Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

TAP Review: Peru Readiness Package

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Milestones towards REDD+ Readiness

Peru became a pilot country for the FIP in 2010 and has received substantial financial and technical support from bilateral and multilateral assistance.

Key achievements during 2016 -2018 include:

- Formulation and adoption of the **National Forests and Climate Change Strategy** (ENBCC);
- **Forest Cover Monitoring Module** (MMCB) fully established and producing periodic reports on deforestation and land use change;
- **National Forest Reference Emissions Level** (NREL) presented to the UNFCCC in 2016
- **Information systems on safeguards and a grievance resolution mechanism** are currently being designed and benefitting from input from the SESA.

Strategic Ambitions and Vision I

Peru has identified eight mitigation measures for the LULUCF sector having potential for GHG emissions reduction of approximately **62.1% of the country´s total expected GHG emission reductions** (43.1 MtCO2eq by 2030).

The ENBCC provides a detailed analysis of direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and their relative importance. It also identifies **twelve geographical "fronts" of deforestation that together account for about 77.1% of deforestation** in the Amazon biome for the 2001-2013 period, and identifies **eight priority themes and actions to address the causes.**

Strategic Ambition and Vision II

TAP Observations:

The near term geographical focus and multi-sectoral mitigation strategy being developed for the ER program demonstrate adequate ambition, vision and **well documented geographical and thematic priorities**.

The ER Program under development targets two large political jurisdictions in the Peruvian Amazon, where deforestation has historically been greatest: the regions of **San Martin** and **Ucayali.**

Together, both regions have a territory equivalent to about 21% of the total area of the Peruvian Amazon and contain 18% of Peru's Amazonian forest (12.7 million hectares). and **represent 35% of Amazonian deforestation occurring between 2008 and 2017.**

The Self Assessment Process

The self-assessment workshop took place in Lima on January 17th, 2019, with the attendance of 65 participants, representing national and regional governmental entities, civil society and indigenous people organizations, international cooperation agencies and universities. organized in groups, corresponding to the 9 sub-components of FCPF's Readiness Assessment Framework. Information briefs, including a preliminary grading were distributed to each work group to aid their discussions.

TAP Observations: **The structure and methodology of the exercise appear to be an appropriate model for similar future exercises to facilitate public participation and maintain transparency in reviewing program results with stakeholders in civil society and various levels of government. It would be beneficial to also have some representation from the private sector in future meetings to review progress and validate work plans.**

Summary of the Self Assessment Results

Components	Sub Components	Progress Status Average Score
1. Organization and Consultation	1a. National Readiness Management Arrangement (criteria 1-6)	Yellow -
	1b. Stakeholder Consultation and Participation (criteria 7-10)	Yellow
2. Prepare the REDD Strategy	2a. Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy and Governance (criteria 11-15)	Yellow +
	2b. REDD Strategy Options (criteria 16-18)	Yellow -
	2c. REDD Implementation Framework (criteria 19-22)	Red
	2d. Social and Environmental Impacts (criteria 23-25)	Orange +
3. Reference emission level/reference level (criteria 26-28)		Green
4. Forest monitoring systems and safeguard measures	4a. National forest monitoring system(criteria 29-31)	Green -
	4b. System of information on the multiple advantages, governance and safeguards (criteria 32-34)	Yellow +

Main Observations by TAP I
Component 1: Readiness, Organization and Consultation

Peru has demonstrated significant progress in establishing accountability and transparency, engaging diverse stakeholders and creating outreach mechanisms for information sharing such as portals and regional roundtables in target areas.

Challenges remain to mainstream coordination and accountability across multiple government agencies, expand engagement with regional government authorities and develop effective outreach at the grassroots level and with indigenous peoples groups through traditional media.

Development of a **mechanism to address grievances** that is functional and effective for the full range of stakeholders is a priority as the program activities expand in scope and content.

These needs are recognized and planning is already underway to design and implement broader capacity for communication, using traditional media and including indigenous languages, and to share information and receive feedback through systems such as the Safeguards Information System and MAC REDD+.

Main Observations by TAP II
Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation

The R-package assessment identifies specific needs for future work to:

- address links between drivers and barriers and the implementation of REDD+ actions related to forestry, agriculture, and decisions on infrastructure;

- develop action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance in the context of REDD+ initiatives including critical review of existing laws concerning land tenure, titling;

- Establish a grievance mechanism with transparency and public confidence that can address and resolve conflicts that arise around rights, tenure and benefit sharing

Section 2c that was scored "red" in the R-Package Review recognizes the importance and challenges that must be met to establish formal legal mechanisms to implement the ER Program and clearly chartered implementation structures to achieve better inter-sectoral coordination among national agencies and regional governments. Some of these goals will require new and clearly written executive or legislative instruments to be achieved.

Peru has made substantial progress in building technical capacity to measure and monitor changes in forest cover and emission levels as reflected in the scoring all of the Component 3 indicators "**green**".

The protocol for measuring forest cover change has been successfully used in the Peruvian Amazon and work is currently underway to develop a protocol for tracking and measuring the impact of forest degradation in the Amazonian biome.

The use of historical data, and the methodology used for measuring forest cover change and estimating the related emissions level are all consistent with IPCC Guidance (2006) and data inputs submitted to the UNFCCC are publically accessible.

A number of studies referenced in the R-Package have contributed to identification of non-carbon benefits both in terms of climate and broader environmental and social values that will feed into the design of a tracking system for measuring these benefits. More work will be needed to measure these benefits either by data collection or adoption of proxy estimators. And this should proceed now and as the ER Program gets underway.

While work is beginning on the design of a Safeguards Information System that will track information identified as important by the (yet to be validated) SESA this needs to be completed before project implementation begins as well as the Citizen Attention System (REDD+ MAC) for managing public communications.

Recommendations

Critical Actions that should be addressed prior to project effectiveness or early in ER program implementation include:

 Validation of the SESA and development of an explicit plan for implementing and tracking implementation of the Safeguards and completing the design of the Safeguards Information System and the Citizen Attention Mechanism (REDD+ MAC) to ensure transparency and make information accessible to the full range of stakeholders;

 Identification of legal issues related to benefit sharing, land tenure and resource rights and access that need to be addressed through legislative or executive actions to ensure effective program implementation; and

 Take necessary executive or legislative actions that establish the mandate of key institutions to play appropriate roles to implement the National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change (ENBCC) as it relates to the ER Program.

Thank you!