



Readiness Fund REDD+ Country Participants Progress Report Template

v. 2020



FCPF Readiness Fund: REDD+ Country Participant Annual Progress Report

About this document

This template is for use by Readiness Fund (RF) REDD+ Country Participants to report their annual progress on REDD+ readiness activities in general, and on FCPF-supported activities in particular. The data provided through these reports represents a central information source for measuring progress against the FCPF's expected results and performance indicators, as articulated within the FCPF Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework.

Report preparation

Reports cover progress through 30th June of each year.

When preparing the report, RF REDD+ Country Participants should draw upon the country M&E system for REDD+ (component 6 of the R-PP) and should consult members of the national REDD task force or equivalent body. Inputs from stakeholders including IPs and CSOs should be integrated, with any divergent views recorded as appropriate. Detailed, indicator-by-indicator definitions and reporting guidance are provided within the FCPF M&E Framework (<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/monitoring-and-evaluation-0>).

Reporting schedule

Completed reports should be submitted to the FCPF's Facility Management Team (FMT) by **15th July** every year.

SECTION A: NARRATIVE SUMMARY

1. In brief, what were the main REDD+ readiness-related activities and achievements delivered within your country during the last year?

- Activities - For example, strategy / policy drafting, stakeholder consultation events, capacity building / training, awareness raising initiatives
- Achievements - For example, x number of individuals attended REDD+ consultations (sex disaggregated, if available), national REDD+ strategy was finalised, government formally adopted national REDD+ related policy/s, NFMS was established, partnership agreement with private sector association signed
- Please be as specific as possible, e.g. name, date and number of participants in consultation events (sex disaggregated, if available), name of policy being drafted, institutions involved in policy drafting

1. Important policies, strategies and stakeholders' meetings were carried out during 2018 and 2019 that facilitated activities for this Annual Progress Report such as: the Framework Law on Climate Change was approved in April 2018; and also the process of the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous peoples for the Regulation of the Framework Law on Climate Change was carried out from October 2018 to October 2019 and was finalized with the approval lately in December 2019.
2. The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) were formulated during 2018 around multiple stakeholders' discussions on a Forest and Climate Change Governance. Since then, consultations with regional governments were carried out from June 2019 to March 2020 in order to increase the ambition of the NDC.
3. Presentation of the proposal "Priority Axes to Combat Deforestation" in the framework of the last Executive GORE of the year in December 2018; and presentation of its progress during COP25 in December 2020.

4. In June 2019, Peru's ER-PD to acquire carbon credits for avoided deforestation in the regions of San Martín and Ucayali was provisionally included into the Portfolio of the Carbon Fund of the FCPF, with the condition of completing the draft Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) no later than September 2019. The SESA has been already submitted to the FCPF.
5. MINAGRI and MINAM, in coordination with civil society organizations, are leading a public-private coalition to promote sustainable jurisdictions and deforestation-free supply chains. 37 institutions including private sector, small producers' associations, national and subnational governments, and civil society organizations belong to this coalition. Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) is also a partner of this coalition, facilitating the connection with global actors.
6. In December 2019, the regulation of the Framework Law on Climate Change was approved, after conducting a Prior Consultation process with indigenous peoples. This regulation establishes MINAM's specific mandates regarding REDD+ and creates the Indigenous People Platform to address Climate Change in order to facilitate inclusive participation of indigenous people organizations in the development of climate change strategies.
7. The Safeguard Information Summary for the period 2012-2019 was submitted in April 2020 to the UNFCCC: https://redd.unfccc.int/files/resumen_de_informacion_salvuardas__1_.pdf

2. What were the main REDD+ readiness-related challenges and/or problems during the last year?

- For example, lack of engagement from key stakeholders, political barriers, limited funding

1. The REDD Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PPII) activities did not start as scheduled due to the delay in hiring the management team. On the other hand, the terms of reference, responsibility of the Technical Areas Users, were not delivered to the R-PPII within the time scheduled, which caused delays in the execution of the procurement processes.
2. In addition, on March 15, 2020, the Peruvian Government, through Supreme Decree No. 044-2020-PCM, declared a State of National Emergency due to COVID-19, which prohibited, among other measures, the displacement of people through the country. The State of Emergency was extended until June 30, 2020, and there is no certainty when interprovincial travels could be reactivated.
3. In the original schedule of the R-PPII for year 2020, several consultancies and services had been planned, that included trips to regions of the Peruvian jungle in order to carry out workshops, meetings and interviews with representatives of local communities, indigenous peoples, and women's groups. The objectives are to: i) strengthen participatory organization and consultation mechanisms, ii) implement the National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change, iii) optimize the Forest Coverage Monitoring Module and iv) implement a pilot of Safeguards Information System. With the COVID-19 crisis the Technical Areas Users of the R-PPII had to reprogram their activities and the 2020 Operational Plan (POA) was re-scheduled. Several activities will now be executed in 2021, especially those involving indigenous organizations and regional governments, which require trips to the Amazonian regions.
4. Coordination with stakeholders has been a challenge under the COVID-19 crisis, due to limited internet access by indigenous people organizations and in some cases by government officials. Under this new context, MINAM and the National Forests Conservation Program focussed their efforts in helping the most vulnerable population, especially the indigenous communities in the Amazon, to address their basic needs such as medicine, food and personal protective equipment.
5. Although the REDD+ Preparation phase has been adequate, it has so far been achieved in a project by project manner, which multiplies the associated coordination costs. Therefore, there is the need to have a better inter-sectorial coordination that is cost-efficient and enhances synergies.
6. It has been difficult to fully engage key sectorial ministries such as the Ministry of Transportation in multi-sectorial planning and coordination of REDD+ program activities. The importance of involving this sector cannot be

overstated, given the impact that transport infrastructure can have on deforestation if not adequately planned. In March 2018, a decree about regulations regarding the designing process of roads excluding protected areas was approved. However, more efforts are needed.

7. The establishment of a financial mechanism to receive, administrate, and distribute emission reduction payments has taken more time than expected due to a complex decision-making process that requires multi-stakeholder participation and multi sectorial coordination, which has been further hindered by the COVID crisis.
8. Additional funding of the R-PPII has been allocated to expand consultation processes, to increase information accessibility for a broader range of stakeholders and to increase the capacity for public disclosure regarding the preparation of the Emission Reduction Program for San Martin and Ucayali.
9. There is slow progress and a large remaining gap in forest zoning and rights allocation due to the complex processes required.

3. What are the main REDD+ readiness-related activities that you hope to deliver, and achievements anticipated during the next year?

- For example, hold x consultation events, submission of R-Package to the PC, finalisation of SIS, commission research into REDD+ strategy options

1. Validation of the SESA and development of an explicit plan for implementing and tracking the implementation of the Safeguards.
2. Completing the design and implementation of the Safeguards Information System to ensure transparency and make information available to the full range of stakeholders.
3. Completing the benefit sharing mechanism, after a full and effective participatory process engaging national and subnational public entities, civil society, indigenous people, among other key stakeholders.
4. Updated Forest Reference Emissions Level (2020-2025) using an appropriate and documented methodology.
5. Strengthening the capacity of the Forest Monitoring Module. This includes the development of analytical tools that involve "machine learning" to determine deforestation and fire risks. It also includes capacities to model climate change risks on forests and agriculture activities of communities in the Amazon.
6. Protocol to incorporate the information generated by native communities about drivers of deforestation, to be included in the Forest Monitoring Module and the Forest Control and Surveillance National System.
7. Indigenous People Platform to address Climate Change with an action plan concerted and in execution.
8. Multi-stakeholders REDD+ Working Group organized under the Climate Change National Commission.
9. Deforestation Annual Report which will gather information about the effective implementation of National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change (ENBCC) by public and private institutions.
10. Design of the Grievance Redress Mechanism, for which a consultancy has already been hired.

SECTION B: READINESS PROGRESS

4. Please provide your own assessment of national progress against all REDD+ readiness sub-components:
(Indicator OV.1.B: Number of FCPF supported countries that have in place a National REDD+ Strategy, FREL/FRL, NFMS and SIS; Output 1.3 indicators)

Progress rating key:

5	Completed	The sub-component has been completed
4	Significant progress	Significant progress
3	Progressing well, further development required	Progressing well, further development required
2	Further development required	Further development required

1	Not yet demonstrating progress	Not yet demonstrating progress
0	N/A	The sub-component is not applicable to our process

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)	
R-PP Component 1: Readiness Organisation and Consultation			
Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements	5	Completed	
	4	Significant progress	
	3	Progressing well, further development required	x
	2	Further development required	
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress	
	0	N/A	<p>From the onset of the REDD+ Preparation activities in 2008 and due to the multi-sectoral nature of the actions needed to control deforestation, REDD+ management in Peru has been characterized by an intense need for coordination and collaboration between different public and private organizations.</p> <p>Recently, since the second half of 2018, interesting discussion processes have been initiated to establish specific coordination and collaboration mechanisms, including: a) the Commission for Multisector and Intergovernmental Priority Public Actions to Promote the Sustainable Development of the Amazonian Territories; that was established in March 2020; b) the proposal of Priority Axes to Combat Deforestation, incorporating a multi-sectoral mandate, which seeks to identify forests as assets for development, by identifying their value as natural capital; and c) the proposal for Forest Governance and Climate Change, which seeks to foster coordination and multilevel links.</p> <p>As the national authority on climate change, MINAM has a clear mandate regarding the implementation of REDD+ issues according to the Framework Law on Climate Change. In December 2019, the regulation of the Framework Law on Climate Change has been approved, after conducting a Prior Consultation mechanism with Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>This regulation establishes MINAM's specific mandates regarding REDD+: M & E of ENBCC implementation; REDD+ safeguards management; elaboration of REDD+ progress reports, development of RBP benefit sharing mechanism, among others. Additionally, the regulation creates the Indigenous People Platform to facilitate inclusive participation of indigenous people organizations in the development of strategies to tackle climate change.</p>
Sub-component 1b: Consultation, Participation and Outreach	5	Completed	
	4	Significant progress	
	3	Progressing well, further development required	x
	2	Further development required	
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress	
	0	N/A	<p>Notable progress has been made in developing plans to increase the scope and diversity of participation; but it is important to formalize and expand consultation processes, increase information accessibility for a broader range of stakeholders, and increase capacity for public disclosure and dissemination of information to constituents that lack or have limited access to digital "portals". These needs are recognized in documents such as the Stakeholder Participation and Involvement Plan (PPIA) and can be addressed with the implementation of systems such as the Safeguards Information System, the REDD+ grievance redress mechanism, the use of "traditional" public media and the greater engagement of regional authorities and civil society. These needs have been recognized, and planning is already underway to design and implement broader capacity for communication, including in indigenous languages, and to receive feedback.</p> <p>During the first semester of 2020, MINAM has started the participatory process for the approval of the "Guidelines to identify and classify REDD+ actions", engaging public and private institutions and indigenous people organizations. As a preparation for this process, MINAM organized a culturally appropriate learning process about REDD+ with 7 indigenous organizations.</p>
R-PP Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation			

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)			Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
Sub-component 2: REDD+ Strategy	5	Completed	x	<p>The ENBCC, adopted in 2016, is based on the "sustainable forest landscape management" approach and integrates elements for the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions from land use change, including REDD+, as well as those related to the role of forests in actions to adapt to the effects of climate change. The ENBCC recognizes the significant contributions that forests can make to national development, and to the welfare of the peoples that live and depend on forests. The ENBCC includes a detailed analysis of direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and describes the relative importance of the direct causes of deforestation stemming from their relative contribution to the problem. It identifies twelve fronts of deforestation that together account for about 77.1% of deforestation in the Amazon for the period 2001-2013, with a particular focus on montane regions where deforestation has been occurring most rapidly. The analysis identifies three direct causes of deforestation: 1) Expansion of the agricultural frontier; 2) Illegal and informal extractive activities, and 3) Expanded communication, energy and extractive industries.</p> <p>The regulation of the Framework Law on Climate Change establishes MINAM's specific mandates to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the ENBCC. An annual report will be generated.</p>
	4	Significant progress		
	3	Progressing well, further development required		
	2	Further development required		
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0	N/A		
Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	5	Completed		<p>Considerable high quality analytical work was done in the course of preparing the ENBCC to document the importance of forests and land use to achieve Peru's NDCs and to identify direct and indirect drivers of deforestation for the country overall, and for specific regions or "fronts" where current or future risks of deforestation and forest degradation are most severe.</p> <p>Specific needs for future work include addressing the links between drivers and barriers and the implementation of REDD+ actions, as well as developing action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance in the context of REDD+ initiatives. There is also the need to establish formal legal mechanisms to implement the ENBCC and appropriate instruments to achieve better inter-sectoral coordination to address land use issues that result in forest loss.</p> <p>In February 2020, the Forestry zoning for San Martin was approved. There is important progress in Ucayali, Loreto and Madre de Dios, but there are gaps of funding and the implementation. Regarding the land titling, there are delays in the deliverables due to lack of funding and the inability to carry out field work due to the pandemic.</p> <p>A 2019 Annual Report regarding country progress in REDD+ preparation activities and implementation (addressing land-use legislation, indigenous people titling, forest land zoning and planning, natural protected areas, forest governance issues, among others) has been prepared by MINAM in coordination with national and subnational public institutions. Currently, this document is in the process for being pre-published for public consultation.</p>
	4	Significant progress		
	3	Progressing well, further development required	x	
	2	Further development required		
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0	N/A		
Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options	5	Completed		<p>Both the ENBCC and the recently completed process to identify the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) clearly describe the strategic options and mitigation measures in LULUCF sector to meet the national emissions reduction goals. The ENBCC and NDCs have benefitted from public input through a variety of participatory processes.</p> <p>The task of reconciling sectoral policies to align with the ENBCC and NDC is ongoing; implementation of the required measures will require strong cooperation among sectoral ministries and regional authorities, as well as</p>
	4	Significant progress		
	3	Progressing well, further development required	x	
	2	Further development required		
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0	N/A		

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)		Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)	
			<p>a transparent process of public consultation to achieve the impact that is needed to reach these ambitious goals.</p> <p>During the first semester of 2020, MINAM has started the participatory process for the approval of the "Guidelines to identify and classify REDD+ actions" engaging public and private institutions and indigenous people organizations. The objective of the guidelines is to facilitate the information on how REDD+ actions contribute to mitigate climate change and to accomplish NDCs, according to the 5 UNFCCC eligible activities (reducing emissions from deforestation, reducing emissions from forest degradation, conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forest; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks).</p> <p>The ENBCC lacks a clear and robust monitoring and evaluation mechanism to track progress on implementation of its specific objectives and strategic actions. There is also the need to provide the ENBCC with legal and financial instruments that allow its implementation as a public policy.</p>	
Sub-component 2c: Implementation Framework	5	Completed	<p>There is a substantial amount of work and planning required to achieve an adequate legislative agenda and to establish the necessary regulatory framework to move from the policy level to the operational level.</p> <p>MINAM has developed the first draft of a benefit-sharing mechanism. This draft will require further process to include the meaningful participation of a diverse universe of stakeholders and a well-structured method to carry out this task with transparency. A proposal for the establishment of a competent and well-respected fiduciary agent operating with transparency and public accountability has been developed.</p> <p>Additionally, MINAM has developed a draft regulation to put in place the Mitigation Measures National Registry, which is a mechanism for registering and tracking transactions that will enable the monitoring of mitigation projects or activities during their life cycle, including the design and registration of projects, the approvals of the emissions reduction credits (including the steps of the approval process), and the transfer and eventual withdrawal of the credits.</p>	
	4	Significant progress		
	3	Progressing well, further development required		
	2	Further development required		
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		x
	0	N/A		
Sub-component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts	5	Completed	<p>Peru has made progress on its analysis of environmental and social safeguard issues that includes: (1) Adoption of a methodology for the national interpretation of safeguards for REDD+, which aims to specify how the principles foreseen in the REDD+ safeguards of the UNFCCC translate into concrete principles or objectives in the Peruvian context; and (2) An initial information brief describing the way REDD+ safeguards are being addressed and met in Peru and providing a summary of the country's progress on safeguards during its preparation phase for REDD+. This initial information brief was sent to the UNFCCC: https://redd.unfccc.int/files/resumen_de_informacion_salvaguardas_1.pdf</p> <p>The evaluation of environmental and social safeguards applicable to REDD+ in Peru has been progressing through a participatory process aimed at generating a National Safeguards Approach to establish a harmonized response to Peru's various safeguards commitments but it is still pending of approval. It is also necessary to advance in establishing an Environmental and Social Management Framework.</p>	
	4	Significant progress		
	3	Progressing well, further development required		x
	2	Further development required		
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0	N/A		
R-PP Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels				
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels	5	Completed	<p>Peru has submitted a Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL) to the UNFCCC, based on a linear projection of historical emissions (2001-2014) of GHG to estimate deforestation for the 2015-2020 period.</p> <p>An update of the FREL is necessary and must include at least two main actions: i) the development of the degradation emissions baseline, and ii) the update of the deforestation emissions baseline.</p>	
	4	Significant progress		
	3	Progressing well, further development required		
	2	Further development required		x
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)		Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
	0	N/A	It is necessary to start the discussion between the institutions related to the MRV system (SERFOR, PNCB and DGCCD) on the options to establish a new baseline to continue the process. It is also important to carry out this process with the participation of stakeholders.
R-PP Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards			
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System	5	Completed	x
	4	Significant progress	
	3	Progressing well, further development required	
	2	Further development required	
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress	
	0	N/A	
Peru has made substantial progress in developing its capacity to monitor changes in the use of forest and land in the past ten years, and can now provide accurate periodic reports of up to 1/10 of one hectare for the tropical forest biome. This has facilitated the development of sophisticated tools to manage forests, such as land use maps, to identify changes in deforestation and to emit deforestation alerts at regular intervals. The transition has required the consolidation of various monitoring initiatives, previously dispersed among several divisions within the Ministry of the Environment, and connecting them through the GEOBOSQUES platform. It has also required to find ways to operate them in conjunction with other monitoring mechanisms, such as GEOSERFOR or other information systems that can provide complementary information for the required analyses. The monitoring approach of the Forest Cover Monitoring Module (MMCB for its initials in Spanish) uses different methods that implement internationally recognized remote detection techniques. It also considers the development of new methodological processes that are progressively incorporated with a user focus in the territory, which requires precise information for the fight against deforestation. The information generated is complemented with field level data to feed back to the MNCB and to improve the quality of the information provided; as well as with other data produced from the National Forest Inventory. The methods are complementary and internally consistent, and are based on established protocols that are updated according to the improvements that are implemented, seeking compatibility with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) guidelines.			
Sub-component 4b: Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards	5	Completed	
	4	Significant progress	
	3	Progressing well, further development required	x
	2	Further development required	
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress	
	0	N/A	
Peru is currently designing its Safeguards Information System (SIS). This instrument is one of the four elements that outline the structure for REDD+ implementation, pursuant to UNFCCC provisions. The SIS is the instrument that will collect, process, manage and provide periodic information on how to approach and enforce the safeguards, through REDD+ actions consistent with the guidelines set forth by the national authority on matters of climate change. The system(s) for measurement and monitoring of non-carbon benefits, impacts, safeguards and governance are still at an early stage of design.			

SECTION C: NON-CARBON BENEFITS

5. Does your national REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan include activities that directly aim to sustain and enhance livelihoods (e.g. one of your program objective/s is explicitly targeted at livelihoods; your approach to non-carbon benefits explicitly incorporates livelihoods)?

(Indicator 3.2.b: Number of RF REDD+ Country Participants whose REDD+ Strategies include activities that directly aim to sustain and enhance livelihoods)

Yes		(delete as appropriate)
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If yes, please provide further detail, including attachments and/or references to the documentation that outlines your approach:

During the design of mitigation measures for LULUCF and agriculture NDCs (<https://drive.google.com/open?id=13VMt4yT4tyNEO2Bw0smic2PAQPdZjMJw>), non-carbon benefits of environmental, social and economic nature were identified, such as biodiversity conservation, climate regulation and improvement of the quality of life of local populations, including native communities and rural producers. Expected results include higher incomes resulting from better natural environments; stronger local associations and organization; new sources of jobs and formal revenues for local households; less informal and illegal local economic dynamics; more diverse sustainable local economic activities, such as ecotourism; increased forest productivity; and improved food security, mainly through production of agroforestry and non-timber goods.

6. Does your national REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan include activities that directly aim to conserve biodiversity (e.g. one of your program objective/s is explicitly targeted at biodiversity conservation; your approach to non-carbon benefits explicitly incorporates biodiversity conservation)?

(Indicator 3.3.b: Number of RF REDD+ Country Participants whose REDD+ Strategies include activities that directly aim to conserve biodiversity)

Yes (delete as appropriate)

If yes, please provide further detail, including attachments and/or references to the documentation that outlines your approach

The ENBCC includes as a strategic activity the consolidation of the System of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SINANPE), as well as the regional conservation systems, including the National Protected Areas, Regional Conservation Areas and other land use planning units

(http://www.bosques.gob.pe/archivo/ff3f54_ESTRATEGIACAMBIOCLIMATICO2016_ok.pdf).

In addition, the NDC includes in its Ecosystems Component, the implementation of an early warning system for climate and non-climate hazards to reduce the impacts on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. It also includes the restoration of ecosystems in the ambit of SINANPE to maintain connectivity and reduce impacts of extreme climate events (<https://drive.google.com/open?id=13VMt4yT4tyNEO2Bw0smic2PAQPdZjMJw>).

SECTION D: FINANCE

(Please complete in US\$ ONLY)

7. Please detail the amount of all finance received in support of development and delivery of your national REDD+ readiness process since the date that your R-PP was signed. Figures should only include secured finance (i.e. fully committed) – ex ante, (unconfirmed) finance or in-kind contributions should not be included:

(Indicator 1.B: Amount of finance received to support the REDD+ Readiness process (disaggregated by public, private, grants, loans))

Amount (US\$)	Source (e.g. FCPF, FIP, name of gov't department)	Date committed (MM/YY)	Public or private finance? (Delete as appropriate)	Grant, loan or other? (Delete as appropriate)
\$ 4,140,000	Conservation of community forests - First Phase- BMU ¹ / GIZ	2010-2014 (concluded)	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$9,701,878	Strengthening of technical, scientific, and institutional	2011-2016 (concluded)	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other

¹ Ministerio Federal de Medio Ambiente, Conservación de la Naturaleza y Seguridad Nuclear

	capacities for REDD+ KfW/ Moore Foundation			
\$4,550,000	National Forest Inventory and Sustainable Forest Management of Peru in the face of Climate Change/ Finland FAO	2014-2015 (concluded)	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$370,000	Promotion of private sector involvement in forest conservation and REDD+/ UNEP	2015-2016 (concluded)	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$ 544,050	National preparation for the future implementation of REDD+ UNREDD/UNDP	2015-2016 (concluded)	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$ 3,800,000	Implementation of the R-PP FCPF/IADB	2015-2017 (concluded, currently in phase II)	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$ 5,696,000	Support for the Joint Declaration of Intent Germany/Norway NICFI/NORAD/WWF	2016-2017 (concluded)	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$ 650,000	Preparation of the ER-PD /FCPF	2016-2019 (concluded)	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$ 6,895,026	Conservation of Community Forests – Second Phase BMU/GIZ	2014-2018 (concluded)	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$ 6,156,000	Implementation for the Joint Declaration of Intent Germany/Norway (by UNDP) NORAD/NICFI/UNDP-First Phase	2016-2018 (concluded)	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$ 1,561,557	Mitigation of Deforestation in Brazil Nut Concessions in Madre de Dios GEF/PROFONANPE	2015-2018 (concluded)	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$ 5,500,000	Dedicated Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities CIF/World Bank/WWF	2015-2020	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$ 2,120,000	Development of capacities for forest conservation and REDD+ JICA	2016-2020	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$ 3,800,000	Preparation for REDD+ UNREDD/UNDP/FAO	2017-2020	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$ 50,000,000	FIP-Peru (including grant for design for US\$ 1.5 million) CIF/IADB/World Bank	2019-2024	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$ 73,208,000	Sustainable Forest Development in the Peruvian Amazon / CAF (30%) + Regional governments (12%) /SERFOR	2016-2021	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other

\$ 6,200,000	Building the Resilience of Wetlands in the Province of Datem del Marañón GCF/PROFONANPE	2016-2021	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$ 19,998,150	Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon GEF/UNDP	2017-2023	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$ 63,000,000	NPFCCC in Amazonas, Lambayeque, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Piura, San Martín, Tumbes, and Ucayali / JICA	2010-2020	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$5,000,000	Implementation of R-PP II	2019-2021	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$ 73,208,000	Sustainable Forest Development in the Peruvian Amazon / CAF /SERFOR	2015-2020	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$ 6,900,000	Support for the Joint Declaration of Intent Germany/Norway NICFI/NORAD/WWF (second stage)	2019-2022	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other

8. Please detail any ex ante (unconfirmed) finance or in-kind contributions that you hope to secure in support of your national REDD+ readiness process:

Amount (US\$)	Source (e.g. FCPF, FIP, name of gov't department)	Public or private finance? (Delete as appropriate)	Grant, loan or other? (Delete as appropriate)
\$65,000,000	KfW German Development Bank	Public	Loan/ Other
\$250,000,000	Joint Declaration of Intent Germany/Norway, results-based payments (Phases II and III) NICFI/NORAD/UNDP	Public	Grant

SECTION E: FCPF PERFORMANCE

9. To help build an understanding of the FCPF strengths, weaknesses and contributions to REDD+, please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

(Indicator 4.B: Participant Countries' assessment of FCPF's role within and contribution to national REDD+ processes)

Mark 'X' as appropriate

	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree
The FCPF's support has had a central influence on the development our national REDD+ systems and processes					X

The FCPF's support has improved the quality of our national REDD+ systems and processes					X
The FCPF's support has improved national capacities to develop and deliver REDD+ projects				X	
The FCPF's support has helped to ensure substantive involvement of multiple stakeholders (including women, IPs, CSOs and local communities in our national REDD+ systems and processes					X

Comments / clarifications, if appropriate:

In general, the FCPF has been instrumental in helping Peru to advance with its REDD+ readiness process. FCPF has financed or co-financed most of the accomplishments mentioned in section D. One of the achievements of highest visibility has been the implementation of the Forest Cover Monitoring Module, through the GEOBOSQUES tool, which has received several prizes such as the 2018 Special Prize for Open Data in Public Service, the Effective Environmental Management Prize in 2017 given by the non-profit "Ciudadanos al Día", and the 2018 edition of the "ConectaRSE para Crecer" award.

However, to ensure its continuity, this platform requires increased support from public funds or the design of a financial mechanism to generate funds, which is one of the tasks in the second phase of the FCPF technical cooperation.

Another area of improvement is building the capacities of the regions to use the information generated by the Forest Cover Monitoring Module, which the FCPF is currently addressing.

10. To help assess the usefulness and application of FCPF knowledge products (publications, seminars, learning events, web resources), please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

(Indicator 4.3.a: Extent to which FCPF learning, evidence and knowledge products are used by Participant countries)

Mark 'X' as appropriate

	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree
We regularly access FCPF knowledge products to obtain REDD+ related information			X		
FCPF knowledge products are relevant to our REDD+ related information requirements			X		
FCPF knowledge products are sufficient to address all of our REDD+ related information requirements				X	
The FCPF website is a useful resource for accessing FCPF and REDD+ related information				X	

Comments / clarifications, if appropriate:

We suggest FCPF to implement a platform where best practices of R-PP implementation in each country can be shared. This platform could include key products from each project, as well as standardized operational tools, such as models of terms of reference for key services. We would like to have more frequent communications from the FCPF on knowledge tools and capacity building opportunities that are offered.

SECTION F: FINAL COMMENTS

11. If appropriate, please provide any further comments or clarifications relating to your work on REDD+ Readiness during the last year:

The grant agreement for the implementation of the second phase of the R-PP was signed on August 8th, 2018. The project management team was hired in April 2019 and the procurement processes began in May of the same year, once the project executing unit (PEU) received authorization from the Ministry of Environment to start the procurement processes.

To date two disbursements totaling US\$ 2,150,002 have been made to the PEU representing 40% of the grant.