



## REDD+ Country Profile

# PERU

November 2014

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### INTRODUCTION

**P**eru 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 (68,000,000ha)<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>2</sup>. 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,<sup>3</sup> 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)<sup>4</sup>. Recent studies conducted by the Ministry of Environment<sup>5</sup> (2013) show that the deforestation rate in the Peruvian Amazon is at approximately 0.15 per cent annually (105,976 ha). 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 almost 50 per cent of Peru's greenhouse gas emissions<sup>6</sup>.

Approximately 11 per cent of Peru's population identifies as indigenous<sup>7</sup> and there are approximately 333,000 forest dependent peoples in Peru<sup>8</sup>. Indigenous people's organizations, through the Coordination of the Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA), have 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 and arrangements to undertake it, and ensuring that all major REDD+ stakeholders can participate in its governance.

### Goals

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

<b>Accomplishments</b>	<p>Peru has committed to reach zero net emissions from and to conserve 54 million hectares of forest by 2021.</p> <p>An emissions reduction program idea note (ER-PIN) submitted to the Carbon Fund was approved and included in the pipeline.</p>
<b>Ongoing</b>	<p>Peru is working on the design of its Forests and Climate Change National Strategy.</p> <p>Peru's RPP was approved in February, 2014. Disbursement is expected to begin in October 2014.</p> <p>The Government of Peru has created the National Forest Conservation and Climate Change Mitigation Program (PNCBMCC). Its aim is to achieve the conservation of 54 million hectares of tropical forest as a contribution to the mitigation of climate change and sustainable development. The PNCNMCC is the focal point for REDD+ issues in Peru.</p>
<b>Planned</b>	<p>Peru plans to presents its Forests and Climate Change Strategy during COP20.</p>
<b>Gaps/Next steps</b>	<p>(None, or no information at this time)</p>

### Institutional arrangements

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

<b>Accomplishments</b>	<p>Peru has identified the National Forests Conservation and the Climate Change Mitigation Program (PNCBMCC) as the two main institutions for REDD+ operations. They are responsible for coordinating with the national, sub-national, private and public agencies and for proposing the technical aspects related to REDD+.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI) and the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) are committed to implementing the Forest and Climate Change National Strategy and REDD+ Action Plan.</p> <p>National Indigenous Peoples' Organizations (CONAP, AIDESEP) are part of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) Steering Committee.</p>
<b>Ongoing</b>	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI) and the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) are committed to implementing the National Forest and Climate Change Strategy and REDD+ Action Plan and to developing the required policy framework with the support of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), the Forest Investment Program (FIP), Peru-Norway-Germany Forest Partnership and the Carbon Fund (CF).</p> <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). Four of five Amazon Regions have already created Regional Environmental Authorities: Amazonas, Madre de Dios, San Martin, and Ucayali.</p>
<b>Planned</b>	<p>(None, or no information at this time)</p>
<b>Gaps/Next steps</b>	<p>(None, or no information at this time)</p>

## 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)?

<b>Accomplishments</b>	Peru's new Forestry and Wildlife Law (N° 29763) was passed in July 2011. The law will enter into force once the regulations are drafted and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.
<b>Ongoing</b>	Mechanisms to compensate environmental services payments law were approved in June, 2014. The National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR) has been created. The Consultation Law approved. The Forestry and Wildlife (Law N° 29763) regulation is under design. The National Forest Policy has been developed.
<b>Planned</b>	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.
<b>Gaps/Next steps</b>	Land titling has been identified as an issue of grave concern, requiring more information and economic resources for demarcation and titling <sup>9</sup> . 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

An important part of a successful REDD+ implementation will be the country 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+

<b>Accomplishments</b>	Peru has proposed a National Forest Monitoring System. WWF, in coordination with the Regional Government of Madre de Dios and the Environmental Services and REDD+ Roundtable, has developed a carbon stock map and a deforestation analysis (2000-2005-2008-2011) for the region of Madre de Dios.
<b>Ongoing</b>	Peru has started a National Forest Inventory Project, beginning in the Loreto and Ucayali regions. Peru is developing a National Forest Monitoring System, which is being designed by the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and OTCA. Madre de Dios is designing an MRV system for the region in a participatory manner. WWF has developed an early warning system that is being transferred to the Regional Government of Madre de Dios.
<b>Planned</b>	(None, or no information at this time)
<b>Gaps/Next steps</b>	Peru has an incomplete greenhouse gas inventory, insufficient monitoring, and is not in a good position to monitor forest area changes <sup>10</sup> . The national monitoring system does not consider community MRV and the participation of regional governments is not clear in this process. The lack of a forest inventory is a barrier to forest governance and the development of a national REDD+ strategy. There is no progress in the identification of degraded areas due to lack of clear methodologies for this.

### Reference levels

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

<b>Accomplishments</b>	Peru has adopted a nested approach and will develop a reference level for the Amazon jurisdiction.
<b>Ongoing</b>	The regions of Madre de Dios and San Martin are furthest along in the development of reference levels.  Peru is developing reference levels for the Peruvian Amazon jurisdiction. It is in the early stages of developing a national reference level.
<b>Planned</b>	Peru plans to develop regional reference levels for the Amazon Regions.
<b>Gaps/Next steps</b>	(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)?

<b>Accomplishments</b>	Peru has developed an incentive system for forest conservation. It has developed tougher penalties for environmental offenses and created specialized public prosecutor roles.  Indigenous people's organizations from Peru (AIDESEP, CONAP) will receive US\$5.5 million from FIP's Grant Dedicated Mechanism to strengthen indigenous governance, promote the sustainable use of natural resources and to solve land titling issues.  The Forest Investment Plan was approved in 2013.  Madre de Dios and San Martin have carried out deforestation drivers analysis.
<b>Ongoing</b>	(None, or no information at this time)
<b>Planned</b>	Once the investment plan is approved, Peru will start the development of specific programs and projects to be funded by FIP within priority areas (still to be determined).
<b>Gaps/Next steps</b>	Planned infrastructure is competing with REDD+, including government infrastructure, mining, and government sponsored development plans. Peru has 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?

<b>Accomplishments</b>	<p>The governments of Norway, Germany and Peru have signed a partnership agreement to support Peru's efforts in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in the Peruvian Amazon. Norway will provide up to US\$300 million to reach that goal.</p> <p>Peru's ER-PIN will provide up to US\$50 million.</p> <p>Peru has secured US\$68 million in funding, mostly bilateral, to finance REDD+ activities. Germany is its key partner.</p> <p>Its multilateral funders include the Global Environment Facility and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. It's not clear which resources have been committed, transferred or disbursed.</p>
<b>Ongoing</b>	(None, or no information at this time)
<b>Planned</b>	(None, or no information at this time)
<b>Gaps/Next steps</b>	Peru has few funding commitments to support REDD+ activities after 2014.

## 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?

<b>Accomplishments</b>	<p>Peru has a legal mandate for free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of indigenous people, requiring a consultation process prior to legislative measures.</p>
<b>Ongoing</b>	<p>The regional government of San Martin started the construction of regional safeguards under REDD+ social and environmental safeguards (SES).</p> <p>The Madre de Dios region has developed a safeguards proposal</p>
<b>Planned</b>	<p>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<sup>11</sup>.</p> <p>Madre de Dios has prioritized safeguards development. This process should start in a few months.</p>
<b>Gaps/Next steps</b>	<p>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.</p>

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## 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.

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This publication is

made possible through a partnership with WWF-Germany. To learn more about the REDD+ related work of WWF-Germany, visit: [bit.ly/11ABTFx](http://bit.ly/11ABTFx)

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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.

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## 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 &amp; PARTNERS

WWF-Peru works both at the national and sub-national level, but under different approaches. At the national level, WWF-Peru focuses on providing technical assistance for different processes and on the design and further implementation of its National Forests and Climate Change Strategy. At the sub-national level, WWF-Peru works with local governments and diverse public and private organizations to strengthen environmental governance, build local capacities, promote Amazonian Indigenous REDD+ and in MRV efforts. WWF-Peru supports a low carbon development approach in order to reduce degradation and deforestation of Peruvian forests, with a net emissions balance close to zero.

Since the creation of its Forest and Climate Program (2008), and through the implementation of the REDD+ for People and Nature project (phase one: 2010-2013, phase two: 2013 - 2015) both funded by NICFI, WWF-Peru's work has positively influenced the Government of Madre de Dios to incorporate REDD+ as a means to achieve this green development. Participatory REDD+ in Madre de Dios has helped to strengthen the regional government, improve environmental governance, motivate the government to review and ensure coherence of their land planning, climate change strategy and development plans.

## END NOTES

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