Process of consensus making with related organizations in San Martin Region

Milagros Sandoval
CI Peru
PERU IN NUMBERS

- 1.285 million km²
- Approx. 31.77 million people (2016).
- Approx 9 million in capital city Lima.
- Divided into 24 departments/regions (subnational level)
- Multidiverse country: aprox 25% of population is indigenous – 55 indigenous peoples groups – 47 languages.
Tarapoto Declaration

A compromise and an action plan for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) in Peru

We, national and regional representatives, convened in the city of Tarapoto, summoned by the Seminar Workshop on Strategies to Implement Mechanisms to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation REDD in Peru (15, 16, 17 October 2008), organized by the Regional Government of San Martin and the Peruvian REDD Group:

Considering that:

- Climate change is an inexorable process which has negative effects – globally and locally – over biodiversity, poverty increase and will affect economically and socially the development processes of emergent countries like Peru.
- Peru is considered as one of the most vulnerable countries to the negative impacts of global climate change; therefore, it will be one of the most affected in the short term.
- Deforestation of coastal, Andean and Amazonian forests is the cause of, at least, 47% of the greenhouse gas emissions in Peru. Deforestation favors the decrease in the provision of environmental services supplied by forest ecosystems (biodiversity, storage potential and carbon sequestration, hydrologic regulation, climate regulation, among others), thus generating a vicious circle between deforestation and poverty.
- The current priorities regarding national development and the incoherent legislation trigger the underlying causes of deforestation, especially in the Amazon area.
Annex

Summary Report Prepared by the FMT

The PC noted that the R-PP formulation process to date has been a positive one, and that the R-PP offers good opportunities for other REDD countries to learn from Peru’s experience. The PC praised Peru on its responsiveness in integrating the input from civil society and indigenous peoples when elaborating the current version of the R-PP. The PC further noted that the process of developing the R-PP helped stimulate a difficult but productive dialogue with the relevant key stakeholders.

Key Issues

The following are the key issues that Peru needs to address before entering into a Readiness Preparation grant agreement between the IDB and Peru:

1. Strengthen and institutionalize meaningful dialogue and participation of Mesas REDD+, other relevant stakeholders and representatives of Indigenous Peoples in the readiness preparation phase, building on the recent substantial progress made in the preparation of the R-PP;

2. Continue to actively address in the early stage of the R-PP implementation, the insights and recommendations provided by the representatives of Indigenous Peoples and Mesas REDD+ including: harmonization between drivers, REDD+ strategy and MRV design and articulate activities that make progress on current land issues and rights, including land titles;

3. Seek to strengthen further links between the R-PP and the investment strategy for the Forest Investment Program; and

4. Strengthen means of information sharing and registration on ongoing REDD+ initiatives to avoid uninformed REDD+ carbon transactions.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES VOICES
Pueblos y Selvas Somos Uno Solo

RIA: Titulación - Manejo - Gobernanza
Territorial Indígena frena la crisis climática
SAN MARTÍN, PERÚ

• The region of San Martin is located in the northeast of Peru.

• Area: 5.12 million ha

• Most of its original land cover consisted of tropical forests and wetlands.

• High deforestation rates, caused mainly by the influx of immigrants from economically depressed rural areas in the Andean highlands.

• Deforestation process accelerated by government efforts to connect the region with the rest of the country and of agricultural development programs.

• An estimated 1.6 million ha of primary forest have been cleared.

• Three indigenous groups are settled in San Martin. Pending land titling.
Proyecto REDD+ en la Concesión para Conservación Alto Huayabamba

Proyecto REDD+ Biocorredor Martín Sagrado

Proyecto REDD+ en el Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo

Proyecto REDD+ en el Parque Nacional Cordillera Azul

VCS CCB STANDARDS
THE SAN MARTIN REDD+ ROUNDTABLE

The REDD+ Table of San Martin aims to promote technical cooperation mechanisms, political, legal, financial and social development and implementation of the Regional REDD readiness process.

Active and open participation of all stakeholders (government, civil society, indigenous peoples, private sector) in the conservation and sustainable management of forests.
ORGANIZATIONAL DIAGRAM OF THE
SAN MARTIN REDD+ ROUNDTABLE

REDD+ Roundtable
(Leadership: GORESAM - ARA)
Members: AMPA, APECO, ACOPAGRO, CIMA, CI, CEDISA, ECOAN, DRRN y AAA, ITDG, JBPAM, JPNCAZ, JPNRA, MINAM, PEAM, PEHCBM, SNV, SPDA, WWF ...

Advisors Committee
(CI, CEDISA, AMPA, CIMA, ARA-GORESAM, MINAM)

Technical Working Group 1
1 technician (GORESAM – ARA)
2 technicians (AMPA, CIMA)
1 team leader (Carbon Decisions International)

Technical Working Group 2
Tehnicians (AMPA, CIMA, CEDISA, APECO, CI).
Team leader ORDEPISAM/AMPA

Technical Expert - liaison MINAM
Deforestation Baseline

SAN MARTIN
Deforestation, 2000-2005-2010
Carbon Stock Inventory

Tabla 4. Estratificación de la región de referencia usando el mapa de Patrimonio Forestal Nacional. Estratos y distribución de parcelas resultante.
Future Deforestation Modeling

Historic Deforestation → Model Simulation → Estimated CO2 Emissions

Variables: Deforestation, Vulnerability, Biomass

Modeling: Dinamica EGO
SAFEGUARDS REGIONAL COMMITTEE
REDD+ Strategy

VISIÓN: “Para el año 2030 el Perú ha reducido sus emisiones de GEI asociadas al sector USCUSS y la vulnerabilidad del paisaje forestal y de la población que depende de ellos, asegurando el pleno respeto a los derechos de los ciudadanos, especialmente de los pueblos indígenas y campesinos, así como otros habitantes del bosques, con un enfoque territorial, intercultural y de género.”
CHALLENGES
Why in Alto Mayo?

Alto Mayo offers the environmental and political conditions to become a sustainable landscape.

Sole Water Source

+ 300 Orchid Species

+ 330 Bird Species

Endemic Species Habitat

180,000 Hectares Cloud Forest

Rural Tourism Potential

14 Native Communities

30 Sub-Watersheds

Fertile Agricultural Land (22,000 Coffee Farms)
• Local partner – ECOAN/SERNANP
• Co-management of Natural Protected Area – Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo
• 1500 coffee farmers inside a NPA
• Private partnership with Walt Disney ($19 million investment until 2020)
• Joffrey’s Coffee and Tea will produce special line of coffee for Disney resorts and restaurants
RESULTS

- Over 4.4 MtCO2 emissions reduced in the Alto Mayo Protected Forest (REDD+ project) – 64% credits sold.
- 848 Conservation Agreements with coffee producers signed. Other 566 farmers trained in sustainable cacao.
- From 9 qq/ha in 2014 to 25.6 qq/ha in 2016.
- 2 coffee coops created with first container exported in 2015, 3 in 2016 (one for Disney).
PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

- Local partner – Laboratorio Takiwasi
- Agroforestry and medicinal plants production by native communities
- New line of herbal teas commercialized with Takiwasi Lab
INNOVATING IN PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENTS – PRIVATE PUBLIC SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT OFFICE

• Design new model of private-public sector investments office taking into consideration the needs of regional governments in the Amazon
• Regional government set aside the funds and team for private sector involvement
THANKS!