

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST OF PERU FOR UN-REDD National Program (PN)

1. REDD + Process in the country

In recent years, Peru has made significant progress in relation to the construction of the implementation framework for REDD +, both in technical, and institutional and legal.

Within the legal framework included the approval of forest and wildlife law, the law of retribution of ecosystem services and law consultation, all in rulemaking. Taken together, will establish a clear regulatory framework on ecosystem services in general and carbon sequestration in particular, as well as procedures for accessing such services.

Within the institutional aspects, the National Program for Forest Conservation and Climate Change Mitigation (CBPP) is, since July 2014, the focal point for REDD + to the UNFCCC, while responsible for the preparation and submission of various reports and reports required by the UNFCCC is the Directorate General for Climate Change, Desertification and Water Resources (DGCCDRH). Both offices maintain effective coordination for the preparation of such official documents. Annex 1, their respective charts are presented.

As for the technical aspects, the country has begun the process of building the level of forest reference emission. It now has about deforestation for the Amazon biome 2000-2013, agreed by the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group (MINAM / MINAGRI / OTCA) and is estimated to have the reference level of deforestation in the Amazon biome in July 2015 and the level of reference other biomes (Costa and Andes) and the other REDD +, 2018.

These advances are made in the draft National Strategy for Forests and Climate Change (ENBCC) guidance document combating deforestation. Also, the country has the R-PP, validated through a broad participatory process. The Board approved the FCPF RPP in 2013 and 2014, its operating plan. The R-PP and the validation process are attached in Annex 5.

In December 2014, Peru forwarded the BUR with updated 2010 GHG emissions information including LULUCF sector, although, in the case of LULUCF, indicates that the data is not comparable with data from previous reports, due to methodological changes and measurement parameters.

2. State of the preparation phase of REDD +

Institutionally, the CBPP execution unit operates as MINAM administrativa¹ level of concentration. It consists of the following technical and administrative units:

¹ Authorized by the Framework Law of Financial Administration of the Public Sector (No. 28112), to make commitments, accrued expenses and order payments; record information on actions and operations performed; report on progress and / or achievement of goals; receive and execute disbursements debt transactions.

Technical Units	Administrative and Financial Units
Mapping and Monitoring Forest Conservation Promoting Sustainable Productive Capacity Building Systems Zonal Decentralized (03 field offices) Project Formulation REDD + Project MINAM	Administration and Finance Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Legal Advice

Has specialists in the areas of forests (deforestation monitoring, REDD +, sustainable forest management, forest governance, public investment projects), and administratively financial management issues, such as logistics and procurement (national and cooperative norms), HR, treasury accounting, planning and budgeting and public sector regulations. The CBPP has been evaluated in a fiduciary capacity by the WB and IDB. The total amounts to 103. Professional detailed technical staff linked to REDD is attached in Annex 4:

	Technicians	Administrative
Directly linked to REDD +	20	2
Linked to other functions of PNCB	50	31

The PNCB also has an agreement with the National Environmental Fund (FONAM) for administrative support for the management of financial resources in the case of REDD + MINAM Project.

Besides REDD focal point, the CBPP has the function of implementing forest conservation payments (conditional cash transfer mechanism - TDC) in Amazonian indigenous communities (NPP), as a public instrument to promote sustainable management and use of forests. Opera in NPPs entitled on the basis of a voluntary agreement thanks to which they allocate all or part of their forests for permanent preservation, not susceptible to logging and / or burning. In return for five years, the NPP receives 10 soles per year per hectare conserved to finance investment plans for the development of sustainable production systems. This is consistent with the approach ENBCC promote sustainable use of forest resources.

A notable element of the REDD + process in the country is its high degree of intersectoral coordination. For example, the ENBCC is co-led by CBPP and SERFOR, while MINAM REDD Project, has an integrated MEF, MINAGRI, CIAM and MINAM, donors and FONAM Steering Committee as observers. Similarly, in the FIP Board and the Steering Committee of the R-PP MEF, MINAGRI, MINAM, MINCUL, CIAM and indigenous organizations AIDSESEP and CONAP involved. This same initiative occurs in technical, such as the IWG in which CBPP-MINAM, DGOT-MINAM, SERFOR-MINAGRI and Observations room-ACTO involved, with the mandate to coordinate actions for a system composed of spaces forest monitoring. There is also the REDD Mesa, with public and private participation, and Community Forest Management Platform composed SERFOR, CBPP, AIDSESEP, CONAP and several NGOs.

As a result, Peru has received support from various sources of international cooperation that have enabled significant progress in the construction of the various aspects related to REDD +. The following table illustrates this support by subject area, source and status of funding.

has defined three strategic objectives (mitigation, adaptation and competitiveness), around which are organized nine strategic actions. Some of them are already being implemented, for example, through the Specific Supports UNDP (financial mechanism design) and UNEP (private sector involvement in conservation). The result of the consultation process the ENBCC not conclude with a precise cost of implementing these actions, essential for funding via FNBCC or other source requirement estimate. The PN help fill this gap, allowing also have the information necessary for the design and implementation of financial strategy ENBCC.

- Capacity building for sustainable management of forests and indigenous territories
The CBPP, SERFOR, regional governments and PPII been promoting community forest management as a strategy to strengthen indigenous forest governance, improve quality of life, keep forests Community and reduce GHG emissions. As part of the TDC, the CBPP currently supports 64 NPPs, preserving more than 600,000 hectares of forests, through building models in forest management. To ensure their sustainability over time, develop skills required in NPPs in technical, administrative, financial and management for the implementation of community forestry initiatives aspects as well as regional governments and other local actors in order that they can go gradually assuming the TDC mechanism. Complementary to this initiative and to convert these experiences in public policy and regulatory reforms is necessary to strengthen community forest management platforms as spaces for dialogue and participatory development of these proposals.

SNMF

- Design and pilot implementation approach in indigenous MRV SNMCB
The participation of local communities, particularly PPII is fundamental to the ownership of REDD as an instrument for promoting sustainable development. As such, their participation in monitoring the maintenance of forest cover and in compliance with the safeguards is key. It is therefore necessary to design and validate a participatory through a pilot in 1-2 areas, the mainstreaming of indigenous MRV in SNMCB.

NREF

- Estimating activity data for the reference level of degradation for the Amazon From the methodological definition of monitoring degradation of Amazon forests, to be held in 2015, it is proposed, with support from UN-REDD, generate activity data based on this methodology.
- Development of multilevel nesting scheme
The pre-existence of REDD + initiatives with different levels of certification and their coexistence regional processes and the process of building the framework for national REDD + imposes challenges for the harmonization of different aspects such as integrity of accounting, intervention approaches and roles and responsibilities of each actor. The CBPP is, with support from leading voluntary carbon standards in the

participatory construction of this alignment process, which is key for promoting public-private synergies to benefit conservation.

4. Needs funds to support the process of REDD +

The budget requested for the National UN-REDD + program is detailed in the following table:

ACTIVITY	Ppto (US\$)
Preparation of bankable projects portfolio from the strategic actions of the ENBCC	500,000
Capacity building for sustainable management of forests and indigenous territories	1,200,000
Design and pilot implementation approach in indigenous MRV in SNMCB	400,000
Estimation of activity data for the reference level of degradation Amazon biome	1,350,000
Development of multi-level scheme nesting	100,000
Project management	250,000
TOTAL	3,800,000

5. Institutional Structure

In line with the above, it is proposed that the CBPP is the entity that implements under the national execution modality, the National UN-REDD Programme which is required to have a full-time coordinator. In addition, each activity will have an executive unit responsible:

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS UNIT
Portfolio preparation of bankable projects from the strategic actions ENBCC	Responsible ENBCC and FNBCC
Capacity building for sustainable management of forests and indigenous territories	Promoting Sustainable Productive systems
Design and pilot MRV indigenous approach in SNMCB	REDD + project implementation MINAM
Estimation of activity data for the reference level degradation of the Amazon	REDD + project implementation MINAM
Development of multilevel nesting scheme	REDD + project implementation MINAM

Significantly, consistent with the principle of intersectoral coordination, this program will be implemented in close coordination with SERFOR, regional governments and civil society.

6. Self-Evaluation of absorptive capacity

The structure envisaged to implement the program considers the administrative and technical capabilities described in section 2. In Annex 2, the proposed management scheme is attached.

The CBPP can be funded, according to their standard creation² via institutional budget MINAM specifications as well as via cooperation sources. Thus, from its inception, the CBPP finances its activities with public funds, which annually amount to US \$ 4 million (with an annual run rate of 98%), and GIZ resources and other donors (USAID, JICA, UNDP) who have joined through studies and

² Article 9 of the Supreme Decree No. 008-2010-MINAM

