Country Report
Considerations for REDD+ benefit sharing in Peru

Document prepared with input generated by the multi-stakeholder dialogue conducted in Peru (March 2014)

Doris Cordero, Gustavo Suarez de Freitas,
Claudio Schneider y Hugo Che-Piu
October 2014

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Contents

Introduction

The Country Report: "Considerations for REDD+ Benefit Sharing in Peru" aims to encourage reflections and discussions surrounding the subject of REDD+ benefit sharing in Peru. The document presents a summary of the legal and institutional framework necessary for the development of REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanisms. Furthermore, it introduces lessons learned, challenges, and recommendations for the design of such mechanisms in a Peruvian context. These lessons, challenges and recommendations were compiled during the multi-stakeholder REDD+ Benefit Sharing Dialogue, coordinated by The Forests Dialogue (TFD) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), in Peru in March 2014, with support from the Research and Integrated Development Association (AIDER) and Conservation International-Peru (CI-Peru).

This dialogue was part of the REDD+ Benefit Sharing Initiative, implemented by TFD with support from IUCN, in the framework of the project "REDD+ Benefits: Facilitating countries and communities in the design of pro-poor REDD+ benefit sharing schemes". The following six multi-stakeholder dialogues have been developed within this initiative: a Mini-Dialogue at the IUCN World Conservation Congress held in Jeju, South Korea in 2012; a Scoping Dialogue in Washington D.C., United States, in 2013; as well as four Field Dialogues, during which local sites and stakeholders were visited. These Field Dialogues were held in Vietnam and Ghana in 2013, and in Peru and Mexico in 2014.

The REDD+ Benefit Sharing Initiative will culminate in December 2014. And the results, including the presentation of this report, will be shared at the COP20 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which will take place in Lima, Peru.

This Country Report is also a contribution to the "community of practice" established by TFD and IUCN on topics related to REDD+ Benefit Sharing. The report is also helpful for different stakeholders from the international community interested in the development, implementation and monitoring of REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanisms.

The document has been structured in five chapters, as detailed below:

- **Chapter 1:** The REDD+ Benefit Sharing Initiative: overview of the initiative.
- **Chapter 2:** The national context of REDD+ Benefit Sharing: the legal and institutional framework (updated until July 2014) for REDD+ development in Peru.

- **Chapter 3:** Reflections on the Field Trip to the San Martin region: the main reflections of the visit to the Peruvian Amazon by the dialogue participants.
- **Chapter 4:** Lessons learned and challenges for REDD+ Benefit Sharing: the lessons, challenges and recommendations analyzed by multi-stakeholder dialogue participants.
- **Chapter 5:** Conclusions: the main conclusions of the multi-stakeholder dialogue from the perspective of the co-chairs.

About The Forests Dialogue (TFD)

The Forests Dialogue was created in 1998 to provide international leaders in the forest sector with an ongoing platform for multi-stakeholder discussion and collaboration (governments, non-governmental organizations, civil society, private sector, academia, among others), focused on developing mutual trust, a shared understanding, and collaborative solutions to challenges in achieving sustainable forest management and forest conservation around the world.

The goal of TFD is to reduce conflict among stakeholders over the use and protection of vital forest resources. Over the past sixteen years, TDF has brought together around 3,000 diverse leaders to work through the most pressing local and global issues facing forests and people, in its various initiatives. TFD employs the multi-stakeholder dialogue (MSD) model to progress from building trust among participants to achieving substantive, tangible outcomes.

Among the initiatives that TFD is implementing, REDD+ Benefit Sharing has been in development since 2013. In Chapter 1, more information is presents about this initiative.

Some other TFD initiatives: Forest and Climate; Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC); Exclusion and Inclusion of Women in the Forest Sector (EIW); Investing in Locally Controlled Forestry (ILCF); Genetically Modified Trees (GMT); Food, Fuel, Fiber and Forests (4Fs); Forests and Poverty Reduction; Intensively Managed Planted Forests (IMPF); Illegal Logging; Forests and Biodiversity Conservation; Small Forests Owners and Sustainable Forest Practices; Forest Certification: Understanding Deforestation-Free (UDF).

About International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

The Forest and Climate Change Programme (GFCCP) is a global thematic program of the IUCN Secretariat that supports the forest-related activities of the Union.

The GFCCP is structured to create tangible links between field-based learning and national and international policy dialogues, with the objective of catalyzing the delivery of tangible results. One of the goals established for GFCCP actions is the understanding, consolidation, and dissemination of knowledge around "Pro-poor REDD+", as well as pilot projects designed to develop national REDD+ strategies that address the needs of the poor. The knowledge created can be leveraged to influence political processes towards the design and implementation of REDD+ frameworks that deliver tangible benefits to local stakeholders whilst also significantly contributing to the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation.

In South America, IUCN supports the preparatory process for REDD+ in Peru, through the development of field activities in the San Martin region, with support from local partners, towards the construction of a REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanism that provides important inputs for national and regional policies and strategies.

The work carried out by IUCN and TFD on REDD+ related issues goes back to 2008 with the implementation of the REDD+ Readiness Initiative and, most recently, with the REDD+ Benefit Sharing Initiative.

Executive Summary

Peru is implementing REDD+ through a nested approach, which entails, among other things, a national recognition of the advances and results of existing subnational REDD+ activities and projects, developed at a regional level. While this approach implies a series of challenges related to new and existing subnational projects and jurisdictional activities and their integration into broader jurisdictional REDD+ programs within the national regulatory framework —related to reference emission levels, measurement reporting and verification (MRV), safeguard information system (SIS), as well as benefit sharing—, it is important to highlight the country's progress in recent years regarding the implementation of REDD+ projects.

Peru offered the dialogue participants concrete examples of REDD+ implementation in protected areas, which allowed participants to recognize the value of Conservation Agreements as an effective tool for REDD+ benefit sharing. Furthermore, incentives (known as conditional direct transfers) implemented by the National Forest Conservation Program (Programa Nacional de Conservación de Bosques – PNCB) were identified as providing important lessons learned for the design of REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanisms.

One of the key lessons learned is to envisage REDD+ funding as a catalyst for sustainable development and for a new vision of sustainable forest management and conservation. This also translates into a challenge for the design of benefit-sharing mechanisms, which seek long-term tools and indicators that enable the measurement of livelihood changes for indigenous peoples and local communities linked to REDD+.

An important recommendation, generated during the dialogue, is to use land tenure and users rights for land and natural resources as a criteria to differentiate beneficiaries, and thus determine different REDD+ benefits that could be achieved. The participants also reflected on the roles of different stakeholders —governmental and non-governmental— to ensure an equitable, transparent and efficient distribution of REDD+ benefits, as the country advances in the implementation of the nested approach.

Acronyms	
AIDER	Research and Integrated Development Association (Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral)
AIDESEP	Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest (Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana)
BMUB	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety of the Federal Republic of Germany
BPAM	Alto Mayo Protected Forest (Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo)
CCB	Climate, Community and Biodiversity
CDT	Conditional Direct Transfers
CEPLAN	National Center for Strategic Planning (Centro Nacional de Planeamiento Estratégico)
CERs	Certified Emission Reductions
CIAM	Interregional Amazon Council (Consejo Interregional Amazónico)
CI-Peru	Conservation International – Peru (Conservación Internacional – Perú)
COICA	Coordinating Body for the Indigenous Peoples Organizations of the Amazon Basin (Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica)
CONAP	Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú)
DGFFS	General Forestry and Wildlife Office (Dirección General Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre)
ENBCC	National Forest and Climate Change Strategy (Estrategia Nacional de Bosques y Cambio Climático)
ENCC	National Climate Change Strategy (Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FENAMAD	Native Federation of Madre de Dios River and Tributaries (Federación Nativa del río Madre de Dios y Afluentes)
FERIAAM	Regional Indigenous Awajun Federation of Alto Mayo (Federación Regional Indígena Awajun del Alto Mayo)
FIP	Forest Investment Program
GBMF	Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
GFCCP	Global Forest and Climate Change Programme
GHG	Greenhouse Gases

ICAM	Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative (Iniciativa de Conservación del Alto Mayo)
IIRSA	Initiative for the Integration of the Regional Infrastructure of South America (Iniciativa para la Integración de la Infraestructura Regional Sudamericana)
ILO	International Labor Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MEF	Ministry of Economics and Finances (Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas)
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego)
MINAM	Ministry of Environment (Ministerio del Ambiente)
MINRE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores)
MRV	Measurement Reporting and Verification
NPA	National Protected Areas
PNCB	National Program for Forest Conservation (Programa Nacional para la Conservación de Bosques)
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
R-PP	REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SERFOR	National Forest and Wildlife Service (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre)
SERNANP	National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State (Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado)
SINANPE	National System of Natural Areas Protected by the State (Sistema Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado)
SPDA	Peruvian Society for Environmental Law (Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental)
TFD	The Forests Dialogue
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	UN-REDD Programme is the United Nations collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) in developing countries
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard

CHAPTER 1: The REDD+ Benefit Sharing Initiative

The Forests Dialogue (TFD) provides a continuous multi-stakeholder dialogue platform, focused on developing mutual trust, a shared understanding, and collaborative solutions to challenges in achieving sustainable forest management and forest conservation around the world.

The collaborative work carried out by IUCN and TFD on topics related to REDD+ began in 2008, within the framework of the Forests and Climate Initiative. One year later, in 2009, the REDD+ Readiness Initiative was created, which enabled the engagement of approximately 350 participants in international multi-stakeholder dialogues which took place in Brazil and Ghana in 2009; Guatemala, Ecuador and Cambodia in 2010; and, Switzerland in 2011.

As a result of this series of REDD+ Readiness field dialogues, the participants prioritized discussion topics —to be addressed through multi-stakeholder dialogues— for tropical forest countries during the REDD+ Readiness phase. The following issues were prioritized:

- Access to, use and availability of information, and its use in capacity building;
- Effectiveness of multi-stakeholder participation and engagement mechanisms and processes;
- Political and legislative framework reforms, especially those related to trees, forests and carbon rights;
- Integration of REDD+ policies into broader land-use plans and other sectoral and development plans;
- Establishment of REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanisms

Simultaneously, IUCN received support from the International Climate Initiative (ICI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), for the implementation of the project: “REDD+ Benefits: Facilitating Countries and Communities in the Design of Pro-poor REDD+ Benefit Sharing Schemes”, which is implemented in Ghana, Mexico and Peru.

The REDD+ Benefit Sharing Initiative was created as part of the third objective of BMU project, which generates lessons learned about the design and implementation of REDD+ benefit sharing, through "communities of practice" that promote South-South collaboration and support the work of other international initiatives aligned with the REDD+ Partnership[1].

1.1 Why have a multi-stakeholder dialogue on REDD+ Benefit Sharing?

Expected benefits from REDD+ implementation include the mitigation of climate change achieved through reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks and sustainable management of forests. Other benefits, additional to emission reductions —better known as co-benefits or multiple benefits— include the maintenance of ecosystem services such as hydrological services, soil protection and biodiversity conservation; increased production or sustainable production of timber and non-timber forest products (NTFP); social benefits such as the strengthening of social capital and better governance, and the preservation of spiritual or sacred places. Nonetheless, in the context of performance-based funding, REDD+ benefits refer to the payment or compensation that different stakeholders would receive for developing and implementing direct action on the ground, that reduce emissions or increase carbon stocks (Adapted from Hou, 2013).

The concerns regarding the design and implementation of incentives that offer tangible benefits to the poorest and most vulnerable forest-dependent populations, rose to prominence during the REDD+ Readiness phase. Many studies have demonstrated that the existing arrangements for benefit sharing in the forest and non-forest sectors have failed to reach this particular group of stakeholders.

1 For more information: http://reddpluspartnership.org/en/

Transportation of the communities in the countryside

The REDD+ negotiations and the national REDD+ Readiness processes have indicated poverty as a main cause of deforestation and forest degradation. Thus highlighting the need to create benefit-sharing mechanisms for the poorest forest-dependent populations, and in this way, improving investment both in efficiency for forest management and in tackling this main deforestation driver.

Despite the existence of designs and examples of how benefits can be shared, a platform is still lacking whereby REDD+ countries can share experiences and lessons learned on REDD+ Benefit Sharing, examine different approaches and understand how these can be applied in different local and national contexts.

The REDD+ Benefit Sharing Initiative seeks to fill knowledge gaps, whilst creating a community of practice on the subject.

1.2 Objectives

1. Analyze the current state of REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanisms in several countries and identify the challenges and opportunities of designing and implementing these more broadly;

2. Build a community of practice among local and national REDD+ stakeholders, to share experiences to promote the development of practical tools which support effective, efficient and equitable benefit sharing for REDD+;

3. Promote appropriate political, economic, and institutional arrangements at local, national and international levels to facilitate equitable and efficient delivery of REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanisms.

1.3 Multi-stakeholder dialogues from the Initiative on REDD+ Benefit Sharing

An initial Mini-Dialogue on REDD+ Benefit Sharing was organized during the IUCN World Conservation Congress held in Jeju, South Korea in September 2012, to address challenges related to REDD+ benefit sharing. This dialogue was designed as a platform for sharing and discussing the state of the art of REDD+ benefit sharing and to exchange ideas on future actions.

Six months later, a Scoping Dialogue was organized with the support of the World Bank, to identify the challenges and problems facing the design of REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanisms. It was during this dialogue that an agreement was made to organize a series of Field Dialogues in order to better explore the challenges that the countries face on this issue.

It is within this framework that the first Field Dialogue was organized in Lan Dong, Vietnam in September 2013, the second was held in Elmina, Ghana in December of the same year. The dialogue that took place in the San Martin and Lima regions in Peru, in March 2014, was the third of this series. The fourth and final dialogue was held in Yucatan, Mexico in June 2014. A total of 270 people participated in this initiative[2].

2 For more information visit: http://www.theforestsdialogue.org/initiatives/REDD%2BBenefitSharing

CHAPTER 2: National Context of REDD+ Benefit Sharing

Peru is moving forward in the design of its National Forests and Climate Change Strategy (ENBCC)[3], which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions derived from Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).

The Ministry of Environment (MINAM) is the entity in charge of managing climate change and REDD+, responsible for enacting legislation and strategies, as well as monitor ongoing activities and projects.

The National Program for Forest Conservation (NPFC)[4], created in 2010 as an instrument for the conservation of 54 million hectares of tropical forests, is responsible for the design and implementation of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) and guides the actions for the elaboration of the ENBCC, where the REDD+ mechanism and National Program for Forest Conservation are also included (MINAM, 2013).

As part of the REDD+ Readiness process, Peru has been a participant of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) since 2008. The recently approved Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) focuses —as its name suggests— on REDD+ Readiness, which is complemented by FIP investments for the implementation phase (MINAM, 2013). The document regarding progress of R-PP implementation (MINAM, 2014) highlights benefit sharing as one of the main challenges for REDD+ implementation in the country.

In addition to FCPF and FIP, there are a series of projects financed by international cooperation that support REDD+ Readiness in Peru. The country also benefits from the support of the UN-REDD Programme.

The legal and institutional framework that guides REDD+ implementation is currently being consolidated. In this sense, the new Forestry and Wildlife Law[5]

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3 The ENBCC is in line with the vision of the National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC), "By 2021 Peru will have set the foundation for low carbon sustainable development, adapted to the adverse effects and opportunities that climate change poses" (MINAM, 2014).

4 The National Program for Forest Conservation reports to the Viceministry of Strategic Development for Natural Resources within MINAM.

5 The new forestry law will take effect once its rules of procedure are approved; these are currently being discussed and analyzed. The Forestry and Wildlife Law N° 27308 is the current active law which regulates the conservation and sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources.

Nº 29763, promulgated in 2011, establishes that the concession holders, indigenous peoples and rural communities who have titled lands, or to which use-rights have been granted, also have rights to the benefits derived from forest ecosystem service payments, for which current legislation must also be complied with (Cordero, 2012).

Additionally, the Retribution for Ecosystem Services Law[6] Nº 30215, approved in 2014, provides a detailed account of which stakeholders can be recognized as contributors of ecosystem services, as well as the modalities of the retribution mechanisms for these services. Box 1 summarizes the main norms related to forest tenure and rights to ecosystem services.

Forest tenure and rights to ecosystem services

According to Peru's constitution, forests form part of its national heritage and are under the eminent control of the government, and as such are for public use. The government grants concessions of public use forests to third parties for exploitation of forest resources and forest goods and services, defined as a **forest concession**. There are timber concessions, non-timber concessions (to harvest brazil nuts, for example), ecotourism concessions, and conservation concessions. The concession-holders receive the rights to benefits resulting from ecosystems services derived from the management of the forest, as long as they comply with current legislation (Article 51 of the new Forest and Wildlife Law).

In the case of **indigenous and farmer communities land titles**, lands suitable for agricultural use are transferred as property, whereas lands suitable for forest are assigned a lease. This definition permits use of forest resources and wildlife, as well as the goods and services provided by such areas, according to compliance with current legislation (Article 65 of the new Forestry and Wildlife Law).

National, **regional or private natural protected** areas contain close to 16 million hectares of forests. The legislation for their management permits direct participation for nonprofit organizations in natural protected area management, through an administration contract with the National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State (known in Spanish as SERNANP), which allows for the development of payment for ecosystem service activities, including REDD+. Presidential Resolution RP 26-2014 regulates the commercialization of rights generated by REDD+ projects inside natural protected areas.

Although millions of hectares of Amazon forests have been declared natural protected areas; titled to indigenous and farmer communities; and provided as forest concessions, vast areas of untitled forest still exist, as well as many communities without land titles that live in and depend on forests. The migration of settlers from the Andes to the Amazon has become the principle cause of deforestation and degradation of Peruvian forests. The **majority of these settlers without forest titles or rights** cut down the forest in order to establish agricultural land which is then converted to pasture. This fourth group of actors could be considered as possible REDD+ beneficiaries, but it is a complex subject that requires attention by the Peruvian government.

Source: Cordero, 2012 and Burneo et al. 2014.

6 There is a maximum period of 120 days to issue the regulations under this law.

Peru has adopted a nested approach for REDD+ implementation. This approach implies that REDD+ activities may be implemented at a project level within a jurisdiction (region), whilst the actions of an entire jurisdiction under a REDD+ regional strategy should be aligned to the national standards framework. This also implies that the country will proceed from the jurisdictional to the national level as far as the development of the four elements the Cancun Agreement (2010) requests from countries hoping to implement REDD+ implementation: i) National Strategy or Action Plan; ii) National forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level; iii) National forest monitoring system; and, iv) Safeguard information system.

As a result of the approach adopted by Peru, emission reductions will be measured on a project level, and every jurisdiction —depending on the funding source and contractual clauses established by the donors for each project— must report this information to the Ministry of Environment (MINAM). In turn, the MINAM must compile these regional results to prepare the national results of REDD+ actions to be reported to the UNFCCC. A particularly challenging aspect of this is that different jurisdictions utilize the same reference level and a common methodology for the measurement of REDD+ project results, in such a way that consolidation of results is possible. Moreover, the ongoing discussion for establishing bilateral or multilateral agreements for results-based payments leading to the establishment of a financial mechanism —the national fund type— required to ensure compatibility with the described approach, as well as to expand on the treatment of benefit sharing at all levels.

Furthermore, it is important to highlight that the nested approach implies that sub-national areas (local and regional) will generate experiences and information for the national system, and as such, valuable lessons learned will be obtained from this REDD+ implementation experience within the country. In fact, the main advances from REDD+ Readiness at this level include, among other things, the subject of safeguards and REDD+ implementation within natural protected areas, which have mostly been developed in the regions of San MartÍn and Madre de Dios, thanks to the leadership of the regional governments, non-governmental organizations, and support from MINAM.

According to information published by the REDD Desk[7], at the time of preparing this report, there are 19 REDD+ projects in Peru and 18 initiatives linked to REDD+ Readiness. According to information updated on 1 September 2014, Peru has ten

7 For more information: http://thereddesk.org

projects registered in the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS)[8] within agriculture, forestry and land-use change categories, of which, six are REDD+ projects: i) Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative; ii) Martin Sagrado Biocorridor REDD+ Project; iii) Cordillera Azul National Park REDD+ Project; iv) Madre de Dios Brazil Nut Concession REDD+ Project; v) Reduced Deforestation and Forest Degradation in the Tambopata National Reserve and the Bahuaja-Sonene National Park, Madre de Dios; and, vi) Madre de Dios REDD+ Project. These six projects are also validated by the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB Standards)[9].

The Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession REDD+ Project was also validated by the CCB, and there are three other projects being validated: i) Yacumama Carbon Forest Project; ii) the Native Community of Ese'eja Infierno forest management to mitigate Climate Change; and, iii) The Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo indigenous communities of the Ucayali region management of forests to reduce deforestation and degradation.

Despite the growing number of REDD+ initiatives in the country, there is still a lack of standardization and regulation, and therefore guidance as to how these initiatives will be integrated into the national REDD+ approach, led by MINAM in the framework of the nested approach.

To date, there is no specific regulation for REDD+ Benefit Sharing. In the case of natural protected areas, the legal framework for their management allows non-profit organizations to participate directly in their management, through an administrative contract with the National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SERNANP). This contract establishes SERNANP's obligation to determine the commercial rights for ecosystem services in natural protected areas, additionally including clauses that allow agents to develop payment for ecosystem service activities, including REDD+.

The Presidential Resolution RP 26-2014 regulates the commercialization of rights generated by REDD+ projects inside natural protected areas. In the case of projects in implementation, the direct beneficiary, through SERNANP, has been the Peruvian government. Funding has been invested exclusively for conservation and management of the natural protected areas, transforming REDD+ into a tangible way of contributing to the financial sustainability of the natural protected areas.

8 For more information: http://www.vcsprojectdatabase.org/

9 For more information: http://www.climate-standards.org/category/projects/latin-america/

Additionally, without a specific framework for doing so, it is important to note that, through the natural protected areas, REDD+ projects are channeling most of the financial resources to populations outside protected areas as part of the strategy to reduce the impact of deforestation in these areas. This means that the populations in buffer zones close to the protected areas are benefitting from the working REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanisms.

Furthermore, the PNCB works with 48 indigenous communities that receive direct conditional transfers equivalent to US$ 3.80 per year per hectare for voluntarily conserved forest, over a five-year period. In general terms, this program could be considered a government payment for ecosystem services scheme that offers lessons for the design of REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanisms.

Río Mayo in the San Martin Region

CHAPTER 3: Reflections from the field visit to the San Martin region

The field dialogues consist of two sections: i) a field visit to a specific region related to the dialogue's subject, providing insights for subsequent discussions; ii) a series of participatory sessions where key issues of the dialogue are identified in the field and in the background document prepared for the dialogue were discussed and analyzed.

Group Discussion in the Shampuyacu Community nursery

In Peru, the participants shared a two-day visit to the San Martin region, located in the Peruvian Amazon. A different initiative was visited each day, and the native community of Shampuyacu was visited on the first day, where a collaborative REDD+ Benefit Sharing project is being implemented by CI-Peru/AIDER, with support from IUCN.

The second day, the participants visited the Alto Mayo Protected Forest (BPAM), a national protected area where the Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative, a REDD+ project lead by CI-Peru.

3.1 Shampuyacu Native Community

The Shampuyacu native community belongs to the Awajun Indigenous People, and can be found in the upper Rio Mayo watershed, known as Alto Mayo, which borders the BPAM buffer zone (See Map 1). Shampuyacu has 4.913 hectares of titled lands that are home to around 600 families. The community has a governing committee elected by a community assembly.

Map 1. Shampuyacu Community Location

The growing market economy in the region has changed the daily activities of local communities. While they still perform subsistence activities such as hunting, fishing and farming of native crops, some community members have started to farm more cash crops. In the case of the Shampuyacu native community, some areas within the communal property have been deforested due to the demand of the Andean migrant settlers that rent the land to produce coffee and rice.

The project "REDD+ Benefits: Facilitating countries and communities in the design of pro-poor REDD+ benefit sharing schemes" implemented by IUCN, CI-Peru and AIDER with support from the Awajun Indigenous Regional Federation of Alto Mayo (FERIAAM)[10], seeks to develop an appropriate, just, and pro-poor benefit-sharing mechanism sufficiently robust to eventually become integrated into the national and international REDD+ context. This mechanism would compensate the community for their actions to reduce emissions caused by deforestation and forest degradation, increase in carbon stocks and the sustainable management of their forests.

The project will use conservation agreements as a benefit-sharing tool in the community. Among other activities, these agreements aim to reduce deforestation and degradation in community owned lands.

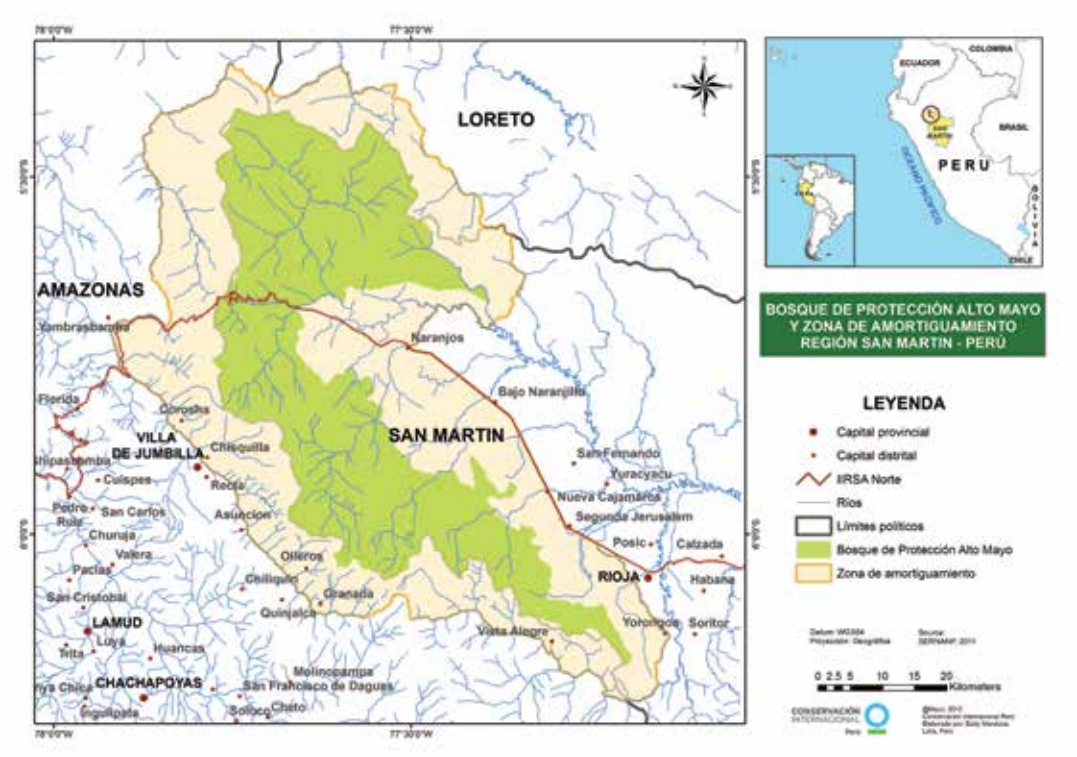
The project has conducted participatory socioeconomic analyses in Shampuyacu in order to design conservation agreements that are appropriate to the conditions of the community.

3.2 Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative (ICAM)

Since 1987, the Alto Mayo Protected Forest (BPAM) has formed part of the National System of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SINANPE). This consists of approximately 182.000 hectares of high biodiversity value land and is crucial for watershed protection. Forest cover is around 153.929 hectares (See Map 2). The runoff from Alto Mayo forests gives rise to important rivers that support diverse economic activities in the lower watershed. The BPAM is also recognized for its role in the prevention of erosion and in soil protection, as well as its scenic beauty and its role as an important carbon sink.

10 FERIAAM is the organization that represents the Awajun communities of Alto Mayo..

Map 2. Location of Alto Mayo Protected Forest



Despite the designation of the BPAM as a NPA, the lack of funding for its management, a national highway constructed through the forest in 1975, and the high migration rates from the Andes to the Amazon, have resulted in large settlements inside the protected area, making it one of the NPA with the highest levels of deforestation in Peru. Threats have increased in the last decade, with the connection of the highway to other regional mega-development projects like IIRSA[11] and an increase in coffee prices.

Since the 1990s, coffee production has been the main economic activity for settlers in the BPAM, despite the illegality of this activity under the land use restrictions within the NPA. Most of the coffee production techniques used by the settlers are not sustainable, which causes a rapid decrease in productivity. When production

11 The Initiative for the Integration of the Regional Infrastructure of South America (IIRSA) is a development which brings together South American economies through new transportation, energy and telecommunications projects.

decreases, most of the settlers turn the plantations into pasture and clear new forest areas to establish more coffee plantations. In some cases they even sell their pastureland to other settlers, leading to an increase in illegal land trafficking.

In response to these problems, CI-Peru began to work, in 2008, with different partners, including local communities and government entities, with the idea of assigning economic value to forest services through the development of a REDD+ project. In 2012, CI-Peru signed an administration contract for the NPA with SERNANP, aiming to promote sustainable forest management and preserve forest ecosystem services that benefit local populations and the global climate.

At the end of 2012, the REDD+ ICAM project was validated using both the VCS and CCB standards. Between 2008 and 2012, the project generated more than 2.5 million tons of emission reductions, thus becoming the first REDD+ project in a NPA globally.

The direct beneficiary of the project is the Peruvian government through SERNANP. The funding has been used to establish conservation contracts between the main BPAM office and around 700 settler families of coffee producers that live inside the NPA. These contracts seek to increase the productivity and sustainability of the coffee plantations in order to increase family incomes thereby reducing deforestation in other areas for new plantations. These settlers are being trained in organic and shade-grown coffee production, replacing existing plantations with low-impact, sustainable agroforestry systems, in addition to providing marketing support.

The project has also contributed towards capacity building of staff at the main BPAM office, equipping them with necessary skills and resources to manage the complex dynamic between local populations and NPA objectives, including illegal land trafficking. Social and educational activities are also conducted with the local population, including programs in local schools.

Another benefit of the conservation agreements is land security for the families living within the NPA, which does not mean land title (since the Peruvian government is still the landowner). Instead, the conservation agreements give settlers permission to continue their activities in exchange for their commitment to stop deforestation, and in doing so, reduce potential social risks and conflicts associated with resettlement.

Shampuyacu girl

3.3 Key Observations and Reflections

The following provides a summary of key observations and reflections expressed by dialogue participants during the field visit:

- **The conservation agreements as a benefit sharing mechanism**. The conservation agreements used by the ICAM have proven to be a useful tool for benefit sharing, as well as for regulating the commitments that settlers make upon signing them. However, this is a short-term mechanism as the agreements are currently renewed on an annual basis, and have limited financing. Participants indicated the need to identify other mechanisms and funding sources that allow for formal medium- and long- term commitments.
- **Links between national-level government entities and regional strategies**. Considering that there are several REDD+ projects in different regions of Peru, the participants suggested the need to generate greater links and coordination between national and regional government entities, with the goal of addressing underlying themes such as reference levels, MRV (Measurement, Reporting and

Verification) systems, addressing deforestation drivers, as well as Andes to Amazon migration and solving land tenure issues, among others. Jointly addressing these themes will allow the achievement of better results in the process of reducing deforestation and forest degradation.

- **Benefit sharing at the project level and the link to regional strategies**. Once regional strategies are implemented, the theme of benefit sharing between actors of a specific project and the link to regional benefit sharing should be addressed.
- **Diverse perspectives on the multiple benefits of REDD+**[12]. REDD+ projects can generate multiple benefits for different stakeholders; these can be monetary and non-monetary benefits, direct and indirect. Among the non-monetary benefits are better access to markets, creation of spaces for collaboration between actors, technology transfer (such as seeds), and improvements in education, infrastructure and others.
- **REDD+ as a catalyzer for sustainable development (Investment of limited resources)**. Given that available resources are limited, they should be invested strategically in actions that will achieve desired results, such as creating the conditions that will halt deforestation and forest degradation. For example, the improvements to coffee production systems in the BPAM could continue functioning in absence of the conservation agreements, minimizing the possibility of agricultural frontier expansion within the NPA.
- **Learning from best practices.** The existence of experiences on Benefit Sharing in Peru could feed the design and implementation on a jurisdictional level. Analyzing these experiences allows stakeholders to visualize and identify challenges for the design of benefit-sharing mechanisms. It is important that the country address fundamental issues like land tenure and settler migration from the Andes to the Amazon.

12 Editor's note: As part of the REDD+ terminology, multiple benefits or co-benefits refer to the social and environmental benefits additional to those related to the emission reduction of greenhouse gases. Multiple benefits are not necessarily indirect benefits or non-monetary benefits. Throughout this report, references to multiple benefits as a set of monetary and non-monetary benefits, direct and indirect, have been edited. That is, the difference between the terms "multiple benefits" and "indirect or non-monetary benefits" is evidenced.

CHAPTER 4: Lessons learned and challenges facing REDD+ Benefit Sharing

In the second half of the dialogue, participants assembled in Lima to exchange opinions and identify lessons learned. The following key questions were discussed to identify next steps for REDD+ Benefit Sharing in Peru:

1. What can we learn from REDD+ benefits (conceptually) in Peru?
2. Recognizing the complexities of land rights/resources in Peru, how do we ensure equitable, transparent, and efficient benefit-sharing mechanisms?
3. How do we actively integrate the benefit sharing experiences of forest carbon projects into national programs?
4. How do we use multiple benefits to incentivize stakeholders to implement sustainable land use practices?
5. What roles and actions should different stakeholders take in order to promote REDD+ benefit sharing in Peru?

4.1 What can we learn from REDD+ benefits (conceptually) in Peru

This section presents the participants' reflections regarding the different typologies of REDD+ benefits, in addition to some examples. This reflection also encompasses the link between the funding sources and the need to generate indicators to measure the impact of REDD+ benefits in the livelihoods of the local stakeholders.

- **REDD+ benefits are perceived in different ways by different groups of stakeholders**: Each group of stakeholders—indigenous peoples, local communities, non-governmental organizations, private sector, government entities, project developers, among others—perceives REDD+ benefits differently. Those perceptions should be analyzed as an input to the design of benefit-sharing mechanisms.
- **Differences between monetary and non-monetary benefits**: REDD+ benefits can be both monetary and non-monetary. The non-monetary benefits are those related to land titling, access to credits, technology transfer, and training, among others.

Depending on the type of activity or REDD+ project and the local context, the potential beneficiaries may have different preferences between monetary and/or non-monetary benefits. Understanding those differences and preferences is vital for benefit-sharing design, as the distribution of non-monetary benefits is different from the one needed to distribute money. In addition to this, it is important to quantify both the monetary and the non-monetary benefits as an input for the negotiation and decision-making processes. In Peru, there is more experience in non-monetary benefit sharing with actors linked to payment for ecosystem services projects, including REDD+.

- **Differences between direct and indirect benefits**: The perception between a direct and indirect benefit differs depending on stakeholders and the social and environmental context of each REDD+ activity or project. International standards offer methodological orientations for the identification of the project area and its direct and indirect area of influence. A direct benefit is generated from the implementation of a REDD+ project or activity and is normally held within the area of influence of a project. Whilst an indirect benefit is one that happens outside the limits of a project.

- **Capacity building**: Capacity building, primarily within indigenous and farmer communities, is also perceived as a benefit of REDD+. It is necessary that actors participating in REDD+ have the technical capacity required to practice sustainable production activities that allow them to generate income and improve their quality of life. Capacity building related to administrative, financial and management topics is also key. In general terms, the strengthening of governance in local organizations represents an enabling action for the effective implementation of REDD+.

- **Indigenous and rural communities seek tangible benefits that give rise to improvements in their quality of life**: The benefits sought by indigenous and rural communities that live and depend on forests as eventual REDD+ beneficiaries include: land titles, access to markets for their products, agricultural support through improved practices and eco-friendly technologies, diversification and improvement of agricultural production (to minimize risks), as well as access to basic services like health and education. These benefits could be classified as non-monetary benefits.

- **Improved public policies**: Non-governmental organizations, the private sector and government entities, perceive REDD+ as a tool to improve forest governance, facilitate land titling processes as well as formulating and implementing public

policies, including policies adapted to the needs of indigenous and local communities, with the goal of improving forest governance and mechanisms for forest conservation and management.

- **A new vision of forest conservation and management**: Forest conservation and management mechanisms should improve market access and create added value for forest products that support sustainable productive activities, to generate income and improve the quality of life forest-dependent populations. The analysis, development and establishment of business models should be taken into consideration in the development process of the REDD+ activities and projects.
- **Differentiation of funding sources**: It is necessary to clarify to potential beneficiaries that REDD+ funding comes from different sources. The funding through the voluntary market is just one option among a wide set of possibilities. It is important to differentiate between the national (domestic market) and international sources. Such a clarification would improve the perception of REDD+ benefits among different stakeholders.
- **Monitoring REDD+ benefits**: It is important to define the indicators and baseline to monitor REDD+ Benefits; for example, the indicators of livelihood changes of indigenous and rural communities linked to REDD+.

Shampuyacu Community Leaders

4.2 Recognizing the complexities of land rights/resources in Peru, how do we ensure equitable, transparent, and efficient benefit-sharing mechanisms?

This section summarizes the complexities identified for each type of land tenure[13] and natural resources, and provides recommendations for the design and implementation of benefit-sharing mechanisms, according to the type of tenure.

- **Indigenous peoples**: Not all indigenous people work in forest related activities; this reality should be considered in the design of REDD+ activities. Additionally, as population increases, the problem of lack of land for the younger generation becomes more evident. Finally, there is also the challenge of including sustainable economic activities easy for the families to develop, in the long-term plan of the communities.
- **Natural Protected Areas (NPA)**: There are different land rights coexisting within the NPA: government law and customary law. There is also a dilemma of benefiting people living "illegally" within the NPA. Considering also that there are families who live within the NPA but whose lands are outside the protected areas. A possible REDD+ activity for this scenario would be to turn the activities developed in the land outside the NPA into sustainable productive activities, and in this way, motivate the people to settle in these areas and not within the NPA.
- **Small producers, landless settlers**: The dialogue highlighted the fact one of the main causes of Amazonian deforestation and forest degradation is the movement of settlers or individual producers migrating from the Andes to the Amazon, where they settle on small properties and make land use changes without title or land rights. This is also an example where two types of law related to land coexist: government law and customary law. The main difficulties related to this group of stakeholders are the lack of association among them and with other stakeholders as well as the lack of social capital, which inhibits activities that aim to improve their organizational capacity.

13 It is important to clarify that there are also forests under forestry concessions where, according to the acting legal and institutional framework, REDD+ projects can be developed. Nonetheless, this type of tenure was not analyzed in the dialogue, mainly due to a lack of information.

Visit to the Community Aguas Verdes

The main proposals suggested for addressing these complexities during REDD+ benefit sharing design and implementation are summarized as follow:

- **Design benefit-sharing mechanisms based on different types of forest tenure**: Each type of forest tenure, with its characteristics and complexities, entails the right to ecosystem services use by indigenous and farmer communities as forest concession-holders (timber concessions, non-timber concessions, ecotourism and conservation). As right-holders they have access to the multiple benefits of REDD+ as long as they assume a series of forest conservation and management responsibilities. Designing specific benefit-sharing mechanisms for each type of tenure is recommended.

- **Implement social and environmental safeguards for REDD+**: There is a risk that, in efforts to stop deforestation and forest degradation, people who currently live and depend on these forests are forced to migrate to cities because they cannot conduct their traditional productive activities. REDD+ should be used as a tool to clarify land tenure and promote long-term forest management and conservation agreements that include the development of sustainable productive activities that allow income generation to improve the quality of life of the local communities. In this sense, the design and implementation of social and environmental safeguards is vital.

- **Recognize customary law (traditional rights)**: It is essential to recognize the traditional rights of indigenous people and local communities that live within the NPA, even before their creation. Generally, these groups are involved in hunting, fishing and harvesting activities within the forests. It is important to differentiate between these populations and other populations that settled within the NPA after its creation. However, it is necessary to make both populations participants in REDD+ and benefit sharing, which could be differentiated as long as there are clear rules for accessing benefits.
- **Consider benefits for landless settlers**: It is important that the Peruvian government identifies alternative solutions including the participation of this group of stakeholders in forest management and conservation activities, from which they can receive benefits like capacity building, market access, etc.
- **Design benefits to incentivize five REDD+ activities**: The UNFCCC defined five activities for REDD+: actions to reduce deforestation, forest degradation or that contribute to their conservation, sustainable management or increase in carbon stock. In this context it is important to understand, depending on the context, what key activities the REDD+ beneficiaries would focus on and how to incentivize those activities.

Multi-stakeholder dialogue participants

- **Monitor conservation agreements**: Some REDD+ projects use conservation agreements as a tool for benefit sharing. The modality, up to this point, has proven to be successful. These agreements should be monitored to analyze their impact in the short-, medium- and long- term.
- **Capacity building for REDD+ negotiation and implementation**: It is desirable that the different actors participating in REDD+, especially indigenous and rural communities, possess the capacity to negotiate how to address the risks, cost and responsibilities that REDD+ and benefit sharing entail in order to assume responsibilities and implement the necessary actions to halt deforestation and forest degradation. The participation of local stakeholders is vital from the planning stage to the implementation of the REDD+ project.

4.3 How do we actively integrate the benefit sharing experiences of forest carbon projects into national programs?

This section presents lessons learned from ongoing REDD+ projects, in order for them to be considered in the national programs promoted by the Peruvian government:

- **Institutional arrangements**: It is important to consider the institutional arrangements that have worked in the past, especially in the case of activities or projects that involve different regions, and coordinated by different government entities at the local, regional and national level.
- **Understanding costs and benefits**: It is important to analyze and learn from experiences related to the initial investment necessary for preparing a REDD+ project: the time actions required for benefit distribution, how to manage expectations of different beneficiaries; how this process is managed administratively and financially. It is also important to define the minimal scale for REDD+ projects so that they are cost-efficient, as well as quantifying benefits, especially non-monetary ones.
- **Sustainability**: Long-term agreements with donors and different government entities are required at the local, regional and national level to promote forest management and conservation mechanisms in addition to REDD+, mainly with indigenous and rural communities. REDD+ should be considered as a tool to facilitate the transition to more environmentally and socially sustainable economic livelihoods.

- **Link between the regional and national levels**: REDD+ implementation demands the building of trust and partnerships among different stakeholders, especially among potential beneficiaries. There needs to be an ongoing participatory process for REDD+ to support decision-making around REDD+ at national level. For example, the participation of local stakeholders in defining REDD+ activities of a specific project should be encouraged, as well as their participation in the analysis, measurement and reporting of results.

  Peru has national and regional roundtables on REDD+, in addition to technical teams in specific subjects. Existing platforms should be linked with the decision-making bodies at a national level, in order to support informed decision-making. However, creating synergies between technical discussion platforms with decision-making platforms remains an important challenge. Participants highlighted the contribution of these dialogue platforms to local community organizations, as well as their role in promoting a national discussion in safeguards and MRV.

- **Test local and regional assumptions before incorporating them into national level policies and norms:** For example, the use of environmental and social standards and safeguards can be tested in specific activities and projects before their mandatory application in national programs or strategies.

- **Horizontal and vertical experience exchange**: There are enough experiences to encourage the analysis of lessons learned and to analyze what has worked, and what has not. There is a clear demand to facilitate this exchange of experiences among existing projects at local, regional and national levels. Gathering lessons learned and elaborating recommendations from the local to the national levels poses another important challenge. One necessary step towards tackling this is to identify which type of information is required on a national level and identify possible contributions from local level projects.

4.4 How do we use multiple benefits to incentivize actors to implement sustainable land use practices?

Multiple benefits from REDD+ are those environmental and social benefits generated as a result of the preparation and implementation of REDD+ activities; these are benefits that go beyond the original goal of mitigating climate change. In most cases, it is necessary to differentiate between an indirect benefit and multiple benefits; the definition of these should be clear before planning REDD+ benefit sharing.

- **Identify and map multiple benefits linked to different types of forest tenure**: Different forest tenure types and their corresponding actors respond to distinct visions related to forest management and conservation, and so different benefits are required to motivate each group of actors. Identifying and mapping these benefits is key, and this will depend on the predominant and potentially fluctuating economic, social and environmental contexts in each case. It is important to differentiate between monetary and non-monetary benefits, as well as short-, medium- and long-term benefits, and combine them as part of a multiple benefit package.

- **Benefit-sharing mechanisms that take into consideration the different types of tenure:** Following on from aforementioned recommendations, direct and indirect benefits should be differentiated, as should multiple benefits – monetary and non-monetary depending on the type of forest tenure. In the same way, the benefit-sharing mechanisms should be tailored to different tenure arrangements. For example, in the NPA, the implementation of co-management models can be used to encourage sustainable land use both within and outside the NPA.

- **Adopt a landscape approach:** Sustainable land use and resource practices on a landscape level should be implemented, starting with the creation of new opportunities and the promotion of existing ones. The goal is to promote sustainable productive activities that generate income for local, mainly indigenous and rural, communities that live and depend on the forests. To guarantee benefits beyond REDD+, it is important to integrate REDD+ into the sustainable development agenda.

- **Strengthen the planning of land uses at different levels:** Part of the landscape approach is to strengthen strategic land use planning. For example, when REDD+ activities are implemented within a NPA, it is important that these activities are not only implemented within the NPA, but also in the buffer zones and other areas

connected to the NPA. This implies an additional challenge and requires that the relationship between government entities on different geographical levels make this type of approach easier to achieve.

- **Promote good forest governance:** The dialogue identified some principles of good governance for REDD+. Those principles comprise: participatory approaches that include local communities in decision-making processes, platforms for information exchange, transparency, and respect among all stakeholders. Another recommendation was to bridge the communication gaps between different government levels to facilitate the implementation of REDD+ activities and projects.
- **Ensure the existence of capacity building processes for different groups of beneficiary actors:** The success of REDD+ implementation will depend on the creation and strengthening of technical, financial, administrative, and managerial capacities of the actors connected to forests, especially those that live near and depend on them. Strengthening and building the capacity of local and regional organizations is vital.

4.5 What roles and actions should different actors take to promote REDD+ benefit sharing in Peru?

The dialogue participants analyzed the role and actions of the central, regional and local government; indigenous peoples; local communities; international stakeholders; non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in order to promote transparent, equitable and efficient REDD+ benefit sharing. The following is a summary of the main discussions.

Central Government

The Peruvian government, through MINAM, is responsible for defining REDD+ policies, plans strategies and programs, as well as ensuring that there is coherence between them and with international policies. The government also has the role of mainstreaming REDD+ into national development strategies and policies. In this way, the government must coordinate the enactment of policies consistent with forest management and conservation goals from all ministries and economic sectors.

The government is in charge of ensuring the integrity of indigenous peoples and local communities, through compliance of the Law on the Right of Indigenous Peoples to Consultation, recognized in the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169 (Law No. 29785). In the same way, it has the task of finding synergies between national stakeholders for the preparation and implementation of REDD+ on a national level.

The following are the main actions that the Peruvian government should undertake through MINAM and other governmental entities:

1. Generate an institutional structure along with the necessary governance arrangements on a national, regional and local (projects) level, with clearly defined competencies that enable frameworks for the implementation of norms, policies, plans, strategies, programs and REDD+ projects with effective and cost-efficient results;
2. Promote the development of effective initiatives to stop deforestation. For example, promote legal security for investments and clarify forest tenure;
3. Include REDD+ as part of national sustainable development policies and strategies;

4. Adopt safeguards that promote respect of indigenous peoples and local communities whilst generating social and environmental benefits additional to carbon;
5. Regulate the integration of REDD+ projects into the regional nested approach for REDD+;
6. Coordinate with regional and local governments to feed national policies and the elaboration and implementation of REDD+ strategies;
7. Create a REDD+ registry and MRV system;
8. Assign a budget for REDD+ and coordinate with international cooperation and other sources of funding;
9. Clarify the issue of rights related to the landless settlers that live near and use Amazonian forests, contributing to deforestation and forest degradation processes;
10. Coordinate and participate in spaces promoted by civil society such as the national REDD+ roundtable and the REDD+ Indigenous roundtable;
11. Promote participatory processes for the inclusion of REDD+ project beneficiaries and other local stakeholders in the design of regulations, policies, plans, strategies and programs for REDD+, as well as in the definition of benefit-sharing mechanisms;
12. Develop learning capacities and processes among stakeholders.

Regional Governments

The regional governments are responsible for forest administration and control, and as such, play a key role in the creation of enabling conditions for REDD+ implementation, including capacity building within their jurisdictions. They are responsible for the elaboration of policies, plans, strategies and regional programs for the adaptation and mitigation of climate change, considering REDD+ as well as other adaptation and mitigation measures.

At the same time, they are responsible for territorial planning, and therefore for decision-making surrounding land use in the region. They establish and manage NPA and coordinate with national authorities for the management of the NPA buffer zones.

In this sense, regional governments must coordinate their REDD+ projects and activities with other regional governments and at the national level. They play a key role in providing feedback to national government entities supporting a common vision for forest management and conservation.

The following are some of the main actions that the regional governments must undertake:

1. Promote transparent and participative processes of territorial arrangement in their jurisdictions and lead their implementation;
2. Design and implement regional policies for REDD+ and benefit-sharing mechanisms that are aligned (or are complementary) to the national policies;
3. Design and implement institutional arrangements that enable the REDD+ implementation;
4. Actively participate in the design and negotiation of the REDD+ readiness and project implementation;
5. Monitor compliance of REDD+ project contracts;
6. Promote public consultation forums for different stakeholders. For example, prior consultation with indigenous peoples;
7. Strengthen capacities of regional and local stakeholders, as well as promoting dialogue and exchange spaces among stakeholders;
8. Lead the way for regional technical groups;
9. Identify best practices. For example, the functioning of REDD+ regional roundtables that can be replicated in other regions;
10. Promote private investment in forest management and conservation mechanisms.

Local Governments

The local governments are tasked with producing environmental management tools at a local level, as well as producing and implementing research on the territorial management of its districts. Local governments are not in charge of land use issues, have few financial and human resources and have little legal support for engaging in REDD+ activities.

The following are the main REDD+ actions undertaken by local governments:

1. Participate in REDD+ roundtables for the design of projects;
2. Ensure that these are aligned to the territorial management research and that they consider the needs of the local populations;
3. Intervene as managers and enablers of REDD+ in their own respective districts..

Indigenous Peoples

In Peru indigenous peoples are increasingly well organized and trained in issues related to REDD+. Through native and rural communities, Indigenous peoples are responsible for the management of their lands, and thus the management and conservation of their forests. Because of this they have been actively participating in activities to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. The indigenous organizations play an important role in the discussion of REDD+ policies, plans, strategies and programs, which seek to incorporate their knowledge and values.

Indigenous organizations represent the interest of the indigenous peoples in the dialogue at the regional, national and international levels. They are observers and facilitators of REDD+ projects and activities that are taking place in their territories.

Key actions identified for this stakeholder group are the following.

1. Promote Indigenous Amazon REDD+[14] proposal for it's consideration in national strategies and policies;
2. Ensure respect for the right to prior consultation, make recommendations for the full and efficient linking of stakeholders for consultation;
3. Define the REDD+ projects and activities that are to be implemented in their territories;
4. Participate in the REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanism design that will take place in their territories;
5. Participate as direct facilitators or co-enablers of REDD+ activities and projects implemented in their territories, ensure compliance;

14 Indigenous Amazon REDD+ is a proposal promoted by the Coordinating Body for the Indigenous Peoples Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA), representing 390 indigenous groups. The proposal seeks the holistic management of indigenous territories. For more information: http://www.coica.org.ec/index.php/en/home/79-noticias/ultimas-noticias/241-redd-indigena-amazonico

6. Monitor the functioning of REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanisms in their territories and the flow of benefits as well as impacts;
7. Participate in REDD+ technical and discussion groups;
8. Promote capacity building for the implementation of REDD+.

Local Communities

Local communities have a fundamental role in the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, given that they are responsible for the management of the lands and the natural resources, and therefore perform activities directly on their lands. Through their representatives, the local communities seek to influence the development of policies and projects that satisfy their primary needs. They coordinate REDD+ project proposals in their areas of influence and capacity strengthening to implement the actions that they commit to. They are responsible for defining REDD+ benefits on their projects and follow up on the established commitments to distribute said benefits on a communal level. They are responsible, just like the indigenous peoples, of preparing their life plans and following up and monitoring them.

The following are the key actions identified for this group of stakeholders:

1. Support the creation of local strategies aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation;
2. Articulate different levels of governments and their corresponding policies;
3. Build capacities for informed decisions in relation to land use;
4. Participate in the creation of social and environmental safeguards;
5. Strengthen capacities for participation in processes for the definition of benefit-sharing mechanisms or REDD+ projects developed in their lands;
6. Comply with the commitments established in the contracts with donors or intermediaries of REDD+ projects and activities that are being developed in their lands;
7. Ensure efficient, just and equitable benefit sharing among the members of the community;
8. Implement activities to improve their livelihoods.

International Stakeholders

The role of international stakeholders is to provide guidance to the countries for REDD+ readiness and implementation phases, based on the experiences generated in different parts of the world, including methodologies, best practices and pilot projects. At the same time, they support capacity building so that countries can move forward in their own REDD+ readiness process.

The following are the key actions identified for this group:

1. Contribute to the development of REDD+ guidelines according to the realities of each country;
2. Contribute to availability of information and technical assistance;
3. Support capacity building at different levels, promote exchanges of experiences and lessons learned;
4. Support the development of pilot projects;
5. Define standards, develop guidelines and facilitate harmonization of standards and requirements for the fulfillment of safeguards;
6. Ensure the integrity of vulnerable populations and the respect for indigenous peoples and local communities;
7. Support the definition of complaint mechanisms;
8. Provide funding for countries that lack funding.

Non-Governmental Organizations

Non-governmental organizations have been fundamental to the development of REDD+ in Peru and in other tropical countries. Playing a key role in the development of public policies that facilitate REDD+ implementation in accordance with international agreements and policies. They also support capacity building among the different levels of stakeholders as well as facilitating dialogue between these actors. They have also contributed with technical and financial support for the creation of proposals and projects, taking into consideration topics such as human rights, and social and environmental safeguards.

Key actions identified for this group are to:

1. Support the elaboration of norms, policies, plans, strategies and programs for REDD+ that respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities;
2. Support the government in conflict resolution related to the forest and its resources (as mediators);
3. Promote, together with the government, the development and implementation of capacity building programs related to legal issues, including human rights;
4. Contribute to the capacity building of stakeholders at local, regional and national levels in subjects related to REDD+, including the exchange of experiences and lessons learned;
5. Support the implementation of REDD+ projects and programs together with indigenous peoples, local communities and other key stakeholders;
6. Support and favor participatory processes and synergies linked to REDD+;
7. Support the participation of local stakeholders in the construction of REDD+ initiatives and projects;
8. Enable coordination processes among different stakeholders, in order to propose REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanisms;
9. Create and implement communication and dissemination strategies;
10. Enable interaction with the private sector.

Private Sector

The private sector plays an important role in the identification and channeling of funding for the development of REDD+ projects and programs. It also forms alliances and public-private partnerships for REDD+ implementation. The private sector plays different roles in the voluntary carbon market; they are buyers of emission reduction certificates, brokers, and verifying bodies for emission reductions or the enhancement of forest carbon stocks. In general terms they are identified as enablers of opportunities and funding for REDD+.

Within this group of stakeholders, the role of private environment funds was also analyzed, highlighting the fact that these raise, channel and manage funds for REDD+ projects and programs. In some cases they enable the establishment of links between stakeholders.

The key actions identified for this group are the following:

1. Identify funding sources and channel them towards REDD+ projects and programs;
2. Promote innovative funding mechanisms;
3. Identify REDD+ beneficiaries and channel funds according to responsibilities of these;
4. Establish alliances with native and rural communities for the funding of REDD+ projects and programs, as well as business opportunities;
5. Capacity building for the financial-administrative management of REDD+ projects and programs;

Dialogue participants highlighted that in Peru the private sector is not very well articulated with the rest of the REDD+ stakeholders, but that this is likely to change in the short-term if the active participation of this sector is sought for REDD+ funding.

It is important to highlight corporate social responsibility possessed by all private corporations in Peru, be they national or international, and there is an opportunity for the Peruvian government to channel this responsibility for REDD+ financing.

4.6 Key challenges for the implementation of equitable, transparent and efficient REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanisms

The key challenges for the implementation of equitable, transparent and efficient REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanisms identified by the dialogue participants are presented below:

- **Connect regional levels with the national framework**. The nested approach has allowed the implementation of REDD+ projects at the local and regional level that contribute to the design, implementation, monitoring, verification and reporting of REDD+ activities. However, it is still unclear how to best coordinate between these levels, especially regarding topics such as benefit sharing from projects and their relationship with regional activities. A pilot exercise linking a specific project with the regional level and then with the national level could provide valuable inputs in determining the best way forward.

- **Conservation agreements as tools for REDD+**. The conservation agreements are signed between the enabler of a specific project and its beneficiaries, becoming a valuable tool which facilitates REDD+ benefit sharing. It is important to ensure that the temporality of the agreements is compatible with sustainable development objectives in the medium- and long- term. It is also important to monitor and follow-up on compliance of the agreements as a requisite to receive the REDD+ benefits.

- **The National Program for Forest Conservation (PNCB) as a platform for benefit sharing**. In its current form the PNCB promotes the conservation of indigenous and rural community forests, as well as being REDD+ focal point. However, the program faces the challenge of establishing itself as an institutional framework for coordination between sectors and levels to address deforestation and forest degradation. It is responsible for implementation of the FIP, designing the National Forest and Climate Change Strategy (ENBCC) and consolidation a national fund. Principle challenges for the PNCB include organizational redesign and expansion of its mandate to intervene in all national forests, in addition to an intersectoral and multilevel steering committee, among other requirements, to facilitate REDD+ implementation, including the distribution of benefits.

- **Land tenure**. It is expected that with the adoption of the rules of procedure for the new forestry law, a system for the allocation of assignment agreements for use in agroforestry systems, as well as a more efficient system for allocation of forest concessions, will come into effect. However, this may not be enough as there are large numbers of families migrating from the Andes to the Amazon in search of land, engaged in tree-cutting activities for agricultural parcels. The suggestion was made for considering the clarification of land tenure for these settlers and small-scale farmers as a REDD+ benefit, as land tenure is certainly an issue that should be prioritized by the Peruvian government.

Co-chairs

CHAPTER 5: Conclusions

- REDD+ benefit sharing is a complex issue for countries that are transitioning towards REDD+ implementation. Even a simple thing like the translation of an English term into Spanish, can be perceived as an inconvenience. A bigger challenge arises when discussing possible REDD+ benefit sharing mechanisms: for instance, actors that live and depend on forests may have false expectations related to **the idea that REDD+ will bring large sums of money** (in the form of benefits), to be distributed among stakeholders involved in forest management and conservation. It is fundamental that this idea is **demystified and properly dimensioned**.

- **Peru is a country that shows meaningful advances not only in terms of the REDD+ readiness process, but also in the implementation of projects** at a regional level. The analysis of the Peruvian experience related to REDD+ benefit sharing, and the nested approach, where most of the funding for the readiness phase has been channeled through non-governmental organizations. Projects developed to sell certificates of emission reductions in the voluntary carbon market (national and international) have allowed the generation of feedback for the community of practice, as well as promoting national and international discussion on benefit sharing. Within this framework **it is recommended that the country develops concrete criteria or guidelines that guide benefit sharing at a local (project), regional and national level**, using the REDD+ implementation approach as a starting point as well as potential sources of funding, including the national fund currently in discussion.

- **Considering land tenure as a determinant factor when designing REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanisms**. In this way, a benefit-sharing mechanism in a NPA would not be the same as one used in an indigenous community forest or a forestry concession. The indicators and criteria that guide the distribution could be similar, which should also be framed within the national or regional regulations.

- When considering possible combinations of variables: approach, type of funding and type of land tenure, **the concern about whether the "benefit sharing" term is the most appropriate arises**. This is especially true if implementation of a REDD+ activity or project requires initial capital for the execution of actions in the field. If REDD+ intends to stop the causes of deforestation and forest degradation, monetary (financial) resources are needed to implement actions go towards

accomplishing this result. An initial investment is always required, regardless of whether the funding comes before or after having reached the measured results in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The fact that there is a decision made to call this initial investment a "benefit" is a decision that must be made by the country, taking the context of each REDD+ project or activity as a starting point.

- The classification and differentiation of **the different types of benefits associated to REDD+** (multiple benefits, monetary benefits, non-monetary benefits, indirect and direct benefits) is confusing, but necessary. Within this framework, it is necessary to promote a better understanding of the subject, taking into account that different stakeholders involved in a REDD+ project have the appropriate decision-making elements during the different stages of the project, specially those related to the consolidation of funding and its distribution among potential beneficiaries.

- A way to visualize the **monetary and non-monetary benefits** is to see them as the set of benefits produced by the implementation of REDD+ activities. In this context, monetary benefit refers to the financial resource received in exchange for implementing planned REDD+ activities within the framework of a specific project. The final beneficiaries or recipients of this benefit would be the enablers of on-the-ground activities, while the reception mechanism (credit, incentives, subsidies, non-refundable funds or grants) will depend on the chosen instrument, which in turn, will depend on each country's chosen approach, funding sources and type of forest tenure. The non-monetary benefits will also go to on-the-ground enablers of REDD+ activities, which will be planned within the framework of a specific project. Nonetheless, this benefit will be delivered using a non-monetary medium, such as capacity building, technology, actions to improve or strengthen REDD+ stakeholder and institutional governance, among others.

- On the other hand, **multiple benefits, also known as co-benefits, are social and environmental benefits additional** to those benefits related to climate change mitigation. For example, biodiversity conservation; improvements in the quality and quantity of water; erosion control; supply of non-timber forest products; improvements in the livelihoods of the people connected to the forest; clarifying land ownership, forest and carbon rights; and strengthening forest governance. The regulation of multiple benefits could be achieved through a national (or regional) framework for safeguards, whose compliance must be mandatory for all stakeholders involved in REDD+ implementation.

- The **distinction between direct and indirect benefits**. While direct benefits are all of the monetary and non-monetary benefits, indirect benefits are those generated outside the project's area of influence. With this clarification in mind, it would seem that the only benefits whose distribution could be regulated, are direct benefits (monetary and non-monetary).

- The **link between benefit sharing on a project, regional and national level** needs to be carefully analyzed with the hopes of clarifying which type of guideline is required from a national and regional level, to make it easier for REDD+ projects to create equitable, transparent and efficient benefit sharing. In this sense, it is important to consider the type of funding and the tenure of the land and forests as determinant factors.

- Without going into further detail about the different types and sources of available funding for REDD+, it is worth contemplating the Peruvian scenario and its relationship with the **voluntary carbon market**; considering that nowadays Peru has seven REDD+ projects registered to negotiate Certified Emission Reductions in the voluntary market (See Annex 1). While this type of funding has enabled the generation of results and lessons learned during national (or regional) REDD+ framework development, in accordance with the UNFCCC (Cancun Agreement, 2010 and Warsaw Framework, 2012), it is important remember that the evolution of institutional support mechanisms to facilitate climate finance and a global carbon market, will depend on agreements achieved within UNFCCC negotiations. Fundamentally, related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in countries (See Annex 1), and the voluntary commitments that these countries make in the wake of a new global agreement for which, in the medium-term, the voluntary market may respond to different priorities.

- Peru has large extensions of forest and the factors that promote deforestation still exist, (i.e. the migration of settlers from Andes to the Amazon). This is why it is important that the Peruvian government seeks structural solutions to solve this problematic, including the **clarification of forest tenure in the Amazon**. Whilst also having **a clear legal and institutional framework with relation to the REDD+ benefit sharing**, validated by local stakeholders connected to the forest, will be a significant value-added component for the country when it sells emission reductions on the international market, as well as when it negotiates other types of funding for REDD+ implementation.

Alto Mayo Protected Forest

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ANNEX 1: REDD+ Projects developed on a sub-national level

General information about REDD+ projects registered under the Verified Carbon Standard and under the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards.

1. Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative (ICAM) REDD+ Project)

VCS Registration date	December 20, 2012
Project Start date	15 June, 2008
Accreditation period	20 years
Average yearly estimates of emission reductions	515,268 tCO2e.
Proponents	Conservation International (CI)
Other organizations involved	SERNANP, AIDER, SPDA, ECOAN
Other standards	• CCBS Second Edition – Biodiversity Gold Level (Verification and validation December 2012)
Proposed REDD+ activities	• Improvement in governance and law enforcement capacity in the BPAM leadership. • Promote sustainable land use practices through the conservation agreements; • Increase environmental awareness and local population involvement; • Secure long-term financial sustainability; • Integration in the wider development processes.
Location	The area corresponding to BPAM, which is 182.000 hectares in the north of Peru. The VCS project area is defined as the BPAM forest area of 153,929 hectares.
Validation	February 2012
Monitoring	• Monitoring period: 2008 – 2012 • Monitoring date: August 2012 • Ex-post emission reductions: 789,680.50 average per year
Verification	• Report period: From 15-06-2008 to 14-06-2012 • Conclusion: The project meets the verification requirements and has been implemented according to the validated description. The emission reductions total 3,158,722 tCO2e between 2009 and 2012

Source
https://vcsprojectdatabase2.apx.com/myModule/Interactive.asp?Tab=Projects&a=2&i=944&lat=-6%2E185519833&lon=-77%2E199584408&bp=1
Additional Information http://www.climate-standards.org/?s=alto+mayo http://www.amazonia-andina.org/sites/default/files/icam_estrategia_de_intervencion_0.pdf http://www.minam.gob.pe/programa-bosques/principales-iniciativas-en-el-peru/

2. Martin Sagrado Biocorridor REDD+ Project

VCS Registration date	December 2012
Project Start date	1 January, 2010
Accreditation period	40 years
Average yearly estimates of emission reductions	219,722 tCO2e
Proponents	Pur Project
Other organizations involved	Living Amazon Foundation (Fundación Amazonia Viva – FUNDAVI): Communities within the project area; Cooperativa ACOPAGRO; ONF International
Other standards	CCBS Second edition – Gold Level (Validation February 2013)
Proposed REDD+ activities	• Formalization the project area • Control and surveillance • Communication and raising awareness • Valuation of non-timber forest products • Inventory and science • Renewable energy creation • Reforestation • Capacity building and empowerment of communities
Location	Northern Peru, in the west of the San Martin region. The project area consists of three conservation concessions: Martin Sagrado, El Breo, and Montecristo, covering 303,699 hectares.
Validation	January 2013
Monitoring	None to the Country Report preparation date
Verification	None to the Country Report preparation date

Source
https://vcsprojectdatabase2.apx.com/myModule/Interactive.asp?Tab=Projects&a=2&i=958&lat=-7%2E159058&lon=-77%2E105852&bp=1
Additional information
http://www.climate-standards.org/?s=martin
http://www.fundacionamazoniaviva.pe/proyecto-descripcion.php?projectid=23
http://www.purprojet.com/upload/_documents/14_06_Martin_Sagrado_progress_report_EN.pdf
http://www.minam.gob.pe/programa-bosques/principales-iniciativas-en-el-peru/

3. Cordillera Azul National Park REDD+ Project

VCS Registration date	December 2012
Project Start date	August 2008
Accreditation period	20 years
Average yearly estimates of emission reductions	1,575,268 tCO2e
Proponents	Center for Conservation, Investigation and Management of Natural Areas (Centro de Conservación, Investigación y Manejo de Áreas Naturales – CIMA)
Other organizations involved	The Field Museum, TerraCarbon LLC
Other standards	CCBS Second edition – Biodiversity Gold Level (Verification March 2014)
Proposed REDD+ activities	• Protection of the National Park • Activities in the buffer areas • Links with government agencies
Location	The project is implemented within the limits of the Cordillera Azul National Park. According to the Supreme Decree, the National Park is 1,353,190.85 hectares and has a perimeter of approximately 974 kilometers. A small part of the land within the park is private property, making the total project area 1,351,963.85 hectares, which includes parts of seven provinces in four different regions: San Martín, Ucayali, Huánuco and Loreto.
Validation	January 2013
Monitoring	**Monitoring Period:** 2008 - 2012 **Monitoring implementation date:** November 2012 **Ex-post emission reduction: Total:** 5,772,071 **Average per year:** 1,443,017.50 tCO2e
Verification	• Report period: 2008 - 2012 • Conclusion: VCS concludes that the project fits the verification criteria as mentioned in the validated project description. The verified emissions or removals match those reported in the monitoring report.

Fuente https://vcsprojectdatabase2.apx.com/myModule/Interactive.asp?Tab=Projects&a=2&i=985&lat=-6%2E487027&lon=-75%2E347858&bp=1
Additional information
http://www.climate-standards.org/?s=cordillera
http://www.landespflege-freiburg.de/ressourcen/entenmann_2012_redd+_Peru.pdf
http://www.minam.gob.pe/programa-bosques/principales-iniciativas-en-el-peru/

4. Madre de Dios Brazil Nut Concession REDD+ Project

VCS Registration date	June 2012
Project Start date	September 2009
Accreditation period	31 years
Average yearly estimates of emission reductions	2,086,089 tCO2e
Proponents	Amazon Forests (Bosques Amazónicos)
Other organizations involved	SERNANP, AIDER, SPDA, ECOAN, Federation Brazil Nut Producers in Madre de Dios (Federación de Productores de Castaña de Madre de Dios – FEPROCAMD), Environmental Conservation and Development in Peru (Conservación Ambiental y Desarrollo en el Perú), Carbon Decisions International
Other standards	CCBS Second Edition – Biodiversity Gold Level (January 2014)
Proposed REDD+ activities	• Implementation of the forest monitoring and surveillance system; • Capacity building in alternative and sustainable productive initiatives for deforestation actors; • Capacity building and creation of community nurseries; • Forest regeneration through planting of native species; • Organization and formalization of grassroots organizations; • Implementation of an early warning system; • Implementation of the brazil nut processing plant; • Certification of products and processes; • Training in low impact techniques and use of the early warning system for forest management stakeholders; • Establishing cooperation agreements and alliances with the Madre de Dios regional government and other local entities; • Local campaigns for the conservation of the Amazon rainforest and its goods and services; • Improving forest management in brazil nut concessions.
Location	The project is being developed in the southeast region of Madre de Dios in the Tahuamanu and Tambopata provinces. It includes part of the sub-basins of the Tahuamanu and Las Piedras rivers, as well as a large part of the Estrecho 3 of the Inter-oceanic Highway (Carretera Interoceánica Iñapari – Puerto Maldonado)
Validation	June 2012
Monitoring	• **Monitoring period:** 2010 - 2012 • **Monitoring implementation date:** 2013 • **Ex-post emission reduction:** 5,850,457.36 in three years
Verification	• **Report period:** 2010 – 2012 • **Conclusion:** The project fits into the verification criteria for the projects and its reduction in greenhouse gas emissions established by VCS norms. The auditing team confirms, with a reasonable level of security, that the reduction of GHG emissions as stated in the proposal has been quantified according to control regulations.

Source https://vcsprojectdatabase2.apx.com/myModule/Interactive.asp?Tab=Projects&a=2&i=868&lat=-11%2E4881489093766&lon=-69%2E2404201325963&bp=1
Additional information http://www.climate-standards.org/2013/05/13/redd-project-in-brazil-nut-concessions-in-madre-de-dios/

5. Reducción de la deforestación y degradación en Reserva Nacional Tambopata y el Parque Nacional Bahuaja-Sonene dentro del área de Madre de Dios

VCS Registration date	May 2012
Project Start date	July 2010
Accreditation period	20 years
Average yearly estimates of emission reductions	457,750 tCO2e
Proponents	AIDER
Other organizations involved	SERNANP, SINANPE, Headquarters of the Tambopata National Reserve (Sede de la Reserva Nacional Tambopata), Bahuaja-Sonene National Park (Parque Nacional Bahuaja-Sonene)
Other standards	CCBS Second Edition – Climate Adaptation & Biodiversity Gold Level (Validation 2012)
Proposed REDD+ activities	• Conservation agreements • Promotion of productive activities • Control and surveillance • Forest governance
Location	The project area is located in the Tambopata and Inambari districts, in the Tambopata province, Madre de Dios region. It is located in the extreme southeast of the department almost at the border with Bolivia.
Validation	January 2012
Monitoring	• Monitoring period: July 2010 – June 2011 • Monitoring implementing date: 2012 • Ex-post emission reduction: 165,992.20 tCO2e
Verification	• Report period: July 2010 – June 2011 • Conclusion: In accordance with the information presented

Source: https://vcsprojectdatabase2.apx.com/myModule/Interactive.asp?Tab=Projects&a=2&i=1067&lat=-13&lon=-69%2E5&bp=1
Additional information
http://www.climate-standards.org/?s=tambopata
http://www.landespflege-freiburg.de/ressourcen/entenmann_2012_redd+_Peru.pdf
http://www.minam.gob.pe/programa-bosques/principales-iniciativas-en-el-peru/

6. Madre de Dios REDD+ Project

VCS Registration date	Septiembre 2012
Project Start date	Enero 2009
Accreditation period	38 años
Average yearly estimates of emission reductions	659.793 tCO2e
Proponents	Maderera Río Acre S.A.C. (Maderacre), Maderera Río Yaverija S.A.C. (Maderyja) y Greenoxx
Other organizations involved	Bosques Amazónicos SAC, AIDER, CESVI, WWF, Rainforest Alliance, Concesiones Madereras, Cámara Nacional Forestal, Universidad de Leeds, Universidad Nacional Agrícola La Molina, Universidad del Pacífico
Other standards	CCBS Primera Edición - Gold Level (Diciembre 2009)
REDD+ proposed activities	• El sistema de gestión forestal sostenible que se ha aplicado desde el inicio del proyecto dentro de las concesiones; • El mantenimiento de la certificación FSC a través de permanentes revisiones y auditorías; • El compromiso con el comercio responsable de productos forestales, como parte de la Red Global de Comercio Forestal, manejado por WWF
Location	El proyecto está ubicado en la cuenca hidrográfica del río Acre, distrito de Iñapari, provincia de Tahuamanu, región de Madre de Dios; en la frontera con Bolivia y Brasil. El área se encuentra a 28 kilómetros al lado de la nueva carretera interoceánica que une Brasil con los puertos peruanos, en la región que pertenece al Corredor de Conservación Vilcabamba-Amboró (hotspot en biodiversidad mundial)
Validation	2012
Monitoring	• **Período de monitoreo**: Enero 2009 – Diciembre 2012 • **Fecha de realización del monitoreo**: 2013. • **Reducción de emisiones ex-post**: 4.496.358 en casi 4 años.
Verification	• **Período de Reporte:** 1ero Enero 2009 hasta 31 Diciembre 2012 • **Conclusión:** El proyecto se ajusta a los criterios de verificación para los proyectos y sus reducciones de emisiones de GEI establecidos en las normas del VCS. El proyecto se ha ejecutado de acuerdo con la descripción del proyecto.

Source: https://vcsprojectdatabase2.apx.com/myModule/Interactive.asp?Tab=Projects&a=2&i=844&lat=-11%2E177661&lon=-69%2E830391&bp=1
Additional information
http://www.climate-standards.org/2009/06/08/madre-de-dios-amazon-redd-project/

7. Concession for the Alto Huayabamba Conservation REDD+ Project

VCS Registration date	Does not have VCS verification
Project Start date	November 2012
Accreditation period	35 years
Average yearly estimates of emission reductions	2'458,920.tCO2e
Proponents	Amazonian Association for the Amazon (Asociación Amazónicos por la Amazonía – AMPA)
Other organizations involved	Blue Moon Fund, Conservation International, Forest Trends, Funds of the America (Fondo de las Américas), San Martín REDD+ roundtable (Mesa REDD de la Región de San Martín)
Other standards	CCBS Second Edition - Community & Biodiversity Gold Level (Validation January 2014)
Proposed REDD+ activities	• Production • Environmental education and education • Organization and Governance • Migration control • Forest and Biodiversity conservation
Location	The project is located in the San Martín region, and covers 50,194.08 ha of forest, with 143,928.09 ha of the total Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession area, ranging between 1.800 and 4.670 meters above sea level, located in the Abiseo-Cóndor-Kutukú Conservation Corridor.
Validation	January 2014
Monitoring	None to the Country Report preparation date
Verification	None to the Country Report preparation date

Source: http://www.climate-standards.org/2013/06/28/redd-de-la-concesion-para-conservacion-alto-huayabamba-ccah-project/
Additional information: http://www.landespflege-freiburg.de/ressourcen/entenmann_2012_redd+_Peru.pdf

ANNEX 2: List of Participants

NOMBRE	ORGANIZACIÓN
Adolfo Mezúa	Organización de Jóvenes. Emberá y Wounaan de Panamá (OJEWP)
Alberto Paniagua	Fondo de Promoción de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas del Perú (PROFONANPE)
Anggela Michi	Gobierno Regional de Madre de Dios (GOREMAD)
Ariel Silva	Programa ONU REDD Ecuador
Augusto Robert	CMPC Forestal
Bruno Locatelli	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
Carol Gonzáles	Coordinadora de Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA)
Christopher Meyer	Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)
Claudio Schneider	Conservación Internacional Perú (CI-Perú)
Conrad Feather	Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)
Cristina del Águila Arévalo	Amazónicos por la Amazonía (AMPA)
Dave Pogois	Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)
Doris Cordero	Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (UICN)
Elisa Canziani	Alianza Andes Tropicales (AAT)
Ely Tangoa Lancha	Federación Regional Indígena Shawi - San Martín (FERISHAM)
Emilio Cruz Sánchez	Reforestamos México
Fabiola Muñoz	Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre, Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego (SERFOR –MINAGRI)
Fiorella Burneo	Alianza Andes Tropicales (AAT)
Gary Dunning	The Forests Dialogue (TFD)
George Akwah	Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (UICN)
Giovanna Orcotoma Escalante	Programa Nacional de Conservación de Bosques, Ministerio del Ambiente
Gustavo Suárez de Freitas	Programa Nacional de Conservación de Bosques, Ministerio del Ambiente
Henning Weise	Asesor Técnico Principal del Proyecto REDD+ MINAM
Hugo Che-Piu	Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR)
Iwan Wibisono	REDD+ National Task Force, Indonesia

Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (IUCN)
Julia Justo	Fondo Nacional del Ambiente (FONAM)
Julio Elbert Pareja Yañez	Federación Nativa de Madre de Dios (FENAMAD)
Laura Kowler	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
Levi Evan Tsamach Cahuaza	Comunidad Nativa Awajún
Lorena Magaly Durand Vivanco	Programa Nacional de Conservación de Bosques, Ministerio del Ambiente
Louis Gregory Tsamach Cabrera	Comunidad Nativa Awajún
Luis Espinel	Conservación Internacional Perú (CI-Perú)
Luis Miguel Tayori Kendero	Coordinadora de Organizaciones de la Cuenca Amazonica (COICA)
Pablo Peña	Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA)
Patricia Fernández Dávila	Centro de Conservación, Investigación y Manejo de Áreas Naturales (CIMA)
Patrick Wylie	Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (UICN)
Paula Williams	Lao PDR Scaling-Up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management
Paula Acevedo Llenque	Central Asháninka del Río Ene CARE
Plinio Pizango Hualinga	Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (AIDESEP)
Ronald Rojas Villalobos	Gobierno Regional de Madre de Dios (GOREMAD)
Rudy Alberto Valdivia Pacheco	Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (SERNANP)
Ruth Metzel	The Forests Dialogue (TFD)
Salvador Anta	Comisión Nacional Mexicana para el conocimiento y uso de la biodiversidad (CONABIO)
Saúl Vega Samuel	Central Asháninka del Río Ene CARE
Silvia Sánchez	Comité peruano UICN
Silvio Simonit	Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (UICN)
Vanda Radzik	Iwokrama International Centre for Rain Forest Conservation and Development (IWOKRAMA) & North Rupununi District Development Board
Victor Galarreta Encinas	Consejo Interregional Amazónico (CIAM)
Víctor Hugo Sánchez Guimaraes	Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú (CONAP)
Walter Sangama Sangama	Federación de Pueblos indígenas Kechwas de la región de San Martín (FEPRIKESAM)
Xiaoting Hou	The Forests Dialogue (TFD)
Yolanda Ramírez	Asociación para la investigación y Desarrollo Integral (AIDER)

Created in 1948, **The International Union for Conservation of Nature** (IUCN) brings together 81 states, 120 government agencies, 800-plus NGOs and some 10,000 scientists and experts from 181 countries in a unique worldwide partnership. The Union's mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

The Union is the world's largest environmental knowledge network and has helped over 75 countries to prepare and implement national conservation and biodiversity strategies. The Union is a multicultural, multilingual organization with 1,000 staff located in 62 countries.
Its headquarters are in Gland, Switzerland. More information can be found at www.iucn.org.

The Forests Dialogue (TFD), formed in 1999, is an outgrowth of dialogues and activities that began separately under the auspices of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, The World Bank, the International Institute for Environment and Development, and the World Resources Institute. These initiatives converged to create TFD when these leaders agreed that there needed to be a unique, civil society driven, on-going, international multi-stakeholder dialogue forum to address important global forestry issues.

TFD's mission is to address significant obstacles to sustainable forest management through a constructive dialogue process among all key stakeholders. The Forests Dialogue's approach is based on mutual trust, enhanced understanding and commitment to change. Our dialogues are designed to build relationships and to spur collaborative action on the highest priority issuesfacing the world's forests.

TFD is developing or has convened international multi-stakeholder dialogue Initiatives on the following issues:

- Forest Certification
- Illegal Logging and Forest Governance
- Intensively Managed Planted Forests
- Forests and Biodiversity Conservation
- Forests and Povery Reduction
- Forests and Climate Change
- Investing in Locally-Controlled Forestry
- Free, Prior and Informed Consent
- Food, Fuel, Fiber and Forests
- Genetically Modified Trees

There are currently 24 members of the TFD Steering Committee. The Committee is responsible for the governance and oversight of TFD's activities. TFD is funded by a mix of general and initiative-specific funding. It is supported by a Secretariat housed at Yale University's School of Forestry and Environmental Studies in the United States.

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