

Einführung REDD+ in Peru

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PERÚ

Ministerio
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PLAN NACIONAL DE ACCIÓN AMBIENTAL

PLANAA - PERÚ 2011 - 2021

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7.4 [BOSQUES Y CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO]

Meta Prioritaria: Reducción a cero de la tasa de deforestación en 54 millones de hectáreas de bosques primarios bajo diversas categorías de ordenamiento territorial contribuyendo, conjuntamente con otras iniciativas, a reducir el 47.5% de emisiones de GEI en el país, generados por el cambio de uso de la tierra; así como a disminuir la vulnerabilidad frente al cambio climático



ACCIÓN ESTRATÉGICA	META AL 2012	META AL 2017	META AL 2021
<p>4.1 Reducir la tasa de deforestación¹¹⁷ de bosques primarios, impulsando su conservación y aprovechamiento sostenible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Línea base actualizada a nivel nacional sobre bosques y deforestación. -Línea base actualizada a nivel nacional de bosques categorizados. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reducción en 50% de la tasa anual promedio de deforestación del periodo 2000-2017. -Incorporación del 50% de bosques identificados como no categorizados, en el marco del ordenamiento forestal vigente. -Reducción en 50% de las emisiones de GEI respecto al año 2000, generadas por el uso del suelo, cambio de uso del suelo y silvicultura (USCUSS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reducción en 100% de la tasa anual promedio de deforestación del periodo 2000-2021. -Incorporación del 100% de bosques identificados como no categorizados, en el marco del ordenamiento forestal vigente. -Reducción en 100% de las emisiones de GEI respecto al año 2000, generadas por el uso del suelo, cambio de uso del suelo y silvicultura (USCUSS).
	<p>Indicador: Documento de Línea base actualizada.</p>	<p>Indicador: -Porcentaje de reducción de la tasa anual promedio de deforestación. -Porcentaje de bosques categorizados incorporados al ordenamiento forestal -Porcentaje de reducción de emisiones de GEI por USCUSS</p>	<p>Indicador: -Porcentaje de reducción de la tasa anual promedio de deforestación. -Porcentaje de bosques categorizados incorporados -Porcentaje de reducción de emisiones de GEI por USCUSS</p>
	<p>Responsables: MINAG, GR, SERNANP, MINAM, COFOPRI. Co-Responsables: GL, PCM, PNP, Fiscalía Ambiental, OEFA, OSINFOR, SUNARP, Sociedad Civil.</p>		

Joint Declaration of Intent
between the Government of the Republic of Peru,
the Government of the Kingdom of Norway
and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

on

"Cooperation on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+¹) and promote sustainable development in Peru"

I. BACKGROUND

The Government of the Republic of Peru (Peru) and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway (Norway), and the Federal Republic of Germany (Germany) (hereinafter referred to as the "partners"):

- recognize that poverty reduction and economic development are overall goals for human welfare;
- bear in mind that climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing the world today;
- recall that respective partners are Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Labour Organization Convention No. 169, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention and the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination of Women; and voted in favour of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- consider that the Preamble to the UNFCCC acknowledges that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation between all countries, and note that the climate change policy of the partners aims to limit the average rise in global temperature to below 2°C compared to the pre-industrial mean temperature;
- recognize the relevance of Peru's efforts on forest conservation for mitigation of climate change (through the *Programa de Conservación de Bosques para la Mitigación del Cambio Climático* and the *Servicio Nacional Forestal, SERFOR*) and efforts to prepare for REDD+ in Peru to date, including the on-going process of developing and implementing a National Strategy on Forest and Climate Change (*Estrategia Nacional de Bosques y Cambio Climático*), which will include all REDD+ elements, in accordance with relevant UNFCCC decisions;
- have come to the understanding to establish a climate change partnership, focusing on REDD+ (hereinafter known as 'the Partnership'), open to the affiliation of other partners.

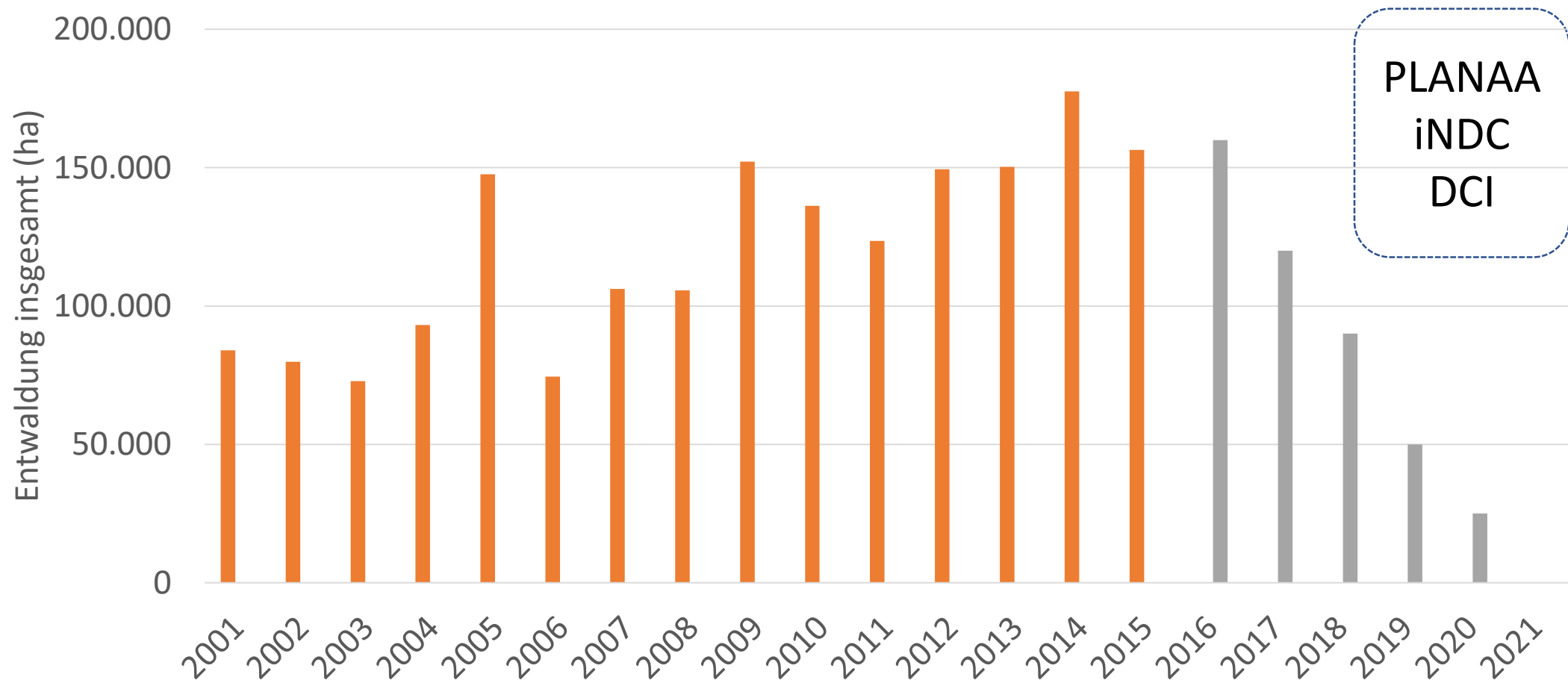
¹ Activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

II. PURPOSE AND FOCUS OF THE PARTNERSHIP

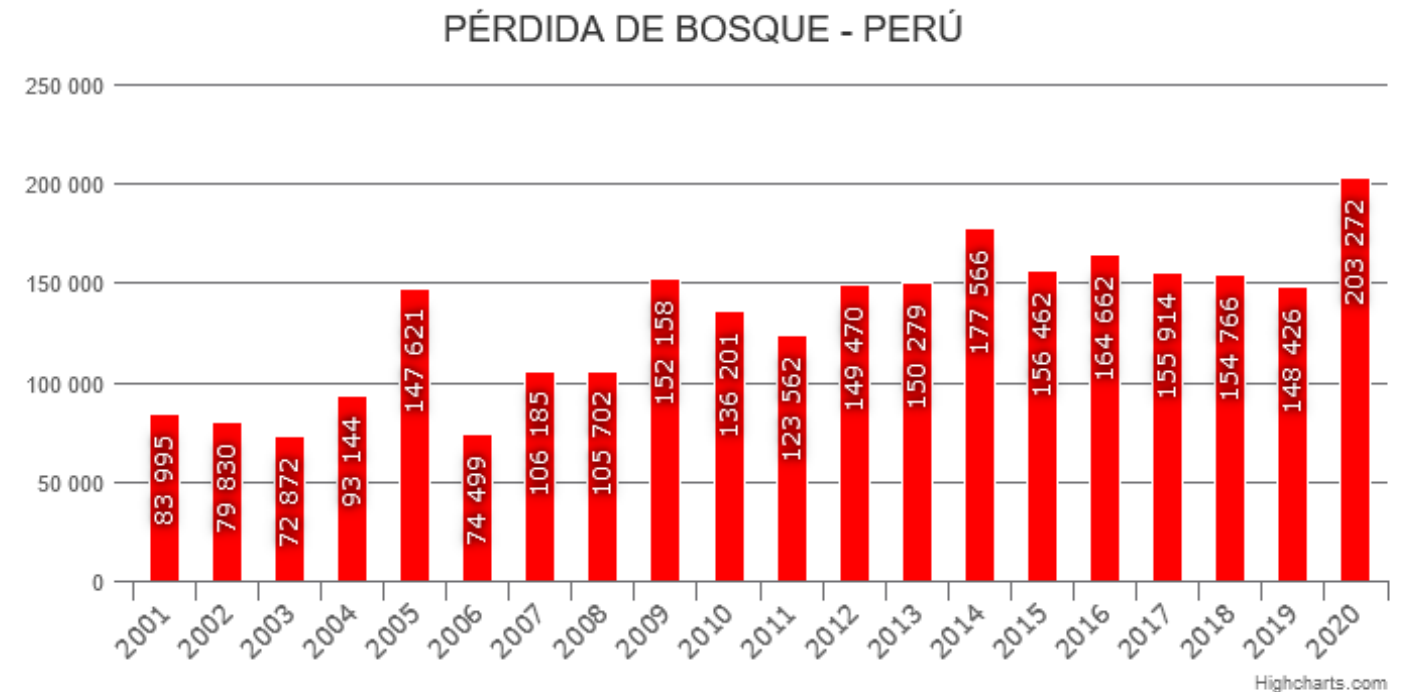
The purpose of the Partnership is:

- a) to contribute to significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in Peru;
- b) to contribute to the achievement of the target of zero net emissions from land use change and forestry in Peru by 2021 and the national target of reducing deforestation by 50% by 2017 and additional reductions thereafter; and
- c) in the context of a) and b) to contribute to the sustainable development of Peru's agricultural, forestry, and mining sectors.

Nationale Ziele und internationale Verpflichtungen



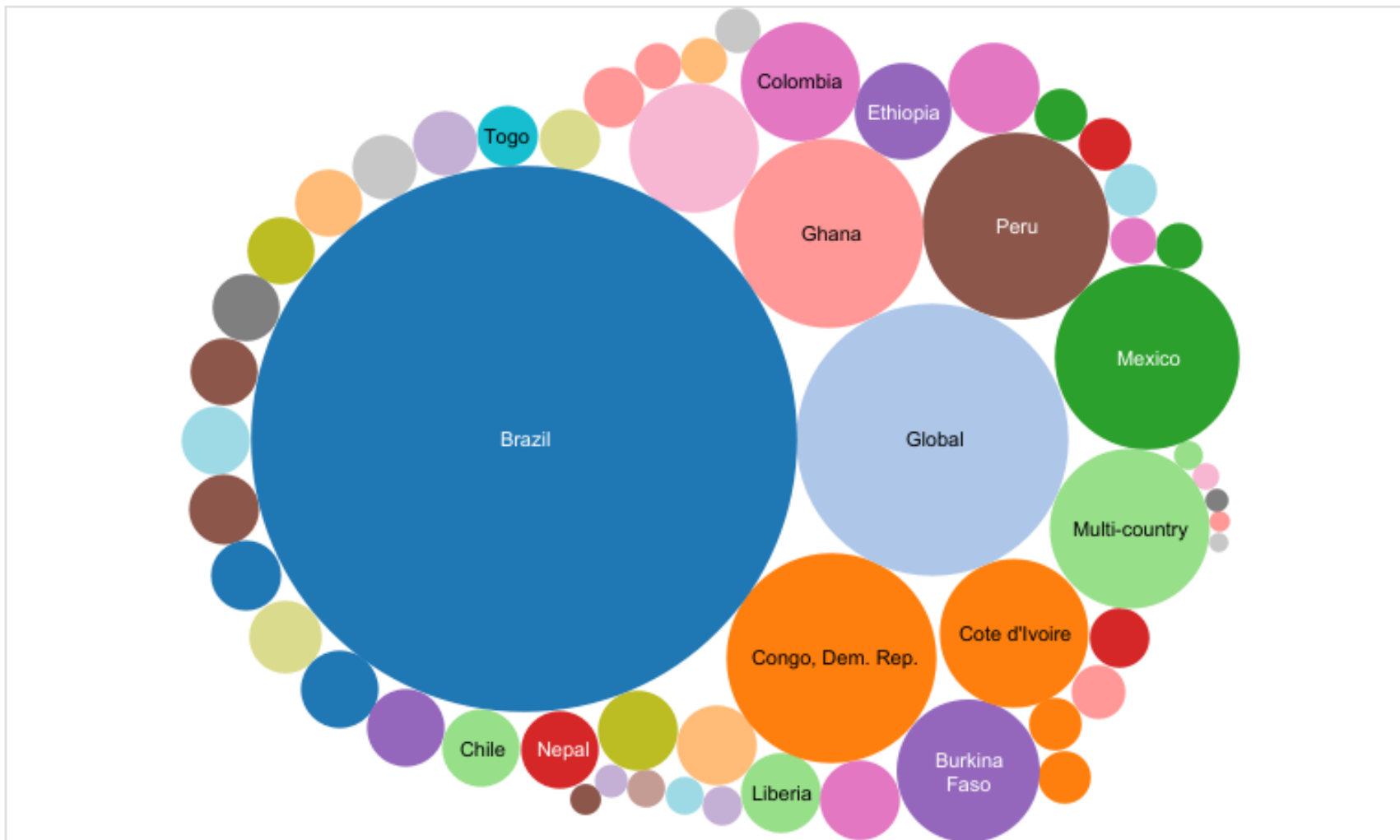
Entwaldung im peruanischen Amazonas



Pérdida de Bosque (2001-2020)

2,636,585 ha.

Recipients



Income Classification

- Null
- High income
- Low income
- Lower middle income
- Not applicable
- Upper middle income

Region

- Null
- East Asia & Pacific
- Europe & Central Asia
- Latin America & Caribbean
- Middle East & North Africa
- Not applicable
- South Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa

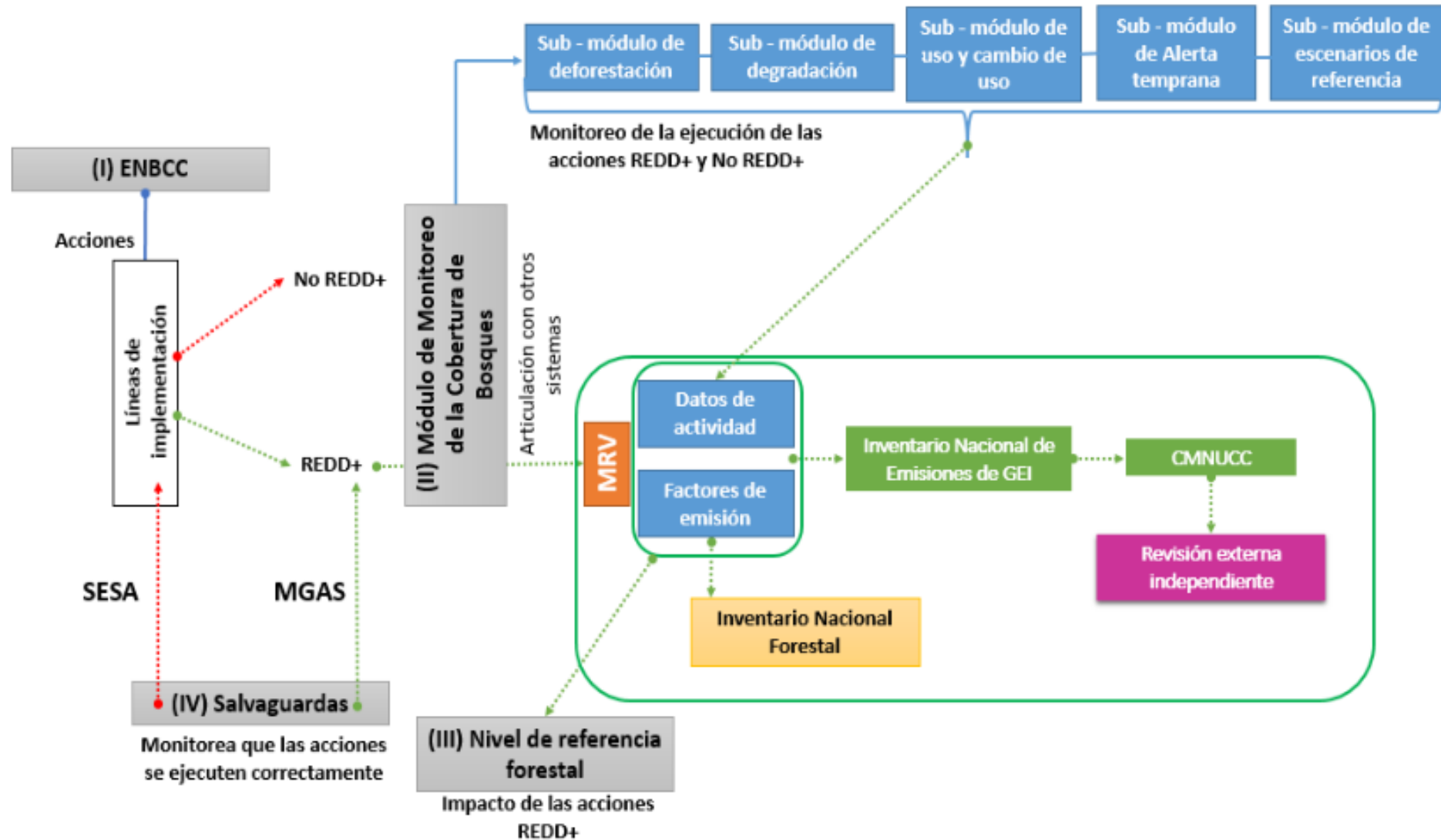
REDD+ Mittel nach Empfängerland

Anmerkung: Kumulierte Mittel, die seit **2003** offiziell genehmigt und für spezifische Projekte und Programme vorgesehen wurden, **und Dezember 2020** nach Empfängerländern weltweit. **Peru: 95,4 Millionen USD**; Brasilien: 817,4 Millionen USD.

Quelle: Übernommen mit Genehmigung von Climate Funds Update: <https://climatefundsupdate.org/data-dashboard/themes/>

Nationale Wald-Strategie und Klimawandel

Gráfico 37. Articulación de los cuatro pilares de REDD+ en el marco de la ENBCC





Projects in Peru

ID	Project Name	Last Update	Size (hectare)	Start Year	Project Type	Status	Details
200	Shade Coffee & Cacao Reforestation Project	08 Sep 2020	12111	2013	ARR	Ongoing	Project Info
201	Reduction of deforestation and degradation in Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park within the area of Madre de Dios region -Peru	08 Sep 2020	572514	2008	REDD	Ongoing	Project Info
202	Biocorridor Martin Sagrado REDD+ Project	08 Sep 2020	313687	2010	ARR;REDD	Ongoing	Project Info
204	Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative	08 Sep 2020	182000	2007	REDD	Ongoing	Project Info
205	Madre de Dios Amazon REDD Project	08 Sep 2020	100000	2006	IFM;REDD	Ongoing	Project Info
206	Alto Huayabamba: Carbon dioxide sequestration through reforestation with small-scale farmers in Peru, San Martin Region	08 Sep 2020	4000	2008	ARR	Ongoing	Project Info
207	Yurilamas REDD project	11 Jun 2020	31019	9999	ARR;IFM	Abandoned	Project Info
208	Reforestation of pastures in Sociedad Agrícola de Interés Social "José Carlos Mariátegui" - Joven Forestal Project, Perú	08 Sep 2020	1450	2008	ARR	Ongoing	Project Info
209	Planting for the Future: Financially Sustainable Agroforestry Systems in the Peruvian Amazon	08 Sep 2020	25	2012	ARR	Ongoing	Project Info
210	Reforestation, sustainable production and carbon sequestration project in José Ignacio Távara's dry forest, Piura, Peru	08 Sep 2020	8980	2009	ARR	Ongoing	Project Info
211	Reforestation Sierra Piura	12 Jun 2020	285	2010	ARR	Ended	Project Info
212	REDD project in Brazil nut concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru	08 Sep 2020	291566	2010	REDD	Ongoing	Project Info

34 (59) proyectos y programas - 2020

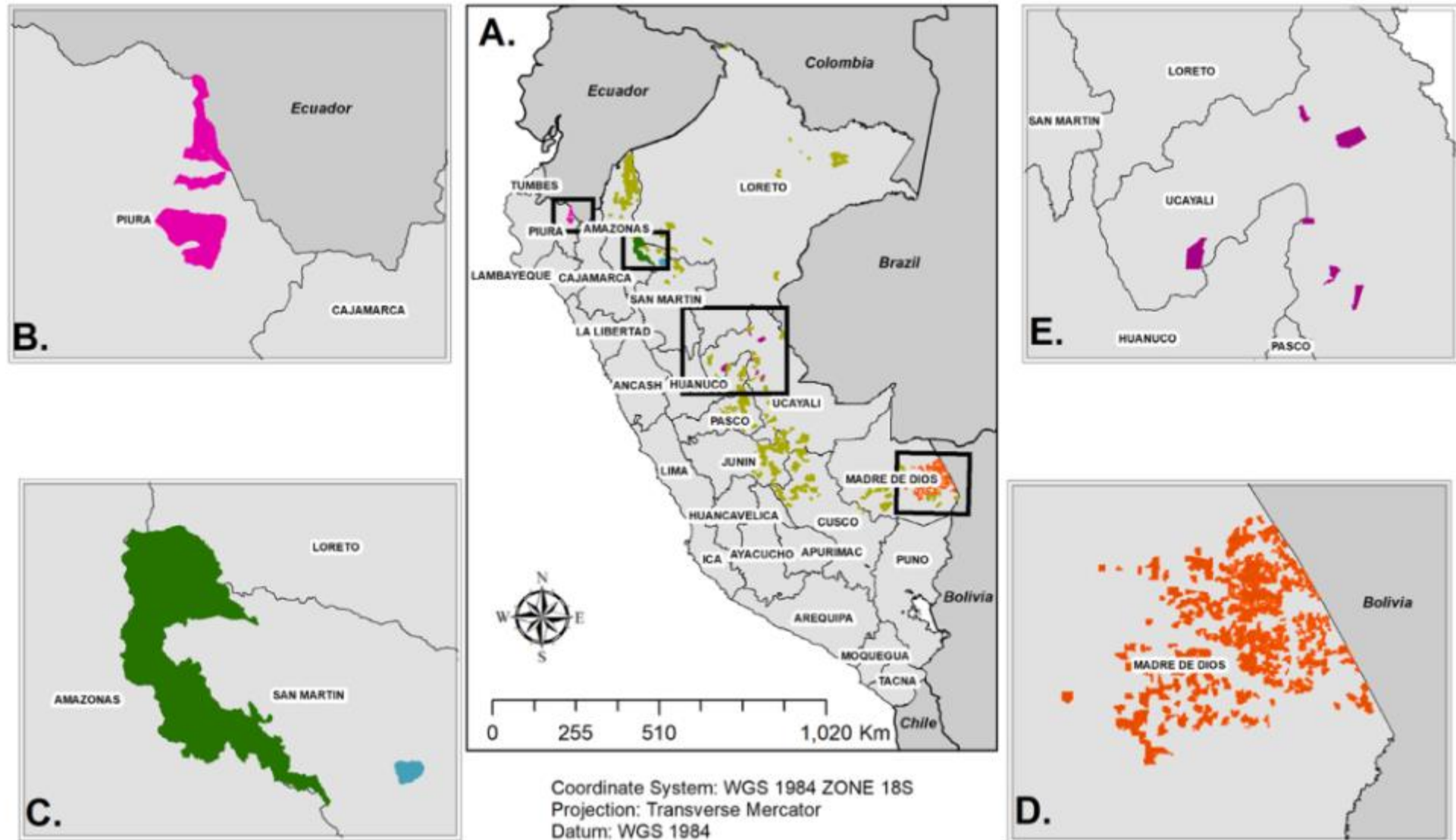


Fig. 1. Location of selected CCI. Panel A: Indigenous community territories enrolled into the NFCP across the Peruvian Amazon (olive green). Panel B: Intervention area of QWF in Department of Piura (fuchsia). Panel C: Alto Mayo Protection Forest (dark green) and Rumialba Ecological Conservation and Recovery Zone (blue), where AMCI and MRHESM are implemented, respectively. Panel D: Brazil nut concessions participating in the BN-REDD initiative in Department of Madre de Dios (orange). Panel E: Indigenous communities participating in the REDD-U initiative in the Department of Ucayali (purple).

Table 2

Overview, preconditions of emergence, and institutional enablers of initiatives.

	<i>NFCP</i>	<i>MRHESM</i>	<i>QWF</i>	<i>REDD-U</i>	<i>AMCI</i>	<i>BN-REDD</i>
Starting year	2010	2004	2012	2010	2008	2009
Focus on	Conserved forests / carbon.	Hydrological services	Hydrological services	Carbon	Carbon/ hydrological services	Carbon
Ecological region	Amazon region – nine departments (Dec. 2017).	Cloudy Amazon forest (San Martin).	Andean páramos and montane cloud forests (Piura)	Amazon lowlands (Ucayali)	Montane/ pre-montane native forests (San Martin), Alto Mayo watershed (San Martin, Amazonas, Loreto).	Amazon lowlands (Madre de Dios)
Enrolled areas (ha)	1821,635	2430	18,153	128,213	182,000	308,757
ES providers	8890 households in 188 indigenous communities (Dec. 2017).	65 households in and around conservation area “Rumialba”.	578 households in two peasant communities and 11 villages.	553 households in seven indigenous communities	966 households in the Alto Mayo Protection Forest (AMPF) and its buffer zone	388 Brazil nut concessionaires, Madre de Dios
ES providers' enrollment	Voluntary after community acceptance.	Voluntary through temporary individual conservation agreements.	Voluntary after community acceptance.	Voluntary after community acceptance.	Voluntary through yearly renewable individual conservation agreements.	Voluntary through 30 years individual contract (disenrollment allowed).
ES buyers/ recipients	Bilateral donors (Germany, Norway) and Peruvian taxpayers.	Drinking water users in Moyobamba (~90,000 inhabitants) and Peruvian taxpayers (indirect users).	10,256 agrarian producers from San Lorenzo Water User Council, private funders.	Buyers in voluntary carbon markets, private funders.	Buyers in voluntary carbon markets, private funders.	Buyers in voluntary carbon markets, private funders.
Implementers	Ministry of Environment (MINAM) – specific executive unit (NFCP) with field offices	Management Committee comprised by representatives of both ES providers and recipients, as well as of some facilitators (Alto Mayo Special Project – PEAM, EPS Moyobamba, local NGOs).	Technical Secretariat of Quiroz Water Fund.	Association for Investigation and Integral Development (AIDER)	Conservation International (CI)	Federation of Madre de Dios Brazil nut Harvesters – FEPROCAMD (2011-current); Environmental Conservation and Development – CAMDE (2009–2013)
Other relevant facilitators	UNDP, UNEP, FAO, World Bank, Norad, KfW, GIZ.	GIZ, NGO Condesan, PEAM, EPS Moyobamba.	Naturaleza y Cultura Perú.	Althelia Funds, Ecosphere.	Sernanp, MINAM.	Bosques Amazónicos – BAM / Andean Crown investments group.
Unitary provision costs (in ha year ⁻¹) ^{a,b}	PEN17.08 / US\$5.17	PEN97.08 / US\$29.42	PEN26.44 / US\$8.01	PEN19.64 / US\$5.95	PEN9.99 / US\$3.02	PEN1.71 / US\$0.52
Transaction costs (as share of total provision costs) ^a	~42%	84.6%	~10%	~20%	~10%	~10%
% of costs funded by ES user contributions ^a	84.51%	85.14%	77.27%	100%	100%	100%
Property rights	Forests enrolled in indigenous communal territories, officially recognized. Community rights to forest revenues explicitly recognized in Title 1, 4th Section, Law No. 29763 “Forestry and Wildlife Law”.	Enrolled areas overlap with state-owned conservation area (Rumialba). Contracted households hold plots also in buffer zone, recognized <i>de facto</i> land users.	Legally state-recognized peasant communities, plus villages with <i>de facto</i> land right. Minor overlaps with mining concessions.	Indigenous state-recognized communal territories, with rights to forest revenues explicitly recognized in Title 1, 4th Section, Law No. 29763 “Forestry and Wildlife Law”.	AMPF state-owned conservation area, since 2012 managed by CI. Contracted households, recognized by the State and CI as <i>de facto</i> land users, hold plots in AMPF and buffer zone.	Individual Brazil nut concessionaires, with rights to forest revenues explicitly recognized in Title 1, 4th Section, Law No. 29763 “Forestry and Wildlife Law”.
Land tenure issues	Infrequent encroachment by loggers and colonist farmers. Some overlaps with rights awarded to implement conflicting land uses (mainly logging, mining, oil and gas extraction).	Infrequent encroachment by colonist farmers in Rumialba.	Infrequent encroachment by external herdsmen. Some overlaps with rights awarded to implement conflicting land uses (mining).	Infrequent encroachment by loggers and colonist farmers. Some overlaps with rights awarded to implement conflicting land uses (mainly logging and gas extraction).	Infrequent encroachment in AMPF by loggers and colonist farmers.	Infrequent encroachment by loggers and colonist farmers. Some overlaps with rights awarded to implement conflicting land uses (mining, logging), and other Brazil nut concessions.

^a Estimations using data from internal reports provided by implementers and secondary sources (e.g. MINAM (2016), Simonet et al. (2018)).

^b ES provision costs include transaction costs, protection cost (costs of actively monitoring third-party intrusion, typically being part of ES providers' contractual duties), and implementation costs (costs of delivered incentives such as trainings, technical assistance, among others). Exchange rate: PEN 3.33 per US\$1.00 (January 2020).

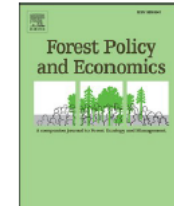
Table 4

Environmental and socioeconomic outcomes of selected CCI.

	<i>NFCP</i>	<i>MRHESM</i>	<i>QWF</i>	<i>REDD-U</i>	<i>AMCI</i>	<i>BN-REDD</i>
Environmental additionality	557 ha conserved forests for 2011–15 period (Giudice et al., 2019).	Between 1.13 and 3.29 Ha of conserved forests per year in average inside the ZOCRE Rumialba for 2010–16 (Montoya-Zumaeta et al., 2019). Evaluation of hydrological impacts still pending	Rigorous counterfactual based impact evaluation still pending. 80 Ha were reforested with native species between 2014 and 2016 (Albán Contreras, 2017).	Rigorous counterfactual based impact evaluation still pending. Recently, a report elaborated by AIDER claim that the initiative has contributed to avoid deforestation of 4 856 Ha equivalent to a reduction of 2,8 millions of CO _{2e} tonnes for the 2013–2018 period (AIDER, 2019).	Rigorous counterfactual based impact evaluation still pending. Evaluation carried out by the implementer argue that the initiative has contributed to decrease deforestation in the Alto Mayo Protection Forest and surrounding areas by 24% for 2012–16 avoiding emission of 5.6 millions of CO _{2e} tonnes (CI, 2017).	Alleged conservation of about 20,000 forest hectares. A 2012–2018 counterfactual based impact evaluation of the initiative found no statistically significant effect of the initiative on avoided deforestation nor forest degraded areas (Montoya-Zumaeta, 2021).
Socio-economic and wellbeing impacts	Rigorous counterfactual-based impact evaluation still pending. Giudice et al. (2019) suggest a major participation in alternative economic activities (cocoa and coffee production, ecotourism, etc.) promoted in frame of the initiative.	Significant positive impacts on household incomes and assets. Negative significant effect on perceived wellbeing (Montoya-Zumaeta et al., 2019).	Rigorous counterfactual-based impact evaluation still pending. At least two alternative economic activities strategically introduced in the period 2014–2016 (Albán Contreras, 2017).	No significant effect on households' environmental incomes nor assets (Solis-Chavez, 2017).	Rigorous counterfactual-based impact evaluation still pending. Four alternative economic activities strategically introduced in the period 2012–2016 (CI, 2017).	Strengthening of the regional Brazil nut harvesters' organization. No significant effect on households' environmental income nor assets (Solis-Chavez, 2017). Negative significant effect on perceived wellbeing (Montoya-Zumaeta, 2021).

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Forest Policy and Economics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/forpol**Table 3***Programa Bosques' annual expenditures.*

Category	Budgetary expenditures (in 2010 US Dollars)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<i>Payment</i>	485,608	1,425,665	1,199,242	1,689,489	1569,172
<i>Implementation</i>	1,650,254	1,562,782	2,825,434	1,807,321	1,726,101
<i>Administration</i>	–	–	420,250	1,330,739	1,757,831
Annual Total	2,135,862	2,988,448	4,444,927	4,827,549	5,053,103

Table 7

Distributions' means of the net future values from each perspective and overall in the short-term scenario.

Perspective	Future values (average) in 2010 US\$						Net Future value
	Climate change mitigation	Other environmental benefits	Opportunity costs	Implementation costs	Administration costs	Payments	
Participating communities	0	157,370	561,510	0	0	8,107,408	7,703,268
National	103,947	118,623	0	10,761,128	3,640,597	–	–14,179,156
Global society	778,387	37,722	0	0	0	0	816,109
Overall net future value	882,333	313,715	561,510	10,761,128	3,640,597		–13,767,187

Note: the payments are not included in the overall net future value as they are a transfer and not a true cost.

Nivel de referencia de emisiones forestales por deforestación en la Amazonía

Tabla 26. Emisiones totales por año y su incertidumbre

Periodo	Emisiones (t CO ₂ eq)	U (%)
2010	69 815 016,82	22,03
2011	73 837 473,20	21,31
2012	77 058 574,80	20,69
2013	95 049 398,84	19,54
2014	72 926 009,16	22,13
2015	65 716 529,98	22,75
2016	87 676 721,32	19,84
2017	63 227 869,28	22,76
2018	63 288 590,01	21,00
2019	89 144 212,10	18,94
Promedio	75 774 039,55	6.65

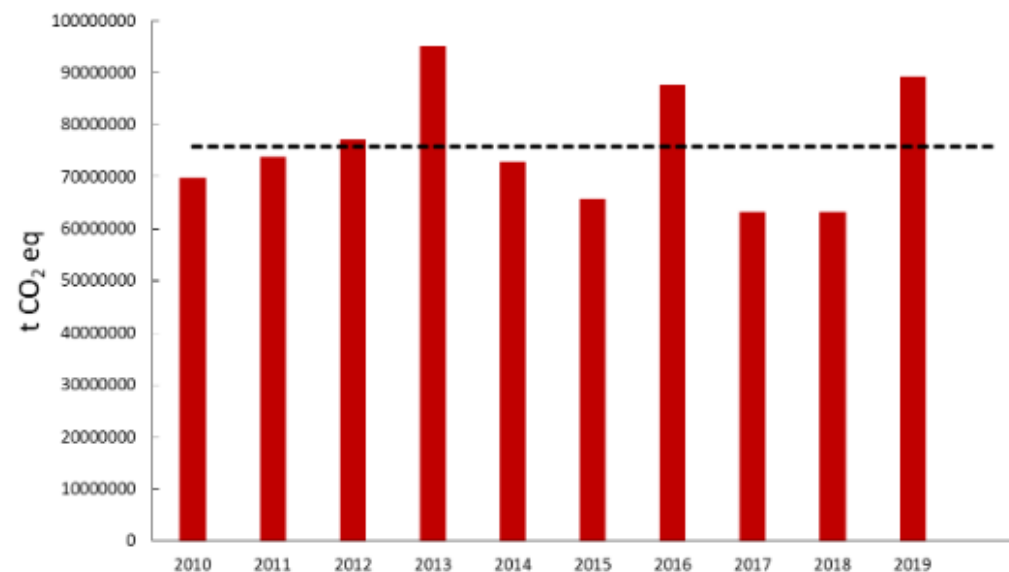


Figura 37. Nivel de Referencia de Emisiones Forestales del Perú en el bioma amazónico.

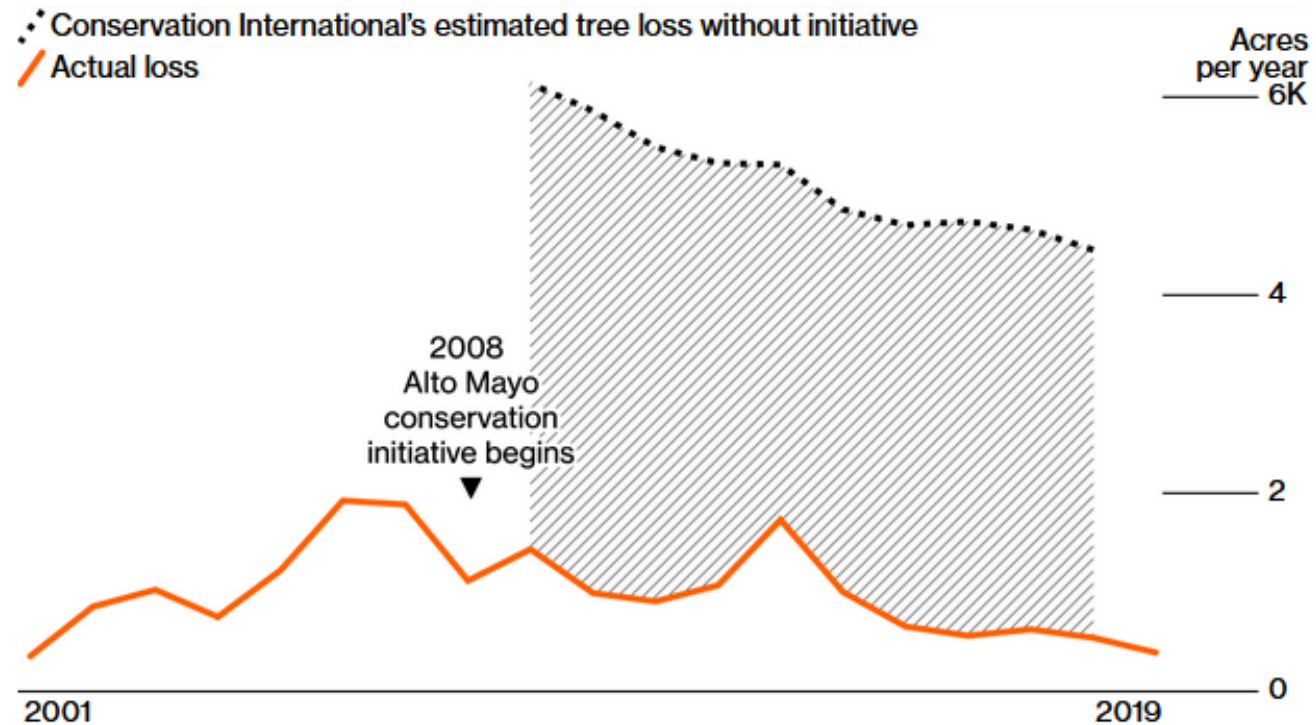
Disney's Jungle Cruise

High-emission vacations lead to trouble in a rainforest far, far away.

By [Zachary R. Mider](#) and [John Quigley](#)
Photographs by Tamara Merino, Graphics by Mira Rojanasakul
June 9, 2020

Deforestation in the Alto Mayo

Conservation International generates credits based on the difference between actual tree loss and estimates of what would have happened without the initiative



Source: Conservation International, Peru Ministry of Environment