

Annex 5. Emission Reductions Calculations

Intervention 2.3a		Yr	# farms	Cum. Forest Area	Annual Rate of Deforestation	Annual Deforestation (ha/yr)	Reduction Goal Delta	Avoided Deforestation (ha/yr)	Emissions Reductions (t CO2e/yr)	Total Emission Reductions (Mt CO2e)	Assumptions
Direct on-farm forest conservation in improved subsistence riverine agriculture based on a technological package including cession of use		1	400	2400	0.0307	74	0.02456	59	30682	0.031	2000 farms with 1 ha of crops each. A technological package including cession of use, credit, and TA is gradually applied to 2000 ha of crops. On average, farms are 9.5 ha, of which 6 ha are forest. Prior to having cession of use, these lands have annual deforestation rates typical of farms (3.07%). With cession of use, deforestation rates will be reduced by 80% as a result of the reduced-deforestation conditions for cession of use. Delta = 2.456%. Emissions factor corresponds to lowland forest.
		2	400	4800	0.0307	147	0.02456	118	61364	0.061	
		3	400	7200	0.0307	221	0.02456	177	92045	0.092	
		4	400	9600	0.0307	295	0.02456	236	122727	0.123	
		5	400	12000	0.0307	368	0.02456	295	153409	0.153	
Total			2000						460226	0.460	
Intervention 2.3b		Yr	# ha	Cum. Area	Elasticity			Avoided Deforestation (ha/yr)	Emissions Reductions (t CO2e/yr)	Total Emission Reductions (Mt CO2e)	Assumptions
Avoided deforestation caused by partial intensification (TA only) of subsistence agriculture in 5500 ha of indigenous communities.		1	1500	1500	0.044			66	34355	0.034	5,500 ha in indigenous communities receive TA for commercial agroforestry, but without credit for inputs. Intensification increases yields by 20% in a sustainable fashion. This increase in yield translates into less need to clear forest and plant new plots in the future, based on the elasticity of 0.044 ha "saved" for every ha with a 20% increase in yields.
		2	1000	2500	0.044			110	57258	0.057	
		3	1000	3500	0.044			154	80161	0.080	
		4	1000	4500	0.044			198	103064	0.103	
		5	1000	5500	0.044			242	125967	0.126	
			5500						400803	0.401	
Intervention 2.4		Yr	Area planted	Cum. Area	Employment (person yr)	Elasticity		Avoided Deforestation (ha/yr)	Emissions Reductions (t CO2e/yr)	Total Emission Reductions (Mt CO2e)	Assumptions
Commercial reforestation by 2 projects: 1) in UC, Refinca (1500 ha/yr + 1500 ha/yr community reforestation); 2) 550 ha in SM		-1	3000	3000							2 reforestation projects, 1 of 550 ha (SM) and the other of 15,000 ha en UC, with structures similar to the Refinca project. Refinca is a business that began reforestation in 2018 and is planting 1500 ha/yr. Beginning in 2020, an additional 1500 ha/yr will be planted by surrounding communities. Employment created by this project will be 380 person-yrs in the year 1 and will increase to 503 person-years in the year 5. This relationship also applies to the 550 ha reforested at a rate of 110 ha/yr. It is assumed that all employment will be provided by marginal farmers, thus reducing deforestation. For every person-year of employment, it is estimated that 0.2 ha of deforestation will be avoided for every job created based on the elasticities of deforestation with productive crops.
		1	3110	6110	387	0.2		77.4	40289	0.040	
		2	3110	9220	422	0.2		84.4	43932	0.044	
		3	3110	12330	449	0.2		89.8	46743	0.047	
		4	3110	15440	484	0.2		96.8	50387	0.050	
		5	3110	18550	512	0.2		102.4	53302	0.053	
			18550						234652	0.235	
Intervention 3.1		Yr	Employment (person yr)	Elasticity				Avoided Deforestation (ha/yr)	Emissions Reductions (t CO2e/yr)	Total Emission Reductions (Mt CO2e)	Assumptions
Investment and employment promotion		1	200	0.2				40	20821	0.021	As a result of investment promotion, one project representing \$5 million in investment will be established every 2 years. These projects will create 200 jobs/project, based on the relationship of investments:jobs created of Refinca. Job holders are assumed to be ex-farmers. Avoided deforestation is 0.2 ha/job holder based on the elasticity of deforestation with productive crops.
		2	200	0.2				40	20821	0.021	
		3	400	0.2				80	41642	0.042	
		4	400	0.2				80	41642	0.042	
		5	600	0.2				120	62463	0.062	
									187389	0.187	
Note: The implementation of each intervention in time corresponds to the budget chronology and lifetime of each project that serves a source of financing.											
								Total	26774277	26.774	
								Forest	19068630	19.069	
								Ag intensifcn.	7518258	7.518	
								Off-farm	187389	0.187	
								Total	26774277	26.774	
								Direct	5648600	5.649	
								Indirect	5694637	5.695	
								Rights	15431040	15.431	
								Total	26774277	26.774	

Annex 6. Description of Principal Activities Associated with the Interventions

The interventions and principal activities of the four strategic lines are described below, and are followed by the road map for implementation.

Strategic Line #1: Increasing the conservation and value of forests

Intervention 1.1 Assigning and recognizing formal rights to forests.

There is a very large amount of Amazonian forest land without unassigned rights, i.e. designated as Permanent Production Forests, forest concessions, or assigned to indigenous or local communities. This situation is associated with high rates of deforestation related to informality, land speculation, or illegal activities such as logging, coca production, and mining.

Forest zoning, the determination of permanent production forests, the assignment of forest concessions, the titling of communities, and the assignment of rights to local forests are steps towards decreasing deforestation.

Since assigning and recognizing formal rights to forests are associated with reduced rates of deforestation and provides the foundation for investments in order to increase forest value, this intervention focusses on assigning rights to forests without rights, assigning rights to non-concessioned PPFs and reassigning rights to expired or abandoned forest concessions, and the titling of indigenous communities. Principal activities include the following:

1.1.1) The classification and assignment of rights to forest lands with unassigned rights and the assignment of concessions to non-concessioned permanent productive forests (PPF) and 80,000 ha of local, riverine forests (518,722 ha in total), including the creation/consolidation of forest classification and zoning units in the regional governments. .

1.1.2) The reclassification and reassignment of rights to inviable or expired forestry concessions (352,641 ha),

1.1.3) The recognition of legal territorial rights and titling of indigenous communities (495,796 ha).

The overall goal is to assign rights to approximately 1.3 million ha of forests existing in various categories, the majority in Ucayali, via the assistance of the PTRT3, FIP (including the Direct Grant Mechanism - Saweto), and PPS projects. These projects are working through MINAGRI and the regional government teams in charge of land classification, zoning, and titling.

The assignment of rights to forests without rights includes 518,722 ha in the Padre Abad, Curimaná, Irazola, Neshuya, Nueva Requena, Tahuania, Masisea, Iparia, and Calleria districts of Ucayali, as well as San Martin (districts to be determined). The indigenous communities are located in the Huimbayoc, Caynarachi, Barranquita, Alto Saposoa, Pachiza, and Rumisapa districts of San Martin and the Tahuania, Calleria, Iparia,

Masisea, Irazola, Raymondi, and Sepahua districts of Ucayali. The forestry concessions are located in the Masisea, Raymondi and Callería districts of Ucayali and the Alto Saposoa district of San Martin.

Intervention 1.2. Governance and conservation of indigenous forests.

Indigenous and communal lands include large tracts of forests, but in order to reduce deforestation, communal governance and conservation of these resources need to be improved in the face of internal and external pressure for forest conversion. Therefore, this intervention aims at better management and governance of forests and land use in indigenous and communal territories through:

*1.2.1) Formulation or consolidation of community development plans (**planes de vida**) by indigenous groups and local government, including assistance for the formulation of community development plans based on improved information and community participation, as well as training related to improved community decision-making structures, procedures, and monitoring*

1.2.2) Community monitoring and control of forests and lands

1.2.3) Payments for conservation in compliant communities (direct communities transfers – TDCs) and investment plans based on those payments.

The overall goal is the formulation community development plans, based on better information and training, in approximately 72 communities, 49 in Ucayali and 23 in San Martin, containing 518,722 ha of forest. These communities are found in the Barranquita, Caynarachi, Pinto Recodo, San Roque de Cumbaza, El Porvenir, and Moyobamba districts of San Martin, and the Padre Abad, Curimaná, Irazola, Neshuya, Alexander von Humboldt, Nueva Requena, Tahuania, Raymondi, and Sepahua districts of Ucayali This activity is supported by the FIP and PPS projects. This activity will include assistance with the formulation of community plans based on improved information and training related to improved decision-making structures and procedures aligned with local customs.

Of these communities, approximately 61 will implement monitoring and control on 528,000 ha in San Martin and Ucayali. Community forest monitoring and control will be based on the use of GeoBosques, on-the ground community patrols and monitoring units, and the formulation of intervention protocols, and will be enabled by technical assistance, training, equipment, and financial resources provided by the FIP and PPS projects.

Thirty new communities with 330,000 ha of forests, located in Raymondi, Tahuania and Sepahua districts in Ucayali, will receive conservation payments (TDCs), under the expansion of a PNCB program funded by FIP and will complement the 1.9 million ha of forest conservation presently being financed by the TDCs in the Peruvian Amazon. These payments will be used to implement community development plans.

Intervention 1.3. Protection of ANPs and conservation concessions

1.3.1) Forest conservation will be increased in ANPs in San Martin and Ucayali.

1.3.2) Develop improved management guidelines for ACRs

The FIP project will provide equipment, training, public education, and experience exchanges in support of two ANPs containing a total of 766,283 ha: the Cordillera Escalera regional conservation area in San Martin, and the El Sira communal reserve under indigenous co-administration with SERNANP in Ucayali (Tahuania, Iparia, and Raymondi districts). Cordillera Escalera contains 149,870 ha and El Sira 616,413 ha. The regional governments will also develop improved management guidelines for ACRs in thematic areas such as ecotourism, shared administration of ACRs, master plans, and management of non-timber and non-wildlife resources.

Intervention 1.4. Community forest management (MFC).

Many indigenous communities are interested in sustainable community forest management for timber or non-timber products, but face limitations of capital, infrastructure, logistics, management capacity, and commercial experience needed for the sustainable and profitable commercial use of their forests. Therefore, this intervention proposes the use of alliances between businesses and communities, established via 3 bilateral roundtables, in order to overcome these limitations. However, in order to participate fully and effectively in such alliances, the regional governments' Technical Units of Community Forestry Management (UTMFC) need to be strengthened, as do community capacities in the areas of technical management, supervision, and monitoring, and commercialization. Community statutes and regulations also need to be updated in order to adapt them to these new commercial relationships with buyers. On the other hand, buyers of timber or non-timber products may need more accessible credit in order to finance their operations involving indigenous communities. Moreover, community business plans for the production of timber and non-timber forest products are needed.

This intervention builds upon past experiences and lesson learned by the WWF in Ucayali with MFC, and will focus on 433,000 ha under MFC, financed by FIP. It includes activities dedicated to the production of timber as well as non-timber forest products and other services such as ecotourism:

- 1.4.1) Operationalize, via personnel, infrastructure, and equipment of the UTMFC of the regional governments in order to better plan and monitor MFC, financed by FIP and PPS,*
- 1.4.2) Strengthen the technical, commercial, and monitoring capacities, in 41 communities (30 in Ucayali and 11 in San Martin), via training,*
- 1.4.3) Facilitate the formation of 11 commercial alliances between communities and loggers or buyers of non-timber forest products via the formation of 3 bilateral roundtables (1 in San Martin and 2 in Ucayali) and investment promotion (see intervention 3.1),*
- 1.4.4) Develop and implement (including monitoring) business plans for timber and non-timber forest products, including promotional products such as catalogues and technical fact sheets,*
- 1.4.5) Facilitate credit for loggers or buyers of non-timber forest products, which is based on the activities related to increasing the accessibility of credit in intervention 2.2.*

This initiative includes 11 forest management plans for timber, including one community and 20,000 ha in San Martin and 10 forest management plans and 10 communities, involving a total of 200,000 ha in the Raymondi, Tahuania, and Sepahua districts of Ucayali. It also includes 20 plans for non-timber products on

130,000 ha (5 plans covering 25,000 ha in the Barranquita, Caynarachi, Pinto Recodo, San Roque de Cumbaza, El Porvenir, and Moyobamba districts San Martin and 15 plans covering 105,000 ha in the Raymondi, Tahuania, and Sepahua districts of Ucayali), as well as 17 plans for ecotourism or other services on 83,000 ha. The latter plans include 2 ecotourism business plans in San Martin, covering 8,000 ha, and 15 in 75,000 ha in Ucayali in the Raymondi, Tahuania, Sepahua, Callería, and Masisea districts. The FIP project will provide training related to these activities.

Details of the development of these partnerships include the following: private businesses and participating communities would be identified, and the details related to 21 business-community partnerships¹ (11 for timber and 10 for non-timber products) will need to be negotiated via the 3 bi-lateral roundtables. In order for them to serve as effective partners, the communities participating in this alliance will receive training related to the strengthening of internal community norms and guidelines, legal aspects of contracts and MFC, technical and administrative aspects of forest and logging monitoring and timber payments, and the use of communal income in order to finance sustainable community development plans. In the case of credit, mechanisms detailed in intervention 2.2 related to facilitating credit will also apply to the business involved in these business-community partnerships. Business plans, including promotional materials for products, will also be developed. These activities are financed by the FIP project and include the Saweto Dedicated Grant Mechanism. Direct financing of ecotourism initiatives is also available under the FIP project.

Intervention 1.5. Sustainable forest management in forestry concessions.

Active forestry concessions have significantly reduced rates of deforestation compared to non-concessioned PPFs, due greater monitoring and control in order to protect the legal rights and economic interests associated with the former. Therefore, this intervention will be based on intervention 1.1 aimed at reclassifying, rezoning, and assigning rights to 260,000 ha of concessions in Ucayali (180,000 in Atalaya and 80,000 ha of local riverine forests) and rezoning of 92,641 ha affected by invasions in San Martin. Activities will focus on:

1.5.1) The promotion of a forestry cluster (180,000 ha forestry concession + 80,000 ha of indigenous community forests) based on partnerships between the private sector and communities, as mentioned in the MFC intervention above,

1.5.2) Re-exerting control over invasions in 5 concessions (92,641 ha) in San Martin,

1.5.3) Sustainable management of 80,000 ha of local riverine forests in Ucayali,

1.5.4) Improving access to credit for MFS, using the mechanisms mentioned in intervention 2.2,

1.5.5) Expanding markets via the promotion of purchases of legal wood by the State.

All of these activities are linked with other interventions financed by projects or ministries. The reclassification and reassignment of rights to inviable or expired concessions will be carried out jointly by MINAGRI and the regional governments, as indicated in intervention 1.1. Increasing the access to credit will be based on the mechanism described in intervention 2.2. The formation of forest management clusters will include communities as mentioned in intervention 1.4. Greater control of invasions of forestry concessions

¹ This number is less than the 41 plans developed, since not all plans will find commercial partners.

in San Martin is part of the interventions related to monitoring and control described in intervention 4.4. Finally, the promotion of the purchase of legal wood by the State is included in SERFOR's budget related to the promotion of legal wood.

Concession reclassification and reassignment will be done in the context of the 180,000 ha ex-Consorcio Amazónico forestry concession in Atalaya district, Ucayali. The ex-Consorcio Amazónico forestry concession (180,000 ha) will serve as the core area of a private-business-community cluster that includes an additional 80,000 ha of forest belonging to 7 indigenous communities. Capacity building of the communities will be achieved via the activities mentioned in Intervention 1.4.

Re-exerting greater control of invasions in 5 forestry concessions focuses on 92,641 ha in the Alto Saposoa district of San Martin. Greater control will be achieved by rezoning, closure of roads, and better local monitoring and response, including the police, described in intervention 4.4, and will be complemented by changes in regional government policies related to the provision of services to settlements in areas classified for forest use.

Purchases of legal wood by the State will be aligned with the guidelines of the Pact for Legal Wood of SERFOR and will be promoted among the State ministries and institutions with the greatest demand for wood: the Ministries of Housing and Education, FONCODES, and the regional government.

With regards to the sustainable management of 80,000 ha of local riverine forests, principally along the Ucayali River in the Tahuania, Masisea, Iparia, and Calleria districts, in Ucayali (see Annex 5), these forests are a potentially valuable resource due their high rates of growth enabled by favorable growing conditions, commercial species composition, and accessibility. However, rights to these forests were recently identified under the new Forestry Law and in practice are not well-defined. Therefore, the clarification and assignment of rights associated with local forests and their users, including producer or community groups, will be better defined as a result of intervention 1.1.

Once defined, the sustainable and legal use of these forests will be promoted by establishing and strengthening groups of small producers and/or migrants via technical and organizational assistance and facilitating their access to credit. Technical and organizational assistance and training (workshops, farmer-to-farmer exchanges) will be provided by the Ucayali regional government with financing from the FIP project will be used to strengthen the legal formation and organizational structure and internal procedures of these groups. The access of these groups to credit will be facilitated using the mechanisms described in intervention 2.2; this activity will be funded by Public Investment Project (PIP) 140979, through SERFOR.

The ambition associated with these activities are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Activities and ambitions related to interventions of Strategic Line #1: Conserve and increase value of forests

Intervention	Activity	Ambition		
		Total	San Martin	Ucayali
1.1 Assignment of rights of forests	-Assign rights to forests without rights (including non-concessioned PPF) and the clarification and assignment of rights in riverine local forests (restingas) (80,000ha)	518,722 ha	378,722	60,00080,000 (riverine)
	-Reclassify, rezone, or reassigned forestry concessions	352,641 ha	92,641	260,000
	-Title indigenous communities	495,796 ha		
1.2 Improved forest governance and conservation in titled indigenous communities	-Community development plans, including training re: plan development and improved decision-making structures and procedures	638,900 ha	148,900	490,000
	-Community monitoring and control	528,900 ha	38,900	490,000
	-TDCs and plans for their investment in new indigenous communities	330,000 ha		330,000
1.3 Increased conservation in ANPs	-Protection in 2 ANPs (ACR Cordillera Escalera, SIRA)	766,283 ha	149,870	616,413
1.4 MFC in titled indigenous communities	-MFC for timber	220,000 ha	20,000	200,000
	-MFC for non-timber products	130,000 ha	25,000	105,000
	-MFC for ecotourism, others	83,000 ha	8,000	75,000
	There are 4 principal activities relevant to MFC: strengthening of the UTMFC, strengthening of community capacities, formation of commercial alliances, and development of business plans.	Total= 433,000 ha	53,000	380,000
1.5 MFS	-Control of invasions in 5 concessions in Alto Saposoa, SM	92,641 ha	92,641	0
	-Establish a MFS business-community cluster in Atalaya	180,000 ha		180,000
	-MFS in local riverine forests	80,000 ha		80,000
	-Expand markets by promoting purchases of legal wood by the State			

Strategic Line #2: Increase the productivity, intensification, and competitiveness of climate friendly production systems

Distinguishing between subsistence farmers in transition and small commercial farmers is important (see Table 2). For most subsistence farmers in transition, traditional markets will remain the major outlet. To

improve competitiveness and enhance economic opportunities for those farmers, it is critical to reduce their costs, increase their production and productivity, and enhance their resilience. This highlights the need to provide support not only at the level of primary production, but also at multiple stages in the value chain, as well as in the larger enabling environment.

Export-oriented value chains are more suitable for small commercial producers, since these chains are shaped by a complex set of factors including the characteristics of the product, the structure of production, the organization of the value chain, the nature of demand, and the motives of the participants, among others. Within this constellation of factors, one actor plays a particularly important role in determining the scope for smallholder participation—namely, the buyers that purchase the commodity from producers (in this case the term “buyers” includes assemblers, processors, and exporters). Producers who have the resources, knowledge, and skills to effectively link with buyers can realize important benefits.

Table 2. Needs of subsistence and commercial farmers (World Bank, 2017).

Subsistence farmers in transition	Small commercial farmers
TA	TA
Risk mitigation (e.g. crop insurance)	Credit
Linkage to dynamic domestic markets	Export market access and integration
Education	Land rights/titling

Each of the interventions is associated with a general package of incentives that includes improving the legal rights to land, the availability of credit, inputs, and technologies, access to markets, the improvement of producer organizations, technical assistance, and the use of remunerated competitions to stimulate adoption of best practices. Details of this package differ depending on farmer type and orientation (migrants/subsistence farmers vs. commercial producers of coffee or cocoa vs. commercial reforestation projects). These interventions would involve INIA, IIAP, and various CITES for technological innovation; projects, NGOs, and the regional governments for technical assistance and the strengthening of producer organizations and business capacities; the Ministry of Production - PRODUCE, PromPeru, regional governments, MINAGRI/SERFOR for market prospection, and financial institutions for credit.

Principal interventions and activities include the following:

Intervention 2.1. Assign rights to landholders

2.1.1. *Assignment of rights.* The principal activity of this intervention is the promotion of contracts of cession of use for agroforestry or reforestation in farms without title or those found in areas classified for other uses. Notwithstanding the fact that untitled farms may contain a considerable number of trees under a mosaic of agroforestry, secondary and remnant forests stands, these producers cannot formally participate in the forest sector and do not receive any incentive to sustainably manage their land and forest resources. One of the reasons is that legal property titles cannot be granted on state forest lands.

The annex regulation for the implementation of agroforestry concessions under the Forestry Law (Law N° 29763) formally recognizes smallholders who have encroached on state forest land before 2011, and who

are committed to either establishing or maintaining agroforestry systems in already deforested areas. It grants them rights over the land and forest resources for a maximum of 40 years on condition that they comply with the requirements of maintain the cover of primary and secondary forests, use agroforestry systems, use conservation practices, not have committed environmental infractions, and pay a usage fee. The government of San Martin, with technical assistance from ICRAF, is in the process of piloting the implementation of a plan to confer cession of use rights and to register and certify forest plantations and agroforestry plots. At a later stage these rights could be conferred to approximately 46,000 potential farmers in these regions. However, due to the early stage of this process, the goal is to promote the adoption and register and certify cession of use contracts by 10,000 producers in San Martin and Ucayali.

Table 3. Activities and ambitions related to interventions of Strategic Line #2: Increase the productivity, intensification, and competitiveness of climate friendly production systems.

Intervention	Activity	Ambition		
		Total	San Martin	Ucayali
2.1 Assign rights to landholders	Promote cession of use contracts for commercial agroforestry in commercial (8,000) and subsistence (2000) farms.	10,000 farms	6,000	4,000
	Cession of use contracts for reforestation by producer groups	4 groups	2 groups	2 groups
	Implement plantation registration and producer certifications to formalize plantation and agroforestry areas	See above	See above	See above
2.2 Increased productivity of coffee, cocoa, oil palm	-Economic identity	8000 prod.	6,000	2,000
	-Credit guarantees	8000 prod.	6,000	2,000
	-Producer associations	1200 assns.	1000	200
	- AT and inputs	21,000 prod.	16,000	5,000
	-Remunerated competitions	280 involving 21,000 prod.		
	- Market linkages -Reduce transaction costs and increase traceability of value chains	20,586 prod. 8000 prod.	15,000 6,000	4,000 2,000
2.3 Improve family subsistence agriculture in order to generate commercial surpluses.	-Crop insurance and credit	2,000 prod.		2,000
	-Producer organizations	200 assns.		200
	-AT	3,000 prod.	500	2500
	-Market linkages	200 assns.		200
2.4 Commercial reforestation by businesses and producer groups	-Promote reforestation (see 3.1)	2 businesses	1	1
	-Facilitate business-community partnerships	2 alliances = 15,550 ha	1 (550 ha)	1 (15,000 ha)
	-Build capacities of community partners	7750 ha (7775 prod.)	275 ha	7500 ha
	-Strengthen producer association	16 assns.	1	15
	-AT	16 assns. (1555 prod.)		15 assns.
	-Access to credit		1 assn.	15 assns.

		16 assns.	1 assn.	
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Intervention 2.2 Promotion of increased productivity, intensification, and quality of coffee and cocoa value chains that incorporate on-farm conservation.

This intervention is aimed at increasing the productivity, sustainability, and quality of coffee or cocoa grown by small, commercially-oriented producers and increased commercialization of these crops in de-commoditized niche markets based on quality and sustainability. The principal activities include the following:

- 2.2.1 *Establish the economic identity of producers*
- 2.2.2 *Use credit guarantees to increase access to credit*
- 2.2.3 *Establish/strengthen producer organizations*
- 2.2.4 *Use technical assistance to promote technology and input use*
- 2.2.5 *Employ remunerated competitions as incentives for adoption of best practices*
- 2.2.6 *Establish/improve linkages to niche markets based on quality and sustainability*
- 2.2.7 *Reduce value chain transaction costs and increase traceability*

The activities mentioned above will be based on a two-tier approach whereby approximately 8,000 producers will receive a full assistance package which includes agroforestry cession of use contracts (see intervention 2.1), and assistance with the establishment of economic identities, improved access to credit via credit guarantees, participation in remunerated competitions, market linkages, product traceability, and technical assistance. Due to financial limitations related to credit guarantees, another 13,000 farmers will receive only technical assistance, assistance with market linkages, and participation in remunerated competitions as incentives. In both cases, potential participants will be chosen from farmers participating in the Peru Cocoa Alliance and Technoserve projects and the extension programs of the regional governments. Selection criteria will be coordinated among these projects and the ER Program management.

2.2.1. *Economic identity.* Since many farmers cannot access affordable credit due the lack of a credit history or formal guarantees, the Program (i.e. DRA/DRDE of the regional governments) will promote the establishment of economic identities for 8,000 farmers based on a personalized history or economic transactions in order to build a factual basis for the evaluation of credit worthiness². This activity will be implemented in partnership with BanQu, which offers a blockchain-based platform where farmers can maintain a free, secure online profile that allows them to begin tracking their economic relationships and transactions and thus form an economic history. Data are immutably stored on a ledger, which can be directly shared, without requiring a central administrator. This contrasts with traditional databases, which have one single administrator that owns and controls the data. The new “protocol” or design of the blockchain enables direct transactions between two or more parties, authenticated by mass collaboration and powered by economic incentives and self-interests. While maintaining ownership of their personal information, a BanQu

² See web page of BanQu for further information: <https://banqu.co/>

user decides what information to share and with whom. Over time, farmers can thus build a recognizable, vetted economic identity, which is the base prerequisite to participating in any form of ownership or transactions in the global economy.

2.2.2. Credit guarantees. This activity aims at using FONDESAM funds as credit guarantees in order to reduce interest rates of commercial credit for approximately 8,000 producers. The high perception of credit risk of agricultural and forestry producers by lending institutions translates into higher interest rates charged on loans to these clients. This risk, and consequent interest rates, can be reduced by the use of safeguards and guarantees in order to control the risk of loan losses.

Peruvian regional governments are legally authorized to create, through regional ordinances approved by their respective Councils, development funds (in the San Martín, Ucayali and Amazonas regions these funds have been created under the name of Amazon Development Funds - FONDESAM). These funds are implemented by trusts that have as a fiduciary entity the Development Bank of Peru - COFIDE. Strengthened FONDESAM funds will allow regional governments to receive and manage financial resources originating from payments for results, REDD+, international cooperation, or the private sector. In recent years, some of these funds have been used as guarantees for credit to productive chains (e.g. FONDESAM Ucayali has supported the palm oil chain, other crops, and other policy objectives).

In the context of the ER Program, FONDESAM funds as well as guarantees offered by FOGAPI³ (the Guarantee Fund for Loans to Small Industries) will be used to promote agricultural competitiveness, mainly through their use as credit guarantees in order to reduce the risk and interest rates of loans by commercial financial institutions. In this regard, in 2018 a regional ordinance was approved that creates a guarantee fund to promote the agricultural and industrial chains that are aligned with the use of the San Martín Region branding and the production, protection and inclusion approach. In some cases, solidarity guarantees on the part of members of producer organizations (see below) will also be used to reduce risk of loan default. At present, there are approximately \$1.5 million and another \$4.3 million requested in FONDESAM San Martín and \$3 million and another \$4.3 million requested in FONDESAM Ucayali. Funds of this magnitude thus limit credit to approximately 8,000 producers, assuming a 50% guarantee for loans and an average loan size of \$1500. Coverage of loan guarantees will also be increased by FOGAPI.

Therefore, the Amazon Commonwealth/CIAM will continue to advise and assist regional governments with the structuring and use of these funds and will also interface with commercial financial institutions in order to link these guarantees with agriculture and forestry commercial loan portfolios.

2.2.3. Producer associations. Increased producer associativity is needed in order to decrease the transaction costs of credit, inputs, and equipment which are critical to increasing productivity and intensification. Loans to producer organizations should have lower rates of interest due to reduced transaction costs (since one loan/organization needs to be evaluated, processed, and monitored instead of loans to each member) and solidarity guarantees among the members of a producer organization. Therefore, the establishment or strengthening of producer organizations will be promoted via orientation and assistance related to legal requirements, internal structure and decision-making, and management. Whenever possible, assistance and

³ <https://www.fogapi.com.pe/>

training will take advantage of opportunities to share local experiences and lessons learned and to build consensus on the most effective ways to enhance organizational capacity.

Producer organization establishment and strengthening of 1,200 cocoa and coffee producer associations in San Martin and Ucayali will be mainly carried out by the Peru Cocoa Alliance, Technoserve, and a PIP by the government of San Martin.

2.2.4. Technology, input use, and technical assistance. The use of technologies, equipment, and inputs, supported by technical assistance, are critical to increasing crop productivity and intensification. Sustainable technological packages have been validated in different jurisdictions by technical assistance projects such as Practical Solutions, Technoserve, and the Peru Cocoa Alliance, and are incorporated in business models aligned with the P-P-I or deforestation-free-agriculture approaches.

The projects of Technoserve, the Peru Cocoa Alliance, and the extension programs of the San Martin and Ucayali regional governments will provide technical assistance to approximately 21,000 coffee and cocoa producers in San Martin and Ucayali as part of their normal programming. In order to encourage these projects to align themselves with the ER Program, the latter will promote the use of green technologies and emissions reductions among these projects via information dissemination and training of extensionists and will organize remunerated competitions in order to stimulate adoption (see below). The Program will also help orient these extensions programs as to commercial requirements of de-commoditized niche markets and will identify practices that comply with these requirements. It will also serve as a clearinghouse for the dissemination of innovative practices being used by the projects.

2.2.5 Competitions as incentives. The ER Program (DRA) will use remunerated competitions as incentives for the adoption of measures that improve productivity and quality of agricultural or forestry production, as an additional mechanism to help align the extension efforts of the various projects under the ER Program umbrella.

Competitions are a cost-effective and adaptable tool that can be tailored to different themes (e.g. cocoa management, coffee yields or quality), actors (e.g. women farmers, producer organizations, communities), or geographical levels (districts, provinces, regions) in order to stimulate producer innovation and adoption of best practices. These competitions will be open to the projects contributing to the ER Program goals and their participants. Although some ground rules may be unique for each competition, the overall structure and procedures of this activity will be based on lessons learned from past experiences of Selva Ganadora and the Alternative Development Project (PDA) for cocoa and coffee in the Amazon and the MARENASS project in the Andes.

2.2.6 Market linkages. This activity is aimed at improved positioning and increased access to export and domestic markets. It is based on the adoption of San Martin and Ucayali branding, the dissemination of de-commoditized (niche) market intelligence to producer and value chain actors, the development of a greater market presence via producer/product Internet profiles, web pages, the creation of a virtual marketplace platform, and participation in local and international trade fairs, in coordination with PromPeru and major commodity organizations (e.g. JNC for coffee and APPCACAO for cocoa).

These activities will incorporate lessons learned from segments of coffee and cocoa sectors that have been leaders in breaking into de-commoditized markets based on sustainability or quality. These lessons will be systematized, incorporated into the ER Program, and disseminated to projects found under the ER Program umbrella. In addition, the Program will establish market intelligence capacities in the Economic Development or Agricultural Directorates of the regional governments for collecting and disseminating information on markets, prices, and technical information related to crops of interest. It will also establish a virtual marketplace and information exchange platform on the Internet in order to publicize the supply characteristics of products based on sustainability and quality among de-commoditized niche markets. This will be complemented by the use of mechanisms to create greater market visibility of these products, such as regional branding, participation in major international (e.g. BioFach, SINTERCAFE, and SCAJ) and national commercial trade fairs, and direct contacts with medium to large companies interested in specialty products.

2.2.7 Value chain transaction costs and traceability. Reduction in value chain information transaction costs and increased traceability will be achieved through the use of blockchains. BanQu's blockchain instrument used to establish the economic identity of producers (see the economic identity activity 2.2.1, above) will be used to decrease transaction costs along the coffee and cocoa value chains. Supply chain entities will be connected on a secured platform based on BanQu technology and centered around the farmer. BanQu's platform will be used to register product flows and accurate payments between buyers, cooperatives, farmers, and dealer networks, thus reducing fraud. These registries will also help document the provenance of crops products needed by niche market buyers and informed consumers. This information ecosystem will reduce the paper trail of products, increases confidence, and reduce costs of traceability. Therefore, the Amazon Commonwealth and Economic Development Directorates of the regional governments will work with BanQu in order to adapt their blockchain technology to the needs of the coffee and cocoa value chains in the accounting area.

It should be noted that the use of blockchains in activity 2.2.1 and 2.2.7 is predicated on the access and use of the Internet by a critical mass of Program participants. In San Martin and Ucayali, there is wide Internet coverage in rural settlements. Moreover, if coverage is deficient, information can be up- or down-loaded in locations where that is possible.

It should be noted that Banqu has piloted this approach in Africa (<https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/banqu-launches-trailblazing-partnership-with-anheuser-busch-inbev-to-revolutionize-supply-chain-transparency-in-zambia-300703561.html?tc=portal> CAP), where conditions are similar to or less propitious than in San Martin or Ucayali. They have also been consulted on the technical as well as financial viability of this approach.

Intervention 2.3. Improve family subsistence agriculture in order to generate surpluses for markets.

Deforestation related to shifting cultivation practiced by subsistence farmers, migrants, or native communities is responsible for a significant proportion of deforestation in the accounting area. Therefore, this intervention is aimed at activities that promote greater productivity of family subsistence-level farms and support the transition of approximately 2000 subsistence farmers in 8 districts on the agricultural frontier in Ucayali towards more sustainable and profitable production systems, including staple crops (corn, rice,

yuca), plantain, coffee and cocoa. It also includes 5,500 ha of agroforestry systems in indigenous communities (500 ha in San Martin and 5,000 ha in Ucayali) as envisaged in the FIP. Activities under this intervention include:

2.3.1 The provision of crop insurance and credit

2.3.2 Establishment of producer associations

2.3.3 Technical assistance

2.3.4 Market linkages

2.3.1 Crop insurance and credit. The transition of under-capitalized subsistence farmers to more commercial crops is often made difficult by farmers' high aversion to risk associated with new activities and the lack of capital for inputs such as seed and fertilizers. Since these under-capitalized farmers are unable to sustain crop losses or invest in new technologies, crop insurance and credit are needed.

The PPS project will finance the design of a crop insurance and credit plan aimed at transitioning approximately 2,000 subsistence farmers to more sustainable alternatives in 8 districts in Ucayali (Padre Abad, Irazola, Curimana, Nueva Requena, Tahuania, Masisea, Iparia, and Calleria) affected by migrants. This plan will also include a PIP and will involve the backing of the Ucayali regional government and the administration of these funds by COFIDE, the FONDESAM trust administrator.

2.3.2 Establishment of producer associations. Approximately 200 producer associations will be formed in zones of the agricultural frontier, including indigenous communities and women producer groups, in order to decrease the costs of technical assistance as well as potential input and product commercialization costs. Assistance will be provided by the FIP as well as the regional government with financing from a PIP. Assistance topics will include legal requirements, organizational internal structure and decision-making, and management. Whenever possible, assistance and training will take advantage of opportunities to share local experiences and lessons learned and to build consensus on the most effective ways to enhance organizational capacity.

2.3.3 Technical assistance. Group technical assistance related to the production of commercial crops that are viable in local or domestic markets will be provided by the DEVIDA program, FIP, and regional governments to approximately 200 farmer associations in areas of the agricultural frontier and 500 ha of indigenous agroforestry systems in San Martin and another 5000 ha in Ucayali attended by technical service providers contracted by FIP. Extension methodologies will incorporate formal group extension, with the use of farmer promoters and farmer-to-farmer peer learning and information exchange. Extension themes and methodologies will take into account the special needs of women farmers as well as indigenous peoples.

2.3.4 Market linkages. Market outlets for commercial crops grown by groups of subsistence farmers will be identified by the OIPs and the Economic Development Directorates of the regional governments and assistance will be provided by the PPS project to establish links with these markets. If needed, a PIP will be formulated to help overcome farm-to-market logistical barriers.

Intervention 2.4. Commercial reforestation by businesses and/or communities or groups of small reforesters.

Commercial reforestation can increase carbon enhancement, as well as local employment and income that subsequently reduce pressure on standing forests. However, since tree plantations are not presently included in Peru's definition of forests and a baseline that would permit their potential inclusion is also lacking, this intervention will concentrate on plantations' ability to reduce pressure on forests via their indirect effects on employment and income generation, i.e. by creating jobs and income, plantations can absorb marginal farmers and/or migrants who practice extensive, migratory agriculture, which is a major driver of deforestation.

Key assumptions underlying this intervention is that these plantations: 1) will be established on already deforested and degraded land, 2) will involve surrounding local farmers and/or communities that will provide labor on the plantations and/or will augment the area planted by the core business or company, under a contract farming approach whereby the core business will provide technical guidance and market outlets for the trees produced by local farmers or communities, and 3) will use fast-growing, high-commercial-value natural (e.g. bolaina – *Guazuma crinita*, capirona – *Calycophyllum spruceanum*) or exotic species (e.g. *Eucalyptus urograndis*), which have been successfully piloted in the Amazon. Given the degraded and unproductive nature of these lands at present, this intervention is expected to increase biodiversity at the same time it reduces the threat of leakage by providing stable, productive employment.

It should be noted that large extensions of deforested and degraded land exist along the Federico Basadre highway in Ucayali (approximately 300,000 ha), as well as in San Martin. In Ucayali, a private company, Refinca, has begun to buy deforested and unproductive land in the Campoverde area, under a model in which 15,000 ha of core plantations managed by the company will be complemented with another 15,000 ha managed by individual farmers or communities⁴. This model provides additional value, in that Refinca also aims to establish a modern wood processing plant which will create additional employment and income, dynamize the local market for legal timber, and in general will demonstrate the financial viability of tree plantations that are, at the same time, ecologically sustainable.

Therefore, commercial reforestation by 2 businesses or business-community alliances, covering approximately 20,000 ha of already degraded land in San Martin and Ucayali will be promoted via the following activities:

2.4.1 Promotion of reforestation.

2.4.1 Facilitation of private-public-community partnerships

2.4.3 Build capacities of community partners and/or groups of small reforesters

2.4.4 Facilitate the access to credit by community partners and groups of small reforesters

2.4.5 Provide technical assistance to community partners and groups of small reforesters

⁴ A similar model, but at a smaller scale (5000 ha total) is proposed for San Martin.

2.4.6 Market linkages for groups of small reforesters

2.4.1 Promotion. Peru's timber deficit, and strong demand for products such as wooden poles of various sizes and dimensions in construction, agro-industries, and packaging, create interesting markets for fast-growing timber species. Therefore, regional governments will promote reforestation via their investment promotion offices - OPIPs (see intervention 3.1). This promotion will include general orientation to investors or groups of small reforesters, assistance to obtain large blocks of already deforested land, and the establishment of basic productive infrastructure in plantation areas.

A GGGI report based on interviews with investors (GGGI, 2016b) and recent contacts suggest that several entrepreneurs are disposed to invest in future forest plantations in Ucayali. The Dyer Group (Refinca) has expressed an interest in planting approximately 15,000 ha of eucalypts on degraded lands near Campoverde, Ucayali, at a rate of approximately 1500 ha/yr beginning in 2019, and is in the process of purchasing land and planting. Another project covering about 550 ha is also expected to be confirmed in San Martin, and could include the Pur Project in Huicungo with Acopagro and Oro Verde as partners, or a reforestation project in the districts of Lamas, San Jose de Sisa, Juanjui, Barranquita, and Caynarachi.

2.4.2 Facilitation of community participation in private-public-community partnerships. The formation of private-public-community partnerships, whereby communities or small farmer groups surrounding a core plantation managed by a business and supplied with basic infrastructure by the regional government plant trees on an out-sourcing or contract farming arrangement, has the potential to create jobs and income for surrounding farmers or migrants. This model is being promoted by Refinca in Campoverde, Ucayali, mentioned above, for the planting of an additional 15,000 ha surrounding the company's 15,000 ha core plantation. In San Martin, the districts mentioned in the previous paragraph are likely candidates for reforestation using a similar model.

Under this model, the Program would help facilitate contacts and negotiations between investors and local producers, structuring the arrangement between the investor and community participants, and orientation with respect to regional branding.

2.4.3. Capacity building of community partners and/or groups of small reforesters. Legal consultations, organizational, and administrative technical assistance will be provided to communities or groups of small reforesters by the Agricultural Directorates of the regional governments order to enable them to establish organization structures, procedures, and capacities that allow the former to participate in commercial alliances. In the case of groups of small reforesters, local reforestation producer associations would be established and strengthened with the objective of enabling them to engage in partnerships with commercial reforestation businesses.

In both cases, assistance provided by the regional governments will include legal requirements, organizational internal structure and norms, decision-making, legal aspects of contracts, technical and administrative aspects of forest and logging monitoring and timber payments, as outlined in activity 2.4.b. This assistance will take advantage of opportunities to share local experiences and lessons learned and to

build consensus on the most effective ways to enhance organizational capacity.

2.4.4 Facilitate the access to credit by community partners and groups of small reforesters. Although partial financing of production by community producers or groups of small reforesters in commercial alliances with businesses is a possibility, these producers may need access to credit in order to purchase inputs. Therefore, plantation insurance and credit arrangements such as those described in activity 2.2.2 and 2.3.1 may be implemented.

2.4.5 Provide technical assistance to community partners and groups of small reforesters. Technical assistance related to plantation production and commercialization will be provided to 16 communities or reforestation groups by regional governments. Technical assistance will rely on group training, peer-to-peer learning, and visits to successful operations.

2.4.6 Market linkages for groups of small reforesters. The Program will provide assistance for the formulation of business plans and domestic market linkages, including purchases of legal wood by the State, as outlined in intervention 1.5.5.

Strategic Line #3: Creation of off-farm agricultural and non-agricultural employment via promotion of investments for sustainable low-emissions development.

The principal interventions and activities are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Activities and ambitions related to interventions of Strategic Line #3: Creation of off-farm agricultural and non-agricultural employment via investment promotion

Intervention	Activity	Ambition
		Total
3.1 Strengthen investment promotion capacities	-Strengthen OIPs, ProUcayali, ProSanMartin - Promote and facilitate private investment in “green” industries	\$5 million/ 2 yr 200 new jobs every 2 years
3.2 Promote use of environmental/REDD+ compensations by businesses	-Promote use of emission reductions by businesses -Link ERs with business demand	5 businesses using compensations from the accounting area

Intervention 3.1 Strengthen investment promotion capacities.

A number of public, private, and public-private entities for investment promotion have been recently formed in the two regions, but need to be consolidated via increases in personnel, infrastructure, budgets, and the development of institutional strategies and plans. In particular, these entities need to partner with regional

governments in order to promote the accounting area as a site for “green” investments, identify promising investment opportunities, formulate effective solutions for providing productive infrastructure, and facilitate the purchase or rental of large blocks of land by agricultural or forestry businesses interested in investing in the regions.

It is expected that apart from the \$96 million investment and 300+ jobs created during 15 years contemplated by the Refinca reforestation project in Campoverde, Ucayali, another \$5 million in investments associated with 200 jobs will be obtained every two years in San Martin and Ucayali. These could potentially include reforestation, large cocoa plantations, or sustainable oil palm plantations and processing facilities.

These challenges will be addressed by the following activities:

3.1.1 Strengthen public and private investment promotion entities

3.1.2 Promote and provide services that facilitate private investment in “green” industries and activities.

3.1.3 Promote and implement certificates of origen as part of regional branding.

3.1.1 Strengthen public and private investment promotion entities. A number of investment promotion entities have been recently established or are in the process of conformation. They include: the Investment Promotion Offices of the regional governments (OPIPs); ProUcayali and ProSanMartin, which are private sector entities for investment promotion in the two regions⁵, and the Public-Private Coalition, a multi-stakeholder platform for promoting and lobbying for sustainable low emissions development in the Peruvian Amazon.

Currently, an OPIP exists in San Martin, and a similar Office will be established in Ucayali. Both are located within the Economic Development Directorate of the regional government and are responsible for established enabling conditions and promoting private investments in low emissions activities, especially through agreements with organized producers. These entities will promote investments in “green” agro-industries and forestry activities such as reforestation as well as activities that increase the value of forests, such as ecotourism. They will be strengthening, via the formulation of a PIP or international cooperation, in the areas of personnel, infrastructure, and operating expenses.

ProUcayali and ProSanMartin are private sector counterparts to the OPIPs that are being developed. They are made up of local businesses, including chambers of commerce; their objectives are to promote investments in three areas: reforestation, tourism, and aquaculture and to consolidate and communicate related demands to the State. Areas that will be strengthened include portfolio identification, evaluation and management.

⁵ The Business, Production, and Tourism Chambers of San Martin, with the assistance of CONFIEP, are promoting the conformation of ProSanMartin, similar to that of ProUcayali. ProSanMartin will act as the private sector counterpart of the Office for the Promotion of Sustainable Private Investment (OPIP) of the San Martin regional government (GORESAM); it would also act as the regional representative of the Public-Private Coalition for low emissions development that is being promoted by CIAM.

The Public-Private Coalition for low emissions development in the Amazon is a broad multi-stakeholder platform for low emissions development, which contains representatives of the regional governments, national ministries (MINAM, MINAGRI), businesses, NGOs, academia, producers, indigenous groups, and civil society. This platform is being promoted by CIAM and is under construction. The Coalition will lobby for policies and actions that advance this agenda and will aid in promoting and aligning private investments that contribute to sustainable development with public policies and investments in support of these efforts. This activity will be carried out by NGOs with funds from the Governors' Climate and Forest Task Force and potential funding from the Tropical Forest Alliance.

3.1.2 Promote and provide services that facilitate private investment in "green" industries. Together, these investment promotion groups will promote investment opportunities via a variety of channels. The OPIPs will focus on improving enabling conditions for investments such as infrastructure, land titling, etc. With ProUcayali and ProSanMartin, they will also provide information to potential investors, assist them in structuring projects, identifying sites, partners, credit providers, and inputs needed by these investments, and orienting them in relation to "green" and regional branding criteria. The OPIPs, for example, will work with communities and private landholders on questions related to land availability, tenure, and productive infrastructure, ProUcayali or ProSanMartin will assist with private sector inputs or conditions in support of investments (e.g. facilitation of credit), while the Public-Private Coalition will lobby for supportive policies with longer-term and broader consequences. New, non-timber products such as vanilla, pitahaya, orquids, medicinal plants, rubber, etc. may form part of this promotion.

Intervention 3.2 Promote the use of environmental compensations generated in the regions by socially responsible businesses or those interested in reducing their carbon footprint.

Environmentally responsible businesses in Peru are limited in number, but growing, especially in the export sector. Some of these businesses view the reduction of their carbon footprints or PES as part of a strategy to increase their competitiveness and market appeal. On the other hand, the Peruvian government, through MINAM, is in the early stage of promoting and establishing a National Registry of Mitigation Initiatives (including REDD+) and the Organizational Inventory of GHG, which will facilitate the standardized, voluntary reporting of emissions and emissions reductions of public and private organizations, in line with the InfoCarbono registry, that will enable these organizations to measure their carbon footprint and eventually reduce their emissions through direct reductions or compensations. The Program, therefore, will build upon and link these trends in order to promote the use of emissions reductions from the accounting area by businesses or public entities interested in compensating their carbon emissions.

The activities involved include the following:

3.2.1 Identify and orient businesses seeking compensation for their carbon footprints.

3.2.2 Promote and facilitate the linkage of emissions reductions in the accounting area with private or public users of the reductions.

3.2.3 Formulate strategies of PES for forest rights holders.

3.2.1 Identify and orient businesses seeking compensation for their carbon footprints. In line with MINAM's recent efforts to establish a registry (Registry for Organizational Inventories of GHG - Carbon Footprint Registry) of carbon emissions and emissions reductions by public or private entities, the Program will promote the use of the Carbon Footprint Registry for the calculation, verification, and periodic reporting of GHG emissions and their reductions from the accounting areas, including those generated by "green" businesses, in a format compatible with InfoCarbono. Potential current suppliers are Amazonia Justa (the Pur Project), the Conservation International (CI) project in Alto Mayo, the Cordillera Azul protected area and the Ampa project in Huicungo, all in San Martin.

It will also identify domestic businesses potentially interested in using these emissions reductions in order to reduce their carbon footprint. This estimate will be based on direct contacts with businesses involved in the exportation of the six principal agricultural products (grapes, asparagus, coffee, avocados, mango, and cocoa) to markets that value sustainability or reduced carbon emissions (France, Germany, United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Canada, and Holland). Another potentially useful contact is with California, via the participation of the regional governments in the Governors' Climate and Forest Task Force. California is also a member of the Task Force and has a specific demand for emissions reduction originating from indigenous lands.

3.2.2 Promote and facilitate the linkage of emissions reductions in the accounting area with private or public users of the reductions. Based on the above analysis, the Program will promote the use of emissions reductions from the accounting area by 5 businesses. Furthermore, it will more generally promote the use of emissions reductions as compensations via publication of this information on the Internet, via the SINIA web page, the InfoCarbono registry, and the network of participants in the Public-Private Coalition. It will also help link potential users of emissions reductions with certified suppliers, when so desired.

3.2.3 Formulate strategies of PES for forest rights holders. Payments for ecosystem services are backed by the new Ecosystem Services Compensation Mechanisms Act, Act No. 30215, which promotes, regulates and supervises compensation mechanisms for ecosystem services derived from voluntary agreements that establish conservation, recovery and sustainable use actions to ensure the permanence of ecosystems, and is applicable to natural or legal persons, both public and private. Under this law, the rights of property owners or usufruct holders of forest resources also include rights to ecosystem services and includes the eventual possibility of benefiting from the emission of certificates of Voluntary Emissions Reductions (VERs).

The regional governments will analyze the potential impact and opportunities created by this law in the regional context and will design strategies for systems of ecosystem services in their jurisdictions.

Strategic Line #4: Improvement of institutional enabling conditions for forest and land use management

Intervention 4.1 Harmonization and alignment of sectoral policies and different levels of government.

Better coordination among governments and sectors is needed at various levels. Peru is undergoing a long-term process of governance decentralization towards the regions and better coordination among the national and regional governments is needed as well as that between the environmental and other sectors, especially, transportation, agriculture/forestry, production, and foreign commerce/tourism, at both the

national and regional levels. For some sectors, the Green Commodities Program implemented by United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and supported by the Swiss-SECO Cooperation, seeks to align the three levels of government (national, regional and local) to promote a shared vision and intervention strategy that fully incorporate the public and private sectors and producers for crops such as coffee and cocoa, but these efforts are partial.

At the regional level, coordination among the regional governments afforded by CIAM/Amazon Commonwealth, the Earth Innovation Institute, and regional government participation in the Governors Climate and Forest Task Force needs to be continued and strengthened. Greater linkages and coordination are also needed between regional and local municipal governments. Scientific and technical institutions dedicated to the development of low emissions technologies and information also need to be better linked to regional development plans.

As a result, this intervention contemplates the following activities aimed at improving this incomplete coordination:

4.1.1 Adoption of the recommendations for enhance coordination among governments and sectors in the Peruvian Amazon

4.1.2 Strengthening of the Amazon Commonwealth for coordination among Amazon regional governments

4.1.3 Establishment of regional development agencies (ARD) for public-private coordination in each region

4.1.4 Establishment of local development agencies (ALD) for coordination of plans and projects between regional and local/municipal governments

4.1.5 Establishment of a scientific/technology platform for providing information and solutions for regional development.

4.1.1 The Program will adopt the recommendations of the national-level Multi-level, Multi-sectoral Committee for the Sustainable Development of the Amazon regarding the structure and mechanisms for enhanced coordination among governments and sectors. These recommendations are expected in the first quarter of 2019 and will incorporated into the institutional arrangements of the ER Program.

4.1.2 The Amazon Commonwealth will be established as a replacement of CIAM in order to strengthen institutional, access to public financing, and sustainability of this entity charged with coordinating environmental and sustainable development policies and actions among the Amazon regional governments. The Commonwealth is presently based on 4 of the 6 core member regions of CIAM and will eventually expand to include the 6 core members in the Amazon. It will foment inter-regional projects dedicated to low emissions development, based on multi-regional PIPs.

The Amazon Commonwealth will also promote regional branding based on clear and verifiable criteria that will help to align and coordinate efforts of producers, as well as other actors along the value chains, reduce deforestation and tap into markets that value reduced deforestation.

Within the Amazon regional context, the Public-Private Coalition multi-stakeholder platform implemented by CIAM/Amazon Commonwealth will help the regional governments develop plans and road maps for low

emissions development and improved governance. It will also assist in brokering agreements and coordination within productive sectors and with the public sector that favor deforestation-free commodity chains and markets as well as to lobby for these changes. The Coalition will have representatives (ARDs, see below) in each region.

4.1.3 Regional development agencies – ARDs - will be established. The ARDs are public-private entities recommended by the OECD and will link and coordinate the efforts of the OPIPs and ProUcayali and ProSanMartin, under the Public-Private Coalition umbrella. The ARDs will assist with identifying concerns, carrying out consultations, and articulating public and private initiatives.

4.1.4 Local development agencies - ADLs - will be strengthened. The ADLs are representatives of the Economic Development Directorates of the regional governments at the provincial level that will interface with local municipalities in order to assure that municipal plans and projects (e.g. currently, the MEF approves municipal PIPs without consulting the regional government) are aligned with regional government plans and actions, as well as with the actions at the regional or local levels of sectorial multi-lateral development projects.

4.1.5) An Amazon-wide science and technology development platform, led by IIAP, will be established which will provide technology and technical information to sustainable development programs of the regional governments.

Intervention 4.2 The use of regional government policies to reduce deforestation.

Some current policies or actions of the regional governments favor deforestation directly or indirectly. Therefore, this intervention aims at reducing deforestation and promoting sustainable, low emissions production systems via changes in laws or policies that currently provide incentives for deforestation. Activities include:

4.2.1 Update regional forestry plans including new policies for the assignment of rights and use of local and riverine forests.

4.2.2 Avoid regional government authorizations of changes of use of forests

4.2.3 Prioritize the provision of public services provided by regional governments to adopters of reduced deforestation activities.

4.2.4 Include criteria related to the reduction of deforestation in the evaluation framework of public investment projects (PIPs) of MEF

4.2.5 Restrict the provision of public services to agricultural settlements located in areas classified for forest use.

Activity 4.2.1 Update regional forestry plans including new policies for the assignment of rights and uses for local and riverine forests. The new Forestry Law established the legal figure of local forests, but the definition

of this figure needs to be further elaborated and regulated in order to clarify potentially eligible rightsholders, allowable uses, ground rules for use, and monitoring. The regional governments also need to update their regional forestry plans to take into account the new Forestry Law and the actual status of their forests. These activities will be carried out by SERFOR and the regional governments, particularly along the Ucayali river in the Tahuania, Masisea, Iparia, and Calleria districts.

Activity 4.2.2 Avoid regional government authorizations of changes of use of forests by coordinating procedures, protocols, criteria, and requirements for forest use classification and capacity of use among participating institutions and agencies. This activity is included under the DCI project and will include the regional governments and the General Directorate for Environmental Affairs of MINAGRI.

Activity 4.2.3. Assign priorities for regional government public services to beneficiaries based on their alignment with reduced deforestation criteria such as those used in cession of use contracts. The Regional Environmental Authority (ARA) of the regional governments will assign priority to holders of cession of use contracts and other participants in the ER Program.

Activity 4.2.4 Include criteria related to the reduction of deforestation in the evaluation framework of public investment projects (PIPs) of MEF. At present, funds are often assigned by MEF to municipal governments based on population, which in some cases serves as a perverse incentive that results in deforestation (more population results in greater deforestation and greater funding). This activity, therefore, will attempt to partially condition public expenditures at the local municipal level to municipal performance related to forest conservation by including a measure of deforestation as one of the evaluation criteria considered by MEF. Accordingly, MINAM and the Amazon Commonwealth will work with MEF on developing suitable guidelines for including deforestation-based criteria in MEF's evaluative framework for municipal funding proposals (PIPs).

Activity 4.2.5. Restrict the provision of public services to agricultural settlements located in areas classified for forest use. In past years, as a result of activities of municipal governments that were incompletely unaligned with land use policy, public services have been provided to settlers or invaders of areas classified for forest protection or sustainable forest use, thus providing perverse incentives for deforestation. In accordance with the Forestry Law, this policy needs to be eliminated, thus lessening the possibility that settlements will be established in forests. In the case of existing settlements, San Martin has created indirect disincentives (e.g. siting of schools or other public services in non-forest, instead of forest, areas) will be used to encourage settlers to leave forested areas. This activity will thus consolidate this approach in San Martin and will introduce it in Ucayali.

Intervention 4.3. Land use classification, zoning, and titling

Deforestation of lands where rights are clearly defined is less than when rights are absent or unassigned. Therefore, this intervention is aimed at land tenure categories suffering from the lack of defined rights or titles. Rights need to be assigned to forests without rights; expired or abandoned forestry concessions or those suffering from a high degree of invasion need to be reclassified and/or re-concessed; and indigenous territories need to be titled. Relevant activities include the following:

4.3.1 Assignment of rights to forests with unassigned rights, including clarification of the rights related to local forests and riverine forests

4.3.2 Rezone and reclassify forestry concessions

4.3.3 Title indigenous lands

4.3.4 Grant cession of use contracts for agroforestry and reforestation

The majority of these activities have been described in previous sections (see intervention 1.1 for assignment of rights in forest and intervention 2.1 for cession of use contracts). It should be noted that the emission of cession of use contracts should prioritize Program geographical areas, in line with intervention 4.2.

Intervention 4.4 Improve regional monitoring and control of forestry and land use.

To date, Peru has been effectively monitoring deforestation at the biome and regional levels. However, further progress is needed in measuring and monitoring forest degradation at the local level and in responding to deforestation once it is detected. Therefore, the activities of this intervention include the following:

4.4.1 Promotion of the widespread use of the GeoBosques monitoring system and the early warning system at the local level in order to monitor land use and compliance with responsibilities of rights holders

4.4.2 Promotion, training, and equipping of community forestry supervision

4.4.3 Formation, training, and equipping of multi-stakeholder deforestation response teams

4.4.4 Monitoring the compliance of cession of use contracts, forestry concessions, and regional branding

4.4.1 The widespread use of the GeoBosques monitoring system and the early warning system needs to be promoted among users at the municipal and community levels. The FIP project will provide equipment, training, protocols, and coordination of these systems and their inter-operationality between the national and local levels. These systems will be used to monitor deforestation and forest degradation, non-carbon benefits (habitat fragmentation), and compliance with cession of use contracts.

4.4.2) Promotion, training, and equipping of community forestry supervision (veedurías forestales) and forestry custodians of indigenous lands will be carried out in order to enable community participation in on-the-ground monitoring, verification, and enforcement at the community level. The FIP project will provide equipment, training, protocols, and coordination and inter-operationality of these systems.

4.4.3 The formation, training, and equipping of deforestation response teams in areas outside of indigenous lands will be carried out by SERFOR, under the CAF-SERFOR project, and by the FIP project.

4.4.4 The monitoring the compliance of cession of use contracts, forestry concessions, and regional branding by beneficiaries will be improved. Monitoring of cessions of use contracts and regional branding contracts will be the responsibility of the ARAs and the Economic Development Directorates of the regional governments and will involve the use of the IDER (regional spatial data infrastructure) platform.

With regards to the monitoring of forest concessions, coordination of the institutions responsible for forestry inspections (OSINFOR, the regional governments, and SERFOR) will be improved, a program of spot inspections will be designed, and the inter-linking of information will be carried out (see intervention 4.5).

Intervention 4.5. Improve information availability and use by regional governments and producers.

More and better quality information needs to be incorporated in regional government decision-making related to land and natural resource management and disseminated to users; producers need technical and market-related information in order to improve their production and commercialize it in markets; and the general public needs to be better educated as to the importance of reducing deforestation and the sustainable use of land and forests. Therefore, this intervention includes the following activities:

4.5.1 Improve the quality of agricultural information

4.5.2 Develop a practical methodology and standardize procedures for gathering information for the forestry sector

4.5.3 Link, centralize, and provide better access to information related to forest and timber control

4.5.4 Consolidate the national environmental (SINIA) and forest (SNIFFS) information systems

4.5.6 Promote public education / consciousness related to deforestation and sustainable land use.

4.5.1 The quality of agricultural information of the principal value chains will be improved through improved sampling design and meso-scale verification based on drones. These activities will be carried out by the Agricultural Directorates of the regional governments and will be financed by a PIP.

4.5.2 A practical methodology for information gathering for the forestry sector will be developed that better estimates illegal timber production. This methodology will be based on a comparison of legal wood supply and an estimate of total demand or sales. The difference between the two is an estimate of illegal wood. Legal supply will be estimated based on information from a new timber traceability system being developed by SERFOR (i.e. the Module of Timber Control within the SNIFFS information system), with the assistance of the US Forestry Support Program of the US Forest Service. This system will provide data on timber from forest management plans, annual operating plans, transportation permits, and sawmill registries. Data on supply will be compared with data on total demand, which is based on estimates of wood exported (from the Peruvian Customs agency) and national demand (estimated by SUNAT, the national tax collection agency). Although a significant amount of uncertainty will be associated with these estimates, they are contemplated to represent improvements compared to the current situation and can be continually improved. It is estimated that this system will be implemented during the second semester of 2019.

4.5.3 The linking, centralization, and better access to information related to forest and timber control will be piloted by the Ucayali regional government and OSINFOR, in coordination with SERFOR. As mentioned above,

SERFOR is in the process of implementing a new timber tracking system (Module of Control) from the forest to commercialization, based on information from general forestry management and timber harvest plans, transport documents, forestry inspections, and sawmill registries. This Module is presently being piloted in Madre de Dios and implementation in Ucayali is expected during 2020. Such information can be combined with early warnings of deforestation provided by GeoBosques and information from OSINFOR. This information will be centralized in the SNIFFS data base and will be shared with SINIA. These activities will be funded by the FIP project in Ucayali.

4.5.4 The national environmental information system (SINIA) will be consolidated and SINIA and SNIFFS will be linked via coordination between MINAM and SERFOR, financed by the FIP project.

4.5.5 Public access to frequently updated information will be improved. SINIA and SNIFFS web pages and links will be expanded and continually updated, under the responsibility of MINAM and SERFOR. The Internet will also be used to reduce asymmetries of information related to land use, production, and markets. Web pages related to domestic and international markets for coffee, cocoa, oil palm, plantain, and timber based on data compiled periodically from official sources or spot checks in major domestic markets will be coordinated and updated by the Economic Directorates of the regional governments or the Amazon Commonwealth. A virtual marketplace will also be created in order to facilitate commercial contacts among buyers and sellers and will include product pedigree or traceability information originating in the blockchains of individual producers.

4.5.6 Public education / consciousness related to deforestation and sustainable land use will be promoted by the regional governments via public campaigns using a variety of media and appropriate language, especially in agricultural frontier areas.

Intervention 4.6. Improve institutional resources and capacities for territorial management and the promotion of sustainable development.

The lack of financial resources and capacities is a principal barrier to improving institutional enabling conditions in the accounting. Within the national budgets, MINAM and SERFOR are under-funded as are the regional governments. While it is unlikely that, percentage-wise, the budgets for these institutions will increase significantly, there are other ways for leveraging existing budgets or increasing capacities.

Within this context, the following entities will be targeted due to their importance:

- The Forestry and Wildlife Management Units (UGFFS) are the regional territorial organizations for the management, administration and public control of forest and wildlife resources. The UGFFS can establish community forest management units that include the participation of various actors in their administration.
- The Regional Agrarian Directorate (DRA) promotes agricultural production activities, including agroforestry systems. The agrarian directorates of the regional governments are also responsible for the implementation of policies related to resolving physical and legal problems with land titling and the formalization of rural agrarian property.

- The Regional Environmental Authorities (ARA) is responsible for specific functions related to the environment, protected areas and land-use planning. The provisions of the Environmental Management Law and other instruments that regulate the Regional Environmental System govern them.

Activities aimed at improving institutional resources and capacities include the following:

4.6.1 Training of institutional personnel

4.6.2 Incorporation of technologies, protocols, and capacities for their use in order to extend institutional reach

4.6.3 Establishment of partnerships with other actors, especially the private sector, in order to complement institutional capacities

4.6.4 Promotion of a common vision of development and the capacity to formulate PIPs at the regional and municipal government levels

4.6.1 Training of institutional personnel. A rapid diagnosis of training needs of institutional personnel, especially in the three regional government units or entities mentioned above (including extensionists), in relation to the implementation of the ER Program will be carried out, and a training program designed. Candidate areas include community monitoring, land classification, forestry supervision, markets and commercialization, producer organization strengthening, cession of use contracts, branding criteria, and technical information related to improved, sustainable agricultural and forest production.

4.6.2 Incorporate technologies and the capacities for their use. The use of communication and information technologies can aid in better coordination, improving information quality and access to information, and monitoring. Examples include: the use of drones, BanQu blockchain software, supervision of forestry permits, on-line crop development or pest/disease diagnoses, deforestation alerts via cell phones, etc. On the other hand, traditional technologies such as radio are still useful and widely used in remote areas. Therefore, a communications strategy and protocols that for the use of new and traditional technologies will be designed; new technologies will be purchased and personnel trained in their use.

4.6.3 Partnerships with other actors, especially the private sector, will be used to extend institutional reach. Much greater efforts are needed to link private sector and public investments in order to create synergies for both, for example, via improvements in productive infrastructure based on investments in public infrastructure in lieu of taxes (*Obras x Impuestos*). Therefore, this activity will focus on identifying thematic areas, legal ground rules, and mechanisms for public-private and, potentially, community partnerships. This task will be shared with the OIPs, ProUcayali, ProSanMartin, and the Public-Private Coalition. Their recommendations will serve to guide future activities in this area.

4.6.4 Promotion of a common vision of development and the capacity to formulate PIPs at the regional and municipal levels. Significant public funding is dedicated to local (municipal) governments, but much of this funding or the resulting projects are uncoordinated, oftentimes inviable in the medium- and long-terms, and may not effectively address development challenges. At the same time, greater funding is needed on the part of regional governments in order to comply with their responsibilities related to land and natural resource planning, monitoring, and control. Therefore, this activity concentrates on communicating and

inculcating a shared vision by regional and municipal governments as to the importance of “green”, low emissions development and the importance of regional branding. Furthermore, hands-on training in the formulation of PIPs that meet quality standards of MEF or the formulation of consensual projects and budgets (*presupuestos concertados*) will be provided to regional and municipal government personnel. This training may involve MEF, PRODUCE, MINAGRI, and will be coordinated by the Economic Directorates of the regional governments.

Institutional Participation and Funding Sources of Interventions

The institutions involved in the implementation of the principal activities and the sources of funding of these activities are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Institutional participation and funding sources of the interventions and activities of the ER Program

Strategic Line #1: Conserve and increase the value of forests			
Interventions and Potential Impacts	Principal Activities	Institutions Involved	Funding Sources
1.1 Forest and land classification, zoning, titling	Classification and zoning of forests (including non-concessioned PPF) without assigned rights.	MINAGRI/ SERFOR, MINAM, GORE	DCI PPS
	Legal clarification and assignment of rights of local, riverine forests.	MINAGRI/ SERFOR, MINAM	??
	Reclassification of forestry concessions.	GORE, MINAGRI/ SERFOR	??
	Zoning and titling of indigenous communities.	GORE, MINAGRI	DGM-Saweto, FIP PTR3
1.2 Strengthened governance of indigenous forests for conservation or sustainable production	Community development plans.	Communities, MINCUL, NGOs	FIP PPS DCI
	Improved community forest monitoring.	Communities, MINAM, ARA	??
	Payments for conservation (TDCs) of forests on indigenous lands, including the formulation of community development plans financed by TDCs.	PNCB, GORE	FIP PPS DCI
1.3 Forest conservation in protected natural areas	Increased protection in 2 ANPs (SIRA, Cordillera Escalera)	SERNANP, GORE	PNCB

1.4 Community forest management (MFC) for timber or non-timber products	Strengthen technical unit of the regional governments for MFC (UTMFC).	ARA, GDPI	FIP
	Strengthen technical, commercial, and monitoring capacities of indigenous communities.	GORE, SERFOR, GDPI, NGOs	FIP
	Facilitate commercial partnerships with loggers or buyers of non-timber forest products.	OPIP, DRDE, GDPI, SERFOR	DGM-Saweto
	Facilitate credit for loggers or buyers of non-timber forest products.	FONDESAM, GORE, COFIDE, FOGAPI, IFIs, NGOs	GORE SM+UC, MINAGRI
	Develop and implement business plans for timber and non-timber forest products.	DRDE, NGO	FIP
1.5 Sustainable forest management (MFS) in forest concessions	Greater control of invasions of concessions in San Martin.	ARA, PNP, Atty. general	GORE (partial)
	Promote forestry clusters based on partnerships between the private sector and communities, mainly in Atalaya, Ucayali (approx. 180,000 ha + community lands).	DRDE, GDPI, GOLO, SERFOR, ProUcayali	??
	Establish and strengthen producer associations in local, riverine forests (80,000 ha).	ARA, NGOs	FIP
	Provide TA to producer associations in local, riverine forests.	ARA, NGOs	??
	Facilitation of credit for logging.	FONDESAM, GORE, COFIDE, FOGAPI, IFIs, NGOs	SERFOR/PIP
	Market promotion: Promote responsible purchases of legal wood by the State.	ARA, SERFOR, Min. of Housing, Education, and Foreign Commerce, PRODUCE, FONCODES	??
	Strategic Line #2: Increase the productivity, intensification, and competitiveness of climate friendly production systems		
Interventions and Goals	Principal Activities	Institutions Involved	Funding Sources
2.1 Assign rights to landholders	Promote agroforestry cession of use contracts for landholders without title or those located in areas zoned for other uses, including riverine forests.	ARA, DRDE, NGOs	DCI

<p>2.2 Promotion of increases in productivity, intensification, and quality of coffee, cocoa, and oil palm in largely deforested areas.</p>	<p>Establish the economic identity of producers in order to increase their access to credit and reduce their apparent risk as perceived by credit institutions.</p> <p>Reduce interest rates of credit via new financial business models that reduce transaction costs and the risk profile of ventures and that make use of "social collateral", such as financing hedges, economic identities, and safeguards and guarantees (e.g. FONDESAM funds) to control the risk of loan losses.</p> <p>Promote the use of technologies, equipment, and inputs through technical assistance.</p> <p>Use local or regional competitions to stimulate adoption of measures that increase productivity and quality.</p> <p>Foment producer associations based on training and the sharing of experiences of these organizations and building consensus on the most effective ways to enhance their capacity.</p> <p>Increase linkages to de-commoditized niche markets based on sustainability and quality via commercial contacts and promotion, the adoption of branding criteria, and the establishment of platforms for market intelligence and a virtual marketplace.</p> <p>Use blockchains to reduce information-related asymmetries and transaction costs of value chains and increase product traceability.</p>	<p>BanQu, NGOs</p> <p>FONDESAM, GORE, COFIDE, FOGAPI, IFIs, NGOs</p> <p>GORE, Peru Cocoa Alliance, NGOs, CITECacao, Technoserve</p> <p>DRDE, CGPPMR, NGOs</p> <p>GORE, Peru Cocoa Alliance, CITECacao, Technoserve, NGOs</p> <p>PromPeru, Peru Cocoa Alliance, Technoserve, NGOs, business early movers</p> <p>BanQu, University of Seville, NGOs</p>	<p>??</p> <p>GORE SM+UC, MINAGRI PPS</p> <p>GORE, Peru Cocoa Alliance, Technoserve, CITECacao, PPS (partial)</p> <p>FIP (partial)</p> <p>DRASAM-PIP, Peru Cocoa Alliance, Technoserve</p> <p>DRASAM-PIP, Peru Cocoa Alliance, PPS</p> <p>??</p>
<p>2.3 Transition subsistence farmers/migrants to more commercial agriculture.</p>	<p>Promote the use of crop insurance.</p> <p>Promote the establishment of producer associations.</p> <p>Group TA provided by the regional governments.</p> <p>Use local or regional competitions to stimulate adoption of measures that increase productivity and quality.</p> <p>Improve linkages with local and domestic markets.</p>	<p>IFIs, GORE, MINAGRI</p> <p>GORE, DEVIDA, MIDIS, NGO</p> <p>GORE, DEVIDA, MIDIS, NGO</p> <p>DRDE, CPPGM,</p>	<p>PPS</p> <p>DRASAM/PIP</p> <p>FIP</p> <p>DRASAM/PIP</p>

		DEVIDA, NGOs	PPS
2.4 Promotion of commercial reforestation by businesses.	Facilitate access to credit for commercial reforestation. Promote the formation of partnerships between small producers and businesses in a contract production model (e.g. Refinca Project of approx. 30,000 ha in Ucayali). Provide support for community/producer organization partners, TA, credit and the search for funding for producer/community associations under the aegis of the State.	FONDESAM, GORE, COFIDE, FOGAPI, IFIs, NGOs ProUcayali, OPIP, NGO, SERFOR Businesses, NGO, MEF	GORE SM+UC MINAGRI ?? ??
Strategic Line #3: Creation of off-farm employment via investment promotion			
Interventions and Goals	Principal Activities	Institutions Involved	Funding Sources
3.1 Promotion of private investments in low emission agri- or silvoindustrial activities.	Strengthen investment promotion capacities in the regional governments (OPIPs) and the private sector (ProUcayali, ProSanMartin) and Public-Private platforms (the Public-Private Coalition and Regional Development Agencies). Promote and facilitate “green” agricultural or forestry investments and employment in already deforested areas or sustainable forest-based businesses such as ecotourism.	OPIP, ProUcayali, ProSanMartin, Public-Private Coalition, ARD, PCM Same as above	?? FIP
3.2 Promotion of linkages/compensations between forest conservation and commercial value chains	Promote availability of emissions reductions to businesses interested in reducing their carbon footprint. Facilitate linkages between providers and users of certified emissions reductions.	MINAM, SERFOR, OPIP, Public-Private Coalition Same as above	??
Strategic Line #4: Improve institutional enabling conditions.			
Intervention	Principal Activities	Institutions Involved	Funding Sources
4.1 Alignment and coordination of sectors and different levels of the government	Implement recommendation of the Multi-level, Multi-Sectoral Committee for Sustainable Development of the Amazon re: coordination mechanisms between national and regional governments and among sectors. Establish the Amazon Commonwealth (replacement of CIAM) to coordinate regional governments. Establish regional (public-private) development agencies – ARD to coordinate private and public actors at the regional level.	GORE, MEF, MINAM, MINAGRI GORE, CIAM, GCFTF Public-Private Coalition, NGOs,	?? ?? ??

	<p>Consolidate provincial development agencies of regional governments to link municipality planning and initiatives with regional government plans and programs.</p> <p>Consolidate the Public-Private platforms (the Public-Private Coalition) for multi-stakeholder input and lobbying for regional development.</p> <p>Establish a science and technology development platform, led by IIAP, to provide natural resource-based technologies at the regional level.</p>	<p>MINAGRI, MINAM</p> <p>GORE, PCM</p> <p>GCFTF, NGOs</p> <p>IIAP, Triple Helice</p>	<p>??</p> <p>??</p> <p>??</p>
4.2 Establish policies that reduce deforestation and forest degradation.	<p>Formulate policies for the use of local forests, including riverine forests.</p> <p>Avoid authorizations of regional governments of changes of use of forests.</p> <p>Condition the eligibility of regional government incentives (public services, infrastructure) to alignment with reduced deforestation.</p> <p>Include criteria related to the reduction of deforestation in the evaluation framework of public investment projects (PIPs) of MEF.</p> <p>Reduce the regional governments' provision of public services to agricultural settlements located in areas classified for forest use.</p>	<p>SERFOR, GORE</p> <p>SERFOR, MINAM, GORE</p> <p>GORE, GOLO</p> <p>MEF, GORE, MINAM</p> <p>GORE, GOLO, MEF</p>	<p>PPS</p> <p>PPS</p> <p>??</p> <p>PPS</p> <p>PPS</p>
4.3 Land and forest classification, zoning, and titling (also see Strategic Lines 1 and 2)	<p>Prioritize Program participants and stakeholders in classification, zoning, and titling programs of the regional governments (see intervention 4.2).</p> <p>Clarify the rights related to local forests and riverine forests (see interventions 1.1, 1.5, 2.1, 2.3, and 2.5).</p> <p>Grant cession of use contracts para agroforestry and reforestation (see interventions 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.5).</p> <p>In UC, reassign rights to abandoned or expired forestry concessions (see intervention 1.5).</p>	<p>GORE, MINAGRI</p> <p>SERFOR, GORE,</p> <p>GORE, SERFOR</p> <p>GOREU, SERFOR</p>	<p>See 1.1</p>
4.4 Monitor, control, and enforce land and natural resource rights and classification at the regional level.	<p>Disseminate the use of the GeoBosques monitoring system and the early warning system at the regional and local levels.</p> <p>Promote forestry supervision and deforestation response by <i>veedurías forestales</i> and forest custodianship of indigenous lands.</p>	<p>PNCB, ARA, GOLO, IDER</p> <p>SERFOR, GORE, AIDSESP, CONAP, NGO</p>	<p>FIP</p> <p>??</p>

	Promote deforestation response teams outside of indigenous lands.	ARA, PNP SERFOR, MINAM, Atty. Gen.	FIP
	Monitor cession of use contracts and regional branding of beneficiaries.	ARA, CGPPMR	??
4.5 Improve the availability, access, and use of information, especially at the regional level.	Improve the quality of agricultural information of the principal value chains.	MINAGRI, DRA	PNCB-FIP
	Improve and make official forestry information and a practical methodology for information gathering.	ARA, SERFOR	??
	Centralize and link information related to early warnings, forestry and logging plans, transport documents, and forestry control checkpoints and inspections, especially in areas threatened by deforestation and degradation.	ARA, IDER, SERFOR, OSINFOR, SNIFFS	??
	Consolidate and link SINIA and SNIFFS.	IDER, MINAGRI, MINAM	??
	Update frequently and improve public access to information via the internet in order to reduce asymmetries of information.	IDER, MINAGRI/ SERFOR, MINAM	??
	Promote public environmental education / consciousness related to deforestation and low emissions productive activities.	ARA, DRE, MINAM	??
4.6 Increase institutional resources and capacities	Train institutional personnel, especially at the regional level	GORE, SERFOR, MINAM, NGO	??
	Incorporate technologies and the capacities for their use in order to reduce costs/improve information quality.	MINAGRI, MINAM, CITES, GORE	??
	Form partnerships with other actors, especially the private sector, in order to extend institutional capacities.	PRODUCE, GORE, MEF	??
	Promote a common vision and capacity to formulate PIPs at the regional and municipal levels.	MEF, GORE, GOLO, NGO	??

?? = funding sources not identified

Implementation Road Map

Programming of the implementation of the ER Program activities is shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Proposed chronogram of activities of the ER Program.

Activity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-2029
Preliminary activities							
Overall preparation and coordination							
Consult ERPD causes and interventions at sub-national level							
Definition of the internal organizational structure responsible for the execution of the ERP within MINAM.							
Definition of coordination between sectors and levels of government, based on recommendations of the multi-level, multi-sector committee of the PCM for the sustainable development of the Peruvian Amazon.							
Further define regional governmental cooperation (especially between San Martin and Ucayali) in the context of the Amazon Commonwealth and the ACLS							
Further define public-private sector cooperation through the ACRs, Public-Private Coalition, ProUcayali, and ProSanMartin							
Coordination and alignment of participating projects with respect to indicators, needs, synergies, geographic activities, etc.							
Preparation and submission of funding proposals to close financial gaps in the ER Program							
Negotiations among FONDESAM, GOREs, FOGAPI, COFIDE, and IFIs in order to decrease transaction costs and risk profiles and increase the accessibility of credit.							
Negotiations with BanQu related to the use of blockchains to establish the economic identity of producers and value chain traceability							
Preparation for REDD							
Further definition and consultation of benefit sharing plan							
Further definition and consultation of the mechanism for citizen attention							
Further definition of SIS							
Continue defining emission reduction and non-carbon benefit registries							
Further refinement of reference scenarios, emission factors, and officialized measurement and monitoring methodology for forest degradation.							

Interventions							
Direct Interventions: Strategic Line #1: Conserving and Enhancing the Value of Forests							
<i>Intervention: 1.1 Classification, zoning and titling of forests and land</i>							
Completion of forest zoning and titling in Ucayali and San Martín							
Articulate the process of zoning and titling of indigenous communities							
Reassignment of forest concessions in Atalaya, Ucayali							
Design improved forest concession protection features in Alto Saposoa, San Martín							
Diagnosis of the legal situation and rights to riparian forest lands.							
Definition of forest management system for riparian forests and assignment of rights to riparian forests							
Implement agroforestry cession of use contracts							
Intervention 1.2. Strengthening governance of indigenous forests for conservation or sustainable production							
Articulate improved forest governance by indigenous peoples including community development plans and decision making procedures.							
Consolidate community forest monitoring in priority areas, including indigenous forest custodians and <i>veedurias forestales</i>							
Articulation with the National Program for Forest Conservation for the granting of TDCs in priority communities within the accounting area							
Payments to indigenous communities for forest conservation, and use of payments in community investment plans							
Intervention 1.3 Conservation of forests in protected natural areas							
Coordinate the development of the intervention with the FIP project and GOREs							
Coordinate with SERNANP, ANECAP and the Regional Government of Ucayali, the protection of the SIRA conservation area and its associated landscapes.							
Coordinate with the regional government of San Martín, the increased protection of the Regional Conservation Area Cordillera Escalera and its associated landscapes.							
Implement increased protection in Cordillera Escalera and El Sira ANPs							
1.4 Community Forest Management (MFC) of wood and non-wood products							

Coordinate with the Regional Governments of Ucayali and San Martín, the activities of consolidation of the UTMFC.							
Technical training in community forest management for UTMFC officials							
Train indigenous community members in community forest management, with emphasis on negotiation, administration and marketing of timber and non-timber products.							
Negotiations with potential private sector partners for community forest management of timber and non-timber products.							
Implement MFC for timber and non-timber products							
1.5 Sustainable forest management in forest concessions							
Implement control measures and surveillance patrols by the Regional Government of San Martín in the Alto Saposo sector							
Articulation between native communities and forestry companies to develop a private sector-community forest cluster in Atalaya							
Identification of associativity scheme for Ucayali riparian forest producers							
Formation or strengthening of community groups for riparian forest management							
Sustainable management of upland and riparian forestry concessions							
Develop protocols for responsible timber purchases by the Peruvian state.							
Link responsible timber suppliers with buyers from the Peruvian state.							

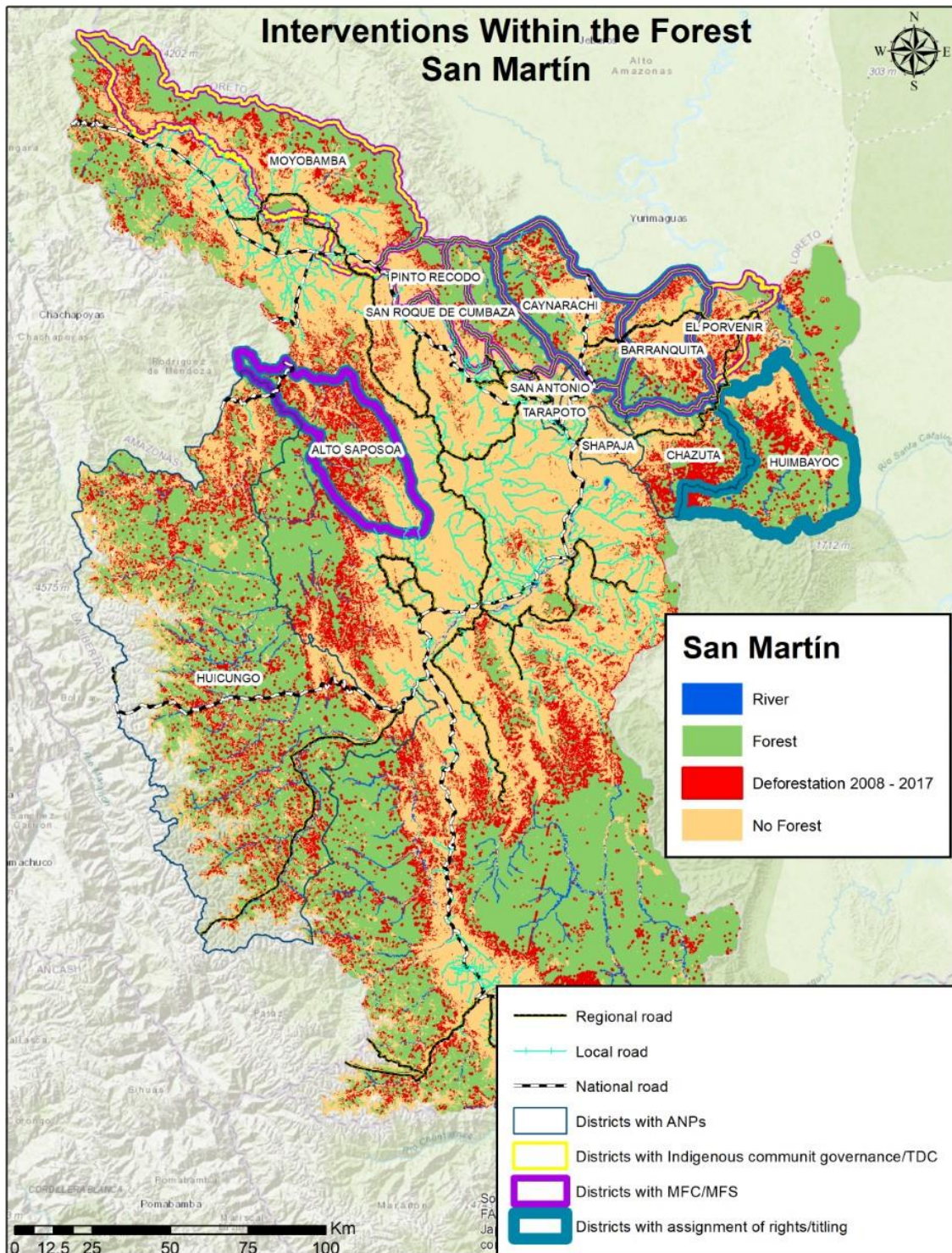
Strategic Line #2: Increase productivity, intensification and competitiveness of climate-friendly production systems.							
2.1 Assignment of rights to landowners (see also 1.1)							
Articulate agroforestry cession of use contracts in Ucayali and San Martín							
Implement and monitor session of use contracts							
2.2 Promotion of increased productivity, intensification and quality of coffee, cocoa and oil palm in largely deforested areas.							
Promote economic identity among producers							
Implement credit models that permit greater accessibility by producers							
Develop technical assistance packages that incorporate equipment, inputs and technologies and consider GHG emission reductions.							
Disseminate technical assistance packages or information to projects and regional government extensionists							
Design system of remunerated competitions to promote adoption of production and organizational technical assistance							
Implement remunerated competitions							
Provide organizational technical assistance to producer groups							
Support the development of regional brands and their local, national and international promotion.							
Identify and promote markets that recognize sustainability and quality of low-emission crop production.							
Establish virtual marketplace and market intelligence dissemination systems.							
Design and implement an effective system of traceability based on blockchains.							
2.3 Transition from subsistence farmers/migrants to more commercial agriculture.							
Design and negotiate crop insurance and credit for application to subsistence farmers.							
Establish and promote technical assistance systems for alternative commercial crops							
Establish and strengthen producer associations							
Promote linkages between producer associations and local or domestic markets							
2.4 Promotion of commercial reforestation by companies/producer groups.							
Promote and train communities/producer groups interested in reforestation							
Develop financing for such groups							
Link community/producer groups with private enterprises whenever possible							
Assist with market linkages							

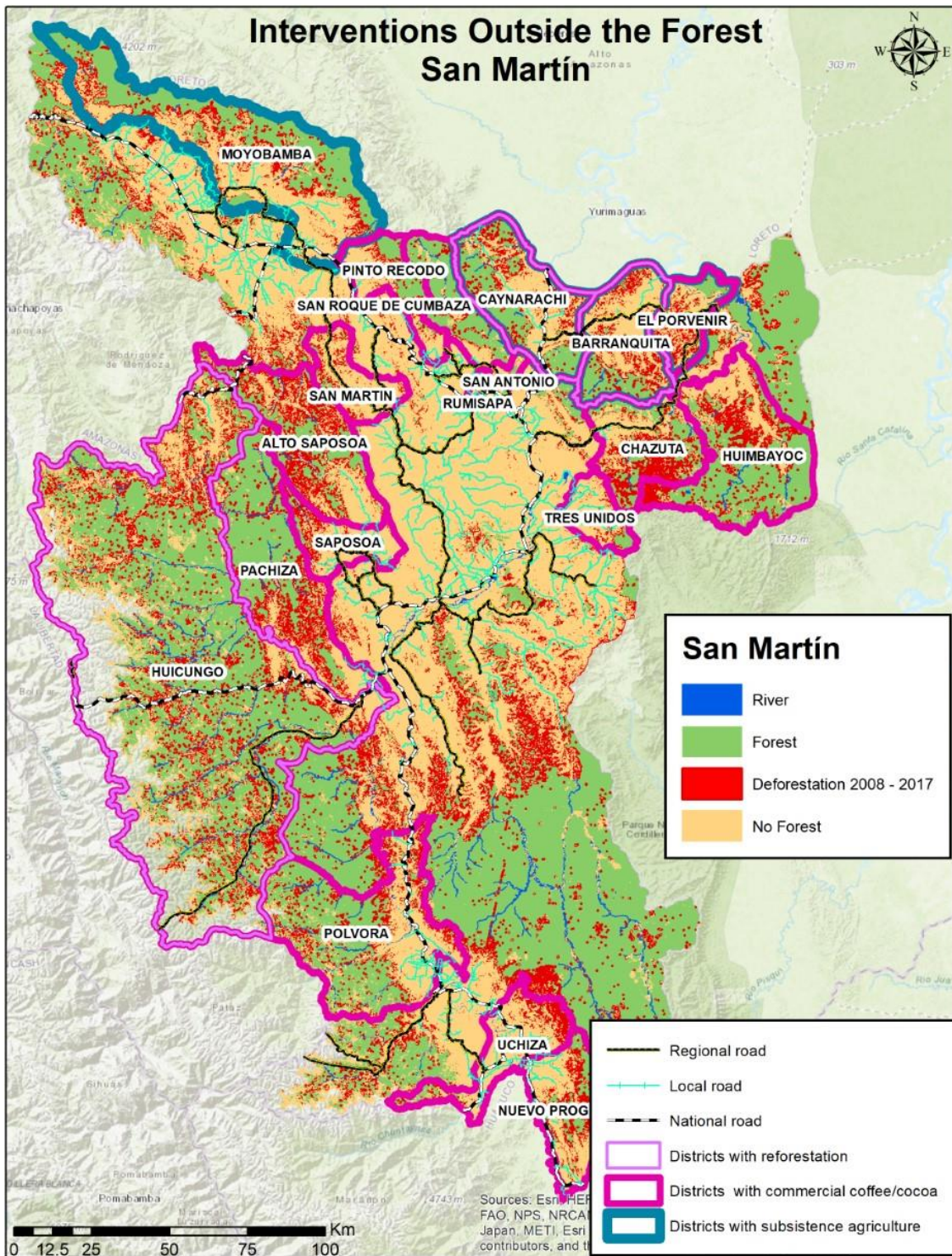
Strategic Line #3: Promotion of green investments and non-agricultural employment.							
<i>3.1 Promotion of private investment in low-emission agro-industrial or silvicultural activities.</i>							
Consolidate the OPIPs of San Martín and Ucayali, as well as Pro Ucayali and Pro San Martín and encourage the articulation of actions among them.							
Promote investment in "green" ventures in deforested or degraded areas or in forest-based ecotourism.							
<i>3.2 Promoting linkages/compensation between forest conservation and commercial value chains</i>							
Identification and promotion of local, national and international companies interested in reducing their carbon footprint through offsetting							
Facilitate links between providers and users of certified emission reductions, through existing information platforms							

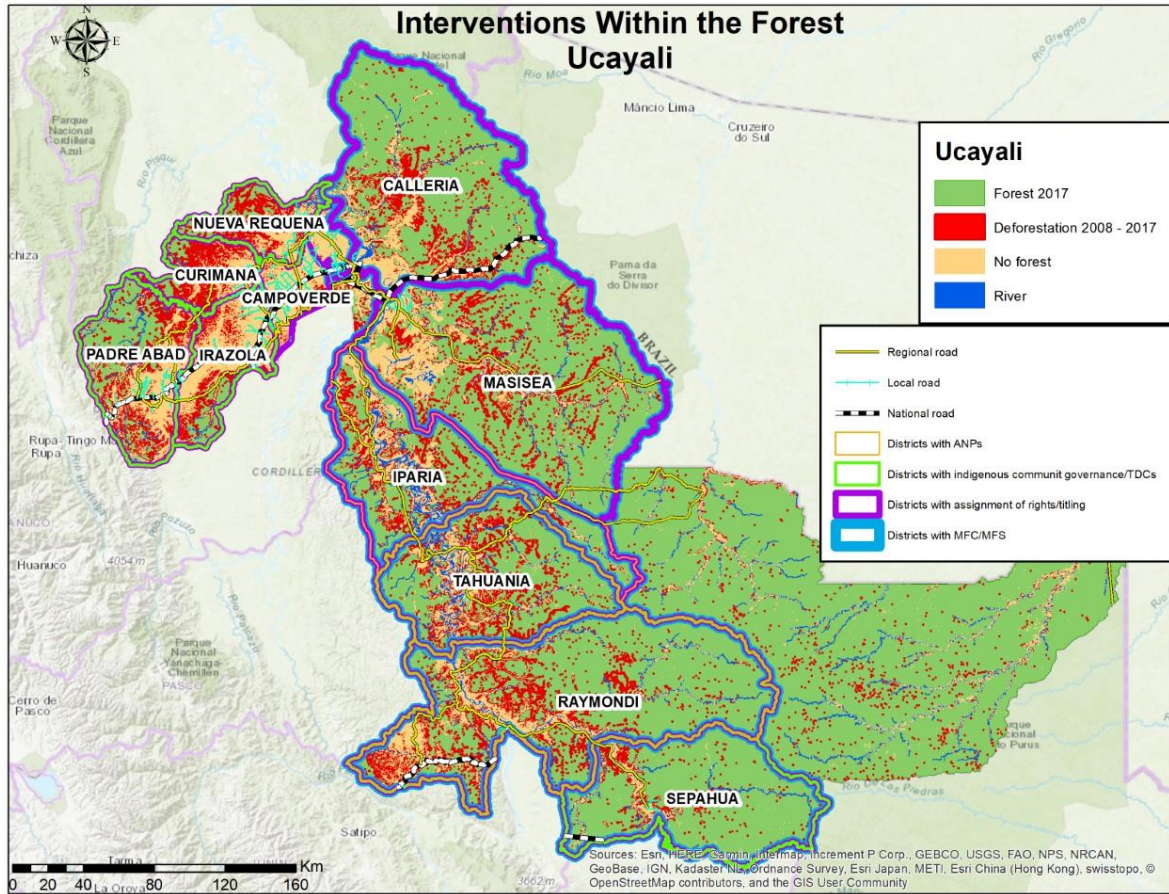
Strategic Line #4: Improve institutional enabling conditions.							
4.1 Alignment and coordination of sectors and different levels of government							
Design and implement in San Martín and Ucayali recommended mechanisms for coordination and articulation between national and regional governments and between sectors.							
Support the establishment and implementation of the Amazon Commonwealth as the main space for regional government environmental coordination.							
Promote regional development agencies (public-private) – ARDs - to coordinate private and public actors at the regional level.							
Consolidate provincial development agencies of regional governments (ALDs) to link municipal planning and initiatives with regional government plans and programs.							
Consolidate public-private platforms (the Public-Private Coalition) for multi-stakeholder input and lobbying for regional development.							
Establish a science and technology development platform, led by IIAP, to provide natural resource-based technologies at the regional level.							
4.2 Policies to reduce deforestation							
Establish procedures to operationalize and regulating forest management in local forests							
Establish and apply a strategy to prioritize the provision of public services to producers aligned with reduced deforestation and regional branding.							
Apply criteria related to reducing deforestation in MEF's evaluation framework of public investment projects (PIPs).							
Establish and apply a strategy to reduce the provision of regional public services to agricultural settlements located in areas classified for forest use.							
4.3 Classification, zoning and titling of land and forests (see 1.1 and 2.1)							

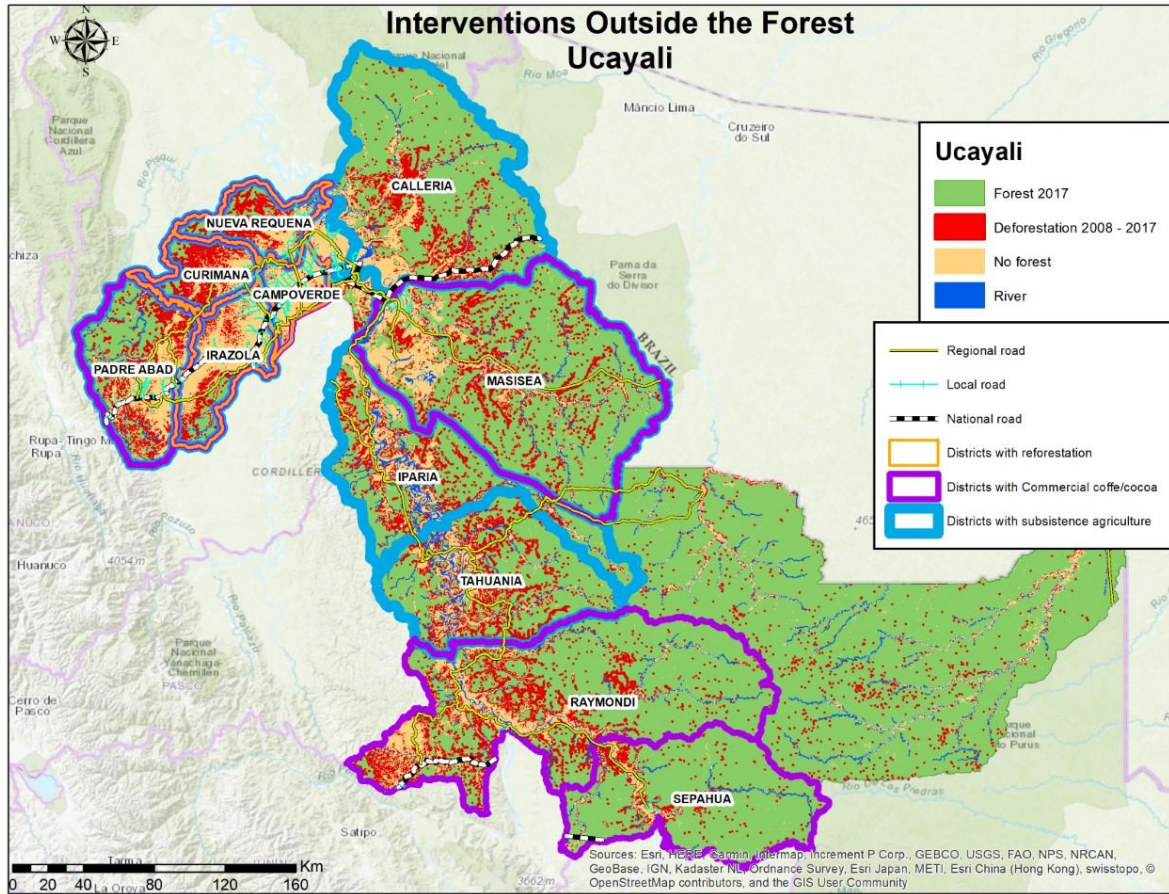
4.4 Monitor, control and enforce land and natural resource rights and their classification at the regional level.							
Disseminate the use of the GeoBosques monitoring system and the early warning system at regional and local levels.							
Train and consolidate communal forest veedurias as well as forest custodians.							
Develop protocols and capacities for deforestation response teams outside of indigenous lands.							
Implement deforestation response teams							
Develop and implement a monitoring system for regional branding and compliance with cession of use contracts							
4.5 Improve the availability, access and use of information, especially at the regional level.							
Improve the quality of agricultural information in the main value chains.							
Improve and formalize forest information and a practical methodology for gathering information.							
Implement and centralize forestry information related to early warnings, forest and logging plans, transport documents and forest monitoring and inspection points, especially in areas threatened by deforestation and degradation.							
Frequently update and improve public access to information through the Internet to reduce commercial information asymmetries, through an officialized Web platform.							
Consolidate and link SINIA and SNIFFS.							
Design and implement a strategy to promote public environmental education/awareness related to deforestation and low emission productive activities.							
4.6 Increase institutional resources and capacities							
Identify, systematize and unify whenever possible existing institutional capacity building plans within the ER Program context.							
Incorporate technologies and capabilities for their use within institutions in order to reduce costs/improve the quality of information.							
Establish partnerships with other actors, especially the private sector, in order to complement institutional capacities.							
Promote a common vision of development and the capacity to formulate PIPs at the regional and municipal levels.							

Annex 7. Location of interventions

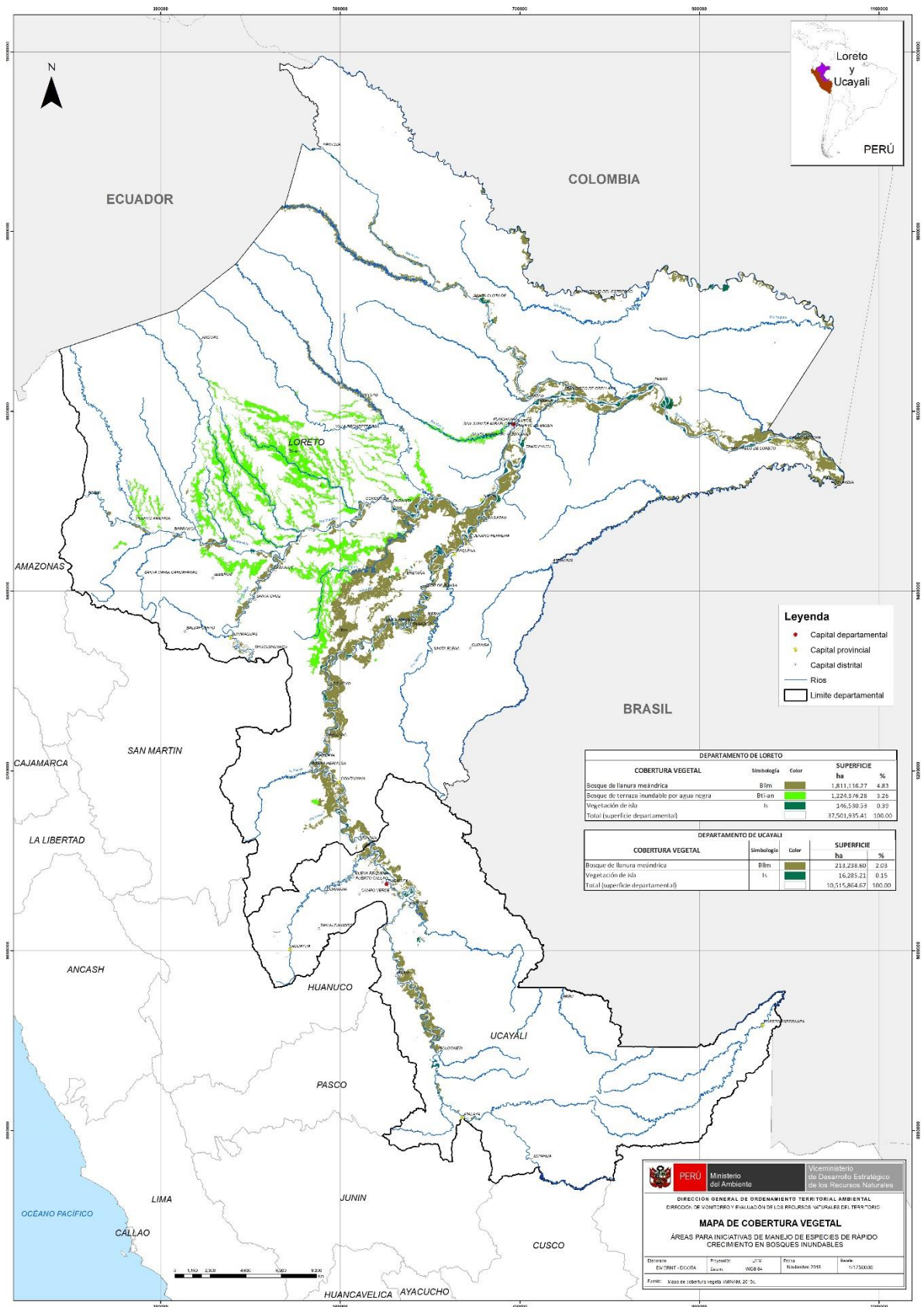








Areas of riverine forests suitable for management (intervention 1.5).



Annex 8. Guidelines for the Participation of Actors

Documento de Participación e involucramiento de actores para el Programa de RE (DPIA)

Febrero del 2019

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I. INTRODUCCION

1.1 CONTEXTO DEL PROGRAMA DE REDUCCIÓN DE EMISIONES

El Programa de Reducción de Emisiones (RE) de un país, es el programa que se establece para optar por un pago sobre la reducción verificada de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero en programas REDD+⁶. El objetivo es proporcionar incentivos para la reducción de emisiones (RE) provenientes de la deforestación y degradación forestal al tiempo que se protege a los bosques, se conserva la biodiversidad y se fortalecen los medios de subsistencia de las comunidades locales y de los pueblos indígenas dependientes de los bosques.

Perú, ha participado de forma voluntaria en el Mecanismo de Preparación para REDD+ (R-PP), financiado por el Fondo del Carbono del Fondo Cooperativo para el Carbono de los Bosques (FCPF)⁷ y el Banco Mundial. Posteriormente, las ideas son mejoradas y desarrolladas en el contexto de un Programa de RE del país, a ser evaluado por los participantes del Fondo de Carbono quienes seleccionaran los programas que se incluirán en la cartera del Fondo de Carbono para generar el compromiso de pago.

El documento del Programa de RE, recoge las propuestas de intervención y debe pasar por una evaluación inicial del programa en general y también una evaluación de las salvaguardas sociales y ambientales, el nivel de referencia, el sistema de seguimiento y los convenios subnacionales (si procediera). El Banco Mundial y los participantes del Fondo de Carbono realizan, respectivamente, un proceso de acompañamiento y asesoría, y luego de los procesos de diligencia debida, se llega hasta la aprobación de la documentación, y de ser seleccionado se hablará de un contrato y del pago por la reducción.

El programa de RE debe ponerse en práctica, informar sobre los resultados y, cuando se generan RE verificables y se verifican independientemente, se efectúan los pagos al país participante en el programa de REDD+, y un menor porcentaje de las RE se transfieren a los participantes del Fondo de Carbono.

Propuesta del Programa de RE

Como parte de su programa, el Perú viene desarrollando una propuesta para la reducción de emisiones, las cuales se describen en el “Documento del Programa de RE” (ERPD).

Con tal fin, el MINAM viene implementando un mecanismo de participación de actores, respaldado por Plan de Participación e Involucramiento de Actores (PPIA) del proceso participativo para REDD+ en general. Sin embargo, el proceso de desarrollo del Programa de RE debe tener su propio mecanismo de participación.

El presente es la propuesta de participación e involucramiento de actores específico para el Programa de RE, con la intención de tener un programa de construcción colectiva y consensuada entre los diversos actores involucrados que facilite su posterior implementación.

Fuente Financiera

- Banco Mundial

Entidad Implementadora

⁶Según el Plan de Acción de Bali (2007), se denomina REDD+ a la reducción de emisiones derivadas de la deforestación y la degradación forestal; además de la conservación, el manejo sostenible y el mejoramiento del stock de carbono de los bosques en los países en desarrollo.

⁷ El FCPF, desde 2008, es una alianza mundial que centra su actividad en la demostración de resultados de REDD+ y en informar el desarrollo de futuras políticas de REDD+, especialmente en el contexto de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC),

- Ministerio del Ambiente del Perú (MINAM), a través del área correspondiente que se designe.

Tiempos del Proyecto

- Fase de Diseño: 2018-2019
- Implementación estimada: 2020-2024

Ámbito de intervención del proyecto

El área de intervención del Programa de RE se desarrolla dentro de dos regiones amazónicas del Perú:

1. Región San Martín
2. Región Ucayali

Líneas Estratégicas e Intervenciones

El documento del Programa de RE señala cuatro Líneas Estratégicas (LE) y 17 intervenciones.

LE1. Conservación e incremento del valor de los bosques, consta de 6 intervenciones:

- 1.1 Clasificación, zonificación y titulación de bosques y tierras.
- 1.2 Fortalecimiento de la gobernanza de los bosques indígenas para la conservación o producción sostenible.
- 1.3 Conservación forestal, incluidas las tierras comunales.
- 1.4 Manejo forestal comunitario (MFC) para productos maderables o no maderables.
- 1.5 Manejo Forestal Sostenible (MFS) en concesiones forestales.

LE2. Aumentar la productividad, la intensificación y la competitividad de los sistemas de producción amigables con el clima.

- 2.1 Asignar derechos a los propietarios de la tierra.
- 2.2 Promoción de aumentos en la productividad, la intensificación y la calidad del café, el cacao y el aceite de palma en áreas mayormente deforestadas.
- 2.3 Transición de agricultores / migrantes de subsistencia a una agricultura más comercial.
- 2.4 Promoción de la reforestación comercial por parte de empresas asociadas o no con grupos de pequeños reforestadores.

LE3. Promoción de inversiones verdes y empleo no agrícola.

- 3.1 Promoción de inversiones privadas en actividades comerciales de baja emisión.
- 3.2 Promoción de vínculos / compensaciones entre conservación de bosques y cadenas de valor comerciales.

LE4. Mejorar las condiciones habilitantes institucionales.

- 4.1 Alineación y coordinación de sectores y diferentes niveles de gobierno.
- 4.2 Establecer políticas que reduzcan la deforestación.
- 4.3 Clasificación, zonificación y titulación de tierras y bosques (ver también Líneas estratégicas 1 y 2)
- 4.4 Monitorear, controlar y hacer cumplir los derechos sobre la tierra y los recursos naturales.
- 4.5 Mejorar la disponibilidad, el acceso y el uso de la información, especialmente a nivel regional.
- 4.6 Incrementar los recursos y capacidades institucionales.

1.2 OBJETIVOS GENERALES DEL INVOLUCRAMIENTO DE ACTORES

El involucramiento de actores busca asegurar la participación de los grupos de interés relacionados al Programa, que incluya las interacciones entre los implementadores y beneficiarios en los diferentes niveles de trabajo y sectores participantes.

El Programa de RE y sus acciones de intervención se enfocan en el beneficio de los grupos sociales menos favorecidos, como los pequeños agricultores, poblaciones indígenas, migrantes, mujeres, entre otros, es por eso que su participación y consenso se hace relevante.

Durante la etapa de relacionamiento temprano del programa y de REDD+ se analizó, mapeó y clasificó a los actores, los cuales fueron identificados e involucrados durante su desarrollo posterior. Se incluye la participación e involucramiento de actores especialmente los identificados como poblaciones vulnerables, que además de responder sus intereses deberá satisfacer los estándares socio-ambientales estipulados por las organizaciones financieras e implementadoras, y las propias del país.

El presente documento conforma el marco de participación e involucramiento de actores que forma parte del plan de participación del Programa de Reducciones de Emisiones, y que delinearé el trabajo durante la obtención del documento final del Programa de ER y su implementación bajo el liderazgo de MINAM.

II. MAPEO INICIAL DE ACTORES

2.1 ACTORES EN LA FASE DE DISEÑO DEL DOCUMENTO DEL PROGRAMA

Para la propuesta del Programa de RE, se consideró la tipificación de actores realizados para el Plan de Participación e Involucramiento de Actores en el proceso de REDD+ en el Perú (PPIA REDD+) nacional, el cual encuentra cinco tipologías principales agrupadas según sus características. Para el caso del Programa de Reducción de Emisiones (RE) se identificó además actores directos e indirectos para el propio programa, siendo:

Actores Directos: actores con involucramiento directo según las acciones de intervención identificadas, las cuales pueden ser diferenciados según localización o participación en el proceso de diseño y posterior implementación, o en la toma de decisiones.

Actores Indirectos: actores de relacionamiento indirecto, que pueden ser consultivos, técnicos experimentados, beneficiarios indirectos, sin acciones directas ni decisiones vinculantes al programa.

A continuación, la tabla resume la identificación de actores para el programa.

TABLA 1. IDENTIFICACIÓN GENERAL DE ACTORES PARA EL PROGRAMA DE RE

Tipología	Grupo	Institución/organización	Ubicación	Tipo*	
				D	I
Actores cuyos medios de vida dependen directa o indirectamente de los bosques	Organizaciones Indígenas, y/o Comunidades Nativas	CONAP	Lima	X	
		AIDSESP	Lima	X	
		ONAMIAP (Organización Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas Andinas y Amazónicas del Perú)	Lima		X
		FEMUCARINAP (Federación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas, Artesanas, Indígenas, Nativas y Asalariadas del Perú)	Lima		X
		CODEPISAM (Coordinadora de Desarrollo y Defensa de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Región San Martín)	San Martín	X	
		ORAU (Organización Regional AIDSESP Ucayali)	Ucayali	X	
		URPIA (Unión Regional de Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonia Peruana de la Provincia de Atalaya)	Ucayali	X	
		CORPIAA (Coordinadora Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas de Atalaya)	Ucayali	X	
		Comités de Gestión de Reservas Comunales	San Martín Ucayali	X	
		Veeduría Forestal	Ucayali	X	
Actores con competencias específicas en gobernanza, administración, gestión y control sobre los bosques	Sectores competentes y programas gubernamentales	MINAM	Lima	X	
		MINAGRI	Lima	X	
		SERFOR	Lima	X	
		PRODUCE	Lima	X	
		AGRORURAL	Lima		X

Tipología	Grupo	Institución/organización	Ubicación	Tipo*	
				D	I
		AGROIDEAS	Lima		X
		SENASA	Lima		X
		Sierra y Selva Exportadora	Lima		X
		Dirección General de Asuntos Ambientales Agrarios (DGAAA)	San Martín Ucayali		X
		MINCUL (Vice ministerio de Interculturalidad)	Lima	X	
		Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (MEF)	Lima	X	
		Defensoría del Pueblo	San Martín Ucayali		X
		OSINFOR	Lima	X	
		SERNANP	San Martín Ucayali	X	
		PROFONANPE	Lima		X
		COFIDE	Lima	X	
		OEFA	Lima	X	
		Fiscalía Especializada en Materia Ambiental (FEMA)	San Martín Ucayali	X	
		DEVIDA	San Martín Ucayali	X	
	Gobiernos Regionales	Gob. Regional de San Martín	San Martín	X	
		Gob. Regional de Ucayali	Ucayali	X	
		Unidad de Gestión Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre	San Martín Ucayali	X	
		Dirección Regional de Agricultura (DRA)	San Martín Ucayali	X	
		Autoridad Regional Ambiental (ARA)	San Martín Ucayali	X	
		Programas de Desarrollo Económico	San Martín Ucayali	X	
		IRDECOM, Gerencia Indígena, Grupo Regional de Trabajo de Políticas Indígenas de Ucayali)	Ucayali	X	
		FONDESAM	San Martín	X	
		FONDEU	Ucayali	X	
		Proyecto Especial Huallaga Central y Bajo Mayo	San Martín	X	
		Proyecto Especial Alto Mayo	San Martín		X

Tipología	Grupo	Institución/organización	Ubicación	Tipo*	
				D	I
Cooperación nacional e internacional	Ejecutores de Fondos y ONGs	Paisaje Productivos Sostenibles	Ucayali	X	
		MDE Saweto	Ucayali	X	
		PNUD-DCI	San Martín Ucayali	X	
		FIP	San Martín Ucayali	X	
		CAF-SERFOR	San Martín Ucayali	X	
		Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo (CI)	San Martín		X
		Alianza Peru Cacao	San Martín Ucayali	X	
		Coordillera Azul (CIMA)	San Martín		X
		Mecanismo de Desarrollo Alternativo (MDA)	San Martín Ucayali		X
		Earth Innovation Institute (EII)	San Martín Ucayali		X
		USAID- PRO-BOSQUES	San Martín Ucayali		X
Actores del sector privado, y sus gremios, cuya actividad económica está relacionada directa o indirectamente con los bosques y REDD+.	Empresas, cooperativas, asociaciones de productores y productores individuales	ACOPAGRO	San Martín	X	
		Cooperativa “Oro Verde Ltda.”	San Martín	X	
		Cooperativa “Verde Amazónico” (AVA)	San Martín	X	
		Fine Cocoa Agricultural Cooperative Federation of Tocache, Ltda. (Cacao de Aroma)	San Martín	X	
		CAFENOR PERU SAC	San Martín	X	
		Cooperativa Alto Mayo	San Martín	X	
		Doncel Coffee Producer Association	San Martín	X	
		Alto Mayo Valley Cooperative (CACVAM)	San Martín	X	
		Asociación de Productores Forestales de Ucayali (APROFU)	Ucayali	X	
		Cámara de Segunda Transformación de la Madera	Ucayali	X	
		Aromatic Cocoa Cooperative “Colpa de Loros”	Ucayali	X	
		Association of Technified Cocoa Producers of Padre Abad (ACATPA)	Ucayali	X	
		Central Committee of (Oil Palm) Producers of Ucayali (COCEPU)	Ucayali	X	

Tipología	Grupo	Institución/organización	Ubicación	Tipo*	
				D	I
		Association of Oil Palm Producers of Shambillo-Aguaytia (ASPASH)	Ucayali	X	
		REFINCA	Ucayali	X	
		Cámara Nacional Forestal	Lima	X	
Instituciones académicas y/o de investigación en la temática asociada a la conservación de bosques y REDD+.	Instituciones nacionales y universidades	IIAP (Instituto de Investigaciones de la Amazonía Peruana)	San Martín Ucayali		X
		INIA (Instituto Nacional de Innovación Agraria)	San Martín Ucayali		X
		CITE Forestal (Centro de Innovación Productiva y Transferencia Tecnológica)	San Martín Ucayali	X	
		IBC (Instituto del Bien Común)	Lima		X
		CIFOR, ICRAF	Lima		X

*Tipo: D=Actor Directo I=Actor Indirecto
Elaboración Propia

2.2 ACTORES RELACIONADOS A LAS POBLACIONES VULNERABLES

En el contexto del programa, los actores cuyos medios de vida dependen directa o indirectamente de los bosques son mayormente poblaciones vulnerables diversificados en poblaciones indígenas, mujeres, pequeños agricultores, y migrantes. Con este grupo se plantea:

Relacionamiento temprano con las organizaciones indígenas representativas a nivel nacional, que tienen un trabajo directo con las organizaciones locales. Con ellos se identifica las organizaciones de base y comunidades nativas específicas, considerando características poblacionales e interculturales para un tratamiento personalizado.

Para el caso de las mujeres, además de las organizaciones indígenas nacionales, las organizaciones regionales y locales tienen representantes u oficinas dentro de otras organizaciones, las cuales serán convocadas directamente en las reuniones y talleres, según sea el caso.

En relación a los agricultores y migrantes, estos son individuales, dispersos en el territorio y con poca organización formal. Para estos grupos se espera trabajar por medio de los gobiernos regionales y locales (municipalidades) y proyectos de desarrollo que les incluyen como participantes. Adicionalmente, el MINAM como responsable del programa, hará una revisión de los acuerdos, convenios y experiencias previas para el contacto directo con los actores de este grupo.

III. DE LA PARTICIPACIÓN E INVOLUCRAMIENTO DE ACTORES

3.1 PRINCIPIOS

La participación e involucramiento de actores para la fase de elaboración del Documento del Programa de RE se basa en los siguientes principios⁸:

1. **Multinivel.** considera que las competencias y funciones sobre los bosques y cambio climático se encuentran distribuidas tanto en el nivel de gobierno nacional, regional como local, por ello la gobernanza (y la participación) en esta materia articula a todos estos niveles.
2. **Multisectorial.** Se propicia la participación de las autoridades sectoriales que tengan intervención en la gestión sobre los bosques y cambio climático para generar una respuesta integral y coherente.
3. **Participación.** Se promueve la participación e involucramiento efectivo de todos los actores involucrados en la gestión sobre bosques y cambio climático como son los representantes de las autoridades sectoriales, gobiernos regionales y locales, pueblos indígenas u originarios, sociedad civil, academia y sector privado; generando una participación equitativa en los espacios.
4. **Complementariedad.** Se busca que los diferentes programas, proyectos, iniciativas y/o compromisos nacionales e internacionales sobre bosques y cambios climático promovidas y/o implementadas por las entidades públicas y privadas puedan complementarse buscando intervenciones eficientes y eficaces.
5. **Transparencia.** Todas las decisiones tomadas en marco de la gobernanza sobre bosques y cambio climático se realizan en un marco de transparencia. Asimismo, se promueve el acceso oportuno a la información de las acciones que se realicen en la gobernanza sobre bosques y cambio climático, garantizando el derecho de acceso a la información a la ciudadanía y evitando la asimetría de información para la participación y toma de decisiones.
6. **Rendición de cuentas.** Las autoridades competentes en la gestión de los bosques y cambio climático, y las entidades públicas y privadas que administran recursos financieros que participan de la gobernanza rinden cuentas en las instancias previstas para este fin.

3.2 ENFOQUES TRANSVERSALES

Los enfoques transversales para la aplicación de la participación son los siguientes:

1. **Enfoque de igualdad (incluyendo género y la visibilización de grupos menos favorecidos)**
Las entidades públicas tienen la responsabilidad de llevar a cabo las acciones necesarias para garantizar la igualdad entre mujeres y hombres, desarrollando políticas que contrarresten las situaciones negativas que ignoran la presencia de la mujer o grupos menos favorecidos en las medidas de mitigación y adaptación al cambio climático, priorizando sus intereses y necesidades, y considerando los impactos diferenciados⁹. En este contexto es especialmente relevante el hecho de que el programa atienda los intereses y necesidades de los grupos menos favorecidos y que sus intervenciones se enfoquen al beneficio colectivo de este grupo de actores.

⁸ Tomado de la propuesta participativa para la gobernanza de bosques y cambio climático. MINAM, 2019.

⁹ Ley N° 30754, Ley Marco de Cambio Climático

2. **Enfoque intercultural:** La interculturalidad desde un paradigma ético-político parte del reconocimiento de las diferencias culturales como uno de los pilares de la construcción de una sociedad democrática, fundamentada en el establecimiento de relaciones de equidad e igualdad de oportunidades y derechos. El Enfoque Intercultural implica que el Estado valore e incorpore las diferentes visiones culturales, concepciones de bienestar y desarrollo de los diversos grupos étnico-culturales para la generación de servicios con pertinencia cultural, la promoción de una ciudadanía intercultural basada en el diálogo y la atención diferenciada a los pueblos indígenas y la población afroperuana¹⁰.

3.3 PARTICIPACIÓN E INVOLUCRAMIENTO

Se prevé la participación e involucramiento con los actores a través de las siguientes formas :

1. **Coordinación** con los actores, para determinar acciones y convocar a los representantes de las organizaciones a las reuniones de trabajo y desarrollo de talleres con la participación de las organizaciones, se puede identificar y contactar según tipología y nivel de acción.
2. **Mapeo de actores**, el programa cuenta con un mapeo general de actores según intervenciones. De realizar ajustes o cambios, se debe realizar un mapeo adicional localizado según afectación, por ejemplo, comunidades nativas y asociaciones de productores locales.
3. Generación de una **hoja de ruta** (hitos de intervención con los actores) para el trabajo tanto de la fase de diseño (propuesta) y posterior implementación, el MINAM debe planificar en qué momento llamar a la participación, la forma del involucramiento, y en qué temas lograr los consensos.
4. Selección de las **metodologías de trabajo** (foros, reuniones, talleres específicos, talleres ampliados, etc.) para el trabajo con los actores, acorde a los temas, intereses y necesidades.
5. **Calendario de acciones** según las actividades propuestas, y presupuesto general.

3.4 PARTICIPACIÓN DE LAS POBLACIONES INDIGENAS

Para el caso de las poblaciones indígenas se cuenta con un marco de trabajo diferenciado, el cual es presentado como un anexo al presente documento. Cuando se conozcan las locaciones detalladas de las intervenciones se desarrollará el Plan de Involucramiento Específico de PPII. Esta acción será incluida dentro de la Hoja de Ruta para la implementación del programa.

3.5 TEMAS PARTICIPATIVOS ESPECÍFICOS DEL PROGRAMA DE RE

Adicional a la visión país y construcción colectiva del documento del programa, se tienen temas que necesitan un construcción consensuada entre los actores clave, debido a que son afectados directamente o por que sus intereses y necesidades son de relevancia.

El desarrollo del programa y por ende la naturaleza de las consultas temáticas pueden presentar diferentes grados de avance y según eso se tendría el proceso adecuado para cada una de ellas. Por lo tanto, las consultas puedan tomar la forma de: 1) validación (cuenta con una propuesta previa), 2) diseño (construcción desde el inicio de la propuesta), y 3) contribuciones a un proceso de marcha (cuando se necesiten consultas no vinculantes), las cuales serán usadas según lo requiera la temática.

A continuación, las temáticas a ser consultadas son:

¹⁰ Política Nacional para la Transversalización del Enfoque Intercultural (Ministerio de Cultura).

1. Las **propuestas de intervención**, incluyendo los **agentes** de deforestación (drivers) y la **focalización**. Para este caso se utilizan varias herramientas de selección e identificación, que obedecen al trabajo REDD+ nacional, los proyectos y a las propuesta que diversos actores vienen trabajando en varios proyectos a nivel nacional. La propuesta de intervención se encuentran en fase de validación por los actores clave.
2. El **modelo de Gobernanza**, viene siendo trabajado en el contexto de los programas y proyectos REDD+ existentes y el propio programa, y para lo cual el MINAM ya cuenta con una propuesta de trabajo en conjunto (ver Dialoguemos Procesos Participativos del MINAM¹¹). Para el caso específico del programa se cuenta con una propuesta específica (ver sección 6.1 del documento del Programa de RE) que incluye la creación de unidades de gestión del programa en las regiones y un grupo de coordinación general que agrupa a los proyectos incluidos en el programa. Esta propuesta de gobernanza será explicada a los actores clave para este aspecto para contar con sus sugerencias y validación final.
3. El Plan de **distribución de beneficios** se realizará mediante un proceso transparente y participativo, el que además incluirá consultas especializadas y apropiadas para el contexto del país. Este proceso se basa en lo realizado durante la fase de preparación nacional de REDD+. El proceso para diseñar la distribución de beneficios incluirá una adecuada identificación de intereses incluyendo los sociales y jurídicos. Este proceso se encuentra en fase inicial de diseño (véase sección 15) por lo que se espera sea oportuno para la generación de consensos entre los actores clave.
4. Los **co-beneficios**. El Programa identificará los Beneficios No Carbono del Programa, partiendo de los co-beneficios identificados durante las consultas de las medidas de mitigación del sector USCUS. La identificación del conjunto de beneficios prioritarios no relacionados con el carbono está en etapa preliminar, y en relación a esto se debe informar a los actores sobre la generación o mejora de esos beneficios prioritarios, los cuales deben ser descrito en el documento del Programa de RE y, según corresponda, en los Planes de Salvaguardias. Los co-beneficios se encuentran en fase consultiva con los actores, y serán tratados en los talleres para definirlos.
5. El **Mecanismo de Atención Ciudadana (MAC)** / resolución de quejas, el cual viene siendo diseñado para que funcione de manera transversal a todas las temáticas del Programa, para lograr consenso entre actores. Este mecanismo incluye una etapa de consulta, diseminación y de arreglos institucionales, que se esperan alcanzar antes de su implementación. Actualmente, esta temática se encuentra en fase de diseño (ver sección 14.3 del documento del Programa de RE), y necesita ser acotada al programa específico de RE; se pretende una construcción colectiva para este aspecto.
6. Las **salvaguardas**, todos los Programas de RE deben cumplir con las políticas y procedimientos pertinentes sociales y ambientales del país y del Banco Mundial, y los actores están llamados a participar y monitorear su cumplimiento de manera transversal. El diseño de las salvaguardas sociales y ambientales así como el diseño del sistema de información para las salvaguardas del programa de RE están en fase inicial, y se pretende una construcción colectiva para el apropiamiento de las acciones.
7. El **monitoreo comunitario**, dentro del contexto del Programa el monitoreo participativo es crítico para la evaluación periódica del Programa, especialmente de las actividades o impactos relacionados con el uso local de los bosques, la aplicación de las salvaguardas, la generación de co-beneficios, y la distribución de beneficios. Se espera llegar a un consenso con los actores para establecer el modelo participativo. Este aspecto se encuentra en fase inicial.

3.6 ESPACIOS DE PARTICIPACIÓN EXISTENTES

¹¹ <http://www.minam.gob.pe/cambioclimatico/dialoguemos/>

En el contexto REDD+, existen algunos espacios de participación establecidos con los diversos actores que serán usados como apoyo al proceso de participación del Programa de RE. Se hará uso de estos espacios especialmente para evitar duplicidad de esfuerzos y minimizar tiempos, según se detalla a continuación.

1. Espacios asociados a la gestión estratégica de intervenciones programáticas, que incluye el Grupo de Coordinación (Amazon Commonwealth) del modelo de gobernanza creado para el programa, los Comités Directivos y Comités de Coordinación y/o Comités Consultivos de los programas o proyectos de la cooperación internacional (como por ejemplo, en el Comité Directivo del PI-FIP Perú), entre otros.
2. Espacios formales de diálogo con el Estado Peruano, como los espacios generados para gobernanza dentro del DIALOGUEMOS¹² liderado por el MINAM, que tiene formatos metodológicos establecidos.
3. Espacios asociados a la gestión de áreas naturales protegidas, como los Comités de Gestión de las áreas naturales protegidas; y los espacios asociados a la co-gestión de Reservas Comunales.
4. Otros espacios son: el Grupo REDD Nacional, las Mesas REDD+ regionales coordinadas por los gobiernos regionales; las Mesa REDD+ Indígena Amazónico, las comisiones ambientales regionales y municipales (locales), el Consejo Interregional Amazónico (CIAM), las Mesas Regionales de Control y Vigilancia Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre, los Grupos Regionales de Trabajo de Políticas Indígenas, y los recientemente establecidos grupos de trabajo para promover el desarrollo rural inclusivo bajo en emisiones.

3.7 METODOLOGÍA DE PARTICIPACIÓN

El MINAM tiene establecido un proceso nacional participativo denominado Dialoguemos, que es un formato participativo multiactor y multinivel que busca contribuir a la implementación y a la socialización de la gestión frente al cambio climático en general mediante la interacción permanente que facilite alianzas y acuerdos entre diversos actores. Este formato existente es el marco país para las acciones REDD+, y funciona también para el marco del Programa de RE. El Dialoguemos del MINAM tiene cuatro formatos metodológicos: Encuentros, Foros, Reuniones de Trabajo y Desayunos Ejecutivos, los cuales se usan según el objetivo y grupo de interés. Para el caso del Programa de RE, se usará especialmente:

Encuentros

Esta metodología da mayor importancia a la socialización, presentación de las características del programa, alcances, cobeneficios., etc. Las características de este espacio es de función macrorregional, convoca actores diversos y multinivel, y puede ser de uno o dos días de trabajo. Comprende presentaciones, mesas de trabajo y espacios de generación de alianzas. Convoca a más de 50 participantes

Reuniones y talleres con los actores

Se realizarán reuniones y talleres con actores clave para llegar a acuerdos consensuados. Los líderes del programa deben fijar los lugares de las reuniones según pedido de los diversos actores. Las reuniones pueden ser de nivel nacional, regional y local. Los participantes pueden ser agrupados según características del actor, localización geográfica o según temática. Las fechas de las reuniones serán acordadas y difundidas con los representantes y con anticipación. Los talleres deberán tener una participación entre 20 y 50 personas como máximo.

También se realizarán talleres especializados, cuya finalidad se centrará en los temas del programa que necesiten una participación específica tales como los que se mencionan en el acápite 2.4. Los participantes serán seleccionados según afinidad temática e involucramiento directo o indirecto según sea el caso. Como son talleres específicos no deberían sobrepasar las 25 personas.

¹² <http://www.minam.gob.pe/cambioclimatico/dialoguemos/>

Reuniones estratégicas

Se realizarán reuniones estratégicas multiactor y/o con grupos focalizados y/o seleccionados de las representaciones institucionales según las necesidades de trabajo, y especialmente para determinar los arreglos de colaboración institucional directa durante la implementación del programa.

Entrevistas y consultas individuales

En caso el trabajo con algunos actores lo requiera, se pueden realizar entrevistas y consultas para el recojo directo de intereses y recomendaciones con ciertos actores individuales. Se podrá usar esta metodología en caso de que algunos de los actores no puedan participar de los talleres o reuniones. Las entrevistas pueden ser presenciales, telefónicas o virtuales, según facilidad.

Idioma

Los talleres generalmente se realizarán en español, y según el caso (población indígena) se contará con el apoyo de intérpretes locales especializados, adicionalmente según lo que se desea informar, se usará material impreso traducido a la lengua indígena predominante de la PPII involucrada.

La intención es que los participantes indígenas tengan un claro entendimiento de lo que se desea transmitir y hacer.

3.8 HERRAMIENTAS METODOLÓGICAS

A la par de las metodologías, se proponen las siguientes herramientas de apoyo para el uso en los encuentros, reuniones, talleres y entrevistas, etc. según grupo de actores.

Tipo de actor	Herramientas metodológicas
Organizaciones Indígenas y/o PPII	Reuniones y talleres presenciales. Convocatorias escritas, incluyendo el programa del evento e información pertinente. Se puede especificar la asistencia par entre hombres y mujeres. Materiales: Cartillas gráficas en español o traducida según etnias, con diseños e ilustraciones culturalmente apropiados, uso de papelógrafos, plumones y tarjetas. Preparar videos, fotografías y/o dinámicas. Uso de mapas parlantes, expresiones artísticas, maquetas, etc. Visualización de los objetivos y del programa en forma impresa. Evaluar el empleo de un facilitador, moderador, o interprete.
Sectores competentes, programas gubernamentales, Gobiernos Regionales y Locales	Reuniones y talleres presenciales. Convocatorias escritas y/o virtuales. Incluir el programa del evento e información. Materiales: Tarjetas y plumones. Empleo de mapas, videos y fotografías. Evaluar el empleo de un facilitador o moderador independiente.

Tipo de actor	Herramientas metodológicas
Ejecutores de proyectos, donantes y ONGs: ej: GEF, PNUD, USAID, etc.	Reuniones (presenciales y/o virtuales), desayunos ejecutivos. Convocatorias escritas y/o virtuales. Incluir el programa del evento e información. Materiales: Tarjetas y plumones, internet. Empleo de cuestionarios virtuales, mapas, videos y fotografías. Evaluar el empleo de una plataforma virtual, de ser el caso.
Empresas, cooperativas, asociaciones de productores y productores individuales	Reuniones y talleres presenciales. Convocatorias escritas y/o virtuales. Incluir el programa del evento e información. Materiales: Tarjetas, papelografos, plumones, mapas. Empleo de cuestionarios, videos y fotografías. Evaluar el empleo de facilitador local.
Academia, instituciones nacionales y universidades	Reuniones y talleres (presenciales y/o virtuales) Convocatorias escritas y/o virtuales. Incluir el programa del evento e información. Materiales: Tarjetas y plumones, mapas, internet. Empleo de cuestionarios virtuales, videos y fotografías. Evaluar el empleo de una plataforma virtual, de ser el caso.

TABLA 2, HERRAMIENTAS DE APOYO METODOLÓGICO SEGÚN GRUPO DE ACTOR
Elaboración Propia

La Organización Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas Andinas y Amazónicas del Perú (ONAMIAP) tiene un Manual de capacitación para mujeres indígenas que sirve de referencia en la realización de los talleres y reuniones con este grupo¹³.

3.9 MECANISMOS DE COMUNICACIÓN

Se usarán mecanismos de información puntuales para dar a conocer el programa y absolver dudas. El equipo técnico informará sobre el contenido y alcances del programa empleando herramientas interculturales para la mejor comprensión por todos los actores.

La tabla siguiente resume, los medios de comunicación según tipo de actor.

TABLA 3. FORMAS DE COMUNICACIÓN SEGÚN ACTORES

Tipo de actor	Medio Principal
Organizaciones Indígenas y/o CCNN	Programas en radio, con traducción en caso de PPII. Publicación de videos y fotografías. Afiches gráficos con el idioma apropiado.

¹³ http://consulta-previa.org.pe/publicaciones/Manual_de_capacitacion_para_mujeres_web.pdf

Tipo de actor	Medio Principal
Autoridades competentes, programas gubernamentales, Gobiernos Regionales y Locales	Notas informativas Notas de prensa. Publicaciones en web o plataformas institucionales. Uso de radio, periódicos locales, redes sociales.
Ejecutores de Fondos y ONGs: ej: GEF, PNUD, USAID, etc.	Notas informativas Publicaciones en web o plataformas institucionales. Redes sociales
Empresas, cooperativas, asociaciones de productores y productores individuales	Notas informativas y boletines gráficos. Publicaciones en web institucional. Uso de radio, periódicos locales, redes sociales
Academia, instituciones nacionales y universidades	Notas informativas Publicaciones en web institucional. Uso de radio, y redes sociales.

Elaboración Propia

3.10 MECANISMO DE QUEJAS Y SUGERENCIAS

El mecanismo de quejas de los actores se trabaja dentro del formato de atención ciudadana establecida por el MINAM, el cual cuenta con un modelo y procedimiento propio que necesita formalización y arreglos institucionales (para más información puede ver la sección 14.3 del Documento del Programa de RE)

El Mecanismo de Atención Ciudadana (MAC) es uno de los temas que debe ser trabajado de manera participativa dentro del Programa de RE y cuenta con un proceso de desarrollo que será desarrollado de manera independiente y que también es una acción para la hoja de ruta de implementación del Programa.

IV. DE LA PARTICIPACIÓN DE ACTORES (AVANCES Y HOJA DE RUTA)

4.1 PROCESO INICIAL DE PARTICIPACIÓN

Desde la fase inicial, para la construcción del documento del Programa de RE (setiembre del 2018), se han realizado varias reuniones y talleres específicos, los cuales fueron hechos a nivel nacional, y regional en las regiones planteadas por el programa para llevar a cabo las intervenciones.

Cabe señalar que algunos talleres aunque fueron programados con anterioridad, fueron pospuestos debido a los cambios de gobiernos en las propias regiones (que recientemente eligieron nuevas autoridades), y que además significó una nueva inducción del programa a la autoridades entrantes.

La tabla siguiente resume los reuniones realizadas durante el 2018, y más adelante la propuesta para el 2019.

TABLA 6. TALLERES PARTICIPATIVOS PARA EL PROGRAMA DE RE DURANTE EL 2018

Talleres Participativos	Actores Principales	Lugar	Participantes	Fecha 2018
1 Taller de Inicial de trabajo técnico	MINAM, Equipo Técnico PRE	Lima	10	Agosto
2 Taller de trabajo en Ucayali	Equipo Técnico PRE, Gobierno Regional (Gerencias)	Pucallpa (Ucayali)	17	21 setiembre
3 Taller de trabajo en San Martín	Equipo Técnico PRE, Gobierno Regional (Gerencias)	Tarapoto (San Martín)	9	25 setiembre
4 Taller de trabajo en San Martín	Equipo Técnico PRE, Gobierno Regional (Gerencias)	Moyobamba (San Martín)	14	26 setiembre
5 Reuniones de trabajo en San Martín y Ucayali	Equipo Técnico PRE, Gobierno Regional (Gerencias)	Pucallpa (Ucayali)	10	Octubre
6 Taller de trabajo técnico	MINAM, Equipo Técnico PRE, Banco Mundial	Lima	15	3 al 7 diciembre
			60	

Elaboración Propia

En estas reuniones de preparación participaron alrededor de 60 personas entre autoridades, técnicos y sociedad civil. La participación quedó registrada en las listas de participantes y las actas de las reuniones. Con estas reuniones se tuvo mayor visión de los actores según temas a seleccionar en las siguientes etapas.

4.2 ACTORES SEGÚN TEMÁTICAS

La participación e involucramiento de actores para el Programa de RE se circunscribe a las temáticas e intereses principales, las que son:

1. Intervenciones

2. Gobernanza
3. Distribución de beneficios
4. Mecanismo de Atención Ciudadana (MAC)
5. Monitoreo Participativo

A continuación, se resume los grupos de actores y su temática principal de involucramiento.

TABLA 7. ACTORES Y TEMÁTICAS DE PARTICIPACIÓN PRINCIPAL

Grupo	Temáticas				
	Intervenciones (1)	Gobernanza (2)	Distribución beneficios (3)	MAC (4)	Monitoreo participativo (5)
Organizaciones Indígenas y/o CCNN	X	X	X	X	X
Autoridades competentes y programas gubernamentales	X			X	X
Gobiernos Regionales y Locales	X	X	X	X	X
Ejecutores de Fondos y ONGs: ej: GEF, PNUD, USAID, etc.	X			X	X
Empresas, cooperativas, asociaciones de productores y productores individuales	X			X	X
Academia, instituciones nacionales y universidades	X			X	X

Elaboración propia

4.3 ACTORES SEGÚN LOCALIZACIÓN

Según la temáticas, localización e interés de los actores se realizarán reuniones y talleres intermedios a nivel nacional, regional y local, que serán coordinados previamente con las propias organizaciones. La siguiente es la propuesta general para el involucramiento según identificación y localización.

TABLA 8. ACTORES SEGÚN TEMAS Y LOCALIZACIÓN PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE TALLERES Y REUNIONES

Grupo	Temáticas principales de participación	Actor (Institución/organización)	Convocatoria principal			
			Lima	San Martín	Ucayali	
Organizaciones Indígenas y/o Comunidades Nativas	1. Intervenciones	CONAP	X	X		
	2. Gobernanza	AIDSESEP	X	X		
	3. Distribución de beneficios	ONAMIAP	X			
	4. Mecanismo de Atención Ciudadana (MAC)	FEMUCARINAP	X			
	5. Monitoreo Participativo	Comités de Gestión			X	X
		CODEPISAM			X	
		ORAU				X

Grupo	Temáticas principales de participación	Actor (Institución/organización)	Convocatoria principal		
			Lima	San Martín	Ucayali
		URPIA			X
		CORPIAA			X
		Veeduría Forestal			X
Sectores competentes (y programas gubernamentales)	1. Intervenciones 2. MAC 3. Monitoreo Participativo	MINAM	X		
		MINAGRI	X		
		SERFOR	X	X	X
		PRODUCE	X		
		AGRORURAL	X		
		AGROIDEAS	X		
		SENASA	X		
		Sierra y Selva Exportadora	X		
		Dirección General de Asuntos Ambientales Agrarios (DGAAA)		X	X
		MINCUL (Vice ministerio de Interculturalidad)	X		
		Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (MEF)	X		
		Defensoría del Pueblo	X		
		OSINFOR	X		
		SERNANP		X	X
		PROFONANPE	X		
		COFIDE	X		
		OEFA	X		
		Fiscalía Especializada en Materia Ambiental (FEMA)	X		
		DEVIDA		X	X
Gobiernos Regionales	1. Intervenciones 2. Gobernanza 3. Distribución de beneficios	Gob. Regional de San Martín		X	
		Gob. Regional de Ucayali			X
		Unidad de Gestión Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre		X	X

Grupo	Temáticas principales de participación	Actor (Institución/organización)	Convocatoria principal		
			Lima	San Martín	Ucayali
	4. Mecanismo de Atención Ciudadana (MAC)	Dirección Regional de Agricultura (DRA)		X	X
	5. Monitoreo Participativo	Autoridad Regional Ambiental (ARA)		X	
		Programas de Desarrollo Económico		X	X
		IRDECOM, Gerencia Indígena, Grupo Regional de Trabajo de Políticas Indígenas de Ucayali)			X
		FONDESAM		X	
		FONDEU			X
		Proyecto Especial Huallaga Central y Bajo Mayo		X	
		Proyecto Especial Alto Mayo		X	
Ejecutores de Fondos y ONGs: ej: GEF, PNUD, USAID, etc.	1. Intervenciones	PPS	X		
	2. Mecanismo de Atención Ciudadana (MAC)	MDE Saweto	X		
		DCI	X		
	3. Monitoreo Participativo	FIP	X		
		CAF-SERFOR	X		
		Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo (CI)		X	
		Alianza Peru Cacao		X	X
		Coordillera Azul (CIMA)		X	
		Mecanismo de Desarrollo Alternativo (MDE)	X		
		Earth Innovation Institute (EII)	X		
		USAID- PRO-BOSQUES	X		
	Empresas, cooperativas, asociaciones de productores y productores individuales	1. Intervenciones	ACOPAGRO		X
2. Mecanismo de Atención Ciudadana (MAC)		Cooperativa “Oro Verde Ltda.”		X	
		Cooperativa “Verde Amazónico” (AVA)		X	

Grupo	Temáticas principales de participación	Actor (Institución/organización)	Convocatoria principal		
			Lima	San Martín	Ucayali
	3. Monitoreo Participativo	Fine Cocoa Agricultural Cooperative Federation of Tocache, Ltda. (Cacao de Aroma)		X	
		CAFENOR PERU SAC		X	
		Cooperativa Alto Mayo		X	
		Doncel Coffee Producer Association		X	
		Alto Mayo Valley Cooperative (CACVAM)		X	
		Asociación de Productores Forestales de Ucayali (APROFU)			X
		Cámara de Segunda Transformación de la Madera			X
		Cámara Nacional Forestal	X		
		Aromatic Cocoa Cooperative “Colpa de Loros”			X
		Association of Technified Cocoa Producers of Padre Abad (ACATPA)			X
		Central Committee of (Oil Palm) Producers of Ucayali (COCEPU)			X
		Association of Oil Palm Producers of Shambillo-Aguaytia (ASPASH)			X
		REFINCA			X
		Instituciones nacionales y universidades	1. Intervenciones	IIAP	
2. Mecanismo de Atención Ciudadana (MAC)	INIA			X	X
	CITE Forestal			X	X
3. Monitoreo Participativo	IBC		X		
	CIFOR, ICRAF		X		

Elaboración propia

4.4 PROCESO INTERMEDIO

Luego de tener el marco de actores y las temáticas, se realizaron de enero a marzo del 2019, reuniones y talleres de trabajo multiactor principalmente con los gobiernos regionales de San Martín y Ucayali. Durante este tiempo también se realizó la reunión técnica con los especialistas del BancoMundial, quienes asesoran el programa de reducción de emisiones.

A continuación se presenta un resumen de las reuniones, las cuales cuentan con la respectiva sistematización y base de datos de los participantes.

TABLA 9. TALLERES PARTICIPATIVOS PARA EL PROGRAMA DE RE DURANTE EL 2019

Talleres Participativos		Actores Principales	Lugar	Participantes	Fecha 2019
1	Reuniones de trabajo en Ucayali	MINAM Gobierno Regional	Pucallpa (Ucayali)	10	15 enero
2	Reuniones de trabajo en Ucayali	MINAM Gobierno Regional	Pucallpa (Ucayali)	10	6 Febrero
3	Reuniones de trabajo en San Martín	MINAM Gobierno Regional	Tarapoto (San Martín)	28	7 febrero
4	Reuniones de trabajo de presentación del documento	MINAM, Banco Mundial, Equipo TAP, consultores, representantes de Gobiernos Regionales de San Martín y Ucayali, representantes de las OOII	Lima	35	11 al 15 febrero
5	Taller consultivo Regional	Multiactor Gobierno Regional de San Martín	Moyobamba (San Martín)	56	7 marzo
6	Taller consultivo Local	Multiactor Gobierno Regional de San Martín	Lamas (San Martín)	28	8 marzo
7	Taller consultivo Regional	Multiactor Gobierno Regional de Ucayali	Pucallpa (Ucayali)	36	11 marzo
8	Taller consultivo Local	Multiactor Gobierno Regional de Ucayali	Atalaya (Ucayali)	45	12 marzo
9	Taller Consultivo Local	Multiactor Gobierno Regional de Ucayali	Padre Abad (Ucayali)	47	12 marzo
10	Taller de devolución de información	Multiactor Gobierno Regional de Ucayali	Pucallpa (Ucayali)	17	13 marzo
				312	

Elaboración propia

Esta fase fue muy productiva no solo por la cantidad de actores socializados si no además porque se construyó y consultó el diseño técnico de la propuesta. Con esta información se tiene una claridad sobre la hoja de ruta a seguir y los temas pendientes a ser trabajados durante el 2019.

4.5 CALENDARIZACIÓN PARA LA PARTICIPACIÓN

Como resultado de las reuniones y talleres se identificaron los temas que necesitan ser desarrollados a profundidad, los que necesitan mas consultas, y los que necesitan consenso formal. Se propone que durante el 2019 estos temas puedan ser trabajados, según las diferentes metodologías.

A continuación se muestra una tabla que resume las actividades que necesitan mayor trabajo y la propuesta de los tiempos en los que deberían ser desarrollados.

TABLA 9. CALENDARIO DE ACCIONES PARTICIPATIVAS DEL PROGRAMA DE RE

Actividades	2019												2020
	Meses												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1 Coordinaciones entre el equipo asesor del banco Mundial, el equipo técnico del documento del programa y los responsables técnicos del MINAM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2 Determinación de los procesos a ser trabajados participativamente	X												
3 Identificación y selección de actores para cada temática	X	X											
4 Talleres nacionales multinivel y multiactor	X	X	X				X			X		X	
5 Talleres regionales temáticos: validación de intervenciones		X	X	X									
6 Talleres regionales temáticos: construcción del modelo de gobernanza			X	X			X			X			
7 Talleres regionales temáticos: distribución de beneficios			X	X			X			X			
8 Talleres regionales temáticos: MAC			X	X			X			X			
9 Talleres regionales para el monitoreo participativo			X				X			X			
10 Talleres de cierre										X		X	
11 Implementación del Programa de RE													X

Elaboración propia

V. PRESUPUESTO

La siguiente tabla muestra un estimado presupuestal para la implementación del plan de involucramiento de actores.

TABLA 10. PRESUPUESTO PARA LA IMPLEMENTACIÓN DEL PLAN DE INVOLUCRAMIENTO 2017-2023

Descripción	Cantidad	Precio unitario (S/)	Costo (S/)
Reuniones iniciales	4	PEN 10,000	PEN 40,000
Talleres nacionales	3	PEN 10,000	PEN 30,000
Talleres regionales y/o temáticos	9	PEN 12,000	PEN 108,000
Plan de participación indígena (incluye talleres)	1	PEN 25,000	PEN 25,000.00
Material impreso, cartillas, brochures, etc. traducidos	2	PEN 1,000	PEN 2,000.00
Sistematización y publicación de experiencias	3	PEN 1,000	PEN 3,000.00
Total			PEN 208,000

Elaboración propia

VI. RECOMENDACIONES

Las siguientes son algunas recomendaciones a ser consideradas en el proceso de participación e involucramiento:

1. Mejora constante de las metodologías y retroalimentación según respuesta del trabajo e intervención con los actores.
2. Consensuar las acciones generales con las representaciones nacionales y luego con las representaciones regionales y locales.
3. Flexibilizar el plan de acuerdo a las coordinaciones interinstitucionales, características climáticas y/o de accesibilidad de los participantes.
4. Incorporar, según el caso, la figura de intérpretes, traductores y mediadores interculturales para facilitar la prestación de servicios e incorporar el enfoque intercultural en las acciones del programa.
5. Sensibilizar a todo el equipo técnico sobre temas de diversidad cultural y no discriminación; y capacitándolos en el enfoque intercultural.
6. Conocer las herramientas de gestión y marco local existente, y aspectos socio-culturales locales para evitar levantamiento de potenciales malentendidos y conflictos.

DOCUMENTOS CONSULTADOS

Mateo, S. 2016. Plan de involucramiento de poblaciones indígenas para la fase de implementación. Proyecto Paisajes Productivos Sostenibles. Documento Técnico de la Fase de Diseño. PNUD. Lima. Perú.

Plan de Participación e Involucramiento de Actores PPIA para la Estrategia de inversión del FIP en el Perú. Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo. 2013

Plan de Participación para el diseño del Plan de Inversión Forestal. 2013.

Plan de Participación e Involucramiento de Actores en el proceso de REDD+ en el Perú (PPIA REDD+) 2018 – 2020 (Documento Ajustado). Pronaturaleza y AETHER. Diciembre, 2017.

Annex 9. Guidelines for the Participation of Indigenous Peoples in the ER Program

MARCO DE PARTICIPACIÓN DE LAS PPII PARA LA FASE DE DISEÑO DEL PROGRAMA DE RE

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Nota: El presente anexo forma parte del Documento de Participación e Involucramiento de Actores para el Programa de RE.

Durante la etapa de diseño se deben leer ambos documentos en conjunto.

I. MAPEO INICIAL DE ACTORES INDÍGENAS

1.1 ACTORES INDÍGENAS PARA LA FASE DE DISEÑO

A continuación, la tabla resume la identificación de actores indígenas para la etapa de diseño del Programa de RE.

TABLA 1. IDENTIFICACIÓN DE ACTORES INDÍGENAS

Grupo	Institución/organización	Ubicación	Tipo*	
			D	I
Organizaciones Indígenas, y/o Comunidades Nativas	CONAP	Lima	X	
	AIDSESEP	Lima	X	
	ONAMIAP (Organización Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas Andinas y Amazónicas del Perú)	Lima		X
	FEMUCARINAP (Federación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas, Artesanas, Indígenas, Nativas y Asalariadas del Perú)	Lima		X
	CODEPISAM (Coordinadora de Desarrollo y Defensa de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Región San Martín)	San Martín	X	
	ORAU (Organización Regional AIDSESEP Ucayali)	Ucayali	X	
	URPIA (Unión Regional de Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonia Peruana de la Provincia de Atalaya)	Ucayali	X	
	CORPIAA (Coordinadora Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas de Atalaya)	Ucayali	X	
	Comités de Gestión de Reservas Comunales	San Martín Ucayali	X	
	Veeduría Forestal	Ucayali	X	

*Tipo: D=Actor Directo I=Actor Indirecto
Elaboración Propia

Como esta descrito, este es un análisis inicial para la fase de diseño, para el caso de la etapa de implementación se trabajará el Plan de Involucramiento de Poblaciones Indígenas para la fase de implementación, que además coincidirá con la selección y ubicación exacta de las comunidades nativas (CCNN) con nombre propio donde el programa ejecutará las intervenciones, y donde se podrá llevar a cabo el diagnóstico y propuesta detallada.

1.2 RELACIONAMIENTO TEMPRANO

En el contexto del programa, los actores cuyos medios de vida dependen directa o indirectamente de los bosques son mayormente poblaciones vulnerables diversificados en poblaciones indígenas, mujeres, pequeños agricultores, y migrantes.

Para el caso del relacionamiento temprano con las poblaciones indígenas se plantea:

- Relacionamiento temprano con las organizaciones indígenas representativas a nivel nacional, que tienen un trabajo directo con las organizaciones locales. Con ellos se identifica las organizaciones de base y comunidades

nativas específicas, considerando características poblacionales e interculturales para un tratamiento personalizado.

- Para el caso de las mujeres, además de las organizaciones indígenas nacionales, las organizaciones regionales y locales tienen representantes u oficinas dentro de otras organizaciones, las cuales serán convocadas directamente en las reuniones y talleres, según sea el caso.
- En relación a los agricultores y migrantes, estos son individuales, dispersos en el territorio y con poca organización formal. Para estos grupos se espera trabajar por medio de los gobiernos regionales y locales (municipalidades) y proyectos de desarrollo que les incluyen como participantes.

Adicionalmente, el MINAM como responsable del programa, hará una revisión de los acuerdos, convenios y experiencias previas para el contacto directo con los actores de este grupo.

II. ESTRATEGIAS DE TRABAJO CON LAS PPII

2.1 CONSIDERACIONES

El Programa de RE se desarrolla en dos regiones amazónicas del Perú y en ambas existe la presencia de poblaciones indígenas ancestrales en tierras forestales extensivas. Acorde a los Estándares Sociales y Ambientales del país y los del Banco Mundial, los pueblos indígenas, como pueblos distintivos, tienen el pleno derecho a disfrutar y ejercer sus derechos humanos y colectivos sin discriminación alguna. Por esta razón, y la importancia de estos pueblos para el custodia y conservación de los bosques, el programa asignará una importancia especial a los pueblos indígenas.

El involucramiento de las poblaciones indígenas en la fase de diseño del del programa, tiene por objeto contribuir con el respeto a sus derechos, a su identidad, su representatividad, y el relacionamiento con el resto de los actores, y además preparando el modelo de trabajo para la fase de implementación.

En la etapa de diseño, el modelo de trabajo con las PPII considerará el:

1. Cumplimiento con el respeto del derecho a la identidad cultural.
2. Desarrollo de iniciativas y/o actividades con pertinencia cultural
3. Reducir espacios de discriminación y exclusión.
4. Incrementar los niveles de confianza con los implementadores.
5. Lograr un impacto positivo.

2.2 PRINCIPIOS PARA LA PARTICIPACIÓN DE LOS PPII

Al igual que los otros actores, los principios de participación de los PPII se centran en lo siguiente:

1. Respeto a los derechos humanos y diversidad cultural: en especial los derechos colectivos que corresponde al grupo social de los pueblos indígenas. Los derechos colectivos de los pueblos indígenas reconocidos por la Constitución Política del Perú, el Convenio 169, entre otros tratados internacionales incluyen: 1) el derecho a la identidad cultural; 2) el derecho a la participación de los pueblos indígenas; 3) el derecho a la consulta previa, libre e informada; 4) el derecho a elegir sus prioridades de desarrollo; 5) el derecho a conservar sus costumbres, siempre que éstas no sean incompatibles con los derechos fundamentales reconocidos internacionalmente; 6) el derecho a la jurisdicción especial; 7) el derecho a la tierra y el territorio, es decir al uso de los recursos naturales que se encuentran en su ámbito geográfico y que utilizan tradicionalmente de la legislación vigente; 8) el derecho a la salud con enfoque intercultural; y 9) el derecho a la educación intercultural, entre otros (artículo 3 de la Ley 29785)¹⁴.
2. Transparencia y participación: a través de la promoción de una comunicación veraz, acceso y difusión de la información, además de la aplicación de una conducta honesta de la gestión del proyecto.
3. Inclusividad, e igualdad de género: además del respeto por las normas, valores y costumbres de los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades involucradas, el proyecto pondrá especial atención a los derechos y necesidades especiales de mujeres para garantizar iguales oportunidades de participar y compartir de los beneficios.
4. Gobernanza: con la implementación de un proceso participativo consensuado que incluya códigos transversales de comunicación institucional y social con los actores. El proyecto tendrá como principio fortalecer los procedimientos eficaces de buena gobernanza y toma de decisiones que afecten a la

¹⁴ Extraído del Ministerio de Cultura: <http://bdpi.cultura.gob.pe/que-son-los-derechos-colectivos>

biodiversidad y los ecosistemas, fortaleciendo los derechos de las poblaciones indígenas, incluidas las mujeres, y comunidades locales, que pudieran ser afectadas por un uso no sostenible de los recursos.

2.3 OBJETIVOS DE LA PARTICIPACIÓN E INVOLUCRAMIENTO DE LOS PPII

Los objetivos de la participación e involucramiento específico, son los siguientes:

1. Implementar espacios participativos especializados de diálogo y consenso para detectar intereses, oportunidades y/o impactos negativos en el ejercicio de derechos humanos de las poblaciones indígenas.
2. Identificar las preocupaciones, intereses, y necesidades relacionadas de las poblaciones indígenas relacionadas con las actividades del Programa (metodología de intervención en campo y actividades de trabajo conjunta) para la implementación de acciones y consensuar los modelos de intervención.
3. Identificar temas emergentes sociales y otros en el marco de las salvaguardas, que pudieran resultar de la implementación de las intervenciones del Programa sobre los pueblos indígenas y/o sus medios de vida, que no deberían ser contrarias a los deseos expresados libremente por los pueblos indígenas involucrados.
4. Incluir a las PPII en las diversas actividades de monitoreo participativo del Programa de RE.

2.4 REPRESENTATIVIDAD Y ACTORES

El mapeo de actores distingue a las organizaciones e instituciones relacionadas con el trabajo y los intereses indígenas. Así tenemos dos grupos, los cuales serán seleccionados para el trabajo según los objetivos de participación y consulta:

Organizaciones indígenas de involucramiento directo

Conformadas básicamente por miembros de las propias poblaciones indígenas:

1. La Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (AIDSESP), organización indígena de nivel nacional y filiales regionales, con representaciones en San Martín y Ucayali.
2. La Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú (CONAP), de representatividad a nivel nacional y regional, con representaciones en San Martín y Ucayali.
3. Las organizaciones regionales dentro del área de intervención del programa, con son: CODEPISAM (Coordinadora de Desarrollo y Defensa de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Región San Martín), ORAU (Organización Regional AIDSESP Ucayali), URPIA (Unión Regional de Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonia Peruana de la Provincia de Atalaya en Ucayali, CORPIAA (Coordinadora Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas de Atalaya también en Ucayali, principalmente.

De confirmar la especificidad local, se deberá coordinar con las organizaciones indígenas nacionales y regionales la identificación de las comunidades nativas y representaciones locales para seguir el modelo de gobernanza establecido por ellos mismos.

Instituciones competentes del Estado

Las instituciones del Estado o autoridades cuyo trabajo se relaciona con las PPII, son:

1. Autoridades de representación regional que ejercen políticas de trabajo con los PPII, como el Gobierno Regional de Ucayali que tiene creada una Gerencia Indígena, y un Grupo Regional de Trabajo de Políticas Indígenas. En el caso del Gobierno Regional de San Martín, se tiene a la Autoridad Regional Ambiental (ARA) y a la Gerencia Social de la región. Los gobiernos locales también tienen dependencias específicas, como las Oficinas de Asuntos Indígenas que se encuentran dentro de las Gerencias de Desarrollo Económico, Social o Gerencia Social, según sea el caso.

2. En relación a la institucionalidad nacional, los diversos sectores incluyen dependencias de trabajo relacionadas a asuntos indígenas que no necesariamente son específicas al área de intervención si no de un enfoque nacional, y se ubican dentro de las dependencias ministeriales del ambiente, agricultura, cultura y mujer.
3. Dentro del contexto regional y local también destacan la intervención de las organizaciones no gubernamentales (ONG), cooperación técnica y academia que cumplen un rol de implementación de proyectos e iniciativas con las PPII. Se espera, en el caso de esta instancia desarrollar un nivel de coordinación para complementariedad de acciones y evitar duplicidad de esfuerzos.

2.5 ESTRATEGIAS, MÉTODOS Y MECANISMOS DE INVOLUCRAMIENTO

El involucramiento de las poblaciones indígenas (por su vulnerabilidad) contemplará un proceso de socialización, participación y consultas específicas, con el objetivo de articular y asegurar su participación e involucramiento efectivo, incorporar sus intereses y prioridades, y establecer instrumentos especializados orientados a lograr una integración exitosa.

El programa prevé una socialización permanentemente para que los interesados, beneficiarios y/o afectados formen parte del proceso.

En relación a las actividades del programa, se plantea las siguientes áreas de involucramiento directo de las PPII.

Temas participativos específicos	Actores	Metodología
1 Validación de las intervenciones del Programa	MINAM Representaciones Indígenas Instituciones que trabajan con PPII	Coordinaciones Reuniones
2 Modelo de Gobernanza	MINAM Equipos técnicos de las representaciones indígenas	Encuentros Reuniones
3 Distribución de Beneficios	MINAM Representaciones Indígenas Gobiernos Regionales	Reuniones Talleres
4 Mecanismo de Atención Ciudadana (manejo de quejas y eventualidades)	MINAM Gobiernos Regionales Representaciones Indígenas	Reuniones Talleres Arreglos institucionales
5 Fortalecimiento de capacidades y asistencia técnica	MINAM Representaciones Indígenas	Talleres
6 Cumplimiento de las salvaguardas	MINAM Gobiernos Regionales Representaciones Indígenas	Reuniones Comunicaciones Arreglos Institucionales
7 Monitoreo	MINAM Representaciones Indígenas	Coordinaciones Reuniones Arreglos Institucionales
8 Sistematización (y documentación)	MINAM Representaciones Indígenas	Coordinaciones Reuniones

TABLA 2. TEMAS PARA EL INVOLUCRAMIENTO DIRECTO DE LAS PPII

Elaboración propia

2.6 OPORTUNIDADES PARA LA PARTICIPACIÓN DE PPII SEGÚN LAS INTERVENCIONES

En la siguiente tabla se identifican las zonas geográficas de las intervenciones que involucran a los pueblos indígenas, los que deben ser consultados.

Intervenciones del Programa de RE	PPII en:	
	San Martín	Ucayali
LE1. Conservación e incremento del valor de los bosques		
1.1 Clasificación, zonificación y titulación de bosques y tierras.	CCNN Churuzapa - Lamas (Corredor Tarapoto-Yurimaguas). Huimbayoc, Caynarachi, Barranquita, Alto Saposoa y Pachiza (Corredor Tarapoto-Yurimaguas).	Padre Abad, Curimáná, Irazola, Neshuya, Alexander von Humboldt, Nueva Requena. Masisea, Raymondi y Callería, Tahuania y Sepahua. Tahuanía, Callería, Iparia, Masisea, Irazola, Raymondi y Sepagua
1.2 Fortalecimiento de la gobernanza de los bosques indígenas para la conservación o producción sostenible.	Barranquita, Caynarachi, Pinto Recodo, San Roque de Cumbaza, El Porvenir, Moyobamba (Corredor Tarapoto-Yurimaguas)	Padre Abad, Curimana, Irazola, Neshuya, Alexander von Humboldt, Nva. Requena. Raymondi, Tahuania y Sepahua (Atalaya)
1.3 Conservación forestal, incluidas las tierras comunales.	ACR Cordillera Escalera.	Reserva Comunal el SIRA.
1.4 Manejo forestal comunitario (MFC) para productos maderables o no maderables.	Barranquita, Caynarachi, Pinto Recodo, San Roque de Cumbaza, El Porvenir, Moyobamba. CCNN Churuzapa - Lamas	Raymondi, Tahuania y Sepahua (Atalaya)
1.5 Manejo Forestal Sostenible (MFS) en concesiones forestales.	Regional	Regional
1.6 MFS por pequeños productores / migrantes en bosques secundarios ribereños.	Regional	Regional
LE2. Aumentar la productividad, la intensificación y la competitividad de los sistemas de producción amigables con el clima.		
2.1 Asignar derechos a los propietarios de la tierra.	Regional	Regional
2.2 Promoción de aumentos en la productividad, la intensificación y la calidad del café, el cacao y el aceite de palma en áreas mayormente deforestadas.	Regional	Regional
2.3 Transición de agricultores / migrantes de subsistencia a una agricultura más comercial.	Regional	Regional

Intervenciones del Programa de RE	PPII en:	
	San Martín	Ucayali
2.4 Promoción de la reforestación comercial por parte de empresas asociadas o no con grupos de pequeños reforestadores.	Regional	Regional
LE3. Promoción de inversiones verdes y empleo no agrícola.		
3.1 Promoción de inversiones privadas en actividades comerciales de baja emisión.	Regional	Regional
3.2 Promoción de vínculos / compensaciones entre conservación de bosques y cadenas de valor comerciales.	Regional	Regional

TABLA 3. OPORTUNIDADES DE TRABAJO CON LAS PPII SEGÚN LOCACIÓN DEL PROGRAMA DE RE
Elaboración propia

2.7 TEMÁTICAS DEL PROGRAMA DE INTERÉS PARA LAS PPII

Los temas identificados para la participación e involucramiento directo de las PPII durante la fase de diseño del Programa de RE son:

1. Identificación y validación de las intervenciones
2. Consultas para el modelo de Gobernanza
3. Consenso y validación de la Distribución de beneficios
4. Consultas para el desarrollo Mecanismo de Atención Ciudadana (MAC)
5. Involucramiento para el monitoreo participativo

2.8 ACTORES INDÍGENAS SEGÚN TEMAS Y LOCACIÓN PARA LOS TALLERES Y REUNIONES

La siguiente es la propuesta general para el involucramiento de PPII durante la fase de diseño del Programa de RE, según identificación y locación.

TABLA 4. ACTORES INDÍGENAS SEGÚN TEMAS Y LOCACIÓN PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE TALLERES Y REUNIONES

Grupo	Temáticas principales de participación	Actor (Institución/organización)	Convocatoria principal			
			Lima	San Martín	Ucayali	
Organizaciones Indígenas y/o Comunidades Nativas	1. Intervenciones	CONAP	X	X		
	2. Gobernanza	AIDSESEP	X	X		
	3. Distribución de beneficios	ONAMIAP	X			
	4. Mecanismo de Atención Ciudadana (MAC)	FEMUCARINAP	X			
	5. Monitoreo Participativo	Comités de Gestión			X	X
		CODEPISAM			X	
		ORAU				X
		URPIA				X

Grupo	Temáticas principales de participación	Actor (Institución/organización)	Convocatoria principal		
			Lima	San Martín	Ucayali
		CORPIAA			X
		Veeduría Forestal			X

Elaboración propia

2.9 CALENDARIZACIÓN (HOJA DE RUTA)

A continuación se proponen las actividades que deben desarrollarse durante el 2019 con las PPII, con miras a la implementación del Programa.

TABLA 5. CALENDARIO DE ACTIVIDADES CON LAS PPII EN PREPARACIÓN DE LA FASE IMPLEMENTACIÓN DEL PROGRAMA

Actividades	2019												2020	
	Meses													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1 Marco de Participación de la PPII	X	X												
2 Reuniones y talleres de socialización para la fase de diseño			X	X	X									
3 Desarrollo del Plan de Involucramiento con PPII para la fase de implementación					X	X	X							
4 Reuniones y talleres de socialización para la fase de implementación							X	X	X	X	X			
5 Formalización del Plan de Involucramiento con PPII											X			
6 Implementación de acuerdos													X	
7 Inicio de la Fase de Implementación del Programa de RE														X

Elaboración propia