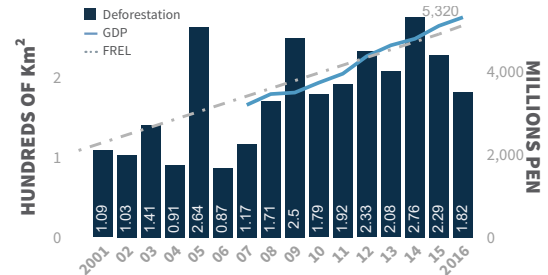
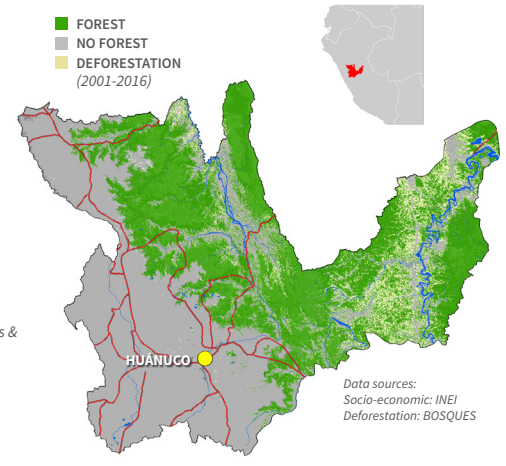




LOW-EMISSION RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LED-R) AT A GLANCE

- 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
- Regional Climate Change Strategy (ERCC) & its Implementation Plan measure GHG emissions & set targets for adaptation, mitigation activities & institutional capacity building
- 2016 Concerted Regional Development Plan (PDRC) outlines reforestation & forest conservation initiatives for climate change mitigation & adaption, some of which are being implemented
- Produces 10% of Peru's electricity through hydroelectricity projects aligned with the ERCC

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small-scale agriculture Small-scale illegal logging Illicit coca production Small-scale cattle ranching
AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION	10.20 Mt CO ₂ (2010-2016) <i>Includes above-ground biomass & below-ground biomass</i>
AREA	36,849 km ²
POPULATION	878,199 (2018)
HDI	37.46 (2012)
GDP	USD 1.58 billion (2016, Base year 2007)
GINI	0.470 (2014)
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services Agriculture & cattle ranching Trade
RURAL/URBAN POPULATION	61%/39%

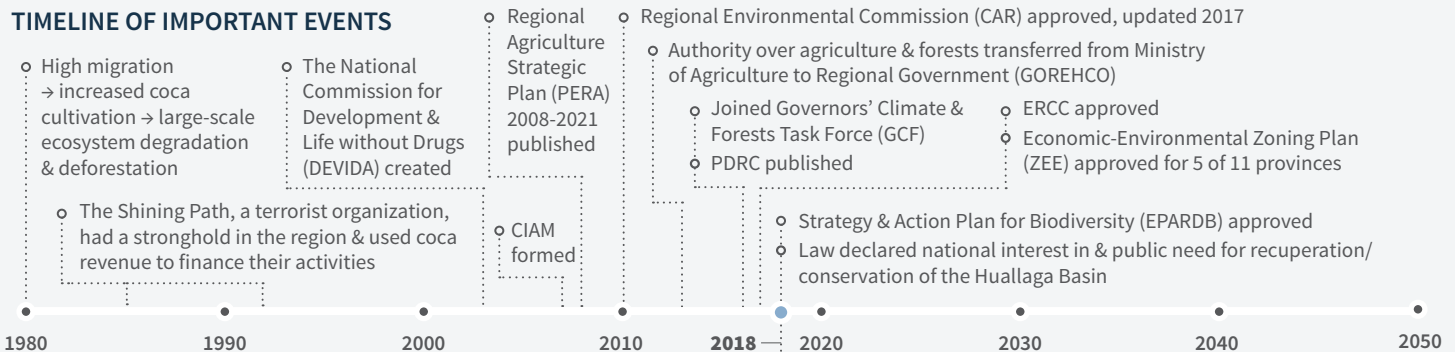


SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

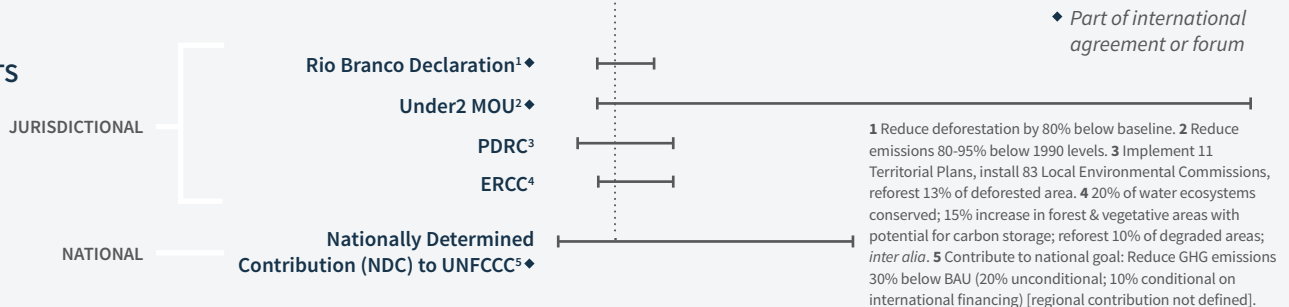
Promoting alternative energies is a GOREHCO initiative to increase Huánuco's energy potential to cover 35% of Peru's electricity demand by 2025 & provides an important source of funding for a critical regional development need. Transfers from the national to subnational governments (~US\$7.5 million in 2018) for generated hydroelectricity (known as the "canon system") are reinvested into landscape restoration, conservation, & social programs. GOREHCO will also use these funds in designing the Andean Amazon Regional Sustainable Development Fund (FONDESAAR Huánuco) to provide smallholders with credit to develop livelihoods that reduce deforestation. Further, hydroelectric power plants (HPP) contribute to ERCC & PRDC goals by reducing GHG emissions from the energy sector. Huánuco's Chaglla & Marañon HPPs currently generate 10% of the nation's electricity, with Chaglla alone avoiding ~1.6 MtCO₂ of emissions annually (replacing

natural gas, oil, & coal energy). Chaglla's mitigation plan included stakeholder consultations, local capacity building for various sectors, reforestation/conservation support, & the impact monitoring of resettled families (48) & host communities (showing improved living standards). Its minimal impact is due to steep terrain, low population density (no IP) & a small flooded area. Chaglla has globally set the best practice standards for HPP building with respect to working with communities, setting up a system for lodging grievances & enquiries, & actions for ecological/biodiversity protection. However, despite efforts to balance socio-economic & environmental factors, some concerns remain regarding future river flow fluctuations & community water insecurity & it is difficult to discern full biodiversity impacts due to limited biogeographic knowledge. GOREHCO monitors HPPs & reports impacts to the national government. There are 4 additional HPPs in construction.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS



KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES 📋 ENABLING MEASURES 🏆 INCENTIVES

FUNDING	ORGANIZATION(S) IMPLEMENTING	INTERVENTION & FOCUS	BENEFICIARIES
NATIONAL PUBLIC ¹	DISTRICT PUBLIC ²	Recovering degraded ecosystems of the Bolaina Village  Reforestation, capacity building, implementation of monitoring system	Local communities (LC)
NATIONAL PUBLIC ¹ REGIONAL PUBLIC ³	DISTRICT PUBLIC ⁴	Recovery of Basins (e.g., of the rivers Aucayacu & Huallaga)   Reforestation for agroforestry, watershed protection/restoration, environmental education	LC
MULTILATERAL OTHER ⁵	NATIONAL PUBLIC ⁶	Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon   Climate change, agriculture, forestry, economic development	Regional & local governments, Smallholders, Native communities, farmers
NATIONAL PUBLIC ¹	DISTRICT PUBLIC ⁷	Recovery, conservation & use of river turtles (Taricayas)   Improve turtle management, conservation & utilization; capacity building for turtle egg commercialization (a customary practice)	Indigenous peoples (IP), LC

1 The Andean Development Corporation of the National Forest & Wildlife Service (SERFOR-CAF) – projects listed here are demonstrative pilots intended to be expanded or replicated throughout the Region.
 2 Luyando District. 3 Regional Budget. 4 Districts (including Jose Crespo y Castillo and Luyando Districts). 5 Global Environmental Fund (GEF). 6 Ministry of Environment (MINAM). 7 Tournavista District.

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

○ EARLY ◐ INTERMEDIATE ● ADVANCED

Integrated LED-R Strategy	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDRC is the main planning document outlining objectives for institutional development; environment, biodiversity & risk management; & economic development • ERCC & EPARDB further outline activities for climate change & biodiversity goals, respectively • Regional LED-R Strategy (ERDBE) under development, formalized by a Regional Executive Resolution
Spatial plan	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ZEE covers 72% of jurisdiction & will be completed in 6 remaining provinces by 2019 • GOREHCO plans to develop broader Land Zoning Plans (including ZEE & forest zoning) by 2021
Performance targets	◐	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDRC & ERCC are aligned with the National Center for Strategic Planning's (CEPLAN) guidelines • ERCC includes mitigation & adaptation strategies & goals across all sectors, but does not provide overarching targets for reduced deforestation or GHG emissions
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	◐	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERCC calculates baseline emissions & potential reductions that can form part of an MRV system • National platforms developed by MINAM, SERFOR & the Supervisory Office for Forest & Wildlife Resources (OSINFOR) are used to monitor regional deforestation & land-use change
Policies & incentives	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERCC & PDRC provide a policy & incentive framework that aligns all sectors • DEVIDA provides technical assistance to transition from illicit coca to cocoa & coffee production • Lack of policies & incentives to address logging or cattle ranching as deforestation drivers
Multi-stakeholder governance	◐	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOREHCO coordinates Amazonian Forests Roundtable (includes government, private sector, researchers, NGOs, IP/LC) to strengthen forest governance, conflict resolution & policy making • CAR is coordinating & developing a municipal level environmental management strategy by integrating public, private & civil society actors
Sustainable agriculture	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDRC & PERA aim to increase smallholders' & associations' productive capacities, sustainable ancestral practices, & coffee/cocoa agroforestry; specific programs not developed yet
Indigenous peoples & local communities	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlapping uses & rights with mining, petroleum, Permanent Production Forests (BPP), forest concessions on IP lands; 24% of indigenous territories do not have titles • National policy requires free, prior & informed consultation for activities that can affect IP • Remediation & compensation plan required for activities with significant negative impacts
LED-R finance	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOREHCO is seeking funding from SERFOR-CAF, international organizations & private sector • Recent funding from Norway, UNDP & GCF promotes the participatory development of a jurisdictional LED-R strategy & plan • DEVIDA & transfers via the canon system are important sources of assistance & funds

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- Limited funding for developing spatial & land zoning plans & implementing LED-R programs
- Inconsistency between national & regional policies, regulations & guidelines → land use conflicts
- DEVIDA's cocoa & coffee program is expanding into BPPs
- Local perspectives & input not always integrated into national or regional programs

OPPORTUNITIES

- ERCC can serve as a framework for developing a jurisdictional LED-R Strategy
- Forest zoning plan under development can help complete ZEE & reduce land use conflicts
- Variety of ecological lands for diversifying production & willingness of GOREHCO to adopt sustainable agricultural practices
- Promising new jurisdictional program to strengthen BPP by enhancing forest management services is pending approval & funding

CITATION | C. Luque, S. Peteru, C. Chan. 2018. "Huánuco, 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

2019/05/06

TECHNICAL TEAM



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