

Resúmenes Ejecutivos de los R-PP de los Países¹

Executive summaries of countries' R-PPs²

Chile

Chile, like most countries in the region, is classified as highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, particularly those associated with rising sea levels, prolonged periods of drought, and melting glaciers. These effects, in combination with other factors, have undoubtedly hindered its development, especially where—as is the case in most of the country—development is dependent on sectors such as agriculture, livestock, and forestry, which rely heavily on the availability of land and water.

Chile is not a significant emitter of greenhouse gases at the global level, thanks largely to robust forestry development programs implemented decades ago, which have made the agriculture and forestry sector as a whole “carbon neutral,” meaning that the country’s forests capture more carbon than is emitted.

In view of the situation described above, the Chilean Government has decided to take advantage of the support available from several international initiatives that are providing technical and financial assistance to countries such as Chile for the formulation and implementation of country strategies. This support will be used to step up the implementation of additional forestry programs, which will complement those already in existence but will be aimed specifically at mitigating greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change.

In this framework, the National Forest Corporation [Corporación Nacional Forestal-CONAF] has recently created the Platform for the Generation and Trading of Forest Carbon Credits in Chile [Plataforma de Generación y Comercio de Bonos de Carbono del Sector Forestal en Chile-PBCCh], which is designed to provide the underpinning at the national level for various initiatives emerging in the international sphere (for example, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), plus conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+); nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs); Afforestation and Reforestation Clean Development Mechanism (A/R CDM) projects; and others that may emerge in the future).

The PBCCh seeks to afford access to all owners of forest land and/or potential forest land, first by establishing a national strategy to harmonize the forestry development tools currently being used in the country with international standards and procedures in order to ensure effective greenhouse gas reductions.

Work is also under way in the national and subnational spheres to establish reference levels for greenhouse gases in forests, develop a continuous forest monitoring system that meets international standards, and put in place a common guideline for ongoing information-sharing and consultation on actions to be taken, involving all stakeholders.

With those aims, Chile has developed a basic strategy, which has been validated and endorsed by various international cooperation agencies and local stakeholders, both in the government and in the private and academic sectors.

Additionally, focusing on the REDD+ component of the strategy, CONAF has established

¹ A excepción de Paraguay que aún no se encuentra en esta fase.

² Except for Paraguay that is not yet at this stage.

an internal structure to carry out a nationwide process of information-sharing and consultation, which began in the second half of 2012. This process has already yielded a great deal of input and many suggestions and contributions from stakeholders previously identified for this purpose, including owners of forest land and potential forest land, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), businesses (in different fields), government agencies, academics, and others, making it possible to develop a road map for implementing the initiative in as participatory a manner as possible, taking advantage of the expertise and interest that exists in various areas. This has been done by circulating the present document and, more importantly, by conducting a variety of workshops, which have allowed a more fluid and natural interaction.

Full implementation of the PBCCh will require joint effort by various stakeholders in the country. In addition, it is essential that progress reported to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) be incorporated into the country strategy, as this will undoubtedly lend credibility to the system as a whole, leading to greater financial and technical support and accelerating the implementation of the various social, environmental, and economic activities envisaged in this proposal.

The REDD+ concept represents a challenge for Chile. In view of the growth in its net forest resources over the last 10 years, including both planted forests and the native forest, the country has decided to focus on promoting the recovery of its natural forest ecosystems—or, in other words, it is striving to prevent forest degradation (the second "D" in REDD+) and/or increase forest carbon stocks (the "+" in REDD+). This makes Chile's proposal a pioneering one at the global level, since the focus of other countries' proposals has been primarily on deforestation. The main challenge the country faces is technical: establishing a valid definition of the concept of degradation and developing a feasible method for monitoring it.

The Government of Chile will provide significant funding in the amount of US\$4,919,000 for this proposal, the budget for the entire strategy being estimated at US\$13,680,000. It is also important to note that the country recently registered a Forestry NAMA with the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), for which the Swiss Government has contributed approximately US\$3 million. That, together with funding currently being negotiated with the private sector at the national level, is expected to ensure the financial feasibility of the initiative.

In summary, Chile has embarked upon a broad participatory technical process for implementing the REDD+ concept in applicable areas of the country. This initiative is expected to be a useful addition to the forest-related work already under way and is also fully in line with the National Climate Change Strategy.

Colombia

Dates of R-PP preparation (from beginning to submittal):	June 13, 2010 to June 21, 2011
Expected duration of R-PP implementation (month/year to month/year)	July 2011 to July 2014
Estimated total budget:	US \$ 18,472,000.00
Anticipated sources of funding:	from FCPF: US \$ 3,4 Millions from UN-REDD: US \$ 4,0 Millions Colombia has not received approval from the Policy Board on financial support from UNREDD. National Government Contribution: US \$ 1,4 Millions Other Source: US \$ 9,7 Millions Other Source:

Expected government signer of R-PP grant request (name, title, affiliation):	Agreement signed by former Minister of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, Dr. Carlos Costa Posada
Expected key results from the R-PP implementation process:	Outcome 1) Capacity building of Key Stakeholders Outcome 2) Structuring and/or adequacy of the institutional, legal, and technical framework to enable the implementation of REDD+ activities Outcome 3) Development and/or coordination of protocols for monitoring for forest cover and carbon contents. Outcome 4) Identify potential social, environmental, economic impacts in the implementation of REDD+ projects Outcome 5) Participatory developing of a National REDD+ Strategy

Guyana

In global assessment reports, the Guiana Shield has been identified as one of the largest remaining blocks of primary tropical forest on earth, and has the potential to play an important role in mitigating climate change. The region has been reported to contain both the highest percentage of primary forest cover (over 90% is intact tropical forest) and the lowest human population density of any major tropical forested area.

Guyana's forests cover approximately 85% of the country, contain an estimated 5 gigatons (Gt) of CO₂ in above ground biomass, and cover an estimated 18.39 million hectares (Guyana Forestry Commission, 2011.) In addition to being one of Guyana's most valuable natural assets, these forests are suitable for logging and agriculture, and have significant mineral deposits. Should

Guyana choose to pursue a development pathway that would lead to increased deforestation from mining, logging and agriculture, there would be significant negative consequences for the world, as the critical ecosystem services that Guyana's forests currently provide both locally and globally – such as biodiversity, water regulation and carbon sequestration – would be lost.

There is increasing global recognition of the fact that protecting forests against deforestation and forest degradation can be important in mitigating climate change—deforestation and forest degradation contribute an estimated 17% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations, mechanisms are emerging where policy decisions to provide long-term protection of Guyana's forests can be recognized as contributing to climate change mitigation. If an effectively designed and appropriately resourced Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) mechanism is agreed by the Parties to the UNFCCC, Guyana will be able to decide whether to place its forest under long-term protection by establishing an agreed level of forest based greenhouse gas emissions.

To prepare for this possible next step, Guyana will undertake a series of REDD+ readiness activities to support a financial basis for payments to Guyana for reducing carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and supporting the conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+). These activities will include the execution of technical studies and social and environmental assessments, development of a Monitoring Reporting and Verification System (MRV System), development of pilot demonstration activities, the

participation of forest dependent communities and other national stakeholders in the development of roadmaps for capacity building. These activities will be conducted in consonance with the environmental and social safeguards described in the “Common Approach to Environmental and Social Safeguards for Multiple Delivery Partners” (hereafter referred to as the “Common Approach”). The REDD+ readiness preparation phase will need a high level of political commitment and the active involvement of many sectors and Government institutions.

Over the last four (4) years, the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) has conducted a series of awareness, consultation and engagement sessions with residents of indigenous communities and villages as well as with other government, nongovernment and civil society interest groups, in the ten (10) administrative regions of Guyana. The main objective of these sessions was to inform stakeholders of the REDD+ initiative which the GFC would be coordinating and to receive their initial feedback. This initial feedback was recorded and has been incorporated into the readiness preparation activities. These sessions are a prelude to the official REDD+ Consultations which will take place during the readiness preparation phase (Component 1b) and which the GFC will be implementing in partnership with the National Toshias Council (NTC), indigenous NGOs and other partners. The REDD+ readiness preparation will involve relevant stakeholders in the designing of the REDD+ strategy and in understanding and managing social and environmental impacts and risks. This will be conducted in a participatory manner with emphasis on consultations with local Amerindian communities and villages as well as other forest dependent groups.

Land use planning and interagency coordination have been identified as two integral components to the successful implementation of REDD+ in Guyana. The importance of these elements has also been underlined in Guyana’s Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) as well as in the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Government of Guyana (GoG) & the Kingdom of Norway (and the accompanying Joint Concept Note). Details on actions relating to land use planning and interagency coordination are discussed in Component 2a. With the establishment of the new Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment officially in early 2012, interagency coordination has been further boosted as the agencies responsible for natural resources management in Guyana now fall under the purview of this new Ministry.

Land tenure and land rights are priority areas that are included as aspects under the R-PP as the clear definition of the rights over carbon is critical to establishing a benefit sharing mechanism. Advancing efforts in the titling process has therefore been identified as a priority area of component 2b (REDD+ Strategy, Potential REDD+ Activities). The REDD+ Strategy options will be developed in line with the drivers of forest area change and will involve the direct input of national stakeholders. Indigenous people in Guyana, by law, have the right to their titled lands, including their potential use in REDD+ activities. In implementation of REDD+, they will have the option to choose their participation in the REDD+ programme. Communities will therefore choose whether they will participate following careful decision making after having been fully informed and consulted with by the GoG.

Communities that are not yet prepared to participate in REDD+ activities may do so at a later stage once they have taken such a decision. At the same time, the ongoing process of titling will be continued. Extending the titling process to untitled Amerindian communities is another important consideration for the REDD+ Strategy as it is an essential element to ensure that the

Amerindians will continue to be able to exercise their rights to their natural resources. Amerindian and other forest-dependent communities are a key stakeholder group for the REDD+ preparation phase. They have an important and direct role to play in ensuring that their share of benefits is secured and their livelihoods are maintained and improved. They will participate in discussions so as to ensure equity in the distribution of REDD+ benefits, securing of land rights and promoting REDD+ as an instrument to

improving livelihoods. They will also participate in the design of alternative economic opportunities; providing local knowledge of the forest and its past uses; training in forest policy; field based technical work, data collection & monitoring; and information sharing and dissemination.

The R-PP proposes the modalities for conducting of a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) of the potential impacts of REDD+ on the environment, access to land and natural resources, as well as on the livelihoods of forest dependent stakeholders (Component/Annex 2d). The potential impacts and risks will be assessed and based on these; appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or manage negative impacts will be developed. Furthermore, the SESA will assess ways to enhance positive impacts on the environment and communities. The SESA will be done in conformance with Guyana's national environmental regulatory framework as far as possible, in addition, to those of the delivery partner and the Common Approach; the SESA will serve to generate information necessary for the formulation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework for the REDD+ program. The SESA process also will be a platform for additional dialogue on critical issues that have direct implications on the design of the national REDD+ framework and strategy.

Guyana's low historical emissions from deforestation and degradation do not accurately predict expected future emissions.

Component 3 of the R-PP will explore various methods and approaches to establish a reference level (RL) specific to Guyana's national circumstance and to provide guidance for the establishment of a national based on the negotiations at UNFCCC.

The development of a national Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System for forest carbon stocks and changes in Guyana is discussed in Component 4. This section details the work that has already commenced, as well as work still to be undertaken through the implementation of the MRV System Road Map. The section outlines that it is required for the MRV system to be developed in line with the accepted principles and procedures of estimation and reporting of carbon emissions and removals at the national level as specified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance (GPG) for land use, land-use change and forestry, for reporting on the international level.

The Readiness preparation process will work through the following three elements, with an aim of promoting sustainable development in Guyana: a) inter-agency coordination and institutional capabilities, b) stakeholder involvement especially local communities and indigenous peoples and c) technical programmes that will cover areas of REDD+ Strategy building, MRV and

Reference Levels among other areas. Overall, the REDD+ Strategy will be centered on not only on maintaining Guyana's already low rates of deforestation and degradation but also on the continued promotion of sustainable forest management (SFM), conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks, as well as on reducing poverty and improving livelihoods through the implementation of appropriate and feasible alternative economic activities; it will also focus on the development of a well designed and equitable benefits sharing system (Component 2b).

Guyana's proposed outline of Readiness preparation activities has been organized under the general guidance of the FCPF. As reflected in the general structure of the R-PP, the various activities and proposals are outlined under these six key areas. The execution of these activities with funding from the FCPF, as outlined in this R-PP, will be over a thirty six (36) month period. It should be noted that while a total of USD \$3,800,000 will be received from the FCPF to fund these activities, overall, the cost of implementing these activities is USD \$8,592,000. As such, other sources of funding will have to be sought, as well as there being prioritization of R-PP activities of implementation.

Perú

El Perú es el segundo país en superficie de bosques tropicales en América Latina, después de Brasil, y el cuarto a nivel mundial. Perú es reconocido como un país con bajas tasas de deforestación; sin embargo, las amenazas de deforestación y degradación forestal están incrementando aceleradamente en los últimos años, en parte, como consecuencia de un crecimiento económico acelerado. Los cambios en el uso del suelo y las prácticas en el sector forestal son la principal causa de las emisiones de GEI en el país. Si bien, el Gobierno, apoyado por la sociedad civil, está promoviendo e implementando acciones al nivel nacional, regional y local para recuperar y conservar los ecosistemas forestales, estas acciones aún requieren de mayor soporte técnico y financiero para alcanzar las metas deseadas; en especial, considerando que se espera que la actual tasa de deforestación se incremente en las próximas décadas, dados los planes de inversión y la presión de actividades ilícitas que implican deforestación y degradación de bosques.

Arreglos para el Manejo del Proceso *Readiness* a nivel Nacional

El advenimiento y puesta en marcha del mecanismo REDD+ constituye un reto que se suma a la condición del Perú como país en desarrollo que ha iniciado un acelerado proceso de crecimiento económico, de incremento de bienestar social y de rápida reducción de la pobreza. Por ello, se requiere proveer al país de los esquemas y normas de institucionalidad que aseguren una gestión adecuada de REDD+ a fin de dar lugar a una implementación fluida sin perjuicio de la sostenibilidad ambiental y de la equidad social en el proceso al que debe contribuir.

El marco institucional nacional para la gestión de REDD+ es determinado por los procesos de reorganización institucional que se vienen dando. La creación del MINAM, la propuesta de nueva Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre, la creación del Programa Nacional de Conservación de Bosques para la Mitigación del Cambio Climático (PNCB) y la conformación de espacios de diálogo sobre REDD+ a nivel nacional y regional constituyen una gran oportunidad para integrar la temática REDD+ en un marco institucional que se encuentra en proceso de desarrollo y consolidación. Paralelamente, el proceso sustancial de descentralización y de transferencia de competencias a los gobiernos sub-nacionales (regionales y locales) que está llevando a cabo el Perú, se encuentra en convergencia con un proceso de modernización y adecuación normativa del rol nacional del Estado y del Gobierno Nacional. Igualmente se requiere un órgano de coordinación de REDD+ con suficiente nivel de incidencia para la coordinación entre diferentes sectores y niveles del Estado y con la Sociedad Civil. Para este fin, se crea el Órgano de Coordinación de Bosques y REDD+, adscrita al MINAM pero respondiendo, vía un Comité Directivo Intersectorial, a la PCM. Este órgano recibe asesoramiento técnico y estratégico de Grupo Técnico REDD quien realiza consultas continuamente a la Mesa REDD Perú.

Consultas y Participación de los Actores

El proceso de preparación e implementación para REDD+, que incluye la elaboración del R-PP, requiere de mecanismos de participación continua para todos los actores relevantes. Estos mecanismos tomarán en cuenta de manera especial a los pueblos indígenas, y la relación de interdependencia que mantienen con los bosques que habitan, con miras a conservar sus medios de subsistencia y sus formas de vida, incluyendo el uso tradicional de las tierras forestales y la agricultura de rotación. La Propuesta R-PP describe de manera tentativa los mecanismos actuales y los propuestos para realizar los procesos de consulta y participación de los actores relevantes a REDD+. La propuesta diferencia el proceso de información y participación, del proceso de participación libre e informada para realizar consultas.

La participación de diferentes sectores de la sociedad civil ha sido constante durante el desarrollo de la propuesta R-PP y seguirá durante su implementación. Durante el

diseño, el énfasis de la participación estaba en la explicación a amplios grupos de la sociedad sobre los diferentes aspectos del cambio climático y su relación con los bosques, los principios de REDD+ y las oportunidades y desafíos para el Perú. El objetivo de este proceso ha sido socializar la propuesta, crear una transparencia total en su desarrollo y recibir recomendaciones de los diferentes actores. Durante la ejecución del R-PP, se diseñará el proceso de socialización y consulta con el objetivo de asegurar una participación efectiva, incorporación de las prioridades de la sociedad civil en todos los elementos de la Estrategia Nacional de REDD+ (opciones para REDD+, SESA, MRV, Escenarios de Referencia). El mismo diseño de la estrategia de participación se hará de forma participativa con los representantes de los actores públicos y privados relevantes.

Evaluación sobre el Uso de la Tierra, la Política Forestal y la Gobernanza

El presente componente describe el estado actual de la gobernanza forestal y la tenencia de la tierra en el Perú. Asimismo, presenta el estado actual de la información sobre deforestación y degradación forestal, incluidas las causas directas e indirectas de la deforestación. La gobernanza forestal sufre de vacíos y la tenencia de la tierra en el Perú tiene una problemática legal. El conocimiento existente, si bien basado en muchas fuentes de información, en algunos casos se encuentra desactualizado y en otros no ha sido validada en campo o por las instituciones a cargo de los bosques. Por esta razón, las actividades propuestas en el presente componente están orientadas a: (i) la generación de datos actualizados y validados de deforestación y degradación forestal; (ii) el análisis de las causas actuales de deforestación y degradación forestal, para en base a ellas, elaborar estrategias apropiadas a cada causante identificado según región geográfica del país; (iii) la identificación de experiencias anteriores de lucha contra la deforestación en el país identificando factores de éxito o fracaso y posibilidades de extrapolación de resultados.

Opciones de la Estrategia REDD+

El Perú se ha puesto como objetivo voluntario reducir de manera sustancial sus emisiones de GEI como contribución a los esfuerzos mundiales de mitigación del cambio climático. El Gobierno Nacional con el liderazgo del Ministerio del Ambiente, ha creado el “Programa Nacional de Conservación de Bosques para la Mitigación del Cambio Climático” que combina y articula las prioridades antes mencionadas con una cobertura nacional y apoyo financiero internacional. REDD+ es considerado uno de los pilares con mayor potencial del PNCB. Con ello, se busca articular las actividades que se vienen implementando de manera aislada en el país con el objetivo de conservar 54 millones de hectáreas de bosques. La Estrategia Nacional REDD+ propondrá actividades para hacer frente a las causas directas de la deforestación y degradación de bosques mediante un enfoque que promueva la inversión pública y privada en negocios de carbono forestal.

Perú tiene particulares geográficas, una variable capacidad y experiencia, una compleja situación de causas y efectos de la deforestación y degradación de bosques que condicionan la adopción de opciones de la Estrategia Nacional REDD+. Esto, sumado al avance de proyectos REDD+ a nivel local y el proceso de descentralización del Estado, orientan hacia un enfoque flexible y gradual, trabajando con un enfoque por niveles (*nested approach*) en las tres fases (i. *Readiness*; ii. implementación y iii. pago por resultados) cuya implementación exacta debe ser desarrollada durante la fase de *Readiness*.

Para la fase de *Readiness*, la Estrategia Nacional REDD+ cuenta con dos fuentes de financiamiento adicional al FCPC: KfW y GBMF. Es importante que el enfoque y la implementación del R-PP estén completamente coordinados con estos proyectos de cofinanciamiento, específicamente porque son fundamentales para asegurar la sostenibilidad financiera durante toda la fase de *Readiness*. Adicionalmente, el Perú ha sido seleccionado como país piloto para el Forest Investment Programme (FIP) de la Banca Multilateral de Desarrollo. La inversión del FIP será un apoyo importante al Gobierno Nacional para la fase de implementación de la Estrategia Nacional REDD+ que permitirá integrar el rol de los ecosistemas naturales en los planes y estrategias de

desarrollo del país

Marco de Implementación de REDD+

Las actividades propuestas en este Componente están orientadas a la remoción de barreras e incertidumbres regulatorias, de mercado, y otras limitaciones a la inversión, como parte de la Estrategia Nacional REDD+, coordinada por la OCBR, aun por crearse. En ese sentido, el Estado ha iniciado la revisión y mejora del marco normativo e institucional, en coincidencia con los planes de implementación de REDD+. El Perú es consciente de que - en el actual contexto político internacional relativo a REDD+ - los mercados del carbono presentan incertidumbres, y que a dichas incertidumbres se suman vacíos importantes en términos normativos y de gestión, tanto en los alcances internacionales como en los nacionales. Sin embargo, ello no ha sido un impedimento para que una diversidad de actores públicos y privados estén invirtiendo en iniciativas REDD+ a nivel sub-nacional (local y regional), lo cual sugiere que las inversiones podrían incrementarse sustantivamente si las mencionadas incertidumbres fueran reducidas.

Impactos sociales y ambientales

El objetivo del presente componente es diseñar e implementar una estrategia de evaluación social y ambiental (SESA) que permita minimizar los potenciales riesgos y conflictos sociales y ambientales, y potenciar los beneficios. Si bien el SESA se presenta como un componente específico en la propuesta R-PP, tiene actividades transversales en todos los componentes en diferentes momentos de su implementación. Para acompañar la ejecución del SESA, en este componente se definirá la construcción de un Marco de Monitoreo Ambiental y Social (ESMF, por la terminología empleada por el BM). Mediante este componente, se incluye de forma transversal las salvaguardas sociales y ambientales mencionadas en las declaraciones de la UNFCCC e incluidas en los lineamientos del Banco Mundial.

Dado el hecho que durante la implementación del R-PP las actividades se limitan a comunicación, asesoría técnica y capacitación, no hay intervenciones a gran escala en el campo. Por esta razón, los objetivos del componente en la fase de R-PP es el diseño del SESA, su socialización y el involucramiento de sus principales actores, así como desarrollar participativamente un ESMF y su forma de aplicación mediante la Mesa REDD y la participación de comunidades locales e indígenas. También se debe prever los mecanismos de manejo de conflictos en el proyecto y la forma en que el proyecto incorporará los resultados del SESA.

Desarrollar un Escenario de Referencia

Este Componente describe el proceso a seguir para el desarrollo del escenario de referencia, y se sustenta la opción de considerar el nivel Sub Nacional (Regional) como la unidad de análisis para el establecimiento de dichos escenarios. La opción de REDD+ con un enfoque por niveles, permitirá que el país aborde su implementación a diferentes ritmos, acordes al desarrollo de capacidades técnicas, e ir sumando esfuerzos al nivel regional hasta escalar al nivel nacional. En esta forma, regiones pioneras como Madre de Dios y San Martín, con el apoyo de instituciones públicas y privadas, ya están organizando procesos técnicos participativos y formulando proyecciones de deforestación, espacial y temporalmente explícitas. Con estas experiencias recogidas, las proyecciones que se realicen a nivel regional se formularán siguiendo las modalidades y procedimientos propuestos por el nivel nacional, y actualizadas por lo menos cada 10 años. El escenario de referencia para el nivel nacional será construido con base en las proyecciones de deforestación regionales, para luego hacer una agregación al nivel nacional.

Diseño de un Sistema de Monitoreo

En el Componente se propone la articulación de las iniciativas en marcha o en propuesta para estos fines, como el Proyecto “Inventario Nacional Forestal” (INF), el Proyecto “Fortalecimiento de Capacidades Técnicas para la Implementación de un Programa REDD en el Perú”, el Convenio de Colaboración Interinstitucional MINAM-Carnegie para

el fortalecimiento técnico del MINAM para el monitoreo de, deforestación y degradación de bosques y el Sistema Nacional de Generación de Datos para el Inventario Nacional de Gases de Efecto Invernadero (SNIGEI).

En el marco de la Segunda Comunicación Nacional de Cambio Climático del Perú se ha propuesto el diseño y establecimiento del Sistema Nacional de Generación de Datos para el Inventario Nacional de Gases de Efecto Invernadero (SNIGEI), en el cual se detalla el componente USCUS. Para la implementación del SNIGEI, en lo que se refiere al sector USCUS, se fortalecerá las capacidades de información sectorial y regional, y se unificará criterios de clasificación de uso del suelo y de capacidad de captura de carbono de especies y ecosistemas forestales.

Suriname

Suriname, with a forest covering of 94.7% of total land area strives to implement REDD+ as a planning tool for sustainable development.

In this R-PP document the envisaged preparatory activities are described that will be executed by Suriname in order to be able to implement REDD+. Implementation of the R-PP itself will be done by existing and to-be-established institutions (Climate Compatible Development Unit within the Cabinet of the President of Suriname as the political focal point, NIMOS as the technical focal point, the 17 ministries because of their sector-specific environmental responsibilities) and by supporting entities (REDD+ Steering Committee, Major Groups Collective and REDD+ Assistants Collective, civil society, private sector and research institutes).

Tasks and responsibilities related to implementation of the R-PP are additional and relatively new, and will require extensive capacity building within the executing institutions. At the end of the implementation phase, in 2018, executing institutions will be strengthened and be fully capable to implement REDD+ activities.

For addressing grievances and conflicts a temporary three-tier approach will be set up, starting with the REDD+ Steering Committee. If issues cannot be resolved at this level, they can be submitted to the Bureau for Contact with the People in the Cabinet of the President and as an ultimate solution to the Parliamentary Commission on Climate Change.

All stakeholders (public sector, private sector, forest dependent communities, civil society and research institutes) will be consulted and will eventually participate in the design, implementation and monitoring of the R-PP activities.

Suriname, as a HFLD country, will focus of the to-be formulated REDD+ Strategy will be on limiting the growth in the forest-transition curve and associated emissions, without limiting economic and social development. A total number of 13 strategy options have been identified during dialogues with stakeholders. These 13 options will be further assessed, resulting in selected options to be part of the REDD+ Strategy. Two provisions, designed in a participatory manner, as part of the REDD+ delivery mechanisms will be established: a Climate Fund and a Benefit Sharing Mechanism.

Standard ESIA procedures, provided by NIMOS, will serve as the basis to conduct a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA). The SESA will provide a comprehensive stakeholder analysis, a description of the initial social and environmental situation of the forest sector in Suriname, an analysis of the possible impacts of the several REDD+ strategy options scenarios, an analysis of impacts of different REDD+ alternatives and the verification of compliance with World Bank policies. SESA preparation will be the basis for the formulation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework that will help minimize and mitigate any potential negative impacts of REDD+ implementation on the social and environmental integrity of the country.

Suriname will establish a national forest reference level (RL), which will have the

following characteristics: (i) it will be national in scope; (ii) it will be based on deforestation and forest degradation; (iii) it will include above- and below-ground tree biomass, dead wood, and soil, and; (iv) it will distinguish among emission factors on the basis of drivers. Specific actions to establish the RL for Suriname include updating the forest definition, analysis of historical data and acquisition of additional data to enable scenario modeling (projection of business-as-usual, projection of a development scenario in the absence of a REDD+ scheme, and a development scenario with REDD+).

A national forest monitoring system will be designed to follow changes in all five REDD+ eligible activities, i.e. reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conserving forest carbon stocks; sustainable forest management; enhancing forest carbon stocks. It will build on available terrestrial inventory and remote sensing data, while aiming to incorporate new emerging technologies to continuously improve the quality and cost- efficiency of the national MRV system. The monitoring system will help to ensure that forests are utilized efficiently. A monitoring system will also be developed for monitoring impacts on forest biological diversity and ecosystem services, socio-economic impacts, productive impacts and governance. Several organizations and stakeholders are expected to be part of the monitoring institutional structure to enable an efficient monitoring system: NIMOS, SBB, forest dependent communities, research institutes, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries and Ministry of Public Works.

A Program Monitoring & Evaluation Framework is designed but will be updated during the R-PP implementation phase.

The total budget for implementation of the R-PP is calculated at USD 15.5 mln. The Government of Suriname will finance USD 1,500,000. The FCPF will be requested to finance USD 8.6 mln. Additional funding will be requested from other donors such as UNREDD, GSF, CI, WWF Guianas, UNFCCC, GEF, and the private sector of Suriname such as IAMGOLD, SURGOLD and Staatsolie.