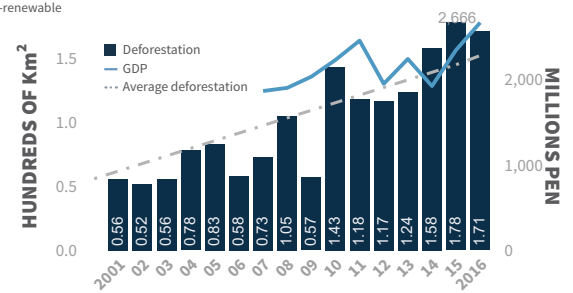
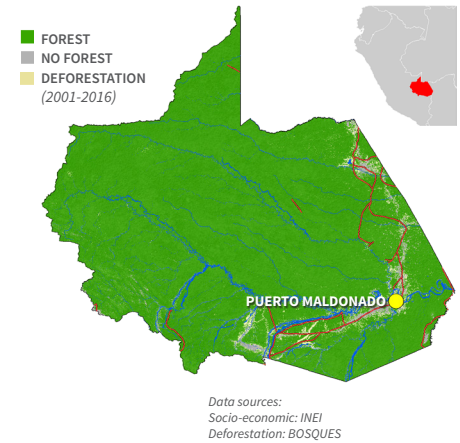




LOW-EMISSION RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LED-R) AT A GLANCE

- 1 of 6 Peruvian Amazon regions forming the Interregional Amazonian Council (CIAM) to strengthen the decentralization process & formulate an inter-regional agenda for Amazon development
- Two-thirds of Madre de Dios' territory is occupied by National Parks, other conservation areas & forest concessions
- Madre de Dios Regional Government (GOREMAD) & NGOs impelling action on the ground for REDD+, partly motivated by potential for international funding
- The Indigenous Amazon REDD (RIA) initiative has promoted the design of Life Plans, productive activities & land security for native communities with the support of a diverse RIA Roundtable
- Initiatives that help secure land tenure for rural villagers have slowed agricultural expansion into forested areas

| | |
|--|---|
| DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal artisanal mining Small-scale agriculture Small-scale cattle ranching |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION | 7.36 Mt CO ₂ (2010-2016) <i>Includes above-ground biomass & below-ground biomass</i> |
| AREA | 85,301 km ² |
| POPULATION | 146,856 (2018) |
| HDI | 55.82 (2012) |
| GDP | USD 0.79 billion (2016, Base year 2007) |
| GINI | 0.400 (2014) |
| MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extraction of non-renewable resources Services Trade |
| RURAL/URBAN POPULATION | 21%/79% |

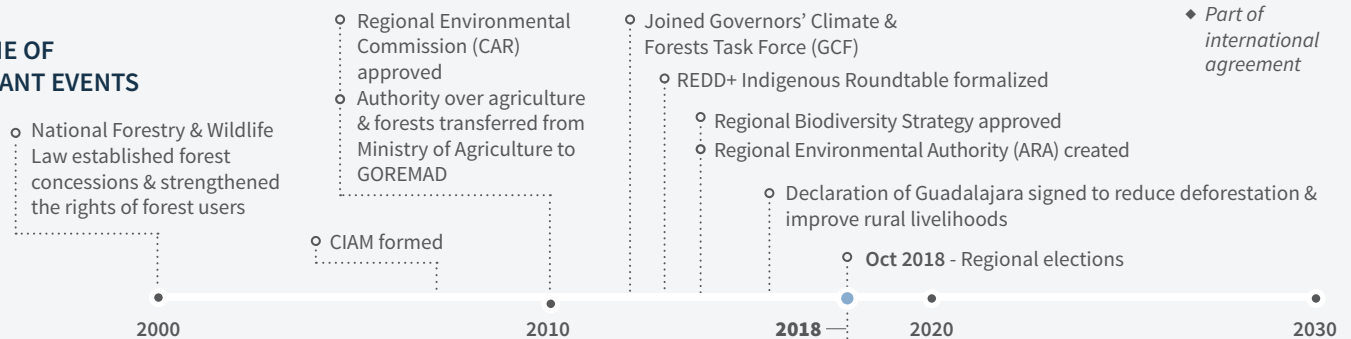


SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

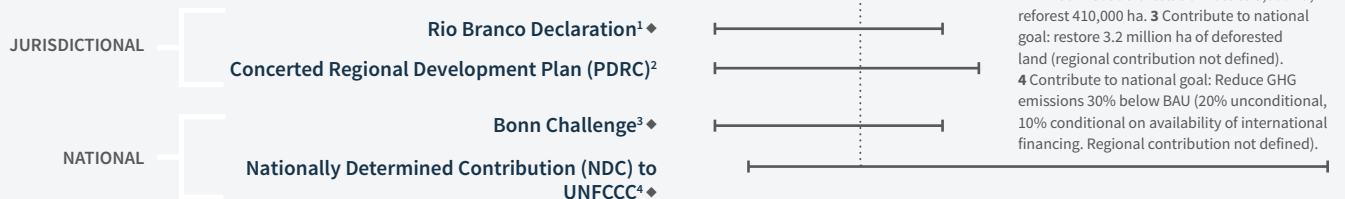
The **Tambopata-Bahuaja REDD+ and Agroforestry Project** is a collaborative initiative aimed at conserving 570,000 ha of Peru's "Hotspot Capital" in and around the Tambopata National Reserve and the Bahuaja-Sonene National Park in south-eastern Madre de Dios. In the parks' buffer zone, communities are practicing traditional swidden agriculture, leaving a trail of deforested lands as they move further into primary forest. The project aims to halt this deforestation through technical assistance for cacao agroforestry in the buffer zone, and biological monitoring within the protected areas themselves. The agroforestry project includes the establishment of smallholder

cooperatives to enable more efficient cacao harvesting, processing, and marketing. It aims to produce certified deforestation-free, organic, Fairtrade cacao, ensuring equitable incomes for local producers while promoting long-term ecosystem health. The initiative received a US\$7 million investment from Althelia, who can sell the ~4 million metric tons of carbon credits from avoided emissions over the project period (2014-2021). The initiative is a successful public-private-civil society collaboration between Peru's National Service for Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP), Althelia, and non-profit AIDER.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

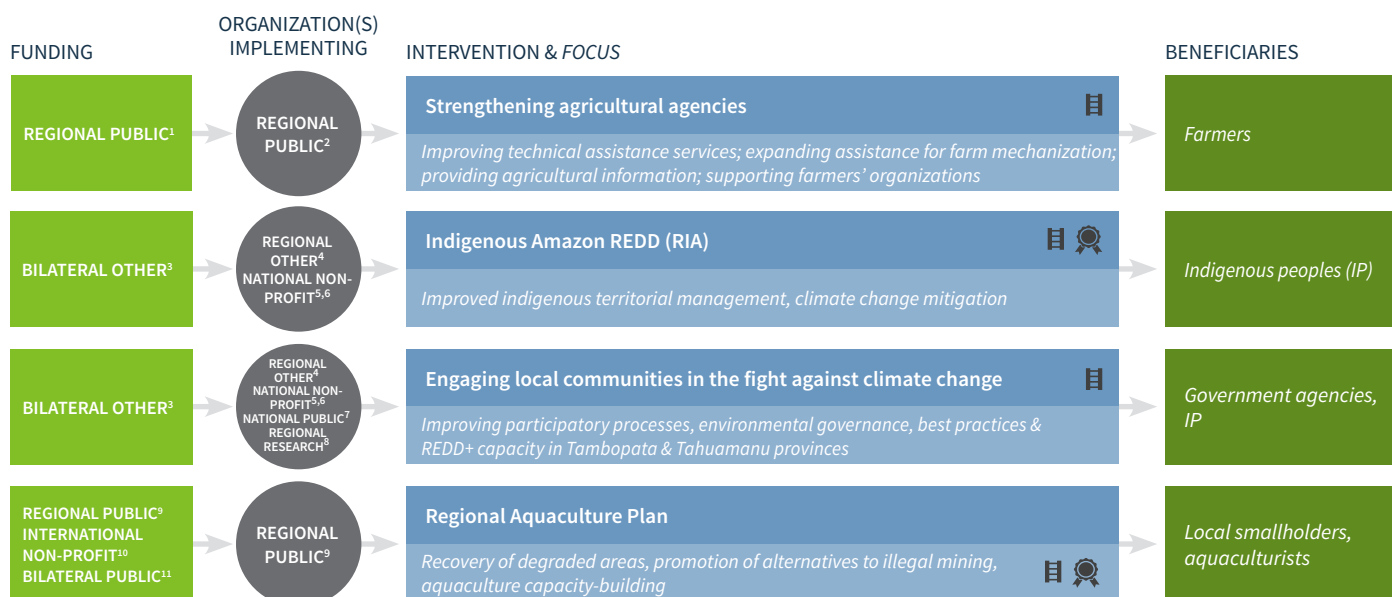


PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS



KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES 📋 ENABLING MEASURES 🎯 INCENTIVES



1 GOREMAD. 2 Regional Directorate of Agriculture (DRAMDD). 3 Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). 4 Native Federation of Madre de Dios River & its Tributaries (FENAMAD). 5 Interethnic Association (AIDSESP). 6 World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Peru. 7 National Forest Conservation Program for Climate Change Mitigation (PNCBMC). 8 National University of Madre de Dios (UNAMAD). 9 Regional Directorate of Production (DIREPRO). 10 Amazon Conservation Association (ACCA). 11 United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

○ EARLY ◐ INTERMEDIATE ● ADVANCED

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Integrated LED-R Strategy | ○ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDRC defines development vision along environment, social & economic axes for entire jurisdiction, but lacks an action plan |
| Spatial plan | ○ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009 Ecological-Economic Zoning (ZEE) identifies best land uses, risks & restrictions • Restricted usefulness of ZEE in regional planning because of limited detail & adherence not legally required • A Public Investment Program is funding micro-zoning in Las Piedras & Tahuamanu districts |
| Performance targets | ◐ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDRC sets goals for reforestation, reducing deforestation, & other social & economic indicators • PDRC does not define how to achieve targets & limited progress has been made |
| Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV) | ○ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National GEBOBOSQUES system monitors forest cover & loss annually, but is not used to systematically evaluate progress toward performance targets • Regional forest monitoring system (IDE-R) under development |
| Policies & incentives | ○ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project-level LED-R initiatives exist but not integrated with each other or into a regional policy framework • Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks & Protected Areas (PROFONANPE) & National Forest Conservation & Climate Change Mitigation Program's (PNCBMCC) conservation agreements with Brazil nut producers incentivize improved concession management |
| Multi-stakeholder governance | ◐ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAR coordinates environmental agenda but lacks funding for activities. Includes NGOs, IP & government representatives but not private sector • Environmental Services & REDD+ Regional Roundtable (MSAR) convenes civil society, IP, NGOs & GOREMAD to strengthen environmental governance; not currently active |
| Sustainable agriculture | ◐ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several private sector initiatives for timber & non-timber forest products promote agroforestry, community forest management, training & increased incomes for smallholders • Proposed programs for sustainable agriculture & aquaculture are pending regional budgeting • GOREMAD Agroforestry Public Investment Projects (PIP) benefit ~1000 smallholders through local business plan development, certification & market development |
| Indigenous peoples & local communities | ◐ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDD+ Indigenous & RIA Roundtables support IP rights & livelihoods; long-term funding not secure • Per national policy, free, prior & informed consultation is required for all activities that can affect IP • Remediation & compensation plan required for activities with significant effects |
| LED-R finance | ○ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDD carbon credit finance exists for projects, but unclear how projects will be regulated in future • Some international finance exists, but projects are not jurisdictional in scale |

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

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

2018/12/12

TECHNICAL TEAM



SUPPORTED BY



based on a decision of the German Bundestag

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- REDD+ projects are not aligned with jurisdictional policies & there is lack of clarity over reference levels & ownership of reductions
- Lack of secure, continual financing for multi-stakeholder governance & other productive sector initiatives
- High rates of deforestation & illegal mining deter risk-averse investors
- Lack of financial mechanisms that promote private investment in sustainable supply chains

OPPORTUNITIES

- New agroforestry initiatives could boost reforestation
- New REDD projects & initiatives to expand protected area network could increase donors & investor enthusiasm
- A forest zoning plan is being developed that will help strengthen the ZEE
- Signatory to the San Martín Declaration, which establishes an inter-regional public-private coalition for advancing LED-R