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“REDD+ in Forestry Law in Peru”

Gustavo Suárez de Freitas
Coordinator
National Program for Forest Conservation
Overview

• Peru, a country of forests...
• ...But not a forestry country.
• Bad news for REDD+
• Why?
• The current situation
• REDD+ elements in the Law 28763 (2011)
Peru, a country of forests...

**FORESTS RESOURCES**

68.7 millions ha  (> 54% of the country)
(Forests lands, protection lands  > 80%)

- Costa 4.6%
- Sierra 1.3%
- Selva 94.1%

Lands for reforestation, afforestation 10.5 million ha

- SELVA 2.5 millones ha  24%
- COSTA 0.5 millones ha  5%
- SIERRA 7.5 millones ha  71%

9 in the world
4 in tropical forest
2 en Amazon forest
...but hardly a forestry country.

- Very low contribution to economy (<1% NGP, foreign trade negative 5 to 1).
- Limited forest culture in the main society.
- Forest dwellers among poorest population.
- Decisions affecting tropical forests are taken in the coast ...a desert.
- Deforestation >110,000 ha /yr. (>8 millions ha deforested)
- Conflict among forest actors because land use change
- Very little reforestation.
Bad news for REDD+

• If forests are not a subject of national concern...
• ...then deforestation does not matter.
• So, REDD+, what for?
Deforestation: a clear and present danger

High relationship between deforestation and road density (and low governance)
The current situation: a process of change

- National Forest and Wildlife Policy (approved 2013)
- Forest Law regulations under elaboration.
- Institutional reform, modernization of Forest Sector (SERFOR, SINAFORE, CONAFOR, ARFFS, Osinfor, etc.)
- Forest and Wildlife National Plan (Starting process to elaborate it)
- National Program for Forest Conservation, responsible for REDD+.
- National Forest Inventory (MINAGRI, MINAM, Regional Governments, Cooperation: FAO, others)
REDD+ elements in the Law 29763 (2011)

• Zoning of Forest Lands with options for a whole range of situations and actors

- Recovery areas (when forest soils): plantations
- Special use areas: agroforestry systems
- Non timber concessions
- Local forests
- Protected areas (NP)
- Permanent production forests (timber concessions)
- Local Forests
- Protection Forests (no timber extraction, other uses allowed.)

Concessions and permits for non timber products, conservation, ecotourism possible in all areas
REDD+ elements in the Law 29763 (2011)

• Recognize the services provided by forest ecosystems and others wild flora ecosystems as part of the forest national patrimony. For this reason, they are subject to the general provisions applies to sustainable forest use.

• Recognize that ecological services (which include carbon sinks) came from the ecological functions of ecosystems, and provide economic benefits to society.
REDD+ elements in the Law 29763 (2011)

• Assign **legal rights** over economic benefits from the provision of ecological services to concessionaries (of any kind: timber, non-timber, wildlife, ecotourism, conservation), communities, protected areas (who has the right to manage de forest also holds the right over ecosystems services as a resource, derived from the management and conservation of the forest area).
REDD+ elements in the Law 29763 (2011)

• Recognize the importance of forest ecosystem conservation for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

• Economic benefits from services from forest ecosystems are part of the forest titles (forestry rights), so there are included under the payment the concessionary made to the forest authority: payments made for the right to maintain a concessions, includes the right to benefit from ecosystem services.
Additional element

• The Law asks for ecological or ecosystem compensations in the cases of allowed, legal deforestation for infrastructure building or non-forest economic activities legally approved (like mining, oil extraction and even land use change on agricultural lands.

• So, the Law creates a demand for areas to compensate the ones be deforested. One option is to finance similar forest conservation.
REDD+ elements in the Law 29763 (2011)

So, even the Forestry do not mention “REDD”, it provides key elements to make this mechanism possible:

- Defines forest patrimony.
- Defines who has the rights over the carbon.
- Establish when and how this economic use of the forest pay to the state for this benefit.
- Promotes ecological compensation schemes.

It is not enough to go ahead with REDD+, but is a good advance. It is what we need in the Forest Law.
Thank you!