Peru 's REDD+ Towards a Readiness Preparation Proposal

FCPF Participants Committee
June 28-July 1, 2010

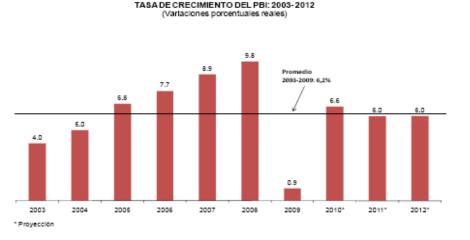




National and forestry Context



Economic National circumstances



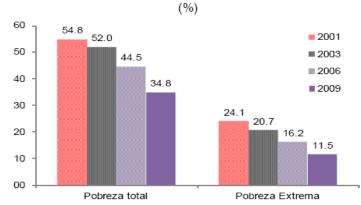
ANUNCIOS DE PROYECTOS DE INVERSIÓN: 2010 - 2012 (Millones de US\$)

Sector	2010	2011	2012	Total
Minería	3 298	5742	7 046	16 086
Hidrocarburos	2 344	2 388	2 657	7 390
Electricidad	723	966	1 318	3 007
Telecomunicaciones	291	239	46	577
Industrial	1 147	1 004	888	3 039
Infraestructura	2 135	1 159	644	3 938
Otros Sectores	1 297	644	401	2 342
Total	11 235	12 143	13 000	36 377

Fuente: Medios de prensa e información de empresas.

- Good Economic Performance.
- In the long term the trend is to grow at 5% per year.
- •Grow primary based on exploitation of Natural Resources (mining,).
- Poverty reduction.

Evolución de la tasa de Pobreza Total y Pobreza Extrema



Fuente: ENAHO 2001-2009; Loayza (2004).

Forestry Sector - highlights

Country		Area of forest (millions has)	
1	Federación Rusa	809	
2	Brasil	478	
3	Canadá	310	
4	Estados Unidos	303	
5	China	197	
6	Australia	164	
7	República Democrática del Congo	134	
8	Indonesia	88	
9	Perú	69	
10	India	68	
11	Others	1 333	
Total		3 953	

- More than 69 million has of forests (60% of the national territory).
- 2nd country within the Amazon basin with largest extension of tropical rainforest.
- The Amazon basin born in the Andean Region.
- Fourth country with more tropical **forest** in the word.

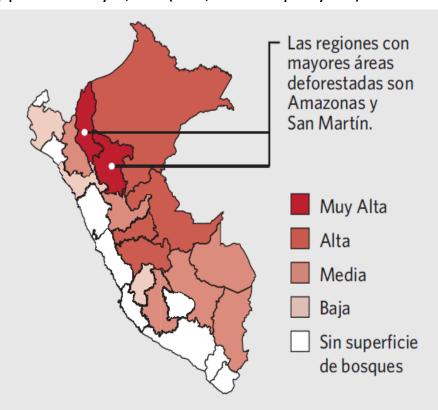






Forestry Sector – Deforestation Rate

Between 1985 and 2000 the deforestation rate was approximately 0,2 % (150,000 has per year).



Investments/business located in the Peruvian Amazon:

- 52 hydropower projects.
- Oil concessions in 70% of the Amazon basin.
- More than 10 millions has. for mining projects.
- New transoceanic roads (Carretera Interoceanica)
- Half a million has. for biofuel crops plantations.
- Illegal wood extraction.
- Illegal mining.
- Illegal crops.
- Migratory agriculture.



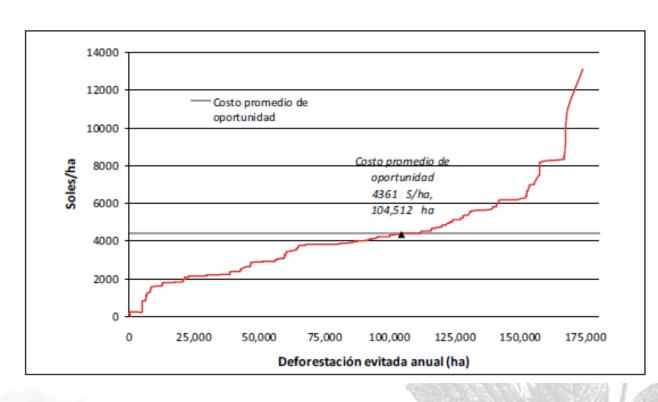






Estimated costs for reducing deforestation

In Peru, the opportunity cost to reduce 60 % of the deforestation could be more than USS 150 Millions per year.



Fuente: SERNAMP, 2009

Reduction of the deforestation rate...How?

Plus

READINESS Strategy

REDD

National Program for Forest Conservation

- Promoted by the Ministry of Environment.
- Under debate at the Ministry level.
- Integrates initiatives to fight against the deforestation (National, regional, Local, Private) in the national program.
- More than carbon (e.g. areas where REDD were not profitable to invest)

- 3 levels of implementation.
- Capacity building at all levels.
- Promote public and private investments for forest conservation and carbon-related businesses.
- Learn form early initiatives.
- National Program for Forest Conservation to reduce leakage risk.





Proposed National Readiness Management and Arrangements



Progress

National Commission on Climate Change (CNCC)

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To incorporate CC in policy, plans and programs (regional and sectorial)

To strengthen population's response capacity to face CC impacts.

7 technical groups

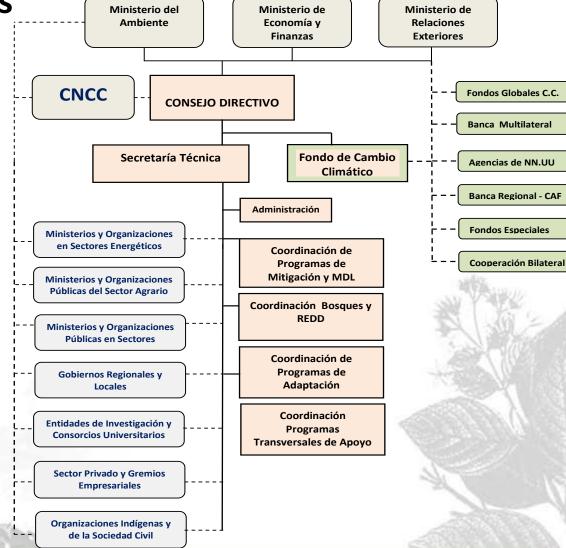
GTREDD



Integrating the CC strategy into the national

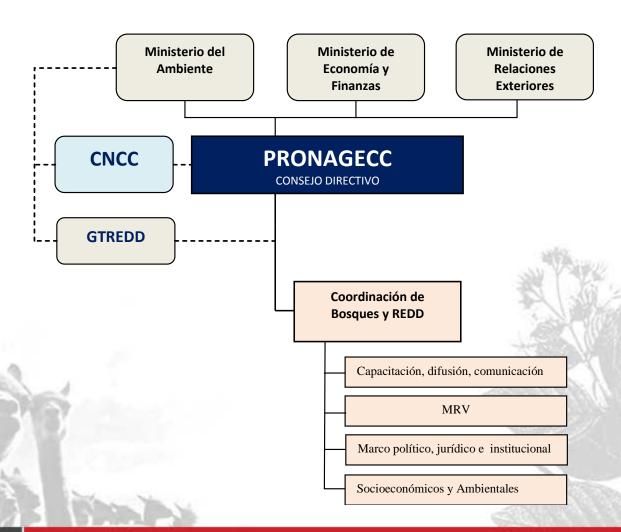
development plans

Proposal:
PRONAGECC
(under analysis)



Integrating the REDD strategy in the development plans

Proposal:







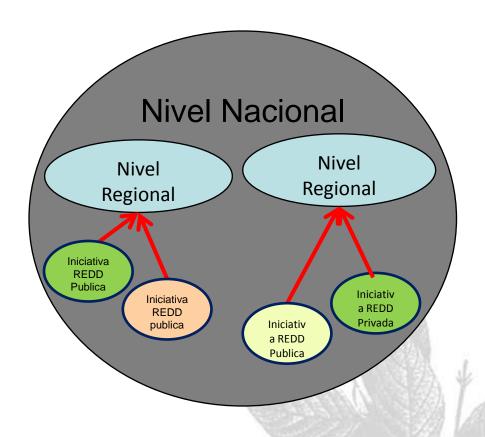


Developing REDD reference scenarios at the regional level

- MINAM and MINAG will provide conceptual and technical frameworks to ensure:
 - Methodological consistency
 - National level integration (scaling-up)
- Regional governments are leading the process.
- Regional round tables and special technical units will contribute with financial, technical and other resources (e.g. San Martin and Madre de Dios round tables).
- Early initiatives (public or private projects or programs) must contribute with the process

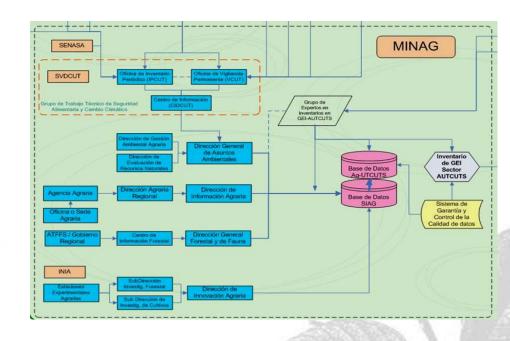
Checking, approving and registering

- MINAM propose general guidelines for the checking, approving and registering process for REDD activities at all levels (e.g. reference levels, early initiatives)
- Specific guidelines for particular areas are proposed by the respective authority (e.g. DGFFS propose guidelines for forest concessions)



Generating data for National Inventory of GHG emissions

- MINAM Manage de network, propose guidelines and quality control.
- MINAG Produce data for LULUCF sector.
- Communities and early actions contribute with ground verification.
- A proposal were made in 2009, this needs to be updated.





Learning from the process and highlighted events



Learning from the process

- The commitment at the national level is important to facilitate and enable the formulation of a FINAL version of the R-PP, specially under the absence of financial support.
- Formulating the R-PP is a process and as such, at this point we have advanced on it but we recognize that still there is a path to follow before reaching a final version of the plan.
- Due to environmental, socioeconomic and cultural differences within the country, regional round tables officially recognized by Regional Governments (e.g. San Martin, Madre de Dios) are becoming a key element for the Peruvian strategy.
- Include all the key stakeholders from the beginning and throughout process is important, as well as keeping formal evidence of it.

Learning from the process

- The R-PP should make an scope of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, this will provide insights for a deeper analysis required in the implementation phase.
- Provide ideas about coordination mechanisms in an early stage is important, but it is important to recognize that this ideas could change during in the implementation phase.

Highlighted events

- Declaration of Tarapoto (October 2008).
- Conformation and conclusions of National Group for coordination of the Amazon development, 4 round tables were conformed (40 IP's representatives, AIDESEP, CONAP, MINAG, MINAM, OTHER Ministries).
 - Table 1: Assessment of the Bagua incident.
 - Table 2: Review of those legislative decrees that are considered perjuicial for indigenous communities (as result, technical recommendations has been given for the new forest law).
 - Table 3: Development of mechanisms for consultation (prior, free and informed).
 - Table 4: Development of the Amazon development plan.
- Conclusion of the round table # 4, chapter J expresses the interest of the IP's Communities to know about REDD (Dic. 2009).

Highlighted events

- Participatory development of the Environmental Services Law (still in process).
- Participatory development of the "Forestry Law" (still in process, lead by DGFFS – MINAG, MINAM y MINCETUR with participation of key stakeholders).
- Development of the proposal for "National forest inventory project", including carbon stocks – USS 5'168,000 (MINAG-MINAM-FAO Finland, http://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/ifn/index.aspx).
- Peruvian Congress approved the "Consultation Law" (May 2010).
- Peru is accepted as FIP pilot country.

Highlighted events

- The "Program for the inclusive and Competitive development of the Amazon basin", is formulated with the support of the CAF, USS 55'000,000.
- The project "Enabling the implementation of a REDD program in Peru" financed by the GBMF is approved in June (US\$2'000.000).
- The creation of the "National Forest Conservation Programme for the mitigation of Climate Change" is been discussed in the "Concejo de Ministros" (June 2010).
- Implementation of the CC unit inside MEF (Augusto 2010).

Why a Readiness phase in Peru?

- Official data about rates and drivers of deforestation and forest degradation is not updated.
- Although efforts, we still have to work on:
 - Strengthen capacity and knowledge about REDD at all levels.
 - Ensuring participation of all key stakeholders in the process, specially IP's.
 - Keeping the discussion about the implications of the proposed environmental services law for REDD.
 - Starting discussions about methods, appropriate technology and other technical issues related to reference scenarios and MRV.
 - The implementation of the consultation law.
 - Articulating efforts made at all levels to control deforestation and forest degradation in a national program.

Next steps

- To strength *communication with the IP's* and ensure its effective participation in the readiness process.
- To approach the Ministry of Agriculture (DGFFS) at the political level to concretize a technical alliance in forest-related issues that are of its competence.
- To include REDD in the social environmental monitor agreement signed by MINAM and "Defensoria del Pueblo" (http://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/ifn/Monit_conf.aspx).
- To continue with the information process started in June with the support of KFW.

MINAM's REDD Information workshops Agenda

- 1st workshop (June 2010): Región Norte Piura, Tumbes, Lambayeque y La Libertad)
- 2d workshop (June 2010): Región Nor Oriente Loreto y Ucayali.
- 3th workshop (July 2010): Región Centro San Martin (Amazonas y San Martín)
- 4th workshop (July 2010): Región Selva Central Junín (Junín, Pasco y Huánuco)
- 5th workshop (August 2010): Región Sur Oriente Cusco (Cusco, Madre de Dios y Puno)
- 6th workshop: Nivel Nacional Lima

R-PP elaboration process

Date	Topics	Venue
2009-2010	More than 13 REDD workshops.	National and Regional level
24 de September 2009	First GTREDD meeting.	MINAM
07 de October 2009	Second GTREDD meeting (objective and work plan).	DGFFS
27 de October 2009	Third GTREDD meeting (R-PP and GBMF Project)	MINAM
10 y 11 de November	" Towards the Peruvian R-PP"	Lima
11 Febrery 2010	World Bank mission	MINAM
16 april 2010	R-PP Draft presentation.	MINAM
August-September 2010	03 workshops at regional level. 2 workshops (GTREDD and CNCC).	To be defined

