

PERU

Context

Peru has developed a [National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change](#) (ENBCC) endorsed by a Supreme Decree in 2016. The ENBCC provides lines of action to mitigate climate change in the LULUCF sector and guidance for the future implementation of REDD+. Specific PAMs will be developed by regional governments, following the ENBCC lines of action, and seeking alignment with Peru's NDCs. The country submitted a [deforestation Amazon biome FREL](#) (January, 2016) already [assessed by the UNFCCC](#), that resulted in a [modified FREL](#) (June 2016). Recent legislation has been generated to formalize the National Forestry and Wildlife Information System (SNIFFS) and its modules. Peru is working on ensuring capacities and consistency in the generation and use of data relevant for REDD+. There is a roadmap defined towards the development of the SIS, as well as a SESA/ESMF in progress.

[Peru's NDCs](#) envisage a reduction of GHG emissions equivalent to 30% in relation to a projected BAU scenario (20% unconditional and 10% conditional to receiving support) in a period between 2021 and 2030. This commitment is at the national level and involves mainly carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O). It does not establish targets by sectors or gases. It's been mentioned in Peru's NDCs submission, that "REDD+ as defined in the Warsaw framework and the related decisions, will be an important tool for the country to achieve its mitigation commitments, and there is the need to reinforce support for this mechanism under the new agreement". According to [Peru's BUR](#) (2014), that includes a GHG-I of 2010 (last public official emissions estimate), the LULUCF sector is the most relevant in terms of emissions, followed by energy, and agriculture.

Peru is currently engaged in two RBPs schemes. First, Peru is working with the FCPF CF; at the moment, the country is receiving FCPF readiness funds (as well as preparing a UN-REDD National Programme), and planning the development of an ERPA. Second, the Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI) on REDD+ signed between Peru, Norway, and Germany is currently implementing its second phase (transformation). It is the most short-term option to achieve RBPs. JDI Phase II is already a RBP scheme, that enables Peru to receive payments followed by the accomplishment of specific policy milestones. The third phase will entail RBPs for verified GHG emission reductions. In order to achieve RBPs through JDI Phase III (or other mechanisms) Peru needs to consolidate enabling conditions; implement REDD+ PAMs; be able to measure performance in terms of emissions reductions; and be able to receive and channel financial resources.

For the moment, there is no indication of an intention from the GoP to mobilize REDD+ financial resources through the GCF.

Rationale and approach

Some challenges and barriers exist in all phases towards RBPs. Among the most important ones for the consolidation of enabling conditions are: the alignment of different strategic instruments (like FREL, SIS, and others) to be able to comply with the different conditions put forward by the RBPs schemes Peru is involved with. Similarly, developing PAMs in a coherent and coordinated manner, as well as addressing the structural issues that enable deforestation and forest degradation are other important challenges. Implementation of REDD+ faces the challenge of requiring strong political will from the different relevant sectors, as well as good coordination between the national and sub-national levels, given that the ENBCC will be implemented through the regional governments formal planning instruments (Regional

Development Plans). Addressing the critical issues around deforestation drivers could become a challenge too, due to the different views and interests that stakeholders have on land-use issues.

Regarding the ability to measure performance in terms of emission reductions, two main challenges can be noted. First, the need to install technical protocols that enable measuring performance, in view of the different modalities that the RBPs schemes Peru is using might pose. And second, the ability to install technical capacities in all relevant entities engaged with the generation, distribution, monitoring, and reporting of data, as well as on the implementation of institutional arrangements that facilitate such flow of information. Finally, regarding the ability to receive RBPs, the main challenge is to set-up a financial mechanism that responds to the conditions and characteristics expected from donors or financial entities. This issue requires time and careful consideration of the different elements concerned with the financial mechanism, including the identification of the national institutions that will play a role in such mechanism.

The UN-REDD team have the expertise to provide support to Peru in the four RBPs issues identified above (see details in the results framework below). On the consolidation of enabling conditions UN-REDD can provide TA to support Peru to deal with the different RBPs conditions/modalities. On the implementation of PAMs, UN-REDD will provide assistance through the National Programme on the development of PAMs, which will be complemented by TA on supporting the alignment and relation with the NDCs tentative programming that a specific inter-sectorial working group (GTM) is developing, as well as supporting the engagement of the private sector, and advising on the stakeholder engagement process in general. Regarding the ability to measure performance, UN-REDD TA will advise Peru on implementing measures to respond to the different characteristics to measure performance that the RBPs schemes have. Finally, regarding the ability to receive and channel RBPs, UN-REDD TA can support Peru on preparing the due diligence process to be applied to the financial mechanism, as well as providing information on other financial options outside the UNFCCC, or the current agreements Peru is engaged with.

Technical Assistance requested

The GoP has identified needs and prioritized those that could be attended through UN-REDD TA. Such TA will mainly take the form of direct technical advice, training, development of protocols, facilitating south – south exchanges, developing specific analysis, and identifying technical issues or elements to be considered by the GoP to address some of the existing challenges towards achieving RBPs.

Two examples on how such support will be catalytic to achieve RBPs are the following. Specific TA will be dedicated to providing options to address the different conditions/requirements that RBPs schemes have, like benefit distribution schemes, different approaches to safeguards, modalities to measure performance, and setting the emissions reference level. Such support will enable Peru to address more systematically the different modalities under RBPs schemes. Second, TA will support installing capacities at different levels to facilitate PAMs implementation following the coordinated approach the GoP expects, including the use of the different local and national formal planning processes, including the NDCs programming, the ENBCC, the Regional Development Plans, and other sectoral planning instruments. Such support will help to implement PAMs in a coordinated and consistent manner, as well as to measure progress and achievement in terms of emission reductions in a systematic manner. This TA will also advice and support the harmonization of different emission reduction-type of reports (UNFCCC and other RBP schemes). Peru has also requested that TA support improvements at the FREL/ and prepare a consistent REDD+ technical annex.

Results Framework

UN-REDD TA outputs	UN-REDD TA agency	Timeline (year/s)	Indicators	Baseline
<p>Peru's NDCs to mitigate climate change through REDD+ are designed and adopted, including safeguards, and the provision of additional social and environmental benefits, in conformity with CF, JDI, and UNFCCC/GCF.</p> <p>[Consolidation of enabling conditions for REDD+ implementation)</p>	UNDP	2018-2020	2018 1. Development process of JDI Phase II Implementation Plan, strengthened ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JDI phase II Gap analysis in progress - Decentralized participative workshops being developed, for the development of JDI Phase II implementation Plan - Indicators and means of verification (JDI Phase II) proposal developed by MINAM, being reviewed following Norway's comments
			2019 2. Design of the GRM reviewed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peru holds a proposal of a Citizen Attention Mechanisms (MAC) developed for the "National Forest Conservation Programme for Climate Change Mitigation"
			2020 3. Technical inputs for addressing Article 6 of the PA, provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peru has a working group to analyze Article 6 of the Paris Agreement - Aid memoirs developed by the working group
	FAO	2018-2019	2018 4. Protocols to facilitate the implementation of the SNIFFS and its modules, developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The regulation of the Forestry and Wildlife Law creates the SNIFFS and its 4 modules, and gives SERFOR the mandate to create new modules - 2 normative instruments highlight the importance of implementing the SNIFFS - There is a ministerial decree that launches the implementation of the Info-Carbon platform and complementary measures that approve sectoral guidelines
			2019 5. Technical and legal ² FREL elements identified, to respond to RBPs requirements under CF, JDI, and GCF ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agreement between Peru and different RBPs schemes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JDI Peru, Norway, Germany - FREL assessed by the UNFCCC - E-RPIN
			2019 6. Options to address the risk of emissions displacement and reversals, identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk and Benefit analysis of REDD+ measures, including ideas to address UNFCCC REDD+ safeguards e) and f) - Methodological framework to address leakage and reversals, from REDD+ early initiatives at the sub-national level - CF methodological framework

¹ With UNEP and FAO participation, if appropriate considering the scope of the specific actions to be included.

² GoP has requested the legal analysis to be supported by UNDP.

³ If clarified by the time implementing the TA.

	UNEP	2019-2020	2019 7. Benefit distribution schemes systematized from selected countries in the region ⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 2 benefit distribution analysis in Peru, in the context of REDD+ - Countries in the region are developing benefit distribution schemes for REDD+
			2019 8. Technical capacities strengthened for the development of geographically explicit forward looking deforestation models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FREL evaluated by the UNFCCC - Map of deforestation risks for the Amazon Biome
			2020 9. Strategic documents for the development of the SIS reviewed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peru has defined a roadmap for the development of the SIS - Peru received technical assistance for developing the SIS from 4 cooperation programmes. - Peru holds various non-official technical inputs
Peru's REDD+ PAMs have technical assistance provided for implementation, addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and for institutional anchoring, with a wide range of economic sectors engaged in REDD+ objectives, while fully accounting for UNFCCC safeguards. [Implementation of PAMs for REDD+]	UNDP	2019-2020	2019 1. Relevant stakeholders' engagement process for REDD+ and NDCs implementation, strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A stakeholder engagement plan for NDCs implementation is being developed - There is a draft "Stakeholder Participation and Engagement Plan" (PPIA) developed in the FCPF framework - San Martin regional Government is working on the integration of community "life plans" into the public planning instruments
			2020 2. Tentative programming by the GTM for the implementation of Peru's LULUCF NDCs, supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a GTM constituted for the implementation of Peru's UNFCCC commitments, in the framework of the Paris Agreement - Peru is identifying measures and actions related to LULUCF NDCs, in the cooperation and public domestic investments/planning instruments
	UNEP	2019	3. Private sector engagement options, for REDD+ PAMs implementation, within the NDCs framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN-REDD is providing support on private sector engagement - Within the tentative programming of Peru's NDCs it has been contemplated the creation of spaces to discuss with the private sector - JDI establishes a deliverable related to public-private coalition to promote deforestation free agriculture - UNDP implement projects related to green commodities production in the Amazon

⁴ Contemplates a south-south exchange supported by UNEP and a comparative analysis supported by UNDP for systematization of cases from selected countries in the region.

<p>Peru's contributions to mitigate climate change through REDD+ are measured, reported and verified with the necessary institutional arrangements in place</p> <p>[Measuring PAMs implementation results, in terms of emission reductions]</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>2020</p>	<p>1. Technical inputs developed for the FREL and REDD+ Technical Annex to be consistent and to enable evaluating PAMs results, in terms of emission reductions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FREL reviewed by the UNFCCC - 1 BUR submitted and assessed by the UNFCCC - 1 BUR developed, not submitted yet to the UNFCCC - The FREL UNFCCC assessment suggested to keep a consistent use of information between the GHG-I/BUR and the FREL
<p>Peru's contributions to the mitigate climate change through REDD+ are subject to RBPs</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>2019</p>	<p>1. Norway's due diligence process on Peru's national financial mechanism for RBPs, supported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposal of a national permanent financial mechanism under development - There is an interim proposal for the administration of JDI resources - There is a reference in the JDI about the use of a financial mechanism agreed among parties
<p>[International economic resources transfers, from REDD+ RBPs schemes]</p>	<p>UNEP</p>	<p>2020</p>	<p>2. MINAM receives advice and up-dates on financial options outside the UNFCCC context</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A technical workshop is being planned (2017), on alternative financial opportunities, based on experiences from other countries, and with inputs from experts - There is a Law on Ecosystem Services Retribution Mechanisms, public green investment profiles, and "developments for tax" mechanisms

Means of verification

Indicators	Means of verification
Development process of JDI Phase II Implementation Plan, strengthened	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minutes, reports⁵, aid memoirs of capacity building events targeted to public servants at prioritized regional governments, for planning and executing JDI Phase II Implementation Plan 2. TBD⁶ based on the gap assessment, in the context of developing JDI Phase II Implementation Plan 3. Reports/aid memoirs of specialized technical sessions and meetings with relevant stakeholders
Design of the GRM reviewed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comparative analysis report of cases from selected countries in the region 2. Report on the technical considerations required for the development of a robust GRM, consistent with the national legal framework; the operational policies and social & environmental standards of financial entities; and REDD+ safeguards 3. Reports/aid memoirs of working sessions and specialized technical meetings with relevant stakeholders
Technical inputs for addressing Article 6 of the PA, provided	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report of an analysis about options and challenges of different alternatives to address ITMOS 2. Report of an analysis of the practical implications for Peru, regarding alternatives to address ITMOS
Protocols to facilitate the implementation of the SNIFFS and its modules, developed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposal of a protocol for information flow and exchange among SNIFFS's modules (design, conduction, and implementation), related to UNFCCC reporting
Technical and legal FREL elements identified, to respond to RBPs requirements under CF, JDI, and GCF ⁷	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report that identifies the critical technical elements for the FREL to fulfill CF, JDI, and GCF requirements 2. Report that identifies the legal elements applicable to RBPs under CF, JDI, and GCF 3. Report of a south-south exchange among selected countries on experiences about the engagement in RBPs under CF, JDI, and GCF
Options to address the risk of emissions displacement and reversals, identified	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Literature review report on addressing the risk of emissions displacement and reversals, to be applied at the geographic scope of CF priority areas (San Martin and Ucayali regions) 2. Report of a technical analysis including proposals to address the risks of emissions displacement and reversals
Benefit distribution schemes systematized from selected countries in the region	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report of south-south exchanges on benefit distribution schemes with selected countries in the region 2. Comparative analysis report on the approach to define benefit distribution schemes, among selected countries in the region
Technical capacities strengthened for the development of geographically explicit forward looking deforestation models	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documents specifying technical inputs provided for developing geographically explicit forward looking deforestation models 2. Reports of south – south exchanges for strengthening capacities on geographically explicit forward looking deforestation models
Strategic documents for the development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategic documents (at least 4) for the development of the SIS reviewed and inputs provided, in view of the most recent

⁵ Reports can take the form of conceptual notes, events reports, summary of options and approaches, comparative analysis, aid memoirs, written exchanges of technical inputs, among others.

⁶ The GoP has requested to leave a reference to add specific areas of support, when the gap analysis, in the context of developing JDI Phase II implementation plan, is ready.

⁷ If clarified by the time implementing the TA.

of the SIS reviewed	<p>global information, and to ensure that it is compliant with the emerging international guidelines</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Global information on approaches and options to develop the SIS shared and discussed with relevant stakeholders
Relevant stakeholders' engagement process for REDD+ and NDCs implementation, strengthened	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholder engagement plans/strategies for PAMs implementation reviewed 2. Technical reports on the relevant elements to be considered for an IPs participatory process protocol, in view of the national legal framework; operational policies and social & environmental standards of financial entities; and REDD+ safeguards 3. Conceptual proposal about the role of community "life plans" and articulation on the implementation of REDD+ and NDCs PAMs
Tentative programming by the GTM for the implementation of Peru's LULUCF NDCs, supported	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis reports to facilitate the discussions and consequent decision making in the GTM
Private sector engagement options, for REDD+ PAMs implementation, within the NDCs framework	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report of a gap and enabling conditions analysis to speed up private sector investments, in actions related to LULUCF NDCs 2. Roadmap proposal for private sector engagement, to promote GHG emissions reductions in the LULUCF sector, including within JDI Phase II framework 3. Lessons learned and good practice report on private sector investments in Peru in topics related to REDD+ and NDCs
Technical inputs developed for the FREL and REDD+ Technical Annex to be consistent and to enable evaluating PAMs results, in terms of emission reductions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Methodology to ensure consistency on reporting (FREL/GHG-I/Technical Annex), following UNFCCC principles, including a methodological protocol for the consistent use of data (FREL/GHG-I/BUR Technical Annex) 2. Training events reports directed to relevant public servants for consistent use of data generated/administered among relevant entities for the continuous FREL enhancement 3. Data quality reports, in the context of handling a FREL external review 4. GHG-I with data that enables the use of the IPCC 2006 guidelines
Norway's due diligence process on Peru's national financial mechanism for RBPs, supported	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis report on the challenges and options, to facilitate Norway's due diligence process on the national financial mechanism, and its relevant financial entities 2. Comparative analysis report on financial mechanisms based on national entities and procedures on countries receiving RBPs 3. Reports and aid memoirs of working sessions and specialized technical meetings with relevant stakeholders
MINAM receives advice and up-dates on financial options outside the UNFCCC context	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One annual report (3 reports) on relevant financial options 2. Reports of south-south exchanges on alternative experiences of finance, with prioritized countries/experiences

National ownership and sustainability

Peru's TA proposal has been designed between the UN-REDD Programme and GoP representatives. Following initial discussions on the UN-REDD type of support to be provided from 2018 to 2020 with the national focal point, an agreement was reached to develop working sessions to develop the TA proposal. Three days were dedicated to this issue (April 25th to 27th). During these days, representative from the GoP worked together with UN-REDD personnel, to develop the TA proposal in Lima. The work consisted on analyzing a survey that UN-REDD prepared in advance, to understand in general terms, the areas of support that Peru will be interested on. Later, a detailed analysis of gaps was done, taking as a basis Peru's Country Needs Assessment report finalized in May 2016. Such report was developed to identify gaps and needs against three RBPs schemes: the REDD+ Warsaw Framework (as a proxy of the UNFCCC process); the CF, and the JDI. Identifying TA needs in Peru consisted on: 1) analyzing the findings of such report; 2) up-dating information; and 3) prioritizing needs. The prioritization of needs was an exercise conducted solely among GoP representatives. Later, UN-REDD personnel matched those prioritized needs with the expertise of the different UN implementing agencies, to finally propose a results framework. The worked ended with a revised results framework and an agreement to take this work forward. A joint GoP and UN-REDD Aide-Memoire was prepared where further details can be found.

Norway representatives were consulted on the approach to be used to take Norway's views. As a result, the draft proposal was shared with Norway's focal points working with Peru, as part of an early appraisal exercise by Norway.

As a result of this process, Peru accounts with a TA proposal that is attending needs prioritized by GoP representatives, and that responds to specific needs in the context of reaching RBPs. The design of the TA proposal was developed in view of the plans and support provided by other existing programmes. GoP representatives were in a position to ensure that such TA is not overlapping with the plans and support from other programmes pursuing similar objectives (like FCPF, FIP, JICA, and others). It is also understood that an inception phase will be in place to further clarify and adjust the proposal if necessary, in view of the dynamic context in which the TA will be deployed.

Risk Management Framework

Risk description	Rating	Mitigation measure
External risks		
In the course of TA implementation, the GoP changes priorities and the technical expertise provided by the UN-REDD is no longer considered relevant.	P= Low I = Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The deployment of TA was jointly identified and prioritized by the counter parts, and based on a gap analyses.• In principle, this risk has a low probability of occurrence. However, should it materialize, UN-REDD has built in a buffer to allow redeployment of teams where they are most needed.• Also, there is commitment between the UN-REDD country team and the counterparts to ensure a transparent dialogue and trust to enable an early discussion and adjustment of the UN-REDD expertise made available.• In the event of a change of relevant authorities in counterparts, initiate coordination work with the new staff immediately
Complementary projects and activities linked to the prioritization of UN-REDD TA are discontinued or don't	P= Medium I = High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keep track of complementary support considered throughout the TA prioritization exercise with the GoP, to ensure goals are achieved.

Risk description	Rating	Mitigation measure
have funding		
Climate related disasters or events affect forests and livelihoods, showing new imperative needs for the Peruvian Amazon.	P = Low I = High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable an early discussion and adjustment of the UN-REDD expertise made available • Keep a commitment and openness to revise regularly the pertinence of the UN-REDD TA
Public servants with strengthened capacities are no longer involved with the relevant public institutions	P = High I = Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document processes and, to the extent possible, generate communicational material to replicate knowledge and institutionalize process (by complementing efforts with the UN-REDD NP) • Capacity development integrates sensitization process in addition to technical work, so human capital can replicate and impact in new working ground • Where possible and by complementing resources from the NP, implement a “training of trainers” approach, to reach a higher number of people
The advice/recommendations of the UN-REDD team are not appropriated or adopted by the GoP or stakeholders	P= Low I = High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peru’s TA has been jointly identified with counterparts. However, it is uncertain how and what the outcomes of this TA would be taken on. • In cases where such advice or expertise is finally not taken on board, the impact will be quite high as UN-REDD would have failed to deliver relevant, quality, or applicable advice, and will likely be re-allocated to another country.
Progress resulting from UN-REDD TA are not attributed to the Programme, as it plays a supportive function.	P = High I = High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In an environment where TA is deployed amidst multiple other funds, the impacts of this TA are likely to be unappreciated in comparison with the financial flows supporting that same or related activities. • Constant dialogue and processes to report and agree on the support provided will be put in place for implementation. • All reports of TA delivery and impacts will be discussed/ revised and agreed with the counterparts.
Internal		
The presence of in-country support through longer missions is requested from governments and increases costs beyond what is planned for.	P= Low I = High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Programme will undertake a mid-term revision of TA and budgets to determine what flexibility is available and table such reallocations for approval of the GoP. • Early coordination with Country Offices in Peru.
Inability to respond to changes in country needs due to the rigidity in reallocating resources from one agency to the other.	P = Medium I = High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While the TA to be deployed was identified in conjunction and consultation with counterparts, this was done quite early and therefore may be subject to changes. There is already a specific indicator that is affected by this situation. Specific needs will be prioritized when relevant information is available (i.e. gap analysis for the accomplishment of JDI Phase II milestones). • This may entail requesting more expertise from one agency than the other. Considering the budgeting, contracting and fund allocation structures, it will be difficult to accommodate for changes that entail reallocation from one agency to another therefore diminishing the relevance of the programme to countries and subsequently its reputation. • Constant dialogue will be kept with the GoP to anticipate the earliest possible the details of future requirements. • Some resources can be allocated to cover potential future needs in contexts specifically identified (as the example above), to then assess the opportunity to attend those requests. • Some potential future requests will be assessed also to determine to what extent, those requests could be jointly managed between the TA and the NP resources.

Risk description	Rating	Mitigation measure
Inter- agency dynamics and fragmented administrative processes results cumbersome for the GoP.	P = High I = Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts will be deployed to ensure an integrated approach when addressing the Government, to improve coordination and facilitate information between agencies. • An effort will be made to ensure that all relevant decision affecting the delivery of the TA will be done in a joint fashion among all relevant stakeholders (GoP and UN-REDD agencies)