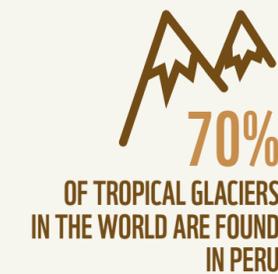
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FRESHWATER PROGRAM

WATER, LIFE AND ENERGY



VULNERABILITY AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE FACE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Peru harbors 231 river basins and 70% of the world's tropical glaciers. Nevertheless, 70% of Peru's 30 million inhabitants live along the desert coast, which harbors less than 2% of the country's hydrological resources. Moreover, a large portion of the population faces lack and pollution of water sources, which intensify in the context of climate change. These and other factors such as population growth and rapid economic development are putting increased pressures on national hydrological resources.

Local communities, authorities and the private sector are WWF Peru's key allies to achieve hydrological security in the country and to preserve biological diversity and ecosystem services provided by our freshwater sources. In this regard, **WWF also works by promoting guidelines for sustainable energy infrastructure and the reduction of the national hydrological footprint.**

2020 GOALS

Biodiversity

- Priority watersheds and riverine systems necessary to maintain ecosystem services have management plans that include adaptation strategies with buy-in from local populations

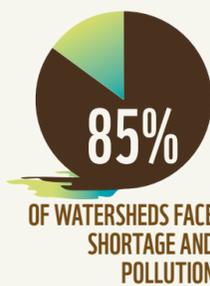
Ecological Footprint

- At least 10% reduction in urban water and energy footprint in Peru
- Energy matrix of Peru incorporates strategies towards 2050 renewable energy goals



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WATER STEWARDSHIP PARTNERSHIPS FOR A SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF OUR RESOURCES



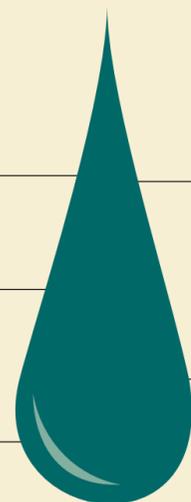
In recent years, climate change has become one of the primary threats to the hydrological network in Peru. Higher temperatures mean glaciers recede between 20 and 30 meters per year, causing valuable water sources for our consumption, electricity generation and agriculture to disappear. Because of this and other factors such as population growth, rapid development of new infrastructures and prioritization of production activities, it is estimated that over 85% of river basins are currently facing threats such as shortage or pollution.

Therefore, WWF is working under a public private partnership approach with the goal that by 2020, we see at least a 10% reduction in urban water and energy footprints in Peru. Moreover, WWF is working towards a 2020 in which at least 30% of priority watersheds and riverine systems are managed under proper management schemes within a context of climate change adaptation.

AT A GLANCE



SOURCE OF THE AMAZON



Key facts:

- 70% of the world's tropical glaciers are in the Peruvian Andes.
- About 80% of water extraction in Peru is used for irrigation and 65% of that water is wasted by inefficient irrigation systems.
- In 2006, 72% of the total electricity generation in Peru came from hydropower plants.
- 70% of the Peruvian population is concentrated in the desert coast of Peru, where only 2% of the national water resources are found.
- WWF Peru works alongside local and indigenous people in the development of tools and capacities to preserve freshwater ecosystems in many regions of the Peruvian Amazon.
- With WWF Peru's technical support, the 'Abanico del Pastaza' Wetland Complex in Loreto was recognized in 2002 as a Ramsar Site; it is now the largest wetland in the Peruvian Amazon with this classification.

CONSERVATION OF ECOSYSTEMS PROTECTING LIFE

Over 200 river basins in Peru provide water, food, transportation and building materials to almost 30 million people. Despite this and the designation of 17% of the national territory as conservation areas, the criteria used to choose which areas are preserved have not prioritized the protection of freshwater ecosystems.

In this regard, **WWF Peru works to ensure that priority watersheds and riverine systems are managed sustainably as part of an effective climate change adaptation strategy in order to protect its biodiversity and resources. We are working to see that by 2020 a fully representative Conservation and Provision Network of Hydrological Services (CPNHS) is sustainably managed by the national and regional governments in partnership with civil society.**

WWF is also developing an assessment on hydrological availability to be used by the National Water Authority as a basis for the future implementation of a CPNHS in Peru, which reduces ecological vulnerability and provides security against existing threats and climate change.

CLEAN WATER AND ENERGY SUSTAINABLE HYDROPOWER AND ENERGY SOURCING

Hydropower is considered one of the cleanest energy sources on Earth. However, the construction of infrastructure for its generation may cause serious environmental impacts. These impacts include major changes in water sources where plants and reservoirs are built, such as changes in the river flow, water temperature and riverine system, among others, which can also have serious effects on human life.

With this in mind, WWF works with aims that **by 2020, more stringent guidelines are applied to raise environmental standards in construction and management of hydropower infrastructure related to each new project in the Peruvian Amazon.**

In this regard, the WWF Living Amazon Initiative has been fostering, through dialogue between civil society, industry and governments, hydropower and landscape plans that promote best management practices in Amazon watersheds where there is significant potential for the generation of this type of energy.



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