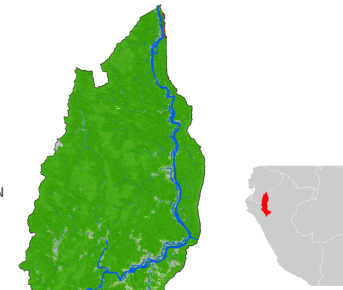




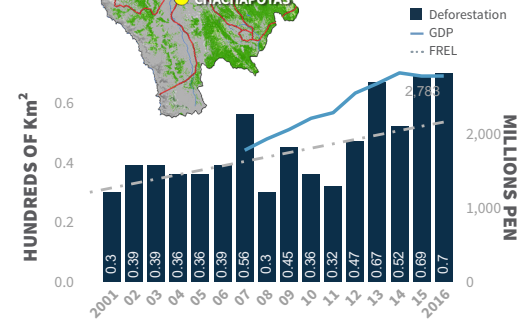
LOW-EMISSION RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LED-R) AT A GLANCE

- 1 of 6 Peruvian Amazon regions forming the Interregional Amazonian Council (CIAM) – coordination council to strengthen the decentralization process & formulate an inter-regional agenda for sustainable development
- 50% of regional area (70% of forests) in indigenous peoples' (IP) (*comunidades nativas*) lands
- Most crops grown for subsistence, especially in IP (*comunidades nativas*) areas
- Agriculture & cattle ranching contribute ~35% of regional GDP; coffee & cacao are the only exported crops
- Smallholder farming represents ~90% of agricultural area & supplies food for regional population
- 15% IP population

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION	Small-scale agriculture Small-scale cattle ranching
AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION	2.04 Mt CO ₂ (2010-2016) <i>Includes above-ground biomass & below-ground biomass</i>
AREA	39,249 km ²
POPULATION	425,829 (2018)
HDI	38.46 (2012)
GDP	USD 0.83 billion (2016, Base year 2007)
GINI	0.460 (2014)
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	Agriculture (incl. cattle ranching) Services Trade
RURAL/URBAN POPULATION	55%/45%



Data sources: Socio-economic: INEI
Deforestation: BOSQUES



SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

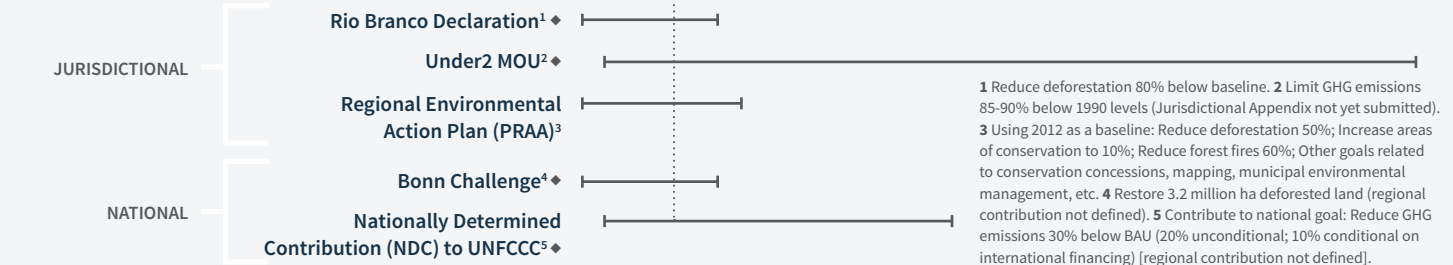
The **Conservation & Sustainable Management of the Ecosystems of the Mountainous Vilaya-Condorpuna-Shipago Corridor (VICONSHI Project)** focuses on providing environmental education, reforesting 1,700 ha of private and communal lands, and restoring ecosystem services in the project area – which contains high levels of biodiversity and high deforestation. Economic activities in the area include agricultural production and cattle ranching, and forest tourism and trade. Funded by the regional government and implemented by the ARA, the project contributes to the region’s reforestation target defined in the PRAA, and aligns with the idea of a “green economy” outlined in the PDRC – which

includes improving wellbeing and reducing environmental risks, among other factors. Local governments are also supporting the initiative: local authorities have provided trucks and machinery to support the reforestation efforts. On the ground, 76,085 rural villagers will be the direct beneficiaries of the project, through monetary incentives. Rural communities were involved in the project design and it allows for community use of timber. However, given limited accessibility of the communities, the project progress has been slower than expected. While small in scale, there is potential for the project to be replicated elsewhere in the region.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS



1 Reduce deforestation 80% below baseline. 2 Limit GHG emissions 85-90% below 1990 levels (Jurisdictional Appendix not yet submitted). 3 Using 2012 as a baseline: Reduce deforestation 50%; Increase areas of conservation to 10%; Reduce forest fires 60%; Other goals related to conservation concessions, mapping, municipal environmental management, etc. 4 Restore 3.2 million ha deforested land (regional contribution not defined). 5 Contribute to national goal: Reduce GHG emissions 30% below BAU (20% unconditional; 10% conditional on international financing) [regional contribution not defined].

KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES 📋 ENABLING MEASURES 🏆 INCENTIVES



1 General public budget. 2 Regional Environmental Authority (ARA). 3 Regional Directorate of Agriculture. 4 Amazonas Regional Government; 5 Andes Amazon Fund. 6 Nature & Culture International (NCI).

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

○ EARLY ◐ INTERMEDIATE ● ADVANCED

Integrated LED-R Strategy	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Concerted Development Plan (PDRC) – main jurisdictional planning instrument – outlines a vision to 2032 Regional Environmental Action Plan (PRAA) defines a vision to 2021
Spatial plan	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2010 Ecological-Economic Zoning (ZEE) identifies best uses & risks of land use activities in the region Forest Zoning process will provide knowledge of the potentials & limitations of forest lands in the region
Performance targets	◐	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRAA sets statewide goals, including deforestation reduction targets PDRC includes objectives related to social inclusion, sustainable production, biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of natural resources
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National FREL provides regional deforestation & emissions data & national GEOSQUES system monitors forest cover Regional Environmental Information System (SIAR) tracks quantitative environmental indicators; indicator statistics not always linked to spatially explicit interactive maps
Policies & incentives	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of defined policies & programs to address regional deforestation drivers Incentive mechanisms exist only at project level & not aligned Active initiatives (Viconshi, Cacao project) are aligned with regional action plans, but not jurisdictional in scale
Multi-stakeholder governance	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Environmental Commission (CAR) Amazonas includes representatives of government agencies, ARA, NGOs, academia, & productive sector CAR coordinates Regional Environmental Policy, but does not serve as a governance body for overall LED-R process
Sustainable agriculture	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability criteria absent from most supply chain regulations Low dialogue between public, private, & productive sectors No traceability regulations for cacao & coffee supply chains
Indigenous peoples & local communities	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No social safeguards nor benefit sharing plan at regional level 63% of IP (<i>comunidades nativas</i>) lands recognized & titled, with slow advance for titling remaining IP areas
LED-R finance	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FONDESAM, created in 2010, nonoperational due to lack of implementing regulation Financing is not available to support development of jurisdictional LED-R strategies

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- Spaces for multi-stakeholder dialogue insufficient & inadequate in scope
- Absence of coordination between regional agencies, specifically Agricultural Agency, Forestry Authority, & ARA
- Lack of intersectionality – environmental programs are not linked with other types of programs
- Insecurity for development of private initiatives, in part due to prevalent drug trafficking
- Regional economy relies on agriculture & cattle ranching

OPPORTUNITIES

- Diversification of production could protect state from the risk of a national economic crisis
- Growing eco-tourism industry generating employment, income, increased demand for high-quality agricultural products & economic activity from potentially low-carbon sector
- Regional government interest in improving environmental education – including adding environment, risk management, & climate change subjects into curricula
- Signatory to San Martín Declaration, establishing an inter-regional public-private coalition for advancing jurisdictional LED-R
- CAR could be scaled up as governance body for advancing jurisdictional LED-R

CITATION | O. David, E. Perales, S. Peteru, P. Luna, G. Suárez de Freitas, C. Luque. 2018. “Amazonas, Peru” in C. Stickler et al. (Eds.), *The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability*. San Francisco, CA: EII; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR; Boulder, CO: GCF-TF.

COMPLETE REFERENCES & DATA SOURCES PROVIDED AT www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability 2018/10/31

TECHNICAL TEAM



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