



REDD+ Country Profile

PERU

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CONTACT

Maria Eugenia Arroyo
WWF-Peru, Forest Carbon
Officer
me.arroyo@wwfperu.org

INTRODUCTION

Peru is the fourth-largest country with tropical forests and lays claim to the second-largest expanse of tropical forest cover in the Amazon Basin, after Brazil. Approximately 53 per cent (68,000,000ha¹) of the country's land area is forested.

Peru has one of the highest rates of biodiversity in the world. Its rich diversity of ecosystems, species and genetic resources earned its classification as a "mega-biodiverse" country.² Its astounding wealth of flora and fauna include 10 per cent of the plant species and 10 per cent of the fish species in the world, as well as the endangered Andean titi monkey and the Andean puma.

Peru has a lower rate of deforestation than many countries, at approximately 0.22 per cent annually (224,000-300,000ha).³ Slash and burn agriculture, ranching and logging drive deforestation, and small-scale subsistence farming, commercial industry, agriculture, alluvial gold mining and infrastructure projects are the leading causes of deforestation and forest degradation. Deforestation and degradation have caused over 50 per cent of Peru's greenhouse gas emissions.⁴

Approximately 11 per cent of Peru's population identifies as indigenous⁵ and there are approximately 333,000 forest dependent peoples in Peru.⁶ Indigenous people's organizations have said that REDD+ is a threat to indigenous peoples as long as an estimated 20 million hectares of indigenous territories remain unrecognized and the country's legislative framework undermines their rights. The Coordination of the Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA) has proposed the concept of Amazonian Indigenous REDD+, which takes a broader view and emphasizes environmental and human rights.

SNAPSHOT OF REDD+ PROGRESS IN PERU

Governance

Setting the goals for REDD+, building the legal institutional arrangements to undertake it, and ensuring that all major REDD+ stakeholders can participate in its governance.

Goals

Has the country set ambitious and time-bound REDD+ goals and spelled out REDD+ guiding principles?

Accomplishments	Peru has set a national zero net deforestation target for 2021 ⁷ and aims to conserve 54 million hectares of forest.
Ongoing	<p>Peru is in the process of updating a Readiness Preparation Proposal to submit it to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).</p> <p>The Government of Peru created the National Forest Conservation Program to mitigate climate change, through this programme the government compensates indigenous communities.</p>
Planned	Peru plans to develop its national REDD+ strategy
Gaps/Next steps	(None, or no information at this time)

Institutional arrangements

Are institutions in place to manage and coordinate REDD+ (e.g. inter-ministerial coordination, participation of all stakeholders secured)?

Accomplishments	Peru has identified the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) as the two main institutions for REDD+ operations. MINAM is responsible for coordinating with the national, sub-national, private and public agencies and for proposing the technical aspects related to REDD+.
Ongoing	<p>An MRV inter-institutional arrangement proposal has been drafted by MINAM.</p> <p>The design and implementation of Regional Environmental Authorities at the sub-national level is an ongoing process that is being supported by the Amazon Inter-regional Council (CIAM)</p>
Planned	Peru has plans to establish a Forest and REDD+ Coordination Body to bring together the institutions with REDD+ responsibilities. ⁸
Gaps/Next steps	(None, or no information at this time)

Legal

Does the country have a legal framework that supports the implementation of REDD+ (e.g. special focus on land rights/tenure rights, carbon rights assigned)?

Accomplishments	Peru's new Forestry and Wildlife Law (N° 29763) was passed in July 2011. The law will likely enter into force in 2013, once the regulations are drafted and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.
Ongoing	The Draft Ecosystem Services and Promotion Compensation Law is under discussion and is meant to clarify rights in relation to sequestered carbon. ⁹ Consultation Law (DS N°001-2012-MC) was drafted. The National Forest Policy is under development
Planned	The FCPF Readiness Preparation Proposal outlines activities to analyze the issues of overlapping land use, land use analysis and lands traditionally occupied by indigenous communities.
Gaps/Next steps	Land titling has been identified as an issue of grave concern, requiring more information and economic resources for demarcation and titling. ¹⁰ Some of Peru's existing laws on forests, wildlife conservation and land ownership are contradicted by the policies of the government sectors overseeing mining, energy, agriculture, infrastructure and national defense.

Tracking REDD+ Progress

Successful REDD+ implementation will depend on the country's ability to track and report on the state of the forests and REDD+ progress against a reference level.

MMRV

Advances in putting in place a measuring, monitoring, reporting and verification system for REDD+.

Accomplishments	Peru has proposed a national MRV system for REDD+.
Ongoing	WWF is supporting the development of a baseline estimate of carbon stocks in the Madre de Dios region. Peru has started a National Forest Inventory Project, beginning in the Loreto and Ucayali regions. It is designing an MRV for Madre de Dios in a participatory manner.
Planned	(None, or no information at this time)
Gaps/Next steps	Peru has an incomplete greenhouse gas inventory, insufficient monitoring, and is not in a good position to monitor forest area changes. ¹¹ The lack of a forest inventory is a barrier to forest governance and the development of a national REDD+ strategy. Degraded zones cannot be differentiated from deforested zones.

Reference levels

Has the country developed on national or subnational reference levels? What approach was adopted (e.g. historical, historical adjusted)?

Accomplishments	Peru has adopted a subnational approach to developing reference levels. Its nested approach allows local project activities to take place at the same time as these reference levels are being developed.
Ongoing	The regions of Madre de Dios and San Martin are furthest along in the development of reference levels. Peru is developing regional reference scenarios, beginning with deforestation. It is in the early stages of developing a national reference level.
Planned	(None, or no information at this time)
Gaps/Next steps	(None, or no information at this time)

Getting REDD+ Done

Achieving REDD+ that is (a) undertaking intervention strategies that address the country drivers of deforestation and (b) mobilizing the financial resources to pay for it.

Addressing drivers of deforestation

What are the main strategies and programmes to reduce deforestation (e.g. increase protected areas, support shift to sustainable agricultural practices, increase law enforcement)?

Accomplishments	Peru has developed an incentive system for forest conservation. It has developed tougher penalties for environmental offenses and created specialized public prosecutor roles.
Ongoing	Peru is developing an investment plan for submission to the Forest Investment Fund (FIP). Strategies to identify and to tackle deforestation drivers are being included.
Planned	Once the investment plan is approved, Peru will start the development of specific programmes and projects to be funded by FIP within priority areas (still to be determined).
Gaps/Next steps	Planned infrastructure is competing with REDD+, including government infrastructure, mining, and government sponsored development plans. Peru has a limited capacity to prevent illegal logging.

Finance

What resources is the country counting on to pay for REDD+ implementation (e.g. multilateral, bilateral, own country resources, voluntary and offset carbon markets)? How much has been committed, transferred and disbursed?

Accomplishments	Peru has secured US\$68 million in funding, mostly bilateral, to finance REDD+ activities. Germany is its key partner. Its multilateral funders include Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. It's not clear which resources have been committed, transferred or disbursed.
Ongoing	(None, or no information at this time)
Planned	(None, or no information at this time)
Gaps/Next steps	Peru has few funding commitments to support REDD+ activities after 2013.

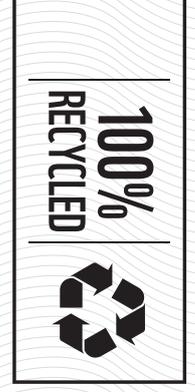
REDD+ for People and Nature

Ensuring that the country REDD+ strategy (a) has in place adequate safeguards to protect vulnerable social groups and preserve tropical forest environments and that (b) beyond doing no harm, they also offer new income and livelihood opportunities to indigenous peoples, local communities and the rural poor.

Social and environmental safeguard

What safeguards is the country applying to/implementing (FCPF, UN-REDD, REDD, SES)? Are there safeguard information systems in place?

Accomplishments	Peru has a legal mandate for free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of indigenous people, requiring a consultation process prior to legislative measures.
Ongoing	The Regional Government of San Martin started the construction of regional safeguards under REDD+ social and environmental safeguards (SES).
Planned	Peru's Readiness Preparation Proposal proposes the design of a Strategic Environmental Social Assessment and an environmental monitoring body, as well as a safeguard information system to register initiatives and monitor their progress. ¹² Madre de Dios has prioritized safeguards development. This process should start in a few months.
Gaps/Next steps	There is limited information about safeguards in Peru. Community consultation often occurs after projects are started. The consultation and participation of stakeholders should be strengthened.



OUR VISION

WWF's global Forest and Climate Initiative is working to ensure that REDD+ significantly contributes to the conservation of tropical forest and thereby to the reduction of emissions from deforestation and degradation for the benefit of people and nature.
panda.org/forestclimate

[f / wwff](http://www.facebook.com/wwf) [t / wwfforestcarbon](http://www.twitter.com/wwfforestcarbon)

Benefit sharing

Is there a finance mechanism in place that secures fair distribution of benefits to indigenous peoples, local communities and the rural poor?

Accomplishments	Peru has a forestry tax redistribution law called the Forest Canon.
Ongoing	(None, or no information at this time)
Planned	(None, or no information at this time)
Gaps/Next steps	Peru's Readiness Preparation Proposal lacks details on benefit sharing. It's not clear how the taxes collected by the Forest Canon are distributed.

WWF (PLANNED) ACTIVITIES UNTIL 2015 & PARTNERS

WWF-Peru is currently the implementing partner on two projects in Madre de Dios towards its goal to achieve zero net deforestation by 2021 in Madre de Dios. NORAD has funded a project to increase the level of REDD+ readiness by improving the governance, policies, practices and performance at the local and regional levels. The Sall Family Foundation has funded a project that promotes sound landscape-level planning and the use of sustainable natural resource management practices in the Amazon. Both projects close in 2013. Additional NORAD funding is anticipated to continue WWF's REDD+ related work in Peru through 2015.

WWF previously worked in the San Martin region to assess biomass. The results of the assessment were shared with the Regional Government.

END NOTES

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