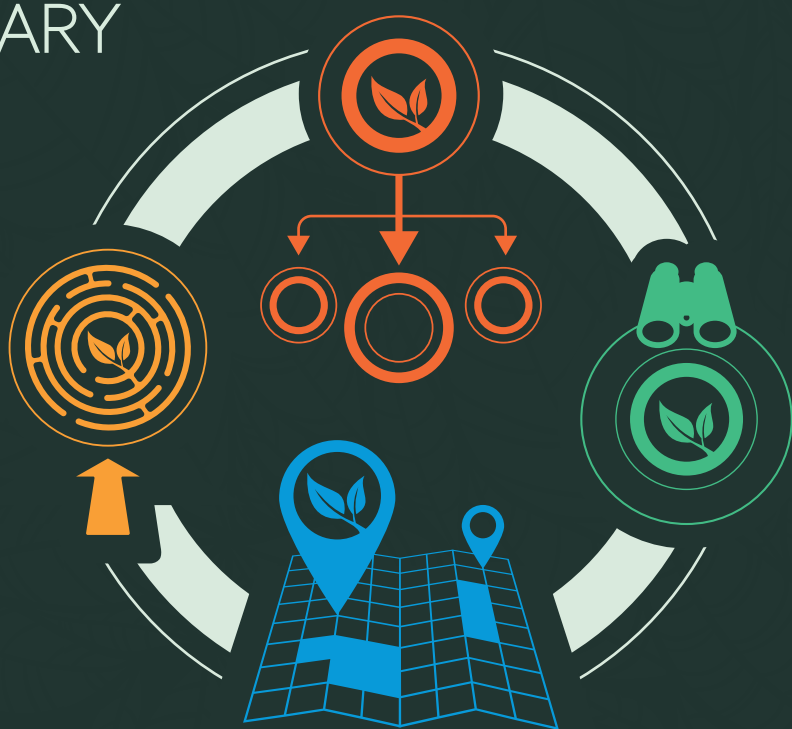


Independent Assessment of Peru's REDD+ Readiness Package

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MARCH 18, 2019



ELABORATED BY:
**CLIMATE CHANGE AND
FOREST PROGRAM**



D E R E C H O
A M B I E N T E Y
R E C U R S O S
N A T U R A L E S

Independent Assessment of Peru's REDD+ Readiness Package

Elaborated by:

CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOREST PROGRAM*

DERECHO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES - DAR

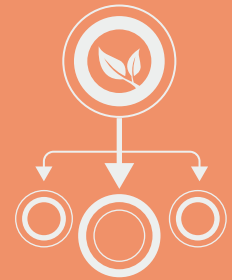
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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COMPONENT 1:

READINESS ORGANIZATION AND CONSULTATION



1.A NATIONAL REDD+ MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Speaking of clear mandates without having an official list of REDD+ Actions is difficult because we would need to assess if the competences are well distributed to facilitate the planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of a group of Actions that has not yet been determined.

However, with the enactment of the Framework Law on Climate Change and its proposed regulation - which is currently undergoing a process of prior, free and informed consultation - we can say that Peru will have specific regulations regarding REDD+, in which we find functional responsibilities clearly assigned to the Environment Ministry. What remains to be established is whether Environment Ministry will be able to meet these new responsibilities with its current regulatory mandates and operational capabilities, or if they will need to be expanded. The case of subnational governments is similar, although some of them already have subnational regulations about REDD + early initiatives, we still do not have a diagnosis of what new operational, budgetary and regulatory capacities will be needed at this level of government.

1.B CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND OUTREACH

It is recognized that participation and involvement in the discussions of indigenous organizations at the national level based in Lima has been promoted. However, there has not been that same effort to encourage participation and involvement of the regional and local bases of these same organizations.

The main effort of Environment Ministry has been focused on the public consultation on the Framework Law on Climate Change. Nevertheless, these public consultations included a wide variety of topics, reducing the possibility of making more specific consultations on REDD+. **It should be mentioned that this proposal for a regulation is being submitted to a Free, Prior and Informed Consultation process to indigenous people, which will be an opportunity to discuss in detail the regulations proposed to direct the REDD+ processes in the country.**

It is not possible to affirm that the numerous publicity efforts have gone through a methodology that seeks to ensure their cultural relevance. Likewise, no evidence has been found that allows us to affirm that there is a methodology, strategy or roadmap to integrate the contributions of indigenous peoples in establishing the development of reference levels and monitoring and information systems.

We do not have a comprehensive analysis on land tenure and titling, rights over resources and means of subsistence. However, the Peruvian State has considered these points for each of the indigenous titling projects they are running in the country.

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COMPONENT 2:

REDD+ STRATEGY PREPARATION



2.A ASSESSMENT OF LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE DRIVERS, FOREST LAW, POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

The evaluation made shows that the **Peruvian State has only established measures to attack the direct causes of deforestation, without considering the indirect impacts of road infrastructure that, according to the Forest and climate change strategy (PNCB 2016) cause 86% of the deforestation** in the Amazon, generating a strong limitation to be able to link these direct and indirect causes with the implementation of REDD+ Actions.

2.B REDD+ STRATEGY OPTIONS

Even though, one of the indicators of this component, asks to identify policies which might be incompatible with REDD+ Actions, there are no mentions to possible interventions on road management -roads that are being build with the support of the World Bank, with no criteria about how to mitigate deforestation¹.

If this situation continues, we will have a Government which opens up wide extensions of Amazonian forest without first having, in that same space, actions destined to the sustainable use of these forests. **Even without first ensuring the "Interventions" designed to mitigate each one of the deforestation drivers are fully operational on the field.**

To cover this gap, the National Forest and Wildlife Service of Peru has proposed a new NDC Mitigations Action, under its responsibility, aimed to tackle deforestation associated with road expansion and related economic activities in the Amazon. To this day, the design process of this new Action, has not begun.

2.C IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

This indicator aims to asses the necessary institutional, economic, legal and operational mechanisms for REDD+. But **the absence of an official list of REDD+ Actions, doesn't allow to estimate if the current regulatory framework will facilitate an effective articulation** between the entities responsible of tackle deforestation and the implementation of the National Strategy on Forest and Climate Change.

It is also necessary to have a **higher involvement of other institutions** besides the Environment Ministry and the Forest Authority in REDD+ matters. **Specially institutions with regulatory, enforcement, and promotion responsibilities in activities considered as drivers of deforestation:** The Agriculture Ministry, The Ministry of Transport and Communications, The Ministry of Energy and Mining, the Environmental Enforcement Agency, Subnational Governments, among others.

The definition of the **REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanism, the funding modalities and the grievance mechanisms and the geographically referenced information system** for public access about REDD+ programs and projects, **are still pending.**

2.D SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The participatory assessment of the REDD+ Safeguards proposal have been advancing over the last years. However, the pledge of the Environment Ministry is to complete the key REDD+ documents this year. It's necessary to continue promoting the participation of civil society, but also **subnational government representatives, attached institutions and looking to ensure wider participation of local and subnational indigenous organizations.**

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/781471468070131569/Marco-de-planificacion-para-pueblos-indigenas-proyecto-de-rehabilitacion-y-mejoramiento-de-carreteras-PROVIAS-Ministerio-de-Transportes>

The Environment Ministry has also make a commitment to update and define other REDD+ key elements: The prioritization and validation of the REDD+ Actions, REDD + safeguards interpretation, summary information and Module REDD + Safeguards Information System; and the updated Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment, and the Social and Environmental Management Framework.

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COMPONENT 3:

REFERENCE EMISSIONS LEVEL/ REFERENCE LEVELS



The approach of Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL) of Peru use a clearly documented methodology. Nevertheless the FREL only includes the Amazon biome and only emissions from deforestation. It is necessary **to move towards the development of the analysis to others biomes** (andean forests and dry tropical forests); also considering the **emissions from the degradation of forests**.

It is also necessary to **improve the publicity of the progress and planning related to the updating of the FREL**, promoting the effective participation of government stakeholders (national and subnational level), sectors and affiliated bodies, as well as civil society and indigenous organizations, using the multiple discussion spaces that we already have for such purposes.

Simultaneously, Peru has prepared specific thresholds for results-driven payment programs, for example, in the framework of the DCI, submitted by Norway and Germany, and proposed Emissions Reduction Program that is being developed under FCPF's Carbon Fund, in San Martín and Ucayali regions. It is still pending to validate these thresholds or compensation base line and their link with the implementation of REDD+.

There is a lack of coherence between the greenhouse gases (GHG) emission from deforestation between the FREL and the inventory of GHG for LULUCF, mainly due to the calculations of the emissions from deforestation of the secondary forests and the allocation of land use change.

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COMPONENT 4:

MONITORING SYSTEMS FOR FORESTS, AND SAFEGUARDS



4.A NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM

To move towards to National Forest Monitoring System is necessary **to complete the analysis to others biomas of Peru** (such us andean forests and dry tropical forests), at this time the monitoring system is focus only on the Amazon bioma.

It is necessary to improve the publicity of the progress related to the forest monitoring. Recently, the results of forest monitoring and forest loss of 2017 have been made available to the public, in the Geobosques platform, however, there is a change in the methodology for the latter delivery (2017), different to the one use to calculate deforestation in previous years (2001 - 2016); a situation which generates concern because it puts at risk the consistency of the historical data series, since it is impossible to establish a relationship between results obtained with different methodologies.

The **articulation and information crossover** with subnational governments, governmental sectors and affiliated bodies **is still deficient.**

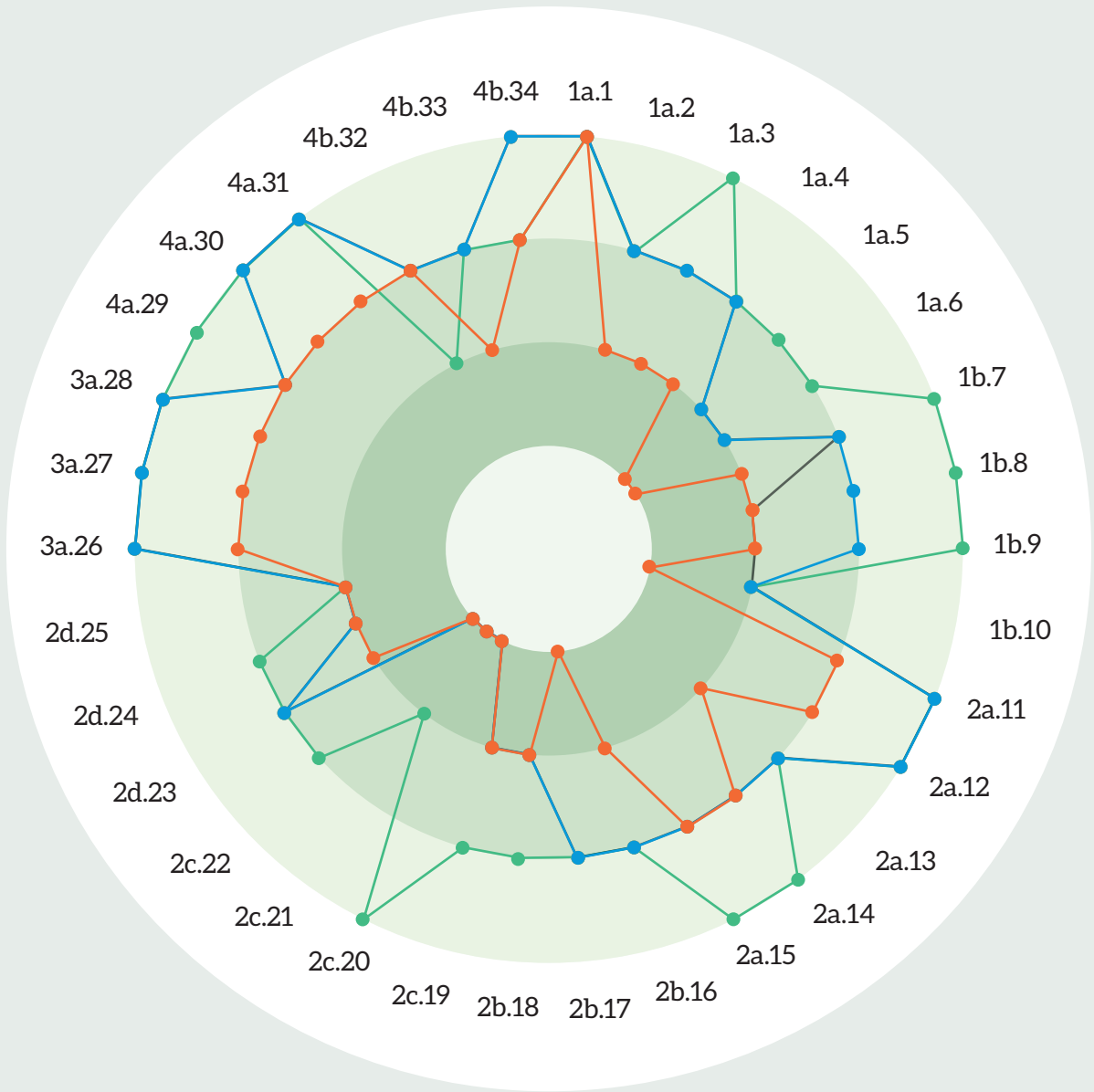
4.B INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR MULTIPLE BENEFITS, OTHER IMPACTS, GOVERNANCE, AND SAFEGUARDS

It is necessary to improve the dissemination and the accessibility of information. Even though it is true that, we now have a public access point through this new REDD+ Safeguards website, with many assessment documents, key to the readiness phase. However, much of the information is not updated (2017). Furthermore, there is still more **efforts needed to achieve a transparent, coherent and culturally pertinent information access.**

Thanks to a number of civil society initiatives, Peru counts with several proposals about the institutional framework required to for REDD+. It is expected that this documents will be validated and and included in the updated documents that will be presented this year as part of the Readiness Phase.

We now also count with a **REDD+ Safeguards Technical Sub-Committee which is to provide the necessary inputs.** This Sub-Committee is composed by indigenous and civil society organizations (Conservation International, Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Proetica, Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental and WWF).

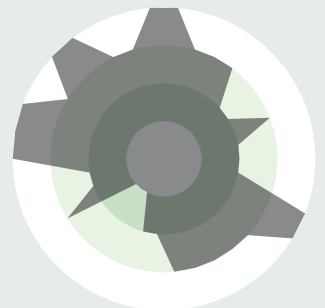
EVALUATION COMPARATIVE CHARTS



**R PACKAGE
AUTOEVALUATION**
2008-2018
(MINAM 2019)



**R PACKAGE
EVALUATION**
2008-2018
(STAKEHOLDERS
WORKSHOP
2019)



**R PACKAGE
EVALUATION**
2008-2018
(TAP 2019)



**R PACKAGE
INDEPENDENT
EVALUATION**
2008-2018
(DAR 2019)



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