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

- Founding member of Interregional Amazonian Council (CIAM) – coordination council of 6 Peruvian regions to strengthen the decentralization process & formulate an inter-regional agenda for sustainable development
- Regional Government promotes a Production-Protection-Inclusion (PPI) approach, which seeks to increase competitiveness & sustainability of regional production
- Over 21% of region designated as Protected Area
- Deforestation decreased 47% with respect to the historical peak (2009)
- Largest producer of rice, coffee, & cacao nationally, promoted using a PPI approach
- ACOPAGRO co-op (one of Peru’s largest cacao producers & exporters) is implementing a community reforestation program & deforestation-free production, with NGO support

SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

The Office for the Promotion of Sustainable Private Investment (OPIPS) was created in 2015 to attract private investment by forging public-private partnerships that result in sustainable purchasing agreements. It was established as a specialized, consultative unit assigned to San Martín’s Office of General Management. OPIPS is responsible for encouraging and supporting the activities of the private sector, aimed at promoting the development of regional resources and creating necessary instruments and mechanisms. In particular, it helps to link investors with small producers, supports producers with potential, coordinates with other regional entities (such as the regional agriculture management agency) to provide technical assistance to producers. Finally, OPIPS represents the regional government in its dealings with local, national and foreign investors and supports the positioning of the region as an attractive destination for socially inclusive and environmentally responsible investment. In this respect, OPIPS is poised to play an important role in promoting the “Marca San Martín,” including negotiating potential jurisdictional-scale sourcing agreements.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

- Ecological-Economic Zoning (ZEE) approved
- Intensive expansion of agricultural frontier
- Co-founded CIAM
- Regional Forest Plan established forest management & conservation programs
- Regional REDD+ Roundtable established
- Regional Environmental Authority (ARA) created (1st in Peru)
- Regional Environmental Action Plan approved as governance tool across 7 environmental sectors
- Joined Governors’ Climate & Forests Task Force (GCF)
- Office for the Promotion of Sustainable Private Investment (OPIPS) created
- San Martin Declaration signed & Coalition established
- Oct 2018 - Regional elections
- Part of international agreement or forum

PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS

- Rio Branco Declaration†
- Under2 MOU‡
- New York Declaration on Forests†
- Concerted Regional Development Plan (PDRC)†
- Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to UNFCCC†

JURISDICTIONAL

NATIONAL

1 Reduce deforestation 80% below baseline. 2 Reduce emissions 80-95% below 1990 levels. 3 End deforestation. 4 Reduce annual deforestation from 20,564 ha (2014) to 6,012 ha & increase agricultural production. 5 Contribute to national goal: Reduce GHG emissions 30% below 2005 (20% unconditional; 10% conditional on international financing) (regional contribution not defined).
**KEY INTERVENTIONS**

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<th>FUNDING</th>
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<td>San Martin Brand (Marca San Martin)</td>
<td>Producers</td>
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<td>MULTILATERAL OTHER(^2)</td>
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<td>Forest Investment Plan (FIP)</td>
<td>Smallholders &amp; Indigenous Peoples (IF) in Lamas province</td>
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<tr>
<td>REGIONAL PUBLIC(^3)</td>
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<td>Provincial Technical Committee for Territorial Economic Development (COTDETP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>REGIONAL PUBLIC(^1)</td>
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<td>Local Economic Development Agencies (ADEL)</td>
<td>Municipal, provincial, &amp; regional govts, producers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Regional Government of San Martín (GORESAM) general budget. 2 Peru-Norway-Germany Joint Declaration of Intent on REDD+ (DCI). 3 GORESAM. 4 World Bank (Climate Investment Funds), Inter-American Development Bank. 5 Ministry of Environment (MINAM). 6 Forest & Wildlife Service (SERFOR). 7 Regional Agriculture Office (DRASAM). 8 Municipal governments.

**PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY**

- **EARLY**
- **INTERMEDIATE**
- **ADVANCED**

- **Integrated LED-R Strategy**
  - PDRC (currently being updated) & Regional Environmental Policy (approved Dec. 2017) define development vision & environmental, social & economic goals for entire jurisdiction
  - Integrated LED-R strategy in initial design phase, with goals already agreed upon internally

- **Spatial plan**
  - Use of forest zoning for coffee & cacao producers in process
  - Regional Territorial Policy mandates development of economic activities according to ZEE

- **Performance targets**
  - PDRC sets goals to 2021 for reducing deforestation, forest conservation, other social & economic indicators

- **Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)**
  - National FREL provides regional deforestation & emissions data & national GEOBOSQUES system monitors forest cover annually & every 8 days through Early Alert System
  - San Martin Produce Protect Platform, under development, tracks progress to conservation & production targets

- **Policies & incentives**
  - Policies exist at sectoral rather than jurisdictional scale
  - Incentive mechanisms for promoting low-emission agriculture currently under development

- **Multi-stakeholder governance**
  - Regional Environmental Commission (CAR) defines environmental agenda; does not integrate agricultural producers nor agents associated with emission reductions
  - Agrarian Coordination Committee: main public participation forum between national & regional levels for development of agricultural & livestock policies in San Martín
  - Regional Coordination Council (CCRSM), made up of provincial mayors & NGO representatives, responsible for PDRC update process

- **Sustainable agriculture**
  - Local-level incentives drive sustainable coffee & cacao production (e.g. ACOCPAGRO), but not integrated at jurisdictional scale
  - COTDETP coordinates all 10 provinces to improve value chains based on local needs

- **Indigenous peoples & local communities**
  - Overlapping land use rights due to conflicting legislation are not systematically resolved
  - Non-titled community areas often granted ownership to other actors or overlap with other uses (e.g. timber, hydrocarbon concessions)

- **LED-R finance**
  - Pay-for-performance finance available through Peru-Norway-Germany partnership (DCI); however, regional distribution of finance is unclear
  - OPIPS forges private sector alliances

**CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES**

**CHALLENGES**

- Ineffective land use laws contribute to high incidence of illegal activities (e.g. land trafficking, illegal deforestation & timber extraction, inter alia)
- Lack of formal mechanisms for coordinating government agencies
- Centralized governance structure in Peru contributes to prevalence of policies designed at national rather than regional level & inadequate budget allocation

**OPPORTUNITIES**

- Potential to scale up ADEL to coordinate landscape-scale approaches to development
- Increasing global interest in San Martín, fostered in part by its leadership of the PPI approach, could improve direct access to finance for the jurisdiction
- Effective agroforestry policy & zoning could contribute to reduction of emissions from agricultural expansion

**CITATION**


**COMPLETE REFERENCES & DATA SOURCES PROVIDED AT**

www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability

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**TECHNICAL TEAM**

- Earth Innovation Institute
- CIFOR
- GCF task force
- CCBA

**SUPPORTED BY**

Based on a decision of the German Bundestag