CLIMATEFOCUS

Perú JECA Report

&Green Fund

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DISCLAIMER: Climate Focus has ongoing project development activities in Perú in the AFOLU sector. While we are confident that these activities do not stand in the way of an impartial, objective and independent assessment, Climate Focus has made the &Green Fund aware of its activities prior to starting the assignment and has taken precautions to avoid potential conflict of interest.

1. Introduction

This document summarizes the findings of the Jurisdictional Eligibility Criteria Assessment (JECA) for Perú and issues an expert opinion on whether Perú qualifies for approval as a &Green eligible jurisdiction. Section 2 presents a high-level summary of findings and conclusions. Section 3 summarizes findings regarding the recommended jurisdictional scope (national vs subnational) for the JECA based on a review of the governance, legislative, and regulatory frameworks as well as institutional roles and responsibilities in Perú. Section 4 summarizes the findings of the JECA of previously identified jurisdiction(s) and issues an opinion regarding its eligibility under Jurisdictional Eligibility Criteria 1-5.

2. High Level Summary

The JECA for Perú concludes that the country is deemed eligible for &Green investment, despite shortfalls regarding safeguards implementation and potential to improve the implementation of existing policies and programs. The JECA recommends an option for the &Green Fund to prioritize sub-national jurisdictions according to their progress in reducing or stabilizing deforestation.

JEC 1 - Scope:

-> Perú has significant tropical forest and peatland coverage. Forests occupy 57% of Perú´s territory. It is the country with the second largest extension of Amazonian forest (after Brazil) within its territory and is estimated to have the fourth largest area of peatlands in the tropics.

-> Perú's forests and peatlands are of high ecological value. The vast majority of forest (89%) remain intact. Thanks to remoteness and inundation, largely preventing human access, most peatlands are considered to remain intact even though quantitative estimates are lacking.

JEC 2 - Ambition & Strategy:

-> Perú has defined a series of targets to reduce deforestation, which is understood as natural forest loss corresponding to gross deforestation. The Peruvian efforts include a Joint Declaration of Intent with Norway, Germany, and the UK (to reduce deforestation by 50% by 2017 and additional reductions thereafter), the New York Declaration of Forests (to half the rate of deforestation by 2020 and stop forest loss by 2030[1]), as well as the country's NDC (even though no deforestation specific target is defined in the NDC, it acknowledges that about half (54.3%) of national emission stem from the LULUCF sector and pledges associated reductions in it national targets).

-> Perú's deforestation reduction targets under the Joint Declaration of Intent, and its pledge under the New York Declaration of Forests are ambitious considering the upward trend in deforestation over the past decade. The reduction targets of the NDC are far less ambitious both in terms of pledged percentage reduction and given that this reduction is measured against a business-as-usual scenario of increasing emissions that would effectively result in a net increase of emissions even if the NDC targets were met.

[1] Ney York Declaration on Forests. https://www.un.org/climatechange/summit/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/07/New-York-Declaration-on-Forest-%E2%80%93-Action-Statement-and-Action-Plan.pdf

-> Perú has put in place a series of policies and programs to halt deforestation, including a national forest and climate change program. Although those actions are primarily focused on the Amazon biome, the achievement of national goals is considered feasible if implementation of the designed measures is successful.

JEC 3 - Progress:

-> Perú has made progress in designing and implementing key strategies and legislation that provide a basis for reducing deforestation. However, overall progress remains limited as evidenced by a lack of public reporting on policy and strategy implementation.

-> Perú's rate of forest loss has been relatively stable since 2012, reaching 164.662 ha/a in the Amazon biome in 2016. There is not clear sign of an effective reduction in deforestation rates but equally no significant increase as predicted by the FREL. At the current rate, it appears unlikely that reduction targets for 2020 under the Joint Declaration of Intent and the New York Declaration on Forest will be met but reductions against the FREL are attainable.

-> There are improvements in the enabling environment for forest conservation in the country including the recent enactment of its Climate Change Law. Perú's legal and regulatory efforts are moving in the right direction. There is still the need to enhance human resource capacity and operational resources, especially at the regional level.

JEC 4 – Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV):

-> Forest related information is accessible online and transparent. The country's MRV system is considered operational. The system is currently limited to the Amazon and alignment with regional monitoring efforts are being improved. Amazon forests correspond to 92% of the country´s forests. There is less official information publicly available on forests different from the Amazon (i.e. dry and Andean forests).

-> Perú's MRV system is considered complete for forest related monitoring in the Amazon. The country has made progress since it decided to unify its systems in 2014.

JEC 5 – Social and Environmental Safeguards:

-> Perú remains at an early design phase of an appropriate strategy to address social and environmental risks associated with the implementation of REDD+, including the design of a framework for Safeguards. A clear strategy to implement the Cancun Agreements is yet to be seen.

-> There is insufficient progress according to public information, as Perú has not produced a report to the UNFCCC about REDD+ safeguards. There is no public evidence of progress towards the construction of the safeguards framework and information system.

3. Jurisdictional Scope

This section provides background information regarding the country's socio-economic and geographical conditions, and describes the governance, legislative, and regulatory frameworks as well as main decision-making structures at the jurisdictional levels identified by &Green for this assessment. We provide a review of subnational activities in San Martín, Madre de Dios, Ucayali, Loreto, Cajamarca, Junín and Amazonas, to assess whether any subnational jurisdiction provide favorable conditions for &Green engagement, in particular in terms of leaderships, authority, and ability to drive sustainable land use. Based on this analysis, we recommend the appropriate jurisdictional level for &Green´s engagement in Perú.

3.1 Background: Key Economic Data and Map

Table 1: Economic data at national and Department level

	Perú (national level)	San Martín	Madre de Dios	Ucayali	Loreto	Cajamarca	Junin	Amazonas
Size in Ha[2]	128.521.500 Ha	5.125.331	8.530.050	10.241.055	36.885.195	3.331.750	4.419.720	3.924.910
Population[3]	30.475.144	818.061	130.876	483.708	1.018.160	1.519.764	1.331.253	419.404
GDP[4]	USD$ 155,4 Billion	USD$ 1,7 Billion	USD$ 826 million	USD$ 1,2 Billion	USD$ 2,3 Billion	USD$ 3,2 Billion	USD$ 4,4 Billion	USD$ 862 million
Per Capita Income/year[5]	USD$ 5950	USD$ 2185.9	USD$ 6056.3	USD$ 3022.5	USD$ 3094.0	USD$ 3084.5	USD$ 3086.9	USD$ 2368.7
Credit Rating	S&P: BBB+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment rate	706.570 unemployed persons in 2016. In the rural area: 30.100. In the urban area: 676.500. Level of employment 2016: 72,2	Level of employment 2016: 73,5	Level of employment 2016: 77,4	Level of employment 2016: 77,3	Level of employment 2016: 71,2	Level of employment 2016: 77,2	Level of employment 2016: 76	Level of employment 2016: 78,7
Main agricultural and forest products[6,7]	Chicken, Potatoes, cattle, dairy, coffee, rice and asparagus	Cocoa, coffee, rice, corn, african oil palm	Sugar cane for biofuel	African oil palm, Sugar cane for biofuel, bananas, coffee	Manioc, bananas, rice, corn	Wheat, coffee, corn, rye grass	Coffee, rye grass, potatoes	Blue grass, banana, coffee, potatoes, rice, corn
Exports of agricultural commodities (in million USD FOB)[8]	Coffee: 756.240; Fresh grapes: 646.318; Asparagus: 420.019; Avocado: 396.583; Blueberries: 237.120; Mango: 197.739; Cocoa: 183.479; Bananas: 152.186	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Value of oil exports (in million USD FOB)[9]	In 2017, oil and extractive industries' exports were worth USD 30.516 (including 3.358 of petroleum and petroleum products) representing about 70% of Peruvian exports. Increasing their share by 5,2% compared to 2016.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

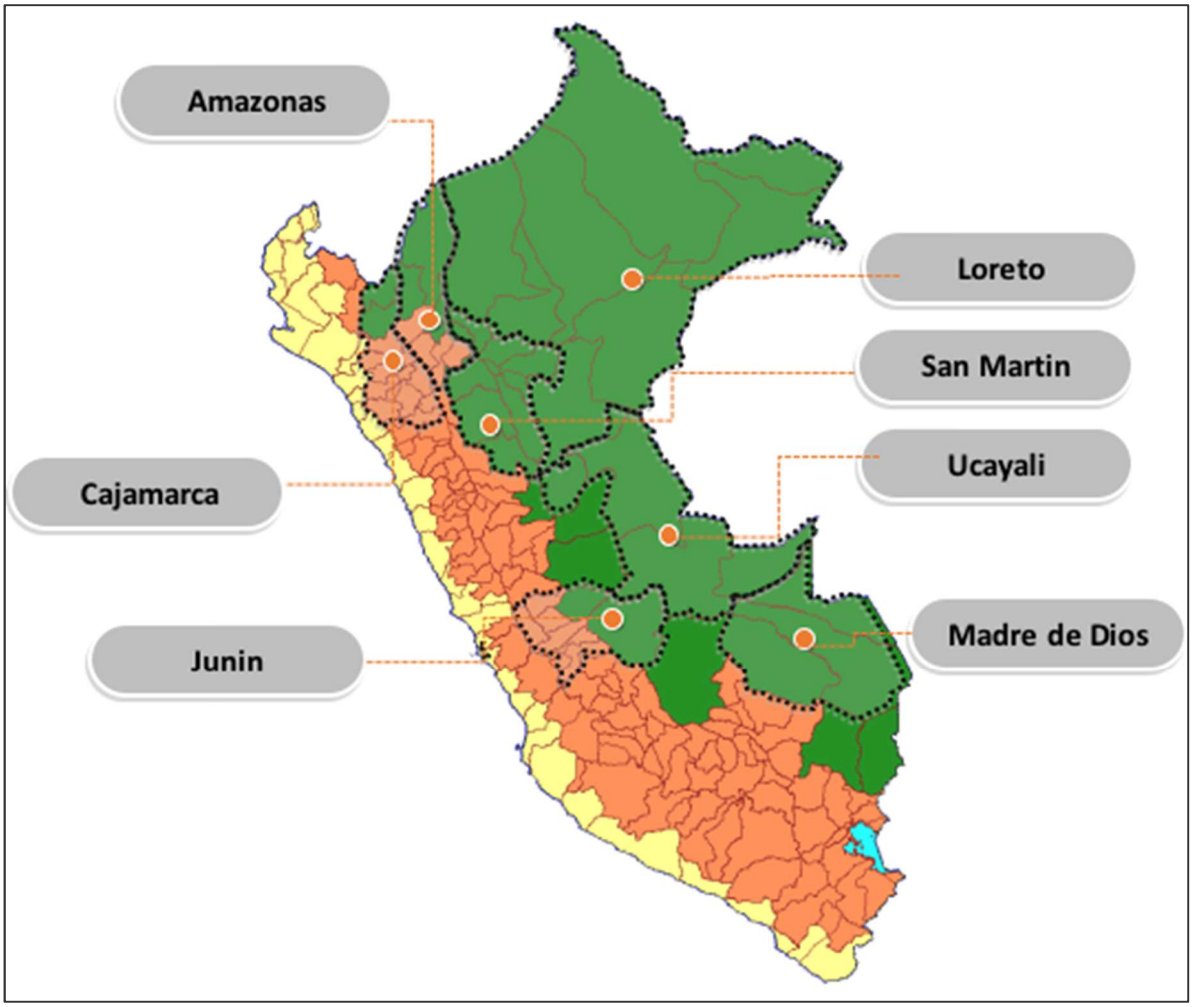
[2] INEI. 2014. Anuario de estadísticas ambientales. Available at: https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1140/cap01.pdf
[3] Ibid.
[4] INEI. 2017. See: https://www.inei.gob.pe/estadisticas/indice-tematico/producto-bruto-interno-por-departamentos-9089/
[5] For Perú (2016): World Bank. 2017. https://data.worldbank.org/country/peru
For the other jurisdictions (2013): own calculation based on INEI (2017). Op cit and INEP (2014). Op cit.
[6] MINAGRI. 2016. Anuario Estadístico de la Producción Agrícola y Ganadera. 2015
[7] MINAGRI. 2016. Cultivos predominantes por provincial 2015. Available at: http://siea.minagri.gob.pe/siea/sites/default/files/0CULTIVOS%20PREDOMINANTES.jpg
[8] MINAGRI. 2017. Anuario Estadístico de Comercio Exterior Agrario 2016. Available at: http://siea.minagri.gob.pe/siea/sites/default/files/anuario-comercio-exterior-agrario2016.pdf
[9] BCRP. 2018. http://www.bcrp.gob.pe/docs/Estadisticas/Cuadros-Anuales/ACuadro_13.xls

	Perú (national level)	San Martín	Madre de Dios	Ucayali	Loreto	Cajamarca	Junin	Amazonas
Forest Cover and Deforestation [10,11&12]	- Amazon rainforest cover (2016): 68,73 M ha. - Dry forest cover (2015): 4,1 M ha.[13] - Deforested area 2001-2016: 1,97M ha. - Simple Average of annual historic deforestation: 2001-2014: 118.077 ha. 2011-2014: 150.219 (0,22% of Peruvian Amazon forest cover in 2010). - Deforestation in 2016 was 164.662 ha. 5,24% higher than in 2015.	- Forest cover (2016): 3,37M ha. - Constitutes 4,92% of Perú´s Amazon forest. - Simple Averages of annual historic deforestation: 2001-2014: 12.904 ha. 2011-2014: 25.770 (0,73% of San Martin's forest cover in 2010) - Deforestation in 2016 was 20.589 ha. 6,84% lower than in 2015.	- Forest cover (2016): 7,95M ha. - Constitutes 11,57% of Perú´s Amazon forest. - Simple Averages of annual historic deforestation: 2001-2014: 7.199 ha. 2011-2014: 12.909 ha (0,16% of Madre de Dios' forest cover in 2010) - Deforestation in 2016 was 17.055 ha. 4,20% lower than in 2015.	- Forest cover (2016): 9,39M ha. - Constitutes 13,67% of Perú´s Amazon forest. - Simple Averages of annual historic deforestation: 2001-2014: 13.954 ha. 2011-2014: 29.527 ha (0,31% of Ucayali's forest cover in 2010) - Deforestation in 2016 was 29.611 ha. 0,35% lower than in 2015.	- Forest cover (2016): 35,09M ha. - Constitutes 51,06% of Perú´s Amazon forest. - Simple Averages of annual historic deforestation: 2001-2014: 15.339 ha. 2011-2014: 30.182 ha (0,09% of Loreto's forest cover in 2010) - Deforestation in 2016 was 37.151 ha. 17,31% higher than in 2015.	- Rainforest cover (2016): 350.260 ha. - Constitutes 0,51% of Perú´s Amazon forest. - Simple Averages of annual historic deforestation: 2001-2014: 553 ha. 2011-2014: 913 ha (0,26% of Cajamarca's Amazon forest cover in 2010) - Deforestation in the Amazon region in 2016 was 1.890 ha. 75,89% higher than in 2015.	- Rainforest cover (2016): 1,87M ha. - Constitutes 2,72% of Perú´s Amazon forest. - Simple Averages of annual historic deforestation: 2001-2014: 4.818 ha. 2011-2014: 8.704 ha (0,45% of Junin's Amazon forest cover in 2010) - Deforestation in the Amazon region in 2016 was 16.377 ha. 180,9% higher than in 2015.	- Rainforest cover (2016): 2,8M ha. - Constitutes 4,14% of Perú´s Amazon forest. - Simple Averages of annual historic deforestation: 2001-2014: 4.175 ha. 2011-2014: 4,952 ha (0,17% of Amazonas' rainforest cover in 2010) - Deforestation in the Amazon region in 2016 was 6.984 ha. 0,76% higher than in 2015.

[10] GeoBosques. 2018. See: http://geobosques.minam.gob.pe/geobosque/view/perdida.php
[11] Perfiles jurisdiccionales de las regiones integrantes del Grupo de Trabajo de los Gobernadores por el Clima y los Bosques en el Perú: https://mda.org.pe/documentos/2018/03/MDA-PJGCFMDA-Low-Res.pdf
[12] Deforested area in the Amazon biome. Data for Amazonas, Cajamarca and Junin exclude dry Andean forest.
[13] MINAM. 2016. La Conservación de Bosques en el Perú (2011-2016). Informes sectoriales 11. Ambiente. Available at: http://www.bosques.gob.pe/archivo/c12cf6_11-La-conservacin-de-bosques-en-el-Per.pdf

Figure 1 below depicts the main Peruvian regions: Amazon (green), Andes (orange) and Coast (yellow). The red lines correspond to the country's Provinces; the dotted lines show the Departments included in this assessment.

Figure 1 Peruvian biomes and provinces



Source: Climate Focus

3.2 Territorial Order

The 1993 Constitution establishes the Peruvian state as "unitary, representative and decentralized" (Article 43). Perú is divided by Departments, Provinces, Districts, and Urban Centers (Article 189). Currently, the country includes 24 Departments, 195 Provinces, and 1,867 Districts.[14] The country's regions are administered by regional governments (also known as GOREs) and can, according to the constitution (Article 190), include two or more Departments.[15] However, in practice, no "region" including more than one department has been constituted so far; every Department has its own GORE. GOREs must coordinate with lower levels of government (Provinces, Districts, and Urban Centers) without interfering in their roles and attributions within their jurisdictions (Article 191); that includes urban planning, tourism and infrastructure as well as the formulation of provincial development plans.[16]

[14] OECD (2016), OECD Territorial Reviews: Perú 2016. Available at: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264262904-en
[15] That was the case in 2005 during Toledo's presidency, where the attempt to create "macroregions" was defeated via referendum.
[16] Law n.° 27972

According to the constitution, each GORE is autonomous at the political, administrative and economic levels, and has the right to regulate and manage public matters within its constitutional competences; including territorial order. Political autonomy means being able to design and implement policies; administrative autonomy means having its own organizational discretion and regulate public services; economic autonomy means the ability to collect and manage resources and approve institutional budgets, while abiding by the national public budget laws and regulations. However, approximately 87% of taxes are collected at the national level, making GOREs highly dependent on the transfer system. Resources transferred from the national government to the GOREs constitute 78% of their revenues.[17] Despite their constitutional autonomy, most plans and programs are designed and agreed at the national level with regional governments involved in implementation. A main limitation to implementation is that many subnational governments still do not have neither fiscal nor political capabilities to effectively adapt national policies and resources to regional and local circumstances.[18] In addition, the resources allocated to subnational levels are strongly controlled by the national government and must be aligned with public policies defined at the national level.

The General Law of the Environment and the regulations issued by MINAM regulate territorial ordering in the country.[19] The Law on Foundations for Decentralization[20] explicitly refers to environmental objectives including: a) Territorial and environmental regulation, b) sustainable natural resources management and environmental quality improvement,[21] and c) inter-agency coordination and citizen participation at all levels of the National Environmental Management System (see section 3.3 below).[22] Thus, territorial order in Perú is determined by the decentralization process and the environmental policies and regulations defined at the national level.

The Territorial Ordinance Plan (POT) is a crucial territorial planning instrument. The POTs are implemented at the Department, Province and District level.[23&24] POTs must be designed within the framework of national development policies; sector related policies and their articulation with other territorial planning instruments also need to be considered.[25] Design of the POT begins with an Integrated Diagnosis of the Territory (DIT), which constitutes the first phase of the ordering process. The DIT uses a technical instrument called the Economic Ecological Zoning (ZEE), which identifies the different alternatives for the sustainable use of a particular territory and aims to guide decision making towards the best land use options.[26]

The institutional decentralization process started effectively in 2002 thanks to a set of laws and regulations that enabled its implementation.[27] Political decentralization implies the election of regional governments, and decentralization is conceived as a process that allows the transfer of resources and capabilities from the national government to regional and local governments (Art. 188). In practical terms, and despite varying degrees of regional autonomy and authority, Perú is still in early phases of decentralization, and remains largely a centralized state. Even though the decentralization process moves forward, the decentralized autonomy of territorial entities highly varies from GORE to GORE, and it is still in an early phase of implementation.

[17] OECD (2016), Op cit.
[18] Ibid.
[19] Ayala, L. 2015. Marco normativo del Ordenamiento Territorial. In: Orientaciones básicas sobre el Ordenamiento Territorial en el Perú/Dirección General de Ordenamiento Territorial. 2 ed.-- Lima: Ministerio del Ambiente
[20] Ley No 27783: Ley de Bases de Decentralización, available at: http://www2.congreso.gob.pe/sicr/cendocbib/con4_uibd.nsf/B24C5FDB311A9EAF05257B8300648EAF/$FILE/27783.pdf
[21] According to the Organic Law for the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources. Law n.° 2682 of 1997. Available at: http://www.ana.gob.pe/media/95192/ley_26821.pdf
[22] Law n.° 27783 of 2002 - Ley de Bases de la Descentralización. Available at: ftp://ftp2.minsa.gob.pe/descargas/ogac//normas/politica/Ley27783LBD.pdf
[23] Law n.° 27867 - Ley Orgánica de Gobiernos Regionales. Available at: https://www.mimp.gob.pe/ogd/pdf/2014-ley-organica-de-gobiernos-regionales_27867.pdf
[24] Law n.° 27972 - Ley Orgánica de Municipalidades. Available at: http://www.oas.org/juridico/spanish/per_res25.pdf
[25] Pérez, W. 2015. Esquema metodológico, instrumentos técnicos y procedimiento del proceso de Ordenamiento Territorial. In: Orientaciones básicas sobre el Ordenamiento Territorial en el Perú/Dirección General de Ordenamiento Territorial. 2 ed.-- Lima: Ministerio del Ambiente
[26] In Spanish: Zonificación Ecológica Económica - ZEE, Estudios Especializados - EE and Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial – POT.
[27] Including the Organic Law of Regional Governments, and the Law 27783 of 2002. These set the foundations for decentralization

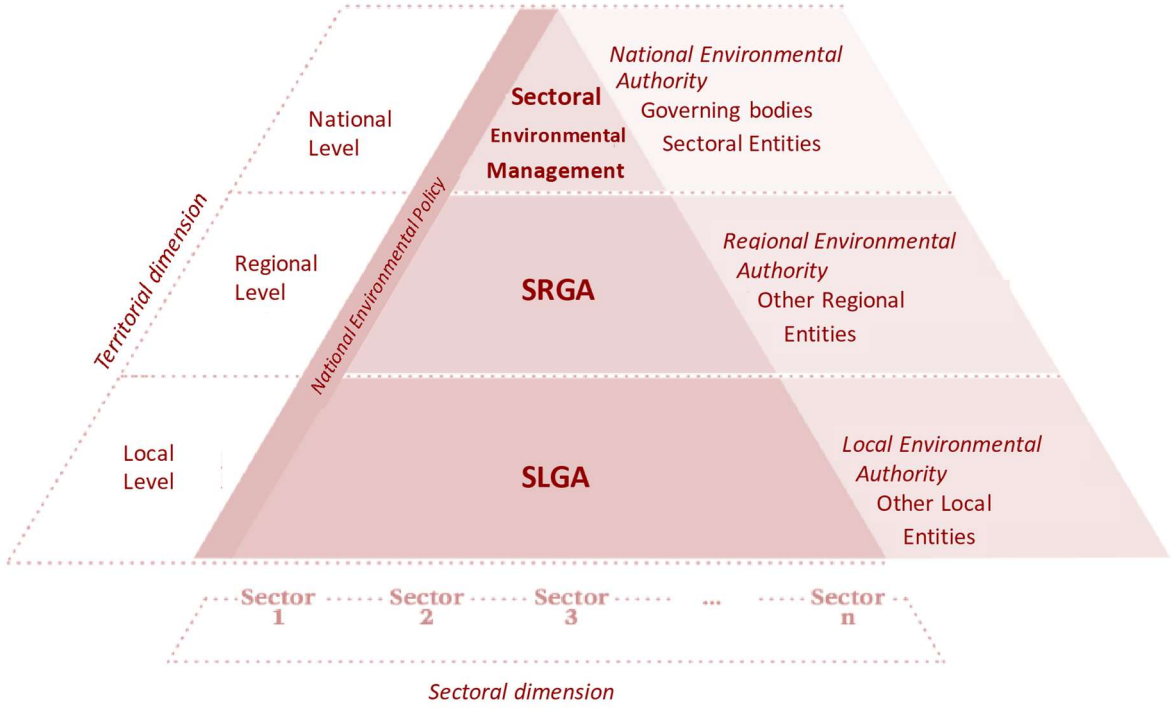
3.3 Environmental Governance

Perú has advanced with the construction of a legal and institutional framework to protect and manage its environment and natural resources and enhance its capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The framework that currently enables the protection and management of the environment and natural resources, under the overall leadership and guidance of MINAM, is the National Environmental Management System (SNGA). The SNGA includes a set of policies, guiding principles, regulations, procedures, and instruments through which environmental roles and competences of public entities are organized to enable implementation of the national environmental policy. The SNGA is composed of:

- Environmental Impact Evaluation system (SEIA)
- Natural Protected Areas system (SERNANP)
- Environmental Control and Evaluation system (OEFA)
- Water Resources Management system (ANA), and
- Environmental Information system (SINIA).

Perú's National Environmental Management System (SNGA) is based on sectoral and territorial dimensions. The system aims to be participatory and present at all levels of government. Created in 2004, the SNGA purpose is guiding, coordinating, supervising, evaluating and ensuring the application of policies, plans, programs and actions intended to protect the environment and contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.[28]

Figure 2 National Environmental Management System of Perú - SNGA



Source: MINAM, 2016.[29]

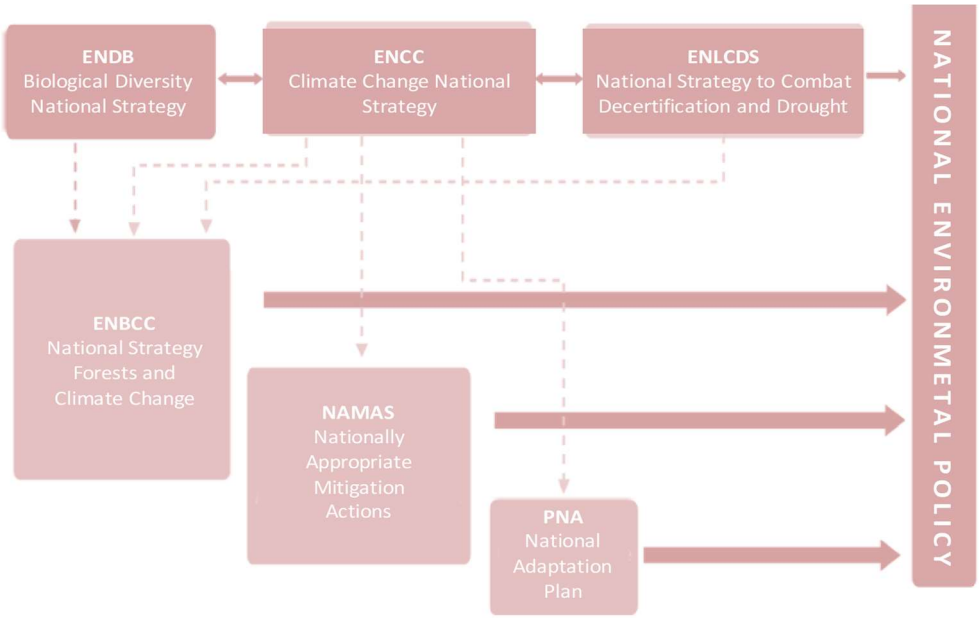
Strategies defined at the national level (SNGA) are implemented at the regional level by the Regional Environmental Management System (SRGA) led by the Regional Directorates of Natural Resources and Environmental Management or by Regional Environmental Agencies (ARA).[30] At the local level the SNGA

[28] MINAM. 2016. Guía del Sistema Nacional de Gestión Ambiental. p. 12. Available at: http://sinia.minam.gob.pe/documentos/guia-sistema-nacional-gestion-ambiental
[29] Ibid. p. 20.
[30] Gerencia Regional de Recursos Naturales y Gestión del Medio Ambiente and Autoridades Regionales Ambientales

is implemented by the Local Environmental Management System (SLGA) led by the provincial governments. Both, the SRGA and the SLGA, include participation from public and private actors and NGOs.

The national environmental policy is aligned with the UN´s Convention on Biological Diversity, the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), which are referenced in national government strategies such as the Biological Diversity National Strategy (ENDB), the Climate Change National Strategy (ENCC) and the National Strategy to Combat Decertification and Drought (ENLCDS).

Figure 3 Perú´s Environmental Policy



Source: MINAM, 2015[31]

The National Program for Forest Conservation for Climate Change Mitigation (PNCBMCC), run by MINAM, contains the main strategy to address REDD+ and halt deforestation. The Forestry and Wildlife Law defined the GOREs as regional forestry authorities within their jurisdictions.[32] The National Forestry and Wildlife Service (SERFOR) is the national authority affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI). SERFOR is responsible for the National Forestry and Wildlife Information System (SNIFFS).

Congress recently approved a Framework Law of Climate Change in which MINAM is confirmed as the leading national authority for climate change management. The Law establishes a multi-sector approach making public entities at national, regional and local levels responsible for defining concrete adaptation and mitigation actions; climate change aspects must be present across all levels of planning.[33]

GOREs are responsible to approve and implement regional environmental policy, in coordination with the corresponding Regional Environmental Commission (CAR). CARs are environmental management entities at the regional and local levels responsible for coordination of a swift policy implementation; they have a facilitation role.

[31] MINAM. 2015. Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático. Available at: http://www.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/ENCC-FINAL-250915-web.pdf
[32] Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre no. 29763. Available at: https://www.serfor.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/LFFS-Y-SUS-REGLAMENTOS.pdf
[33] The bill is available here: http://www.minam.gob.pe/cambio-climatico-peru/proyecto-de-ley-1314-2016pe/

The GOREs of San Martin (2010), Amazonas (2013), Madre de Dios (2014), Junin (2014) and Loreto (2015) have created Regional Environmental Agencies (ARAs), which replace the Regional Directorates of Natural Resources and Environmental Management. The ARAs are created at the regional level and their roles vary among GOREs, but they are mainly responsible for exercising an inspection role necessary for any environmental license approval. Their technical and normative autonomy varies as well, depending on the GORE.

3.4 Data Collection, Reference Levels and MRV

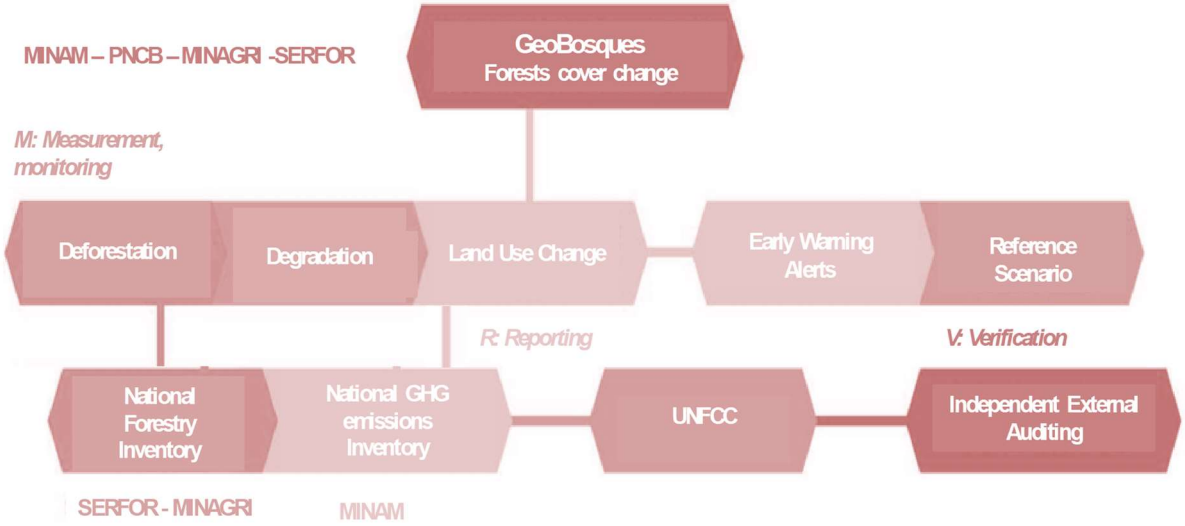
Overall responsibility for data collection, MRV, and development of reference levels lies with MINAM, at the national level of government. MRV system development has advanced in recent years and is increasingly coordinated with regional governments. Data collection responsibilities are being gradually delegated to regional levels of government through the decentralization process. Perú continues to implement its national monitoring system for forests and MRV,[34] visible through a platform called GeoBosques, that monitors forest cover and provides public information through reports, maps, and emails.[35] GeoBosques is coordinated by MINAM (PNBCC) in collaboration with MINAGRI (SERFOR). The system currently contains 5 modules:

1. Deforestation reporting (annual)
2. Forest degradation reporting (in design phase)
3. Land use and land use change (in design phase)
4. Early warnings for deforestation (in design phase)
5. Reference scenarios (FREL calculation)

A preliminary National Forestry Inventory has been elaborated,[36] and an Early Warning Alerts system design is being tested.[37] Currently land use change information is collected by MINAM's General Directorate of Climate Change, Desertification and Water Resources (DGCCDRH) responsible for National GHG Inventory, known as INFOCARBONO.[38] It is expected that regional environmental authorities, such as the ARAs will become instrumental in collecting further data and information that can be fed to the national system.

[34] http://www.gruporeddperu.com/mrv/#
[35] http://geobosques.minam.gob.pe/geobosque/view/acerca.php
[36] SERFOR. 2016. Primer Informe Parcial del Inventario Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. Available at: https://www.serfor.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Primer_Informe.pdf
[37] See: http://geobosques.minam.gob.pe/geobosque/visor/
[38] See: http://infocarbono.minam.gob.pe/

Figure 2 MRV in Perú



Source: Adapted from PNCBMCC[39]

Furthermore, the Forestry and Wildlife Oversight Agency (OSINFOR) is a national level entity responsible for supervising and monitoring the use and conservation of forest and wildlife resources. At the regional level, the Forestry and Wildlife Law defined regional governments as the authorities entitled to plan, promote and control the sustainable use, protection and conservation of forest and wildlife within their jurisdictions.[40]

3.5 REDD+, Land Use and Climate Policies

Table 2: Plans and strategies formulated by the national government

Plan/Strategy	Operational Period	Brief Description	Key aspects
National Forests and Climate Change Strategy[41]	2016-2030	Long-term strategy aimed at reducing forest loss, degradation and GHG emissions linked to LULUCF sector. Focused on reducing vulnerability of indigenous communities and peasants to climate change and support on REDD+.	This strategy presents a vision to 2030 on how to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation, and forest conservation. It is aligned with the National Climate Change Strategy, the Peruvian NDC and other policy instruments. Perú is committed to using sustainable agriculture for reducing GHG emissions. The strategy recognizes the goals established in the NDC, in which Perú commits to reducing 30% of its GHG emissions by 2030. In 2012, 51% of total emissions corresponded to the LULUCF sector of which more than 90% resulted from forest cover change. In order to meet its NDC, the country needs to achieve a significant reduction in deforestation. Adaptation objectives for forest-dependent communities are aligned with the National Adaptation Plan. Indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge is considered.

[39] Estrategia Nacional sobre Bosques y Cambio Climático. 2016. p. 87. Available at: http://www.bosques.gob.pe/estrategia-nacional
[40] Art. 19, Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre no. 29763. Available at: https://www.serfor.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/LFFS-Y-SUS-REGLAMENTOS.pdf
[41] MINAM. 2016. Op cit.

Proyecto PlanCC. Planning for Climate Change[42]	First readiness phase 2012-2014 Second planning phase 2015-2016 Third implementation phase 2017 - 2020	The Project aims to enhance Perú's transition to a low-emissions development. Through PlanCC the national government gradually incorporates climate change considerations in development planning.	The first phase resulted in the design of mitigation scenarios for the year 2050[43] and 77 mitigation measures containing co-benefits, implementation costs and mitigation potential.[44] Forest were included in both results. Second phase results include 10 technical studies[45] and a proposal for implementing Peruvian NDC in energy, transport, solid waste and forest sectors[46]
Forestry and Wildlife Law.[47]	2011, still valid	It seeks to contribute to the development of the Peruvian forestry sector and the conservation of wildlife by strengthen public institutions at the national level and defining roles and functions of regional and local authorities.	Ensures a sustainable management of the territory by defining forest planning and recognizing forest-dwelling people's rights. It simplifies and promotes mechanisms of use and access to forest products, ecotourism, conservation and research. Proposes an ecosystem approach, regulates forest plantations, promotes agroforestry systems and creates the National Forestry and Wildlife Service (SERFOR).
Policy of National Forests and Wildlife.[48]	Written in 2009, still valid	Guides the adequate management of the National Forest and Wildlife of Perú, which ensures its sustainable use, conservation, protection to ensure provision of goods and services of forest ecosystems.	Besides the Forestry and Wildlife Law, it takes into account the Organic Law of the Executive Branch, the Organic Law for the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, the National Environmental Policy, and Indigenous Peoples rights. The Policy seeks to enhance forest governance and coordination along entities, pursue the sustainable use of forest products and services, increase certification schemes, and tackle gender and income differences.
National Law on Payments for Ecosystem Services[49]	2014, still valid	The Law defines "retribution mechanisms for ecosystem services" as instruments which allow the investment in actions aimed at the conservation, recovery and sustainable use of ecosystems, as sources of ecosystem services, through voluntary agreements between contributors (contribuyentes) and rewarders (retribuyentes).	The law defines contributors of an ecosystem service, either persons or organizations, who throughout technically viable actions contribute to the conservation, restauration and sustainable use of the ecosystem services. Rewarders who, obtaining an economic, social or environmental benefit, compensate the contributors for the ecosystem service. Contributors and rewarders could be both, private or public. Indigenous people's must approve the mechanisms within their jurisdictions. REDD+ community-lead projects could be benefit from the mechanism.
Joint Declaration of Intent (Perú, Norway and Germany)[50]	2014-2020	Joint Declaration of Intent on Cooperation on REDD+ and sustainable development to achieve	The declaration promotes sustainable development of the agricultural and forestry sectors. In doing so, GoP aims to establish public/private coalitions to facilitate the

[42] See: http://planccperu.org/
[43] See: http://planccperu.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/plancc_escenarios_de_mitigacion_del_cambio_climatico_en_el_peru_al_2050._analisis_de_resultados-14.pdf
[44] See: http://planccperu.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/plancc_77_opciones_de_mitigacion_baja-2.pdf
[45] See: http://planccperu.org/fase-ii-2
[46] See: http://planccperu.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/BIT%C3%81CORA-CLIM%C3%81TICA.-Propuesta-de-un-modelo-para-implementar-NDC.pdf
[47] Ley Nº 29763 (2011)
[48] Política Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2009. Available at: http://minagri.gob.pe/portal/download/pdf/especiales/politica-nacional.pdf & Decreto Supremo Nº 09-2013-MINAGRI
[49] Law Nº 30215 of 2014. LEY DE MECANISMOS DE RETRIBUCIÓN POR SERVICIOS ECOSISTÉMICOS. Available at: http://www.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/ley_302105_MRSE.pdf
[50] https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/b324ccc0cf88419fab88f2f4c7101f20/declarationofintentperu.pdf

		Perú´s NDC mitigation goals relating to reduced deforestation and zero net LULUCF emissions (aligned to the National Forest and Climate Change Strategy). Its initial objectives included the achievement of zero net emissions from the LULUCF sector in Perú by 2021 and half deforestation by 2017.	adoption of sustainable practices in selected production systems (cocoa, coffee, biofuels and other palm oil products, agroindustry, and cattle ranching), to increase productivity in already deforested land and to achieve deforestation-free agricultural production.

Table 3: Implementation measures formulated at the national and subnational levels:

Plan/Strategy	Operational Period	Brief Description	Key aspects
National Level			
SERVIAGRO (National).[51]	2017, still operational	A platform managed by MINAGRI that provides technical assistance and capacity building services for small and medium farmers. It aims to connect a network service providers and farmers and contribute to the creation and consolidation of agricultural produce markets.	The overall objective is to increase production capacity and entrepreneurship amongst small and medium sized agricultural producers, by guiding the public sector´s technical assistance and capacity building effort, and gradually increasing producer coverage
The National Forest Conservation and Climate Change Mitigation Program's (PNCBMCC) [52]	2010-2020[53]	PNCBMCC, led by MINAM, is presented by the Government during COP14 with the purpose of communicating the country´s commitment in reducing GHG emissions by promoting forest conservation.	The overall objective of PNCBMCC is to protect 54 million ha of Peruvian forests. It aims to do so by identifying and mapping forest areas and forest cover loss, by promoting forest sustainable production systems to provide an increase income for forest dwellers, and by strengthening institutional capacity, and civil society for forest conservation, including community-based forest monitoring that can complement public monitoring activities.
Program for Agrarian Rural Productive Development - Agrorural (National).[54]	2008, still operational	Led by MINAGRI, aims at designing, promoting and managing rural development models for reducing poverty of rural families.	Promotes public-private investments. It has presence in 20 Peruvian departments. Prioritizes Provinces and rural areas where economic development is less advanced.
National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs DEVIDA (National).[55]	2002, still operational	Public Agency, attached to the Presidential of the Council of Ministers, responsible for designing and conducting the National Anti-Drug Strategy.	One of the strategic axis is Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development aimed at generate transitions for populations affected by drug trafficking. It contemplates post-eradication actions including productive transformation,

[51] See: http://www.serviagro.gob.pe/
[52] Programa Nacional de Conservación de Bosques para la Mitigación del Cambio Climático. See: http://www.bosques.gob.pe/
[53] Decreto Supremo N° 008-2010-MINAM. Available at: http://www.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/ds_008-2010-minam.pdf
[54] Programa de Desarrollo Productivo Agrario Rural. See: http://www.agrorural.gob.pe
[55] See: http://www.devida.gob.pe/

			associativity, titling and basic infrastructure.[56]
Forest Investment Program (FIP) – Climate Investment Funds.[57]	Started in 2013. Boosted in 2017.	FIP promotes Public Investment Project and while its main counterpart o is the national government, its activities are focused in the Departments of Madre de Dios, Ucayali and Loreto.	The FIP seeks to promote: i) governance and territorial ordering of the forestry sector; ii) land tenure clarification and issuance of land access rights; iii) management of assets provided by forests through innovative knowledge, management and green markets and iv) community-based forest management. Formulation and implementation of four
Alianza Cacao Perú	1st phase: 2012-2016. 2nd phase: 2016-2021.	The Perú Cocoa Alliance (PCA) is a public-private partnership between cocoa farmers (in Ucayali, San Martín and Huánuco regions), investors, technology providers, buyers, and Peruvian government to drive Perú to become a world leader in fine-flavor cocoa.	The mainly USAID-funded initiative has two phases: During the 1st phase it installed more than 28,000 ha of cocoa plantations and supported 17,000 smallholders. The 2nd phase aims to increase by 30% families' income within the prioritized areas.
NAMA Cacao	2015 - 2019	Led by MINAGRI, it promotes sustainable cocoa production intensification and growth in the Amazon region. It is in design phase and no conceptual note is available yet.	It has 2 main components: 1) increase carbon stocks in cacao plantations, and 2) Contribute to reducing deforestation.
NAMA Coffee	2015 - 2019	Led by MINAGRI, and focused in increasing sustainable coffee production. It is in design phase and no conceptual note is available yet.	Aims to reduce GHG emissions by 53M tCO2e until 2025 and improve the quality of life of 215K coffee growers.
NAMA Palm Oil	N/A	Led by MINAGRI. It objective is to reduce GHG emissions in the palm oil sector in the Amazon region. It is in design phase and no conceptual note is available yet.	Strengthening and formalizing the palm oil value chain, while supporting socioeconomic development.
NAMA Livestock		Led by MINAGRI. Its objective is to reduce GHG emissions through the implementation of silvo-pastoril systems and restore degraded soils. It is in design phase and no conceptual note is available yet.	Increase productivity and quality of life of inhabitants in the Amazon region.
Unlocking Forest Finance (UFF) project[58]	2013, ongoing	UFF is managed by the Global Canopy Programme and seeks to implement sustainable landscape initiatives in order to increase agricultural production while protecting	The landscape approach, initially focused on the Department of San Martín, involves a set of interventions in agricultural sectors that generate significant pressure on forests (coffee, cocoa, oil palm). The project seeks to make a transition to more sustainable

[56] See Decree N° 047 of 2014. Available at: http://www.devida.gob.pe/documents/20182/22010/PLAN_11793_2014_ROF_DS_047-2014-PCM.pdf/60eeb853-3bb3-45ce-8cc9-75b890d59392

[57] See: https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/meeting-documents/fip_sc.11_4_peru_ip_.pdf

[58] See: https://financingsustainablelandscapes.org/pilot-projects/finance-sustainable-farming-san-martin-peru

		forests and reducing carbon emissions.[59]	land use. The proposed transition required capital is about USD183 million.
Under2MOU[60]	Until 2050	MOU amongst government around the world who commit to aiming to reduce 2 tons of CO2e per inhabitant by 2050. Departments signing the MOU include: Amazonas, Huánuco, Loreto, San Martín and Ucayali.	An international political commitment. No concrete implementation plan.
Madre de Dios			
Rio Branco Declaration[61]	2014-2021	Main political commitment of the Governors' Climate and Forests (GCF) Task Force. The GCF Task Force was designed to advance jurisdiction-wide approaches to low emissions development and REDD+.[62]	**Madre de Dios, Amazonas, Loreto, San Martin, and Ucayali jurisdictions endorsed the Declaration. They committed to reduce deforestation by 80% by 2020 conditional on adequate finance.** While the declaration sends an important signal, the Regional Development Plans are not fully aligned with the goals of the declaration in terms of ambition or target years.
Regional Development Plan (Plan Regional de Desarrollo Concertado)[63]	2016	Strategic goal 7 states: Improving environmental management and sustainable use of natural resources.	**Madre de Dios government committed to reduce gross deforestation from 12.810 ha in 2015 to 5.000 ha by 2021 – a reduction of 61% - (the BAU scenario by 2021 was estimated as 25.400)[64]. According to figures published by the national monitoring system, deforestation remained at 17.055 ha/yr in 2016 slightly lower than the historic record of 2015.** The GORE also commits to increase jurisdiction's forest cover area from 93,4% to 94,5% which would require reforestation efforts even if deforestation were to be halted entirely. Besides adopting mitigation and adaptation actions, the GORE considers relocating land use activities according to environmental and economic criteria. [65]
San Martín Declaration	2017, still valid	Description below.	The GORE of Madre de Dios endorsed the Declaration.
San Martin			
San Martín Declaration[66]	2017, still valid	This Public-Private Coalition for a Low-Emissions Rural Development to achieve Sustainable Jurisdictions in the Peruvian Amazon seeks to generate synergies among regional governments, the private sector, producers'	The GOREs of San Martin, Ucayali, Amazonas, Madre de Dios, and Huánuco endorsed the Declaration aimed to: i) guarantee rights over land and forests to native communities; ii) optimize the sustainable use of the forest; iii) enable conditions for low-emission rural development.

[59] CFP. 2016. Financing Sustainable Landscapes: San Martin, Peru. Executive summary. Available at: https://globalcanopy.org/sites/default/files/documents/resources/FSL%20report%20on%20San%20Martin_exec%20summary_ENGLISH.pdf.pdf
[60] http://under2mou.org/coalition/
[61] Available at: https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5896200f414fb57d26f3d600/t/59153d1c8419c21e9bc4bee7/1494564125046/GCF_2014_RioBrancoDeclaration_26_Members_EN.PDF
[62] See: https://gcftf.org/
[63] GORE of Madre de Dios. 2016. See: http://regionmadrededios.gob.pe/monitor/vista/archivos/GOREMAD_949_PDRC-2017.pdf
[64] According to GeoBosques (2017) deforested area within the jurisdiction was 17.802 in 2015, 4.492 ha more than the suggested by the GORE.
[65] Ibid. p. 88.
[66] Coalición Público-Privada por un Desarrollo Rural Bajo en Emisiones para lograr Jurisdicciones Sostenibles en la Amazonia Peruana | Declaración de San Martín. See: https://www.mda.org.pe/media/2017/08/sm/Declaracion_San-Martin_cg.pdf

		organizations, NGOs and indigenous peoples.	
Regional Development Plan.[67]	2015	San Martin's Development Plan includes deforestation goals.	**The GORE of San Martin committed to reduce gross deforestation from 20.564 ha/yr in 2014 to 6.012 ha/yr by 2021 – a reduction goal of 71%. According to figures published by the national monitoring system, deforestation remained at 20.589 ha/yr in 2016, the lowest figure since 2008.** The GORE also committed to expand the area under conservation from 2,1 million to at least 2.5 million ha, and implement the Economic Ecological Zoning in all provincial governments.
Rio Branco Declaration	2014-2021	See Rio Branco Declaration above	The GORE of San Martin endorsed the Declaration. See description in the Madre de Dios section above.
Ucayali			
Regional Development Plan[68]	Updated in 2015[69]	Component 6 of Ucayali's Development Plant includes deforestation goals.	**Ucayali's government is committed to reduce gross deforestation from 32.884 ha/yr in 2014 to 18.974 ha/yr by 2021 - a reduction goal of 42%. According to figures published by the national monitoring system, deforestation remained at 29.611 ha/yr in 2016 – a reduction of 10% compared to 2014.** The GORE also commits to a reforestation goal of 10.000 ha by 2021. It promotes territorial development based on the use, sustainable management, conservation of forest resources, and promote community forest management
San Martín and Rio Branco Declarations	See above	See Rio Branco Declaration above	The GORE of Ucayali endorsed the Declarations. See description in the Madre de Dios section above.
Loreto			
Regional Development Plan[70]	Updated in 2015	Loreto's Plan includes a chapter on natural resources and risk management in which deforestation and conservation goals are defined.	**Loreto's GORE establishes that it will make the necessary efforts to reduce deforestation such that the total area deforested does not surpass 1.5M ha by 2021 and 1.8M ha by 2030. The baseline deforested area in 2013 was 1.3M ha, which would allow for an additional 200,000 ha deforested by 2021 and another 300,000 by 2030. According to figures published by the national monitoring system, deforestation remained at 37.151 ha in 2016, slightly lower than the historic record of 2014.** The GORE also seeks to increase areas under conservation from 9 million ha in

[67] Available at: https://www.regionsanmartin.gob.pe/OriArc.pdf?id=67424
[68] Available at: http://www.regionucayali.gob.pe/transparencia/planes/plan_regional_dc/PDC_UCAYALI_2021.pdf
[69] Available at: http://www.regionucayali.gob.pe/transparencia/planes/plan_regional_dc/documento_prospectivo_ucayali.pdf
[70] available at: http://www.regionloreto.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/PDRC20211.pdf

			2014 to 9.5 million hectares by 2021. Strategic actions are focused on the development of a sustainable forestry industry and on natural forest conservation by increasing protected areas.
Strategic Plan for the Forestry and Wildlife Sector Development. [71]	2014-2021	Plan for improving the forestry management within the jurisdiction.	Promotes the competitive development of Loreto's forestry industry, promotes technological innovation for the use of the forest, designs strategies for the access to diverse markets and establishes advantages for producers.
Rio Branco Declaration	2014-2021	See Rio Branco Declaration above	Loreto's GORE endorsed the Declaration. See description in the Madre de Dios section above.
Amazonas			
San Martín and Rio Branco Declarations	See above	See above	Amazonas' GORE endorsed both Declarations. See description in the Madre de Dios and San Martin sections above.
Regional Development Plan.[72]	2015 - 2032	Amazonas' GORE strategic variable 8 is forest conservation	**The plan does not define a firm deforestation reduction target. According to figures published by the national monitoring system, deforestation remained at 6.984 ha in 2016, the highest figure since 2001 and comparable to 2013 and 2015 figures.** The GORE plans to increase protected areas to cover 25% of the territory (the baseline was 15,06% in 2015). The GORE also committed to expand reforested areas from 8.053 in 2009 to 25.000 by 2021 and to increase the number of organizations that carry out community-based forest monitoring.
Cajamarca			
Regional Development Plan [73]	2013-2021	Its objectives include: Protection, conservation, sustainable use and recovery of prioritized ecosystems.	**Cajamarca's GORE is committed to reduce deforestation rates. However, a firm target is not specified. Cajamarca covers a comparatively small area of 350.000 ha of Amazon forest in 2016. According to figures published by the national monitoring system, deforestation remained at 1.890 ha in 2016, a steady increase since 2013 and the highest rate on record since 2001.**
Junín			
Regional Development Plan [74]	2013-2050. 2021 and 2030 Goals	Its 6th strategic goal establishes deforestation objectives.	**Junín's GORE committed to decrease the deforested area from 16.53% to 15,49% by 2021 and to 13.4% by 2030 which would require significant reforestation**

[71] Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316940564_PLAN_ESTRATEGICO_DE_DESARROLLO_DEL_SECTOR_FORESTAL_Y_FAUNA_SILVESTRE_AL_2021_DE_LA_REGION_LORETO_PERU

[72] Plan de Desarrollo Concertado 2009-2021. Available at: https://www.ceplan.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/DocProsp_Amazonas.pdf

[73] Available at: http://www.municaj.gob.pe/webmpc/archivos/presupuestal/pdc_2021.pdf

[74] Available at: http://www.regionjunin.gob.pe/ver_documento/id/GRJ-140928776423f1a849bd3aedc62afca8c9efef.pdf

			efforts in addition to halting deforestation. According to figures published by the national monitoring system, deforestation remained at 16.377 ha in 2016, the highest figure recorded since 2001. The development of Junín's forestry industry, enhancing sustainable use of forest and reforesting degraded areas are mentioned as the main activities to achieve these targets.

Subnational jurisdictions of Amazonas, Cajamarca, Junín, Madre de Dios, Loreto, San Martín and Ucayali are in an early stage of designing their jurisdictional strategies for low carbon development and avoiding deforestation. Their Regional Development Plans (*Plan Regional de Desarrollo Concertado*) define their respective strategies, however many goals and commitments are loosely defined and presently lack clear implementation plans. Due to limited public information, Climate Focus could not find evidence of the implementation of Regional Development Plans at scale but local experts[75] confirmed that most programs remain at initial stages of design and development.

Various subnational jurisdictions are involved in international dialogues on sustainable land use and REDD+, making political commitments and gaining visibility (e.g. the Rio Branco Declaration which defines an 80% deforestation reduction goal by 2020 conditional on adequate financing), even though individual goals in Regional Development Plans either fall short of this joint goal or do not define it. Three out of the seven jurisdictions (Madre de Dios, San Martín and Ucayali) have defined firm deforestation reduction targets and show declining or constant deforestations rates. The remainder have not defined firm (internal) targets in line with the Rio Branco Declaration and are showing recent increases in deforestation. Most subnational jurisdictions include reforestation and forest agricultural sector development goals, stressing the importance of sustainable livelihoods and indigenous communities. San Martín and Ucayali are considered to be the most advanced jurisdictions - in terms of enabling conditions at the institutional level - to advance with subnational jurisdictional initiatives. Both departments receive support from international NGOs (i.e. Global Canopy Program and Earth Innovation Institute) which likely accelerates their development.

Despite the lead role of these jurisdictions, they are limited to comprehensively implement landscape initiatives without the national government´s support and alignment. Experts interviewed suggest that GOREs do not have sufficient legal basis, nor institutional capabilities and financial resources required, pointing to a need for national leadership on reducing deforestation and provision of appropriate tools and resources for subnational implementation. For example, Peruvian Departments do not have the autonomy to access development cooperation funds from foreign donors or development banks directly but through national government institutions, which reduces their ability to act independently. Utilization of existing cooperation efforts at the national level such as the Joint Declaration of Intent between Perú, Norway and Germany[76] and leveraging existing national institutions for finance, implementation, and monitoring support, was also considered preferable in terms of alignment between national and subnational level. In summary, experts underlined the importance of subnational initiatives for implementation but highlighted the importance of national policy, institutional leadership, and resource provision to ensure alignment of efforts and longevity of results across the country's regions and biomes.

[75] Climate Focus interviewed experts from organizations such as CIAT, WWF, EEI and MDA.
[76] https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/b324ccc0cf88419fab88f2f4c7101f20/declarationofintentperu.pdf

3.6 Summary and Recommendations: Scope

Despite the constitution underlining the autonomy of the country's regions, in practice Perú is a largely centralized state granting powers and resources to subnational administrative units, provided their planning is aligned with national policies, strategies and priorities. On issues related to REDD+ the central government holds authority though MINAM. In the agricultural sector, authority is led by MINAGRI. The central government designs and coordinates implementation of environmental policies at all government levels. This includes the definition of the forest emission reference level (FREL), and the design and operation of the MRV System happening at the national level. Overall, key decisions on climate and forest governance are a prerogative of the national government, with GOREs considered key actors in policy implementation.

Subnational jurisdictions have engaged in national and international dialogues on sustainable land use and REDD+ and have advanced in the development of regional programs. However, there currently remains little information regarding their implementation effectiveness and no current evidence suggests that subnational government institutions provide a reliable foundation for a sustainable land transition in the long term. Their legal authority and institutional capacity, remains limited. Financial resources to implement is restricted given their dependence on resources deployed through the national government to develop and implement forest and agricultural investment programs. The authority for sourcing international development cooperation funds and the establishment of related agreements lies with the national government.

The assessment leads us to conclude that the national level is the appropriate jurisdictional level for &Green's engagement in Perú, largely because of the need for national leadership to ensure regional alignment and sustainability of efforts to reduce deforestations in the long term, as well as the emerging nature of subnational programs. Our recommendation is therefore to assess eligibility for &Green engagement at the national level.

Optionally, &Green may decide to prioritize subnational governments (i.e. GOREs) according to recent achievements such as reductions in deforestation rates, noting however, that recent results do not necessarily point to an enhanced ability of subnational jurisdictions to guarantee future reductions in deforestation.

4. JEC Assessment

4.1 Checklist JEC 1: Scope

Item	Criteria	Analysis	Check	References
1.1	Amount of forest / peatlands	***Perú has significant tropical forest and peatland coverage. Forests occupy 57% of Perú´s territory.[77] It is the country with the second largest extension of Amazonian forest (after Brazil) within its territory and is estimated to have the fourth largest area of peatlands in the tropics.*** Perú has 3 major biogeographic regions: The Coast, the Andes, and the Amazon. It has categorized 42 types forest groups covering 73.3 million ha. The three main categories are: Amazonian (68.961.682 ha, 53.9% of the national territory), Dry Forest (4.107.118ha, 3.2% of the national territory), and Andean Forests (211.625 ha, 0.2% of the national territory)[78] (see figure 6). Loreto, Amazonas, San Martín Ucayali and Madre de Dios belong to the Amazon region while Junín and Cajamarca contain both Andean and Amazon ecosystems. Perú currently has 13 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites), with a surface area of 6,784,041 hectares, many of which contain peatlands. Recent studies of the Peruvian Amazon hint to significant deposits of peat primarily in palm swamp forests, that store vast amounts of carbon. Perú is estimated to have the fourth largest area of peatlands in the tropics[79].	+	The National Forest Conservation and Climate Change Mitigation Program's (PNCBMCC)[80] Ministry of Environment[81] Ramsar Sites Information Services[82]
1.2	Quality of forest / peatlands	***Perú's forests and peatlands are of high ecological value. The vast majority of forest (89%) remain intact. Thanks to remoteness and inundation, largely preventing human access, most peatlands are considered to remain intact even though quantitative estimates are lacking.*** Perú is considered the world's sixth most biodiverse country. Much of this diversity is found in Perú forests. 89% of is forests are classified as primary forest.[83] The majority of forests (92.7%) are located in the Amazon	+	Ministry of Environment[89] & [90] Third Communication of Climate Change [91]

[77] MINAM. 2016. La Conservación de Bosques en el Perú (2011-2016). Pg 30. http://www.bosques.gob.pe/archivo/c12cf6_11-La-conservacin-de-bosques-en-el-Per.pdf
[78] MINAM. 2016. La Conservación de Bosques en el Perú (2011-2016). Pg 30. http://www.bosques.gob.pe/archivo/c12cf6_11-La-conservacin-de-bosques-en-el-Per.pdf
[79] https://www.cifor.org/library/6424/characterizing-degradation-of-palm-swamp-peatlands-from-space-and-on-the-ground-an-exploratory-study-in-the-peruvian-amazon/
[80] 2017. Institutional information. Available at: http://www.bosques.gob.pe/archivo/Brochure_pncb.pdf
[81] MINAM. 2016. La Conservación de Bosques en el Perú (2011-2016). Informes sectoriales 11. Ambiente. Available at: http://www.bosques.gob.pe/archivo/c12cf6_11-La-conservacin-de-bosques-en-el-Per.pdf
[82] https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris-search/?f[0]=regionCountry_en_ss%3APeru
[83] https://rainforests.mongabay.com/deforestation/2000/Peru.htm
[89] MINAM. 2016. La Conservación de Bosques en el Perú (2011-2016). Informes sectoriales 11. Ambiente. Available at: http://www.bosques.gob.pe/archivo/c12cf6_11-La-conservacin-de-bosques-en-el-Per.pdf
[90] Minam. 2016. http://www.bosques.gob.pe/archivo/524846_PERU.pdf
[91] https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/pernc3.pdf

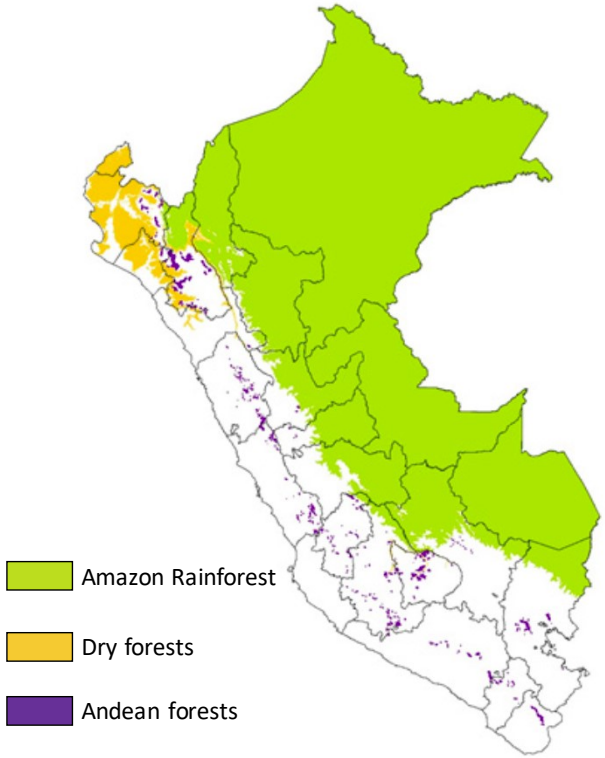
		biome. Perú is a mega-biodiverse country, home to 20.375 species of plants, 523 species of mammals, 1.874 species of birds, 1070 species of fish and 446 species of reptiles[84]. It also hosts five of UNESCO's World Biosphere Reserves.[85] Peru´s National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP)[86] covers 19.5 million ha. They are divided in 76 Protected Areas; 15 National Parks, 9 National Sanctuaries, 4 Historic Sanctuaries, 15 National Reserves, 3 Wildlife Refuges, 6 Protected Forests, 2 Landscape Reserves, 10 Communal Reserves, 2 Regulated Hunting Sites and 10 Reserved Zones. Deforestation and forest degradation (through unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products has caused significant loss of biodiversity in hotspot areas but most forests remain intact. The Amazon region shows the highest recent forest loss (unsurprisingly given its vast forest cover), especially its central region (see figure 6). From 2001-2016 Perú lost a total of 1,97million ha of forest. The three most recent early deforestation alerts (from September 2017 to February 2018) show an increase of deforestation principally in the departments of Loreto and Madre de Dios.[87] Most peatlands, thanks to remoteness and difficult access, remain intact, however recent studies present evidence of degradation largely due to illegal gold mining and unstainable harvesting of forest products.[88]		National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP)[92] Unesco Biosphere Reserves[93] SERFOR[94]

[84] Third Communication of Climate Change. Pg 44. https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/pernc3.pdf
[85] Huascarán, Manu, Noroeste Amotapes-Manglares (Part of Transboundary Bosques de Paz with Ecuador), Oxapampa-Ashaninka-Yanesha, Gran Pajatén. http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/latin-america-and-the-caribbean/
[86] http://www.sernanp.gob.pe/ques-es-un-anp
[87] https://www.serfor.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/UMS_RM_058_Madre-de-Dios_Inambari_Agricultura.pdf, https://www.serfor.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/UMS_RM_059_MDD_Inambari_Agricultura.pdf, https://www.serfor.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/UMS_RM_060_Loreto_Sarayacu_Agricultura.pdf
[88] https://www.cifor.org/library/6424/characterizing-degradation-of-palm-swamp-peatlands-from-space-and-on-the-ground-an-exploratory-study-in-the-peruvian-amazon/
[92] http://www.sernanp.gob.pe/ques-es-un-anp
[93] : http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/latin-america-and-the-caribbean/
[94] https://www.serfor.gob.pe/sniffs/reportes-de-alertas/reporte-de-alerta-de-deforestacion

5. Figure 5. Forest/non-forest (2000-2016)

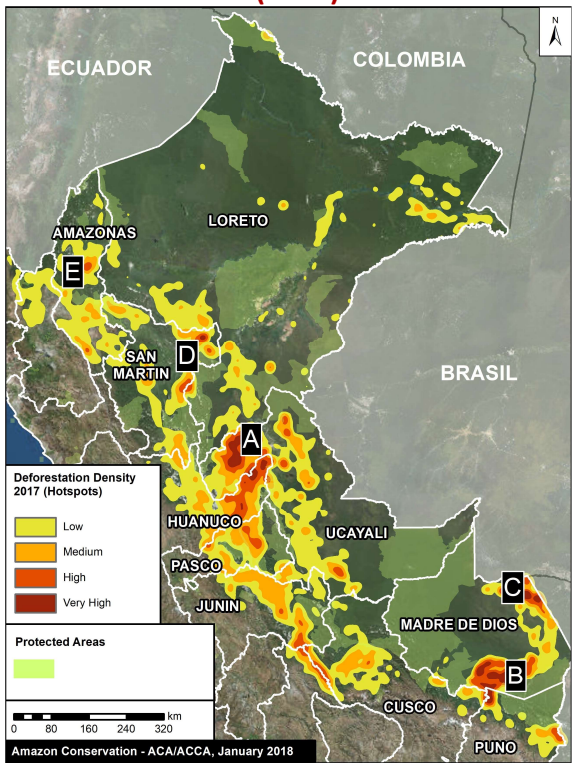
Source: MINAM, 2017[96]

Figure 6. Forest Coverage in Perú (2015)



Source: MINAM, 2016[97]

Figure 7. Deforestation hotspots in the Peruvian Amazon (2017)[95]



Source: Finer, et.al. 2018[98]

[95] Deforestation hotspots during 2017 in the Peruvian Amazon were the central Amazon (A), including Ucayali jurisdiction; the southern Amazon (B), within Madre de Dios jurisdiction; Iberia region (C), located in Madre de Dios; Northeast San Martin jurisdiction (D) and the region of Nieva in the Amazonas jurisdiction (E). The main drivers were cattle ranching and oil palm plantations (A); gold mining and small to medium-scale agriculture (B); small to medium-scale agriculture (C); a new oil palm plantation (D); and small-scale agriculture and cattle pasture (E).

[96] MINAM. 2017. BOSQUE - NO BOSQUE Y PÉRDIDA DE LA COBERTURA DE BOSQUE 2000 – 2016. Available at: http://geobosques.minam.gob.pe/geobosque/view/descargas.php#download

[97] MINAM. 2016. La Conservación de Bosques en el Perú (2011-2016). Informes sectoriales 11. Ambiente. Available at: http://www.bosques.gob.pe/archivo/c12cf6_11-La-conservacin-de-bosques-en-el-Per.pdf

[98] Finer M, Mamani N, García R, Novoa S (2018) Deforestation Hotspots in the Peruvian Amazon, 2017. MAAP: 78. Available at: http://maaproject.org/2018/hotspots-peru2017/

5.1 Checklist JEC 2: Ambition & Strategy

Item	Criteria	Analysis	Check	References
2.1	Quantitative target against historic rates of deforestation	*Perú has defined a series of targets to reduce deforestation understood as natural forest loss (i.e. gross deforestation). This includes a Joint Declaration of Intent with Norway and Germany to reduce deforestation by 50% by 2017 and additional reductions thereafter), the New York Declaration of Forests (to half the rate of gross deforestation by 2020 and stop forest loss by 2030 [99]), as well as the country's NDC (even though no deforestation specific target is defined in the NDC, it acknowledges that about half (54.3%) of national emission stem from the LULUCF sector and pledges associated reductions in its national targets. However, these targets do not present milestones between 2020 and 2030).* The Joint Declaration of Intent between Peru, Norway, Germany aims to "contribute to the achievement of the target of zero net emissions from land use change and forestry in Perú by 2021 and the national target of reducing deforestation by 50% by 2017 and additional reductions thereafter". The Joint Declaration was signed in 2014 and reaffirmed in 2017. The New York Declaration on Forests was signed by Perú in 2014 together with 39 other countries, 20 sub-national governments, 57 multi-national companies, 16 groups representing indigenous communities, and 58 non-government organizations to commit to 10 goals including the reduction of loss of natural forest by 50% by 2020 and to end deforestation by 2030, as well as to bring 150 million hectares of deforested and degraded land into restoration by 2020, and expands it to include at least an additional 200 million hectares by 2030[100] The country's NDC was submitted to UNFCCC in 2016 and pledges a reduction of total emissions by 20% against the business-as-usual scenario with own resources and an additional 10% with international support by 2030. The business as usual scenario of the NDC is consistent with the Forest Emission Reference Level (FREL).	+	Peru's Nationally Determined Contribution Forest Emission Reference Level[101] National Forests and Climate Change Strategy[102] Joint Declaration of Intent[103]
2.2	Ambition	*Perú's deforestation reduction targets under the Joint Declaration of Intent, and its pledge under the New York Declaration of Forests are ambitious considering the upward trend in deforestation over the past decade. The reduction targets of the NDC are far less ambitious both in terms of pledged percentage reduction and given that this reduction is measured against a business-as-usual scenario of increasing emissions that would effectively result in a net increase of emissions even if the NDC targets were met.*	+-	Peru's Nationally Determined Contribution Forest Emission Reference Level[104]

[99] Ney York Declaration on Forests. https://www.un.org/climatechange/summit/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/07/New-York-Declaration-on-Forest-%E2%80%93-Action-Statement-and-Action-Plan.pdf
[100] http://forestdeclaration.org/
[101] http://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel__submission_peru_modified.pdf
[102] MINAM. 2016. Op cit.
[103] https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/b324ccc0cf88419fab88f2f4c7101f20/declarationofintentperu.pdf
[104] http://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel__submission_peru_modified.pdf

		Perú's Forest Emission Reference Level (FREL) was established based on the *historic trend with an upwards trajectory* in deforestation between 2001-2014. Perú submitted its revised FREL to the UNFCCC in 2016. The FREL only covers the Amazon biome and its scope is limited to CO_2 emissions from gross deforestation. Even though other biomes are planned to be included in subsequent FREL, the current FREL already covers 92.7% of the country's forests. According to the FREL, the reference period of 2001-2014 represents the period for which consistent data is available and the preceding major policy changes for reducing deforestation. The upward trend in deforestation between 2001-2014 is considered conservative as deforestation data shows an even stronger increase in deforestation in recent years. Between 2001 and 2014, anthropogenic gross deforestation accumulated a forest loss of 1,653,121 ha (118,080 per year), which resulted in 747,185,040 tons of accumulated CO2-e emissions, **averaging 53,370,359 tons CO_2 per year.** According to the projected FREL, emissions from gross deforestation **would reach 93,703,903 tons CO_2 in 2020** (75.5% increase compared to the historic average)**.** According to the NDC, emission would rise to **159,000,000 tons CO_2 in 2030** (for the entire LULUCF sector)**.** Even aggressive reductions against this reference level and large scale reforestation efforts would unlikely result in zero net emissions goal defined in the Joint Declaration of Intent and the New York Declaration on Forests. It should be noted that the lack of clear goals and ambitions in the NDC may be due to uncertainties surrounding the UNFCCC processes and the future (legal) interpretation of NDC that could have possible implications on emission reduction payments and transactions under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.		Joint Declaration of Intent[105]
2.3	Equaling or exceeding national targets	**The JECA applies at the national level but a few GOREs have defined deforestation reduction targets**, namely: • Madre de Dios: reduce gross deforestation to 5,000 ha/yr (61% reduction by 2021 compared to 2015) • San Martin: reduce gross deforestation to 6,012 ha/yr (71% reduction by 2021 compared to 2014) • Ucayali: reduce gross deforestation to 18,974 ha/yr (42% reduction by 2021 compared to 2014) • Junín: by committing to reduce deforested area from 16.53% to 15,49% by 2021 effectively commits to zero net deforestation and restoration of deforested areas.	**N/A**	Regional Development Plans
2.4	Feasible Strategy	***Perú has put in place a series of policies and programs to halt deforestation, including a national forest and climate change program. Although those actions are primarily focused on the Amazon biome, the achievement of national goals is considered feasible if implementation of the designed measures is successful.*** **The National Strategy for Climate Change (ENCC)** includes a goal related with implementing joint efforts to increase carbon reservoirs and reduce GHG emissions. In 2012, about 46% of Peruvian GHG resulted from forest cover loss, consequently, the ENCC established the increase of carbon sequestration and the reduction net emissions in the forestry sector as an indicator. Implementation mechanisms and finance guidelines were also outlined. 14 out of 77 defined mitigation actions in the Planning for Climate Change Project (PlanCC) are related with the forestry sector. These include sustainable forest management in Forest Concessions, forest conservation and conditional cash transfers, consolidating the Protected Natural Areas,	**+**	National Strategy for Climate Change (ENCC)[106] National Forests and Climate Change Strategy.[107]

[105] https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/b324ccc0cf88419fab88f2f4c7101f20/declarationofintentperu.pdf
[106] MINAM. 2015. Estrategia Nacional Ante el Cambio Climático. Available at: http://www.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/ENCC-FINAL-250915-web.pdf
[107] MINAM. 2016. Available at: http://www.bosques.gob.pe/archivo/ff3f54_ESTRATEGIACAMBIOCLIMATICO2016_ok.pdf

		commercial reforestation, agroforestry systems (i.e. cocoa and coffee) and community forest management. According to the PNCBMCC, indigenous communities with conservation schemes commit to preserve 72% of their communal lands, this model of community forest management is leading to halting deforestation within the contracted areas and even the surrounding ones. **The National Forests and Climate Change Strategy** is consistent with the NDC and FREL and make specific reference to the important of reduced deforestation to mitigation and adaptation efforts. It also highlights the vast areas of already deforested land that could be put to sustainable productive use. It is also focused on reducing vulnerability of indigenous communities and peasants to climate change. Besides, is the long-term strategy for supporting and implementing REDD+ in Perú. Since 2014, Norway and Germany are cooperating with the Peruvian government, including through additional financial resource provision, on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) and promote sustainable development.		Proyecto Planificación ante el Cambio Climático (PlanCC)[108] Multisectoral Comission. Final Report.[109]

5.2 Checklist JEC 3: Progress

Item	Criteria	Analysis	Check	References
3.1	Timely progress towards milestones of the strategy…	***Perú has made progress in designing and implementing key strategies and legislation that provide a basis for reducing deforestation. However, overall progress remains limited as evidenced by a lack of public reporting on policy and strategy implementation.*** **While numerous plans and strategies exist, public reporting on implementation progress is limited. Deforestation reporting (a fundamental basis for addressing the issue) has progressed well (see JECA 4). Some important areas of progress are listed below:** • Perú approved its National Climate Change Law in April 2018. [110] • Creation of the Yaguas National Park in Loreto (Amazon region) of 868.000 ha[111] and the conservation area of Tres Cañones with 39.485 ha[112]	+-	See footnotes

[108] See: http://planccperu.org/
[109] Resolución Suprema N° 129-2015-PCM. Available at: http://www.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Informe-T%C3%A9cnico-Final-CM-_-R-S-129-2015-PCM_Secretar%C3%ADa-T%C3%A9cnica-18-09-2015-vf.pdf
[110] http://www.minam.gob.pe/notas-de-prensa/hacemos-historia-peru-cuenta-ya-con-ley-de-cambio-climatico/
[111] https://es.mongabay.com/2018/01/creacion-parque-nacional-yaguas/
[112] https://es.mongabay.com/2017/08/peru-cusco-tres-canones-area-natural-protegida/

		• Signing of forest co-management agreements between 9 of the 10 Communal Reserves in Peru, which will lead to improved forest management and conservation[113].		
3.2	… measurably on a trajectory towards the targets for reduced deforestation	***Peru's rate of forest loss has been relatively stable since 2012, reaching 164.662 ha in the Amazon biome in 2016. There is not clear sign of an effective reduction in deforestation rates but equally no significant increase as predicted by the FREL. At the current rate, it appears unlikely that reduction targets for 2020 under the Joint Declaration of Intent and the New York Declaration on Forest will be met but reductions against the FREL are attainable.*** The latest deforestation figures from 2016 reveal that 164.662 ha of Amazon forest were lost, which was 5,24% higher than the 156.462 ha recorded in 2015; but 11.90% lower than deforestation of 177,566 ha recorded in 2014. Compared to the FREL (see JECA 2.2) the 2016 deforestation rate would signify a reduction, which would point to an effective implementation of policies aimed are tackling deforestation. Compared to the goals defined in the Joint Declaration of Intent, results fall short. Deforestation hotspots during 2017 in the Peruvian Amazon were the central Amazon (A), including Ucayali jurisdiction; the southern Amazon (B), within Madre de Dios jurisdiction; Iberia region (C), located in Madre de Dios; Northeast San Martin jurisdiction (D) and the region of Nieva in the Amazonas jurisdiction (E). (Figure 7.) At the regional level, results for 2016 vary: • Amazonas: deforestation remained at 6.984 ha, the ***highest figure since 2001 and comparable to 2013 and 2015 figures*** • Cajamarca: deforestation remained at 1.890 ha, ***a steady increase since 2013 and the highest figure on record since 2001*** • Junín: deforestation remained at 16.377 ha, the ***highest figure recorded since 2001*** • Madre de Dios: deforestation remained at 17.055 ha, ***slightly lower than the record of 2015*** • San Martin: deforestation remained at 20.589 ha, ***the lowest figure since 2008*** • Ucayali: deforestation remained at 29.611 ha, ***a reduction of 10% compared to 2014*** • Loreto: deforestation remained at 37.151, ***slightly lower than the record of 2014 but an increase since 2015***	+-	Geo Bosques – National MRV System[114]
3.3	Verifiable improvement of the enabling environment	***There are improvements in the enabling environment for forest conservation in the country including the recent enactment of its Climate Change Law. Perú's legal and regulatory efforts are moving in the right direction. There is still the need to enhance human resource capacity and operational resources, especially at the regional level.*** Boosting productivity and adding value in the agricultural and forestry sectors, in support of forest conservation, requires solid coordination and development of capacity both at institutional and civil society level. Both aspects require improvement. The fact that the country is decentralized on paper, but most powers remain with the national government, creates a somewhat challenging environment for	+-	National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change[117]. Geo Bosques – National MRV System[118]

[113] http://rpp.pe/blog/mongabay/reservas-comunales-cuando-los-bosques-estan-en-manos-de-los-pueblos-indigenas-noticia-1117873
[114] http://geobosques.minam.gob.pe/geobosque/view/index.php
[117] http://www.bosques.gob.pe/archivo/ff3f54_ESTRATEGIACAMBIOCLIMATICO2016_ok.pdf
[118] http://geobosques.minam.gob.pe/geobosque/view/index.php

		coordination between the various levels of government. The current decentralization process applies to the PNBCC led by MINAM. This decentralization has promoted a budget increase for the PNBCC to include more affiliated forest communities who have received land titles for more than 12 million ha of Amazonian forest. These communities are enabled to receive direct transfers ("Transferencias Directas Condicionadas (TCDs)"), which act as economic incentives for forest protection. [115] So far approximately 300 communities - 15,000 families – are benefiting from this instrument and are being supported to protect 2M ha of Amazonian forest.[116] MINAM has opened regional offices in the Amazon region (Loreto, San Martín, Madre de Dios, Amazonas) and is further promoting sustainable agricultural production initiatives associated to forest conservation for the communities affiliated to the PNBCC. Since 2016, the PNBCC has enhanced its coordination with the GORES of Loreto, San Martín y Amazonas. Since 2016 the GeoBosques online platform is in place, providing information on forest coverage and loss, and early warning deforestation alerts. Furthermore, there have been capacity building events at the regional level for local and regional governments, indigenous communities and NGOs, in the use of GeoBosques. Slow progress on safeguards systems needs to be addressed (see JECA 5.1 and 5.2) to further enhance the enabling environment further.		

5.3 Checklist JEC 4: MRV

Item	Criteria	Analysis	Check	References
4.1	Transparent system operational	***Forest related information is accessible online and transparent. The country's MRV system is considered operational. However, the system is currently limited to the Amazon and alignment with regional monitoring efforts are being improved.*** Perú's MRV System called GeoBosques is managed by MINAM-SERFOR and follows the UNFCCC's standards. MINAM is responsible for GHG emission reporting and communications to the UNFCCC. This MRV System is part of the National Forest and Wildlife Information System (SNIFFS) in charge of SERFOR, and the National System on Environmental Information(SINIA) in charge of MINAM. This system monitors: - Annual deforestation - Forest degradation - Use and change of use of forest cover - Early alerts on deforestation emitted throughout the year[119]	+	National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change[121]. CIFOR[122]

[115] https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/32033.html
[116] http://www.bosques.gob.pe/avances-y-logros
[119] https://www.serfor.gob.pe/sniffs/reportes-de-alertas/reporte-de-alerta-de-deforestacion
[121] http://www.bosques.gob.pe/archivo/ff3f54_ESTRATEGIACAMBIOCLIMATICO2016_ok.pdf
[122] http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/infobrief/5992-infobrief.pdf

		- GHG levels The MRV system has been constructed to fulfill REDD+ reporting requirements. Partly due to Peru's decision to follow a nested approach, the MRV systems started with monitoring and reporting of the Amazon region. Perú's decision to create national deforestation statistics since 2014 caused some inconsistencies with information previously provided by some departments. Largely due to different definitions, data gathering and emission calculation methods, MRV results are a challenge for alignment between national and regional level. The MRV process has created some divisions between local/national stakeholders[120]. Perú reports all deforestation data through the online portal http://geobosques.minam.gob.pe/geobosque/view/index.php and GHG emission data through http://infocarbono.minam.gob.pe/		
4.2	Progress towards implementation of the MRV system	***Peru's MRV system is considered complete for forest related monitoring in the Amazon. The country has made progress since it decided to unify its systems in 2014.*** Perú has made significant efforts in reporting its forest information transparently through online platforms and international and national[123] reports. - MINAM has built an online web portal where interested parties can visualize the mapping of forest cover and land use on an annual basis at the national and subnational level: http://geobosques.minam.gob.pe/geobosque/view/index.php - It has also built a portal for reporting GHG emissions: http://infocarbono.minam.gob.pe/ - Perú submitted its first Biennial Report to the UNFCCC in 2O14 and is in the process of submitting its second one. - Perú has submitted 3 National Climate Change Communications to the UNFCCC the last one in 2016 with its GHG Emission Inventory[124] There is no MRV System to track climate finance just a climate finance report that details existing and needed climate finance from 2011-2016[125].	+	SERFOR. [126] MINAM (see footnotes)

[120] The politics of developing the MRV system in Peru. Cifor. Pg 4. http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/infobrief/5992-infobrief.pdf
[123] http://www.bosques.gob.pe/publicaciones
[124] http://infocarbono.minam.gob.pe/
[125] http://www.minam.gob.pe/informessectoriales/wp-content/uploads/sites/112/2016/02/Finanzas-para-la-Sostenibilidad.pdf
[126] https://www.serfor.gob.pe/sniffs/reportes-de-alertas/reporte-de-alerta-de-deforestacion

5.4 Checklist JEC 5: Safeguards – Social and Environmental

Item	Criteria	Analysis	Check	References
5.1	Safeguards against social and environmental risks associated with the strategy in place	*Perú remains at an early design phase of an appropriate strategy to address social and environmental risks associated with the implementation of REDD+, including the design of a framework for Safeguards. A clear strategy to implement the Cancun Agreements is yet to be seen.* Within its ENBCC, Perú has carried out a strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA) to determine potential impacts, and the design of an environmental and social management framework (ESMF), as required by FCPF in its REDD+ support for the country. The SESA and the ESMF aim to provide the basis for the design of the REDD+ safeguards framework in the country, in compliance with the Cancun Agreements. Perú envisions the creation of action plans to address and respect safeguards that will be implemented and monitored through its Safeguards Information System (SIS) where all information is compiled, processed and analyzed. The SIS is also in its design phase, and it is planned to be compatible with the current National Environmental Information System (SINIA) where the reporting to the UNFCC is generated. SINIA complies and analyses environmental information and disseminates it in support of decision making processes. Experts interviewed pointed to a range of regulations protecting the rights of (indigenous) communities and guiding relevant engagement processes but confirmed that safeguards strategy development has been delayed.	-	Estrategia Nacional de Bosques y Cambio Climático.[127] REDD+ Safeguards Implementation in Perú: Case Analysis of the FCPF, FIP and Joint Declaration of Intent with Norway and Germany[128]
5.2	Progress	*There is insufficient progress according to public information, as Perú has not produced a report to the UNFCCC about REDD+ safeguards. There is no public evidence of progress towards the construction of the safeguards framework and information system.* Perú submitted its third national communication to the UNFCCC in 2016. This communication provides evidence of little progress towards implementing the Cancun Agreements and how the country will address and respect safeguards. There is no official document yet that compares the UNFCCC safeguards with a national process or with its legislation that can support the construction of its framework. In its 1st BUR to the UNFCCC, submitted in December 2014, there is no reference to safeguards either. An analysis conducted by Proetica, and funded by German BMU, considers that the safeguards conceptual frameworks elaborated as a requirement of the FCPF and the guidelines of SESA and ESMF are too general and unable to promote a robust assessment of impacts.[129] Furthermore there is no evidence found in the FCPF documentation, about the progress being made at the regional level nor the involvement of GOREs in the REDD+ processes. The GORE of San Martín is, however, a pioneer in the work towards implementing	-	Tercera Comunicación Nacional del Perú a la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (2016)[130] First Biennial Update Report (BUR) to the UNFCCC[131] Avances en el desarrollo de Salvaguardas para REDD+ en San Martín[132]

[127] http://www.bosques.gob.pe/archivo/ff3f54_ESTRATEGIACAMBIOCLIMATICO2016_ok.pdf
[128] May 2016: https://es.scribd.com/document/322676359/REDD-safeguards-implementation-in-Peru-Case-analysis-of-the-FCPF-FIP-and-Joint-Declaration-of-Intent-with-Norway-and-Germany
[129] Op cit. pg 3
[130] http://sinia.minam.gob.pe/documentos/tercera-comunicacion-nacional-peru-convencion-marco-las-naciones
[131] https://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/non-annex_i_parties/biennial_update_reports/application/pdf/perbur1.pdf
[132] https://www.conservation.org/global/peru/publicaciones/Documents/Libro_memoria_Salvaguardas_final.pdf

		safeguards in Perú. San Martin, supported from 2012 to 2016 by IUCN, Conservation International and AIDER (funded by the German ICI initiative), promoted dialogues and the creation of a safeguards committee in the region that registers its process, providing valuable experience for other regions, and the national level, in the design and implementation of a safeguards system. However, a safeguards framework and information system is not yet in place and there is no clarity -or evidence- on how progress is taking place. Experts interviewed confirmed that consultants had been hired to help advance on safeguards but we have not be able to obtain further results.		