



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 Amazon 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

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

- Small-scale agriculture
- Small-scale cattle ranching

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION 10.47 Mt CO₂ (2010-2016)
Includes above-ground biomass & below-ground biomass

AREA 51,253 km²

POPULATION 873,593 (2018)

HDI 44.08 (2015)

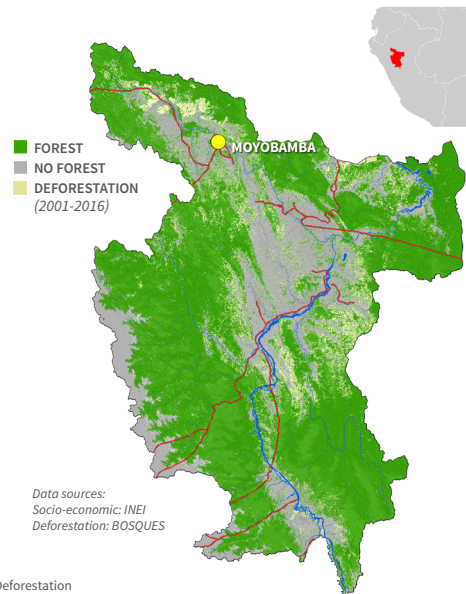
GDP USD 1.66 billion (2016, Base year 2007)

GINI 0.510 (2014)

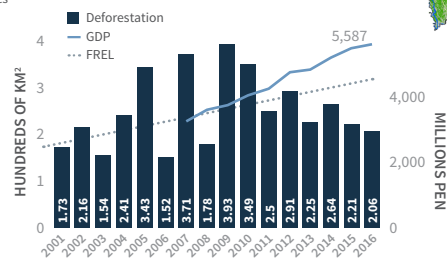
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Agriculture
- Other services
- Trade

RURAL/URBAN POPULATION 35%/65%



Data sources:
Socio-economic: INEI
Deforestation: BOSQUES



SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

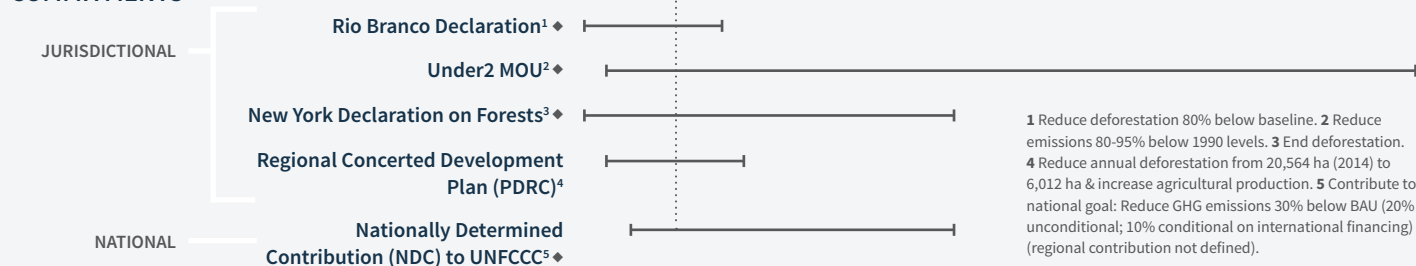
The Office for the Promotion of Sustainable Private Investment (OPIPS) was created in 2015 to attract private investment by forging public-private partnerships that result in sustainable purchasing agreements. It was established as a specialized, consultative unit assigned to San Martín's Office of General 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



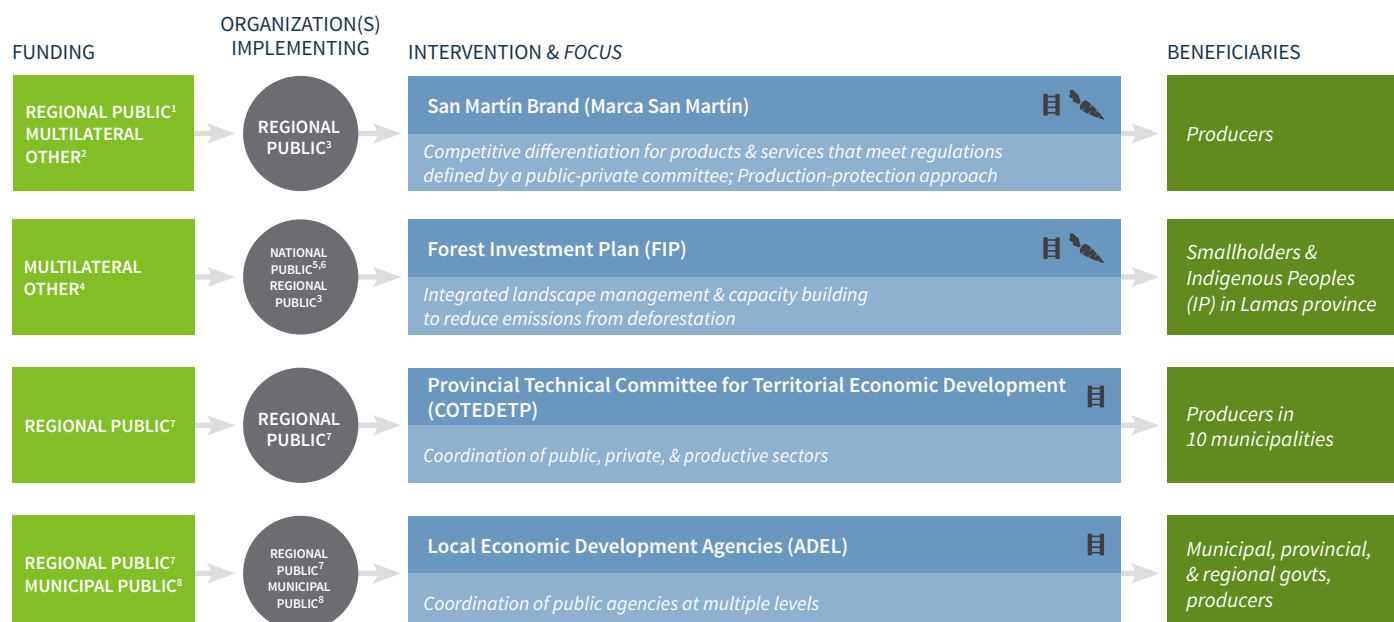
FORMALLY ESTABLISHED COMMITMENTS



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 BAU (20% unconditional; 10% conditional on international financing) (regional contribution not defined).

KEY INTERVENTIONS

DISINCENTIVES ENABLING MEASURES INCENTIVES



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	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of forest zoning for coffee & cacao producers in process Regional Territorial Policy mandates development of economic activities according to ZEE
Performance targets	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PDRC sets goals to 2021 for reducing deforestation, forest conservation, other social & economic indicators
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National FREL provides regional deforestation & emissions data & national GEOSQUER system monitors forest cover annually & every 8 days through Early Alert System San Martín Produce Protect Platform, under development, tracks progress to conservation & production targets
Policies & incentives	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies exist at sectoral rather than jurisdictional scale Incentive mechanisms for promoting low-emission agriculture currently under development
Multi-stakeholder governance	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (CCRS), made up of provincial mayors & NGO representatives, responsible for PDRC update process
Sustainable commodity production	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local-level incentives drive sustainable coffee & cacao production (e.g. ACOPAGRO), but not integrated at jurisdictional scale COTEDETP coordinates all 10 provinces to improve value chains based on local needs
Indigenous peoples & local community rights	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | O. David, G. Suárez de Freitas, C. Stickler, P. Luna. 2018. "San Martín, Peru" in C. Stickler et al. (Eds.), *The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability*. San Francisco, CA: EII; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR; Boulder, CO: GCF.

COMPLETE REFERENCES & DATA SOURCES PROVIDED AT www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability

TECHNICAL TEAM



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