



COMPLETING THE PUZZLE

**"Putting the pieces together
for a REDD+ proposal in
Madre de Dios"**





Summary

This paper is the result of the systematization of experiences from the Environmental Services & REDD+ Roundtable (Spanish acronym: MSAR). These experiences describe the building of a new alliance between MSAR and the Madre de Dios Regional Government (GOREMAD) to prepare and implement REDD+ (Reducing Emissions of GHG [greenhouse gases] caused by Deforestation and Degradation) within the framework of green development and sustainable natural resources use.

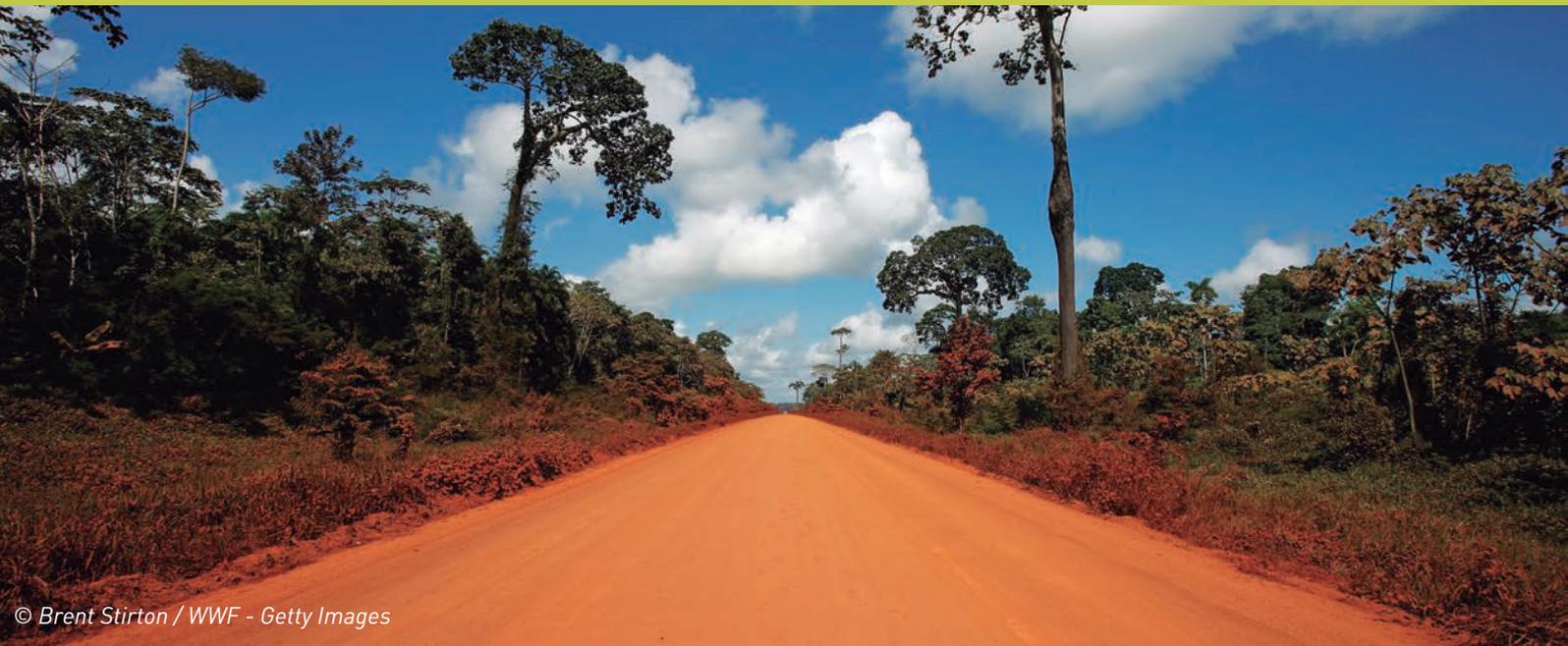
The creation of MSAR and the new Regional Environmental Authority (Spanish acronym: ARA) – institutionalized through a social pact – is a sign of the consolidation of government policy for environmental governance. This Roundtable serves as the voice of experience and offers support to the national and regional governments in preparing and implementing REDD+.

The institutionalization of dialogue spaces and capacity building between government and civil society will foster sustainable changes over time at a regional level and binding agreements at the national and international levels.

Expected changes

A critical mass of professionals and experts capable of designing strategies to mitigate deforestation and forest degradation will carry out the following changes:

- Increased engagement and involvement of grassroots organizations and marginalized populations, including women and indigenous people, in the regional REDD+ strategy design.
- Increased governance and institutional oversight, such as the binding Regional Environmental Authority (ARA), with the capacity and mandate to effect change in environmental policy.
- Development of both a safeguards system and a proper benefits-sharing strategy to be followed by various forest users.



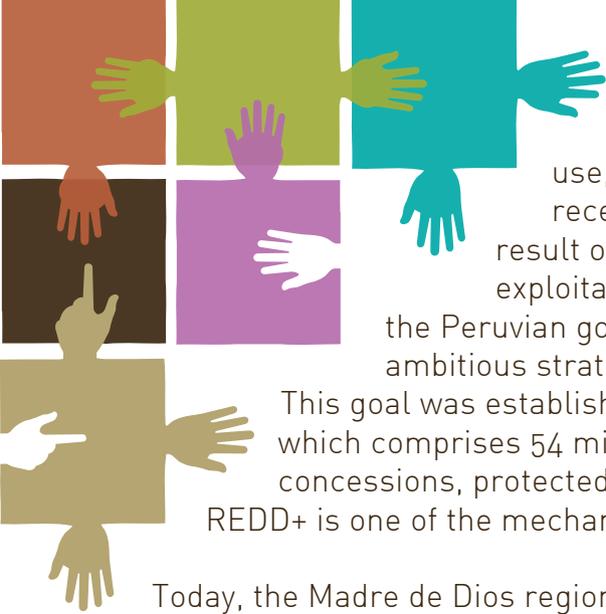
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Context

Between 2006 and 2011, a highway was constructed that joins Brazil and the Pacific Ocean, attracting investment in the development of extractive activities in the Madre de Dios region of Peru. The construction of the Interoceanic Highway has changed both the drivers and the rates of deforestation, prompting a significant increase in migrants to the region. Coupled with the lack of proper planning, this has resulted in alarming rates of deforestation and in the destruction of a large area of land. Although the overall deforestation rate is 0.04%, certain zones experience higher rates; alluvial mining areas, for example, have caused deforestation of 44,000 hectares of natural forests so far. The change in land use from forest purposes to agriculture and livestock also has an immense impact on the phenomenon of deforestation. Agricultural activities now affect some 153,000 hectares in the region.

In 2009, the Environmental Services & REDD+ Roundtable was created at a subnational level in response to the need for analysis of regional deforestation and changes in land





use, and to the need for official rates, both historical and recent, of deforestation and degradation in the region as a result of illegal and informal mining, migratory agriculture, oil exploitation, and unplanned migration and urban expansion. For the Peruvian government, REDD+ is a key mechanism within its new and ambitious strategy to reach zero net deforestation by 2021 (MINAM 2010).

This goal was established by the National Forests Conservation Program (NFCP), which comprises 54 million forest hectares (indigenous people's territories, forest concessions, protected areas, production forests, wetlands, etc.). For the NFCP, REDD+ is one of the mechanisms contributing to financial sustainability.

Today, the Madre de Dios region is recognized for promoting REDD+, thanks to the early and lasting initiatives and to the efforts of local government to implement and foster MSAR. These include preparation of a 2015 Annual Operating Plan (AOP) and two key studies conducted in Madre de Dios: (i) deforestation analysis and (ii) biomass analysis. This region is part of the **Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF)**¹ initiative, which provides Madre de Dios with an opportunity for learning, capacity building and an exchange of approaches. GCF also represents a great opportunity to make visible at the international level the work done in Peru, including its coordination efforts at the subnational level. Furthermore, there is a pilot project proposal to achieve JNR² certification, and one of its aims is regional green development planning for Madre de Dios.

1 GCF is a unique subnational collaboration mechanism between 19 states and provinces from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Spain and the United States. GCF seeks to advance jurisdictional programs designed to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused by deforestation and land-use change. The task force includes states and provinces that are leading the way in building comprehensive, jurisdiction-wide approaches to low-emissions development and deforestation reduction, as well as the only jurisdiction in the world (California) that is considering provisions that would recognize offsets from REDD+ as part of its GHG compliance system.

2 The Jurisdictional and Nested REDD+ (JNR) can provide an accounting and crediting framework for REDD+ subnational programs (e.g., a state or province). JNR allows the recognition of individual or grouped REDD+ projects, just as the offsets from smaller jurisdictions can be "nested" within broader REDD+ programs. Jurisdictional and Nested REDD+ ensures that activities related to REDD+ are monitored and accounted for consistently through different scales, fostering GHG emissions reduction without affecting environmental integrity. This provides the subnational government with a comprehensive accounting and crediting framework for making its REDD+ program operational based on existing REDD+ activities.

Stakeholders involved:

At this stage of the REDD+ process in Madre de Dios, various environmental practices have become systematized. Early, private REDD+ initiatives developed in the region include projects proposed by the **Association for the Amazon Basin Conservation (ACCA)** in the “Los Amigos”³ concession; the **Association for Research and Integral Development (AIDER)** in the Tambopata National Reserve, Bahuaja Sonene National Park and the Infierno Indigenous Community⁴; **Maderija y Maderacre** in the timber forest concession; **Bosques Amazónicos (BAM)** with Brazil nut concessionaries and reforesters⁵ of the southern Interoceanic Highway; and **CESVI** in the Manu National Park buffer zone⁶.

Furthermore, as part of the **Amazon Indigenous REDD+ (RIA)** concept, a work plan in Madre de Dios seeks to certify 400,000 hectares of forest as a pilot experience leading up to a larger proposal: the **Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest (AIDSEP)** and the **Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA)**.

Amazon Indigenous REDD+⁷

This The RIA initiative aims to analyse the integrity of ecosystem services in forests and indigenous territories, which go beyond carbon sequestration in those areas with the greatest threat of deforestation. Moreover, RIA prompts a comprehensive vision and approach to incorporate other forest goods and services.

Amazon Indigenous REDD+ contributes to the building of a REDD+ mechanism that will not only prioritize conservation and management of forests and territories with the goal of

³ Information available at <<http://www.acca.org.pe/espanol/REDD/>>. Accessed September 19, 2013.

⁴ Information available at <<http://www.aider.com.pe/proyectos.html>>. Accessed September 19, 2013.

⁵ Information available at <<http://www.bosques-amazonicos.com/es/nuestros-proyectos/proyecto-redd-en-concesiones-de-castana-en-madre-de-dios>>. Accessed September 19, 2013.

⁶ Information available at <<http://www.cesvi.org.pe/programas2.php?cod=6>>. Accessed September 19, 2013.

⁷ From the informational booklet “Holistic management of full life territories – Indigenous REDD+,” elaborated by COICA (<<http://www.coica.org.ec/index.php/es/>>).



benefiting human life, but will also foster cooperation efforts and suggest climate change alternatives based on equal participation of indigenous peoples and industrialized countries. The proposal is based on the following goals:

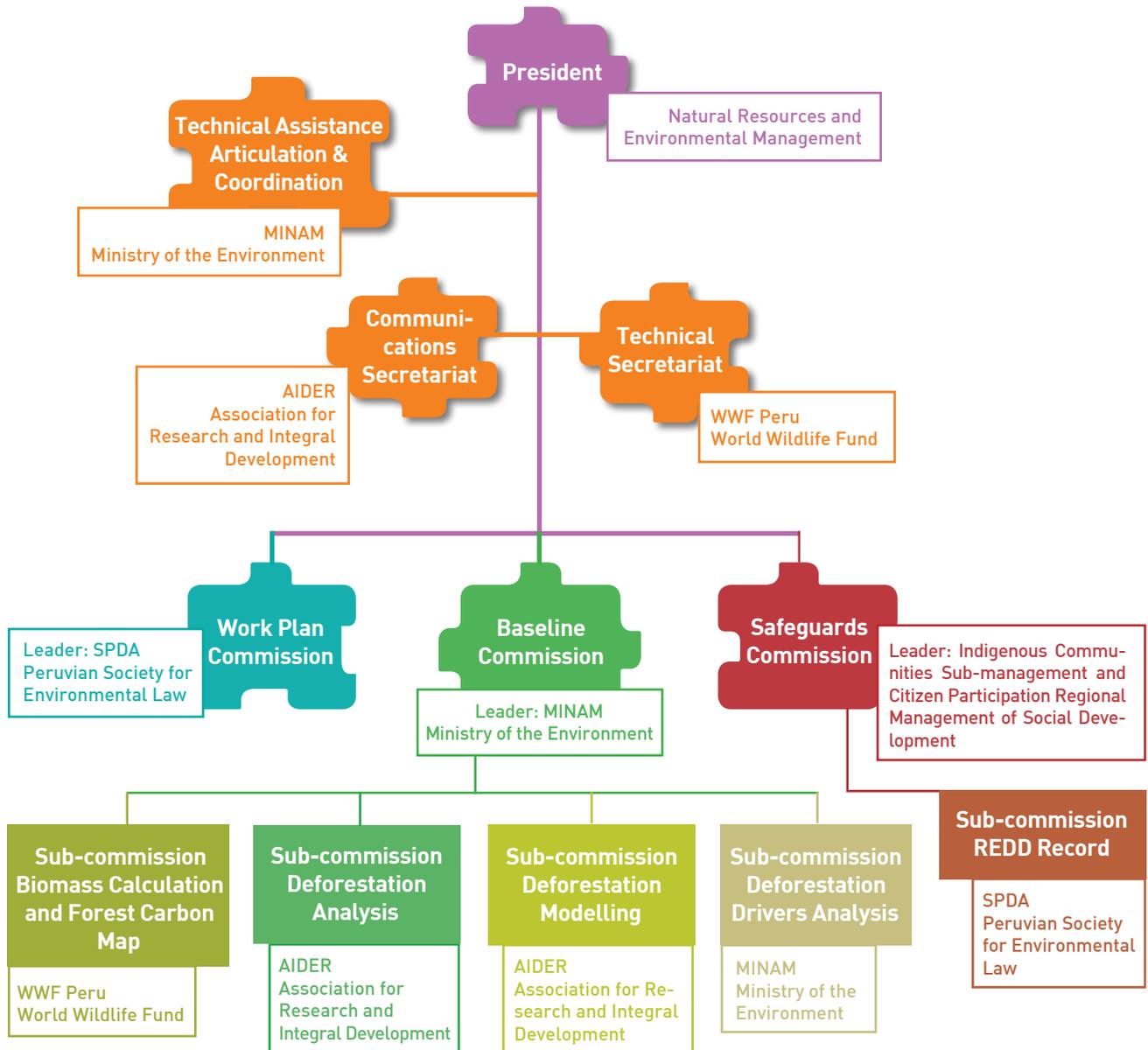
- **Holistic management of indigenous territories for productive conservation.** RIA strives to ensure conservation and forest management in indigenous territories while providing legal security to the people of the region through recognition, demarcation and titling of those territories. RIA also fosters the implementation of “Full Life Plans”, which allow the people of Madre de Dios to generate their own “development” model without negatively affecting the region’s forests.
- **Global reduction of the ecological footprint.** RIA seeks effective reduction of GHG emissions from all countries, but mostly from the industrialized nations. It establishes offset mechanisms based on the comprehensive vision of indigenous territories.
- **Reduction and control of deforestation and forest degradation drivers in the Amazon.** RIA seeks to design and implement strategies for extractive industries (hydrocarbons, mining), megaprojects (hydroelectric plants, highways), agro-industries (biofuels, plantations, transgenics) and agriculture (livestock) that will reduce and control pressure on the region’s forests and will lessen the negative impact on indigenous peoples’ territories.



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MSAR flowchart



Timeline

2007-2009

- Leadership of the National REDD+ Group
- Elaboration of the Readiness Preparation Proposal (RPP)

2010

- Creation of the Forests Conservation Program – MINAM
 - RPP approval
- Peru is chosen as pilot country for the Forest Investment Program

2011

- Start of REDD+ MINAM projects

2012

- First Safeguards Workshop for REDD+ in Peru

2009

- Executive resolution of GOREMAD conforms to REDD+ Roundtable of Madre de Dios
- Formation of REDD+ Consortium Madre de Dios

2010

- GOREMAD Natural Resources and Environment Management reactivates REDD+ Roundtable of Madre de Dios, renamed Environmental Services & REDD+ Roundtable
- Technical and financial support for MSAR leads to its organization and implementation
- Establishment of MSAR Communications Secretariat AIDSESP and the Indigenous Federation of Madre de Dios River and Tributaries (FENAMAD) suggest the creation of the Indigenous REDD+ Roundtable
- The first Diploma in Environmental Services and Management is offered, which is focused on monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)
- Interregional Amazon Consortium (CIAM) and GOREMAD suggest the creation of the Regional Environmental Authority (ARA)
- Madre de Dios is incorporated into GCF



2013

- Peru is chosen as the 20th Conference of the Parties (COP20) host
- Start of the RPP update process to be submitted to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility FCPF
- Presentation of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) final version
- AIDSESEP and the Peruvian Confederation of Amazon Peoples (CONAP) join the FIP Steering Committee

2014

- RPP updated and submitted to FCPF

National

Regional

- GOREMAD recognizes the Environmental Services & REDD+ Roundtable (MSAR) through presidential resolution
- MSAR selects deforestation analysis methodologies for Madre de Dios
- GOREMAD approves MSAR internal regulations
- Participatory design of MSAR work plan
- The first Regional Social and Environmental Safeguards Workshop held in Madre de Dios
- Ratification of June 2012 agreement: Amazon Indigenous REDD+ will prompt legal recognition and formalization of MSAR by GOREMAD
- Madre de Dios becomes the 16th member of the GCF Task Force

- Madre de Dios hosts the annual GCF Task Force meeting
- GOREMAD institutionalizes the Indigenous REDD+ Roundtable
- Workshop in Madre de Dios to gather contributions for FIP
- MSAR presents the biomass and carbon map
- During the MSAR meeting, the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) team presents its JNR to members of the Peruvian National REDD+ Group
- Participatory design of a REDD+ road map in Madre de Dios
- Madre de Dios is host of the annual GCF Task Force meeting – 2013

2012

2013

At the national level

- **2007–2009**

Leadership of the National REDD+ Group and incorporation of MINAM in the group. The National REDD+ Group is a public-private initiative with the objective of contributing to the implementation and development of REDD+ mechanisms. The **Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)** recognizes the importance and potential of the National REDD+ Group – a benchmark that fostered processes in other countries. It also supported the elaboration and improvement of the **REDD+ Readiness Plan Proposal (RPP)** to FCPF.

- **2010**

Creation of the National Forest Conservation Program (PNCB) of MINAM. This program seeks both to articulate national endeavours to preserve 54 million hectares of tropical forest and to contribute to climate change mitigation and sustainable development.

Approval of RPP, a technical paper prepared by MINAM with inputs from members of civil society, which aims to secure World Bank funds for the REDD+ readiness phase.

Peru is chosen as one of the eight pilot countries for the **Forest Investment Program (FIP)**⁸. US\$50 million is scheduled to be awarded for planning FIP investments and funding activities that address the main deforestation and forest degradation drivers and seek to overcome such obstacles.

- **2011**

MINAM starts two REDD+ projects⁹ to establish coordination mechanisms between various governance sectors and levels, to promote investment in REDD+ and financial

⁸ The main objective of FIP is to support endeavours of developing countries in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), both through an initial “bridge” funding for reforms towards readiness for this task and through public-private investments identified by national readiness strategies to reduce such emissions. FIP is expected to fund activities aimed at addressing the main deforestation and forest degradation drivers and at overcoming obstacles to progress thus far.

⁹ Projects include technical, scientific and institutional capacity building for the implementation of REDD in Peru, with the support of the Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation and KfW Entwicklungsbank.



sustainability, and to establish a registry and a monitoring, report and verification system. Furthermore, it seeks to develop the technical, scientific and institutional capacity to implement REDD+ in Peru, with the objectives of setting up reference scenarios and the MRV system and of establishing rights and duties related to REDD+.

MINAM staff works alongside MSAR, offering a genuine commitment of technical support and a “link” between national and regional levels of government.

- **2012**

Held in Peru, the I Safeguards Workshop for REDD aims to bring together national authorities, regional governments and organizations, and various decision makers with expertise or interest in the REDD+ scheme. Representatives of civil society and indigenous populations and private-sector stakeholders also participated. Comments and suggestions resulting from these presentations seek to bolster communication and information mechanisms at different intervention levels (local, regional, national).

- **2013**

The minister of the environment, Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, states that Peru will be the host of COP20. This meeting will allow continued debate and submission of proposals with the goal of reaching a binding climate agreement. Set for December 2014, the event will be attended by presidents, ministers and representatives of civil society and the private sector from 194 countries during two weeks in order to address one of the major problems faced by humankind: climate change.

In Washington, DC, MINAM submits the last version of the Forest Investment Program to the FIP Sub-commission of the Climate Investment Fund (October 30). The objective of the Forest Investment Program is to develop four ground-breaking, transformational pilot projects with the aim of fostering activities to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

This is one of the projects that will be conducted in Madre de Dios. AIDSEP and CONAP join the FIP Steering Committee in order to lead this committee together

with the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Culture, and Amazon regional governments.

MINAM gathers input from regional organizations and stakeholders to begin the process of updating the RPP to be submitted to FCPF.

National Indigenous REDD+ Roundtable is created.

- **2014**
MINAM continues to gather inputs from key stakeholders – mostly indigenous peoples. The final version of the RPP is submitted to FCPF.



At the regional level

- **2009**

GOREMAD, through Regional Executive Resolution Number 509-2009-GRMDD/PR, creates the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD of Madre de Dios) Roundtable, in charge of GOREMAD's presidency.

The REDD+ Consortium of Madre de Dios is created. Interested in the deforestation analysis and in the management and control of Madre de Dios's natural resources, the regional government organizes an international workshop and invites representatives of civil society, private companies and international organizations. As a result, GOREMAD signs an interinstitutional cooperation agreement between this group of organizations, called the REDD+ Consortium of Madre de Dios.

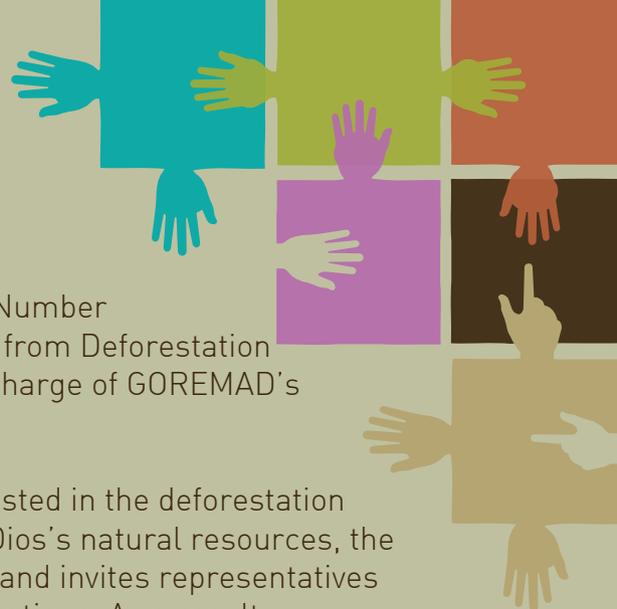
- **2010**

GOREMAD Natural Resources and Environment Management reactivates the REDD+ Roundtable of Madre de Dios based on the following premises:

- I. The organization is to be renamed Environmental Services & REDD+ Roundtable of Madre de Dios (MSAR-MDD).
- II. A proposal of Regional Ordinance (RO) is to be developed in order to recognize MSAR-MDD and its internal regulations.

The first working commission, called the Regulations Commission, is formed by the Regional Natural Resources and Environment Management (GRRNYMA), the Association for the Amazon Basin Conservation (ACCA), the Association for Research and Integral Development (AIDER) and WWF, under the leadership of the Peruvian Society for Environmental Law (SPDA).

MSAR is financially and technically supported, allowing for its organization and implementation. AIDER and WWF-Peru support MSAR through various projects in close coordination with several organizations: the Natural Resources and Environment Management; the Planning, Budgetary and Territorial Conditioning Management; and the Social Development Management. MSAR is also supported by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD).





- **2011**
MSAR, through the GOREMAD Natural Resources Management and regional government, participates in the National Workshop of the REDD+ Peru Group in the city of Tarapoto. The objective of this workshop is to drive a comprehensive analysis of the REDD+ implementation process in Peru.

The president of the regional government and the manager of the Natural Resources and Environment Management participated in the National and Local REDD+ Strategies in Latin America workshop, held in Lima.

Proposal of a new regional ordinance about MSAR, which modifies the RO 509-2009-GRMDD/CR, is submitted to GRRNYMA. The REDD Roundtable is renamed MSAR-MDD; its members are modified and internal regulations are approved.

The MSAR Communications Secretariat is created during the MSAR working session. It will be led by AIDER with the support of FENAMAD and BAM.

AIDSESEP and FENAMAD suggest the creation of the Indigenous REDD+ Roundtable. FENAMAD conducts an information and joint planning strategies workshop, according to the indigenous cosmovision.

The first Diploma in Environmental Services and Management, focused on monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), is organized by the Universidad Nacional Amazónica de Madre de Dios (UNAMAD) and WWF-Peru in Madre de Dios, with the support of GOREMAD staff and local experts.

The Interregional Amazon Consortium (CIAM) and GOREMAD suggest the creation of the Regional Environmental Authority (ARA). GOREMAD, as part of the CIAM Interregional Coordination Meeting, signed the Grey Towers Declaration, which commits regional presidents from the five Amazon departments to create environmental authorities that will focus on environmental issues and natural resources.



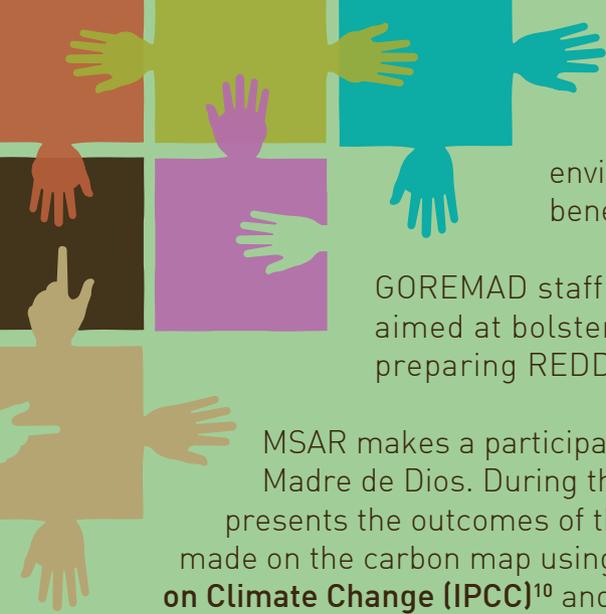
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The Baseline Commission and work plan are created, initiating the deforestation analysis in Madre de Dios and the creation of the biomass and carbon map. The Work Plan Commission defines the 2014 objectives, goals and indicators of MSAR.

Incorporation of Madre de Dios to GCF. In March 2011, GOREMAD approached the governments of California and ACRE, with aims to suggest an interinstitutional work. Thus, a plan for Madre de Dios was created to become an observer member. This included the invitation for the annual conference held in Indonesia September 20–22.

- **2012**

GOREMAD recognizes the Environmental Services & REDD+ Roundtable through Presidential Resolution Number RER 122-2012-GOREMAD-PR, which seeks means, alternatives and incentives for deforested and degraded areas. This resolution provides



environmental services and a wider scope, generating major benefits for the forests.

GOREMAD staff and regional advisors participate in the REDD+ Workshop aimed at bolstering decision makers' climate change capacities and preparing REDD+ strategies based on the regional context.

MSAR makes a participatory selection of deforestation analysis methodologies for Madre de Dios. During this work session, the Deforestation Analysis Sub-commission presents the outcomes of the joint work on the deforestation study and the progress made on the carbon map using the protocols and standards of the **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)**¹⁰ and **Winrock International**.

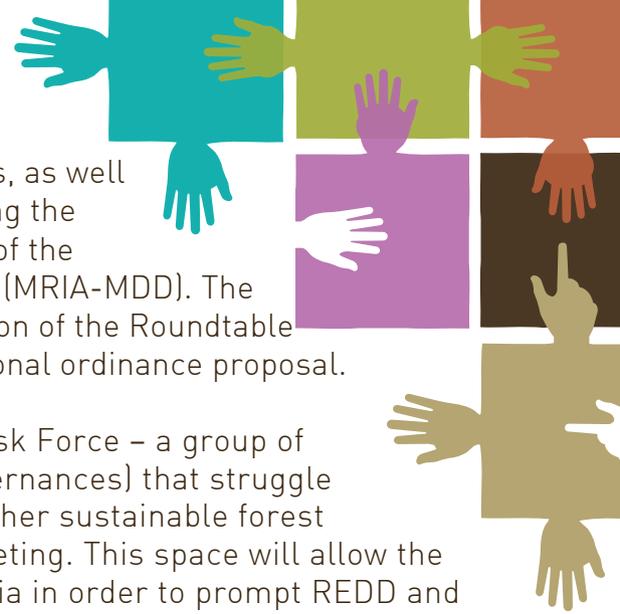
GOREMAD approves REDD+ Roundtable internal regulations through RO Number 018-2012-GRMDD/CR, which defines internal procedures and rules as well as MSAR priorities.

MSAR's participatory work plan proposal is designed with the support and funding of GOREMAD, WWF, SPDA, AIDER and the Perú Bosques Project. It focuses on the following elements:

- Technical: Measurement, monitoring, reporting and verification
- Socioeconomic
- Information access – transparency
- Local capacity building (public-private)

The first Regional Social and Environmental Safeguards Workshop is held in Madre de Dios. It aims both to suggest REDD+ policies to be implemented by the regional government and to provide REDD+ with legal and technical information about concepts and processes related to social and environmental safeguards.

10 *The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is the main international body to assess climate change. It was set up by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988 to offer the world a clear scientific vision of the current status of climate change knowledge and the potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts of climate change.*



FENAMAD and its intermediate and partner organizations, as well as various regional communities, ratify agreements during the June meeting of FENAMAD, focused on the organization of the Amazon Indigenous REDD+ Roundtable in Madre de Dios (MRIA-MDD). The agreements prompt the legal recognition and formalization of the Roundtable by GOREMAD. Hence, FENAMAD begins preparing a regional ordinance proposal.

Madre de Dios becomes the 16th member of the GCF Task Force – a group of subnational governments (state, region or province governances) that struggle against climate change with the support of REDD and other sustainable forest activities – and is scheduled to host the 2013 annual meeting. This space will allow the region to access the carbon market fostered by California in order to prompt REDD and conservation projects made in its jurisdiction. Such projects will enable funding viable and sustainable activities against deforestation.

- **2013**

GOREMAD institutionalizes the Indigenous REDD+ Roundtable, through Regional Ordinance Number 018-2013-RMDD/CR (published May 16, 2013, in the Journal El Peruano) as an entity owned by indigenous communities and organizations in Madre de Dios.

Presentation of the Forest Investment Program (FIP). Part of the FIP participation scheme of the FIP is the institution of a regional workshop in Madre de Dios. The objective is to socialize and inform about the progress of the FIP, as well as to contribute to the design of the project concepts (as part of FIP's annex 1), by gathering proposals and concerns of regional stakeholders in the intervention zones previously prioritized. To date, the workshop outcomes have been presented; an updated version gathers inputs from different stakeholders.

MSAR presents the biomass and carbon map during an MSAR ordinary meeting. The technical team of the Baseline Commission reveals its progress and requests input from the LULUCF sector (land use, land-use change and forestry) for its accounting of emissions and reduction of GEI emissions.

During a meeting with MSAR, the VCS team presents the members of the REDD+ Peru Group, a JNR initiative. The proposal aims to extend the REDD+ approach of projects to

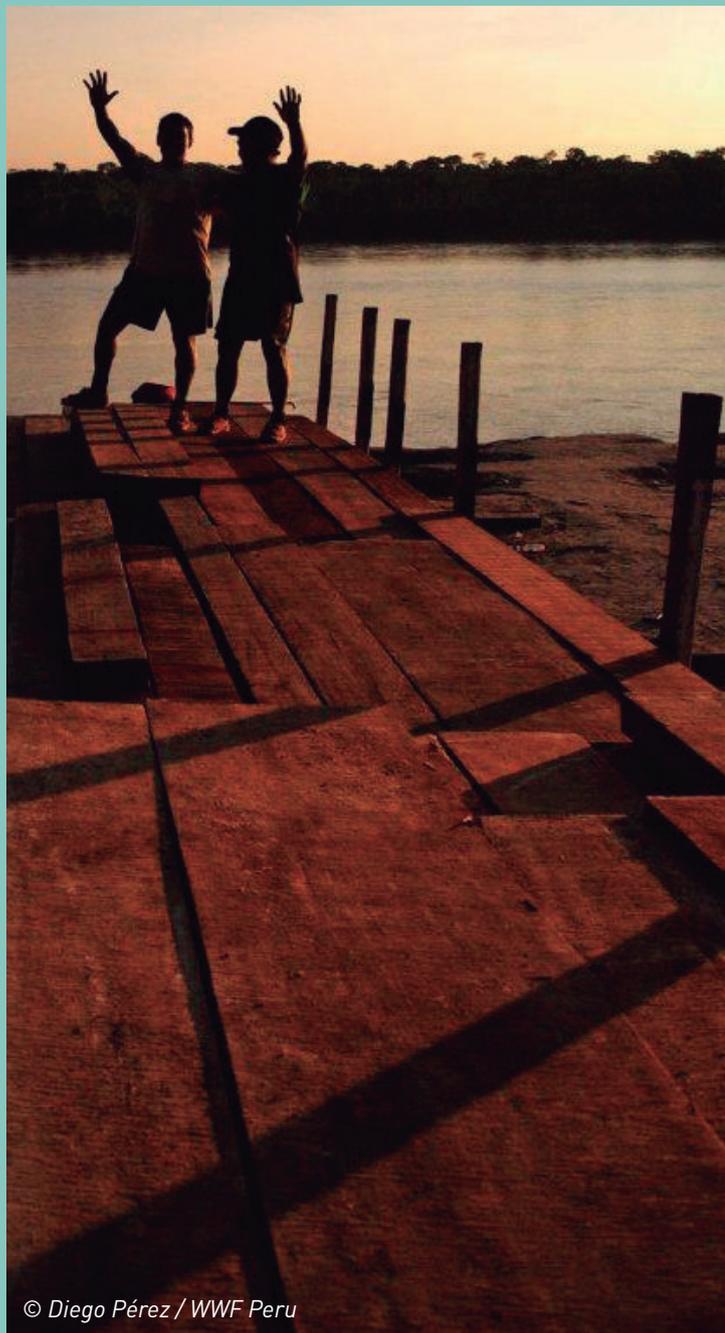
a specific jurisdiction and to create new guidelines that integrate REDD+ accounting on multiple scales.

Participatory design of a road map to REDD+ in Madre de Dios moves forward. A Task Force is created within the MSAR framework, coordinating at the national level for REDD+ implementation with a nested and jurisdictional approach in Peru.

Madre de Dios hosts the GCF Task Force meeting and presents the outcomes of the deforestation analysis, the carbon map and the capacity-building efforts in preparation for Madre de Dios as a REDD+ jurisdiction. During the GCF meeting, the integration of the San Martín, Ucayali and Loreto regions into the GCF Task Force is approved.

Accomplishments

- The agreement between the state and civil society is institutionalized through the Environmental Services & REDD+ Roundtable, with three commissions: Baseline, Safeguards and Operational Plan. Furthermore, MSAR comprises the Technical Secretariat (headed by WWF-Peru) and the Communications Secretariat (headed by AIDER). This institutional space defines the creation of a strategy that goes from the local to the national level – a nested approach to REDD+ as proposed by MINAM.



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- The political commitment of the regional government is not limited to including REDD+ and environmental services in its agenda, but also includes capacity building of the regional government staff alongside civil society members.
- A management model with a regulatory vision has been developed, including documents about REDD+ and an operational plan that comprises proposed goals and indicators at the national and international levels.
- Joint, coordinated work has been achieved to define the use of technical tools for the deforestation analysis and forest carbon map in Madre de Dios. Every institution forming the MSAR has made important contributions to the process.
- A critical mass of informed stakeholders in Madre de Dios, who lead and maintain MSAR as an active and productive space to contribute towards the creation of public policies and the work of GOREMAD, has been established.

Challenges

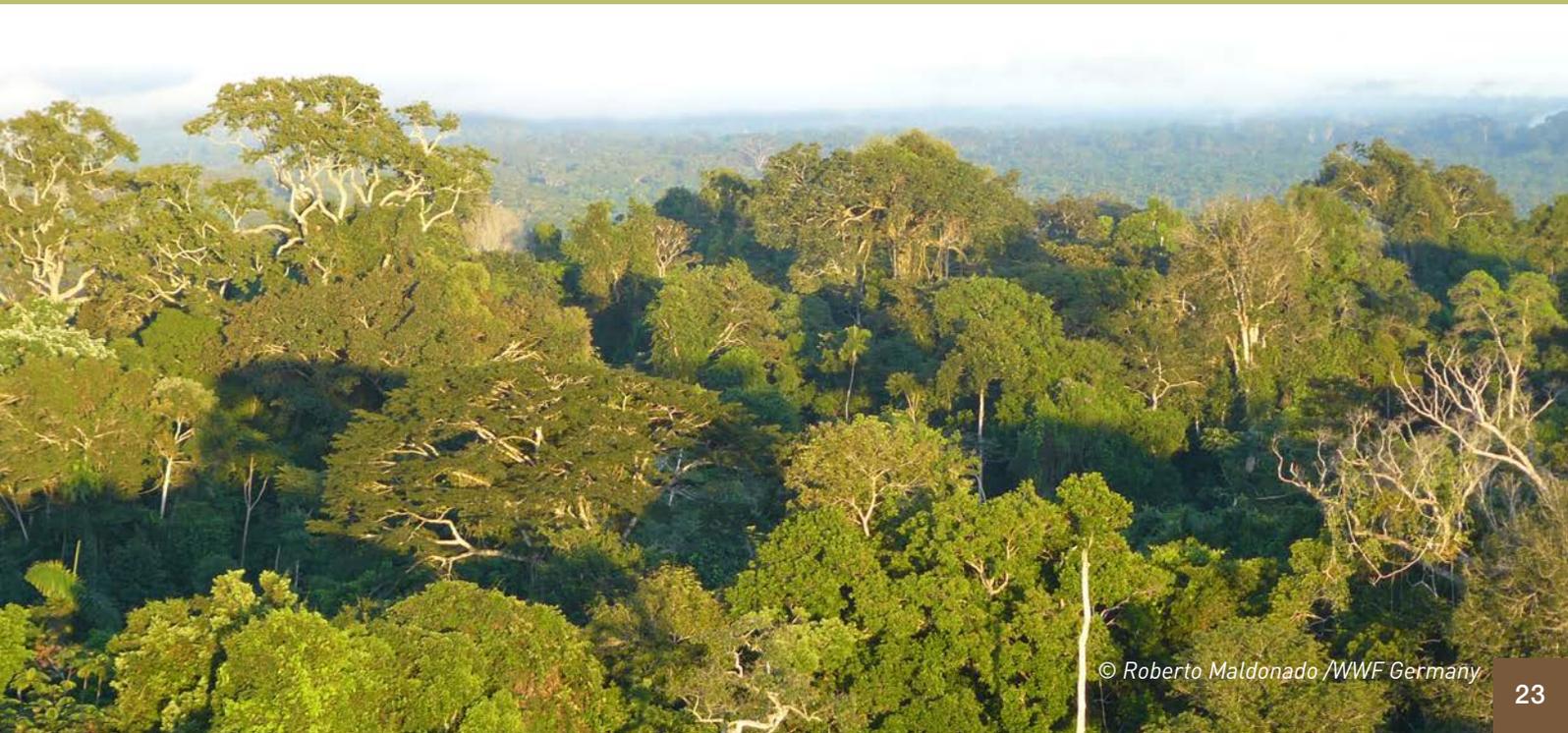
- Processes of dissemination, transparency, communication and capacity building at the regional level are slow due to the realities of policy dynamism and the high turnover of public staff. This undermines or complicates the participation of the private sector.

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- The private sector asks for a legal framework within which to organize local carbon-REDD trade projects.
 - The nested approach (by scales of REDD+) proposed by MINAM still presents problems in terms of coordinating technical advances related to reference scenarios, since this approach does not consider the progress of regions. It is vital to find a way to reconcile this within the national context.
 - On the other hand, the mining issue and its related social conflicts also delay the process and entail actions and policies intended to redirect influence in local and regional processes for building REDD+ in Madre de Dios.
 - Over the past few years of work, civil society and forest producers have considered it vital to aim towards territorial planning and ecological-economic zoning according to plans agreed to throughout the region. Also vital is gathering enough input to ensure a sound decision-making process in terms of investment plans that may affect environmental management and natural resources.
 - Gearing communication endeavours towards the dissemination of information, especially among forest inhabitants, is still not enough. MSAR recognizes that it is essential to implement a sound communications strategy that will reach different sectors of society and allow a complete understanding of REDD+ possibilities. This need is evidenced by conflicts resulting from a lack of information related to mechanisms and negotiations of carbon credits – a situation that is stressed by “carbon pirates.” This is a major risk factor, and finding a solution is urgent.

Lessons learned

- All processes involving joint initiatives must be based on agreements and social pacts that ensure shared responsibilities and commitments. Such pacts provide balance and sustainability during situations of weakness or where there is a lack of stakeholders.
- Feedback between different levels and scales of action is essential to achieve a nested approach to REDD+. Without such an approach, there is the risk of isolated processes that are not recognized at the national or any other level.

- It is necessary to simplify the technical language for audiences (grassroots and forest users) in order to generate inclusive information. Technical advances are typically complex and managed by elite groups. Improving access to this information will enable common people, including politicians, to understand – and hence embrace, disseminate and highlight – this information.
- Establishing clear rules and defined competences in terms of the environment and natural resources within the regional government ensures strong management and institutional buy-in. To make environmental policies possible will depend on the knowledge and enforcement of agreements and rules.
- Capacity building and the creation of a critical mass of professionals and experts working in the region is vital. This strategy counteracts the high turnover of decision makers due to employment and policy instability, and ensures that knowledge stays in the region. The more the population is correctly informed, the more possibilities there are to make prompt and effective decisions.



Further comments about this practice

- MSAR's top priority is the creation of a regional environmental authority capable of directing policies related to inclusion, benefits sharing and climate change. This implies the reorganization of the regional government to facilitate the processes related to public environment policies.
- MSAR will follow up on the question of how to delay certain processes in consideration of political changes, with the goal of leading to new ways of sustaining or enhancing MSAR's objectives.
- Working groups or commissions with clear mandates create progress. In forming such commissions, it is vital to have a specific objective, defined deadlines and sound strategies.
- The South-South cooperation is a work trend that might considerably strengthen REDD+ processes at the international level. It is also an opportunity for Peru to work with other countries that can provide practical examples, such as Brazil and Guyana.



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A decorative graphic on the left side of the page consists of a grid of colored squares. Each square has one or two hands extending from its edges. The colors of the squares and hands include red, green, blue, purple, brown, and grey. The hands are in various orientations, some pointing up, some down, and some outwards.

COMPLETING THE PUZZLE

“Putting the pieces together for a REDD+ proposal in Madre de Dios”

For a green economy based on natural resources

Government institutions involved:

- Regional Government of Madre de Dios (GOREMAD)
- Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), Coordination of Madre de Dios
- Ministry of the Environment, Project REDD+ MINAM
- Interregional Amazon Consortium (CIAM)
- GOREMAD Natural Resources and Environment Management
- GOREMAD Regional Management of Social Development
- GOREMAD Regional Government of Territorial Planning and Conditioning

Location: Puerto Maldonado, Madre de Dios – Tambopata (Peru)

Starting date: 2010 (remains valid)

Team responsible for design and execution:

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