

Sustainable Landscapes Rating Tool DRAFT - 28 November 2016

Example assessment for the Region of San Martin in Peru, revised by stakeholders at a workshop in Tarapoto 25 January 2017

The Spanish version of this San Martin assessment is available [here](#). A summary is available [here](#). This is a working draft version of the tool prepared by the Climate Community & Biodiversity Alliance, Conservation International, EcoAgriculture Partners, Global Canopy Programme, Rainforest Alliance and Wildlife Conservation Society. More information about the purpose of this tool is available [here](#).

Please send your comments and feedback to Joanna Durbin, CCBA, jdurbin@climate-standards.org by 15 March 2017

Jurisdiction: San Martin		Country: Peru		Date assessed: draft prepared in September 2016 and revised in February 2017	Assessed by: draft prepared by Aurelie Lhumeau of CCBA and revised by Mirko Ruiz of Conservation International Peru based on feedback from Tarapoto workshop How assessed: literature review and interviews conducted in Lima and San Martin from 19 to 23 September, 2016 (see Annex 1), and review with regional stakeholders in a workshop held on January 25, 2017 in Tarapoto, San Martín (see Annex 2)		
Main export commodities: coffee, cocoa, palm oil							
Government pledges/commitments to landscape sustainability: Joint Declaration of Intention between Peru, Norway and Germany on “Cooperation on reducing greenhouse emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) and promote sustainable development in Peru” Declaration of Guadalajara signed by the Regional Government of San Martin committing to implement the Forestry and Climate Change Strategy Regional Ordinance that creates ‘San Martin Brand’ for products that are produced in San Martin, in agricultural lands without recent deforestation and child work, which meet international standards and use a gender approach. Presented on September 22, 2016 – not yet available on the internet. Sponsored by Norway under the Declaration of Intent. Office for Promotion of Sustainable Private Investment for San Martin – the first such office in Peru that includes ‘sustainable’ in its title and objectives							
Criteria – enabling conditions	Indicators – elements of quality	Guidance on Rating (A, B, C or ID Insufficient Data)			Level 1-Public information 2-From interviews	Rating	Evidence Provide links to evidence in the form of policies, strategies, plans, maps, reports etc. and justify the rating given for each indicator
		A (High)	B (Medium)	C (Low)			
1. Land use planning and management							
1.1 Land use plan/zoning	1.1.1 Formally adopted	Adopted by law and regulations require that it is respected.	Agreed by government and stakeholders but not fully legally adopted.	Does not yet exist. May be in development.	1	B	An Ecological-Economic Zoning (ZEE) exists and was approved by the Regional Government of San Martin in 2006 by regional ordinance with its rules , but has not been approved by the National Ministry of Environmental (MINAM) because forest zoning must still be performed to adapt the ZEE and avoid overlapping land use. The ZEE map is available here . No land use plan exists.. The region has an ordinance on land management (here) at regional level. This is different from and complementary to the ZEE. Micro-zoning of more areas in the region should still be completed.
	1.1.2 Developed through a	Consultations were held with all groups of stakeholders,	Consultations have been conducted with stakeholders	There is no evidence of consultations with	1	B	The macro Ecological-Economic Zoning was developed through a consultation process. It seems that consultations have not been documented. There is some

	participatory process	comments have been published and influenced the plan, and the land use plan was validated by stakeholders.	about the land use plan.	stakeholders about the land use plan.			evidence of participation in agreements on zoning issues (here).
1.2 Social and environmental impact assessments and plans to mitigate risks	1.2.1 Required by government regulations	Social and environmental impact assessments and plans to mitigate significant negative impacts are required by government regulations for all activities affecting land use.	Social and environmental impact assessments are required by government regulations but there is no requirement for a plan to mitigate significant negative impacts.	There is no regulatory requirement for a social and environmental impact assessment.	1	A	Social and environmental impact assessments (art. 34) and the relevant mitigation plans (art.28) are required at national level by Law on Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects and Activities, Law N° 26786 . The law requires that projects that develop and implement Citizenship Participation plans have mitigation measures, a Monitoring and Control Plan, Contingency Plan, Closure and Abandonment Plan (art. 28 and art.34).
	1.2.2 Address impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities including smallholders	Government regulations require that impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities, including smallholders, must be identified and specific measures developed and implemented to address these impacts.	Government regulations require that impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities including smallholders are identified but there is no specific requirement for measures to address these impacts.	No regulatory requirement to identify and address impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities, including smallholders.	1	A	Article 5° includes criteria for the determination, ratification, modification, review and approval of project category, and specifically criterion 6. Protection of livelihood systems and lifestyles for “campesino” (rural communities) and native communities, and indigenous peoples. It is important to keep in mind the Law to the Right of Prior Consultation of Indigenous Peoples (here).
	1.2.3 Address impacts on biodiversity and other ecosystem service values	Government regulations require that impacts on biodiversity and other ecosystem service values must be identified and specific measures developed and implemented to	Government regulations require that impacts on biodiversity and other ecosystem service values are identified but there is no specific requirement for measures to	No regulatory requirement to identify and address impacts on biodiversity and other ecosystem service values.	1	A	Article 5 includes criteria for the determination, ratification, modification, review and approval of project category, and specifically criterion 5 on biodiversity and ecosystems protection in areas where the project will be implemented.

		address these impacts.	address these impacts.				
	1.2.4 Subject to public consultation	Opportunities are consistently provided for public comments on draft reports. The comments received are published and clearly addressed in final versions.	Government regulations require that there are opportunities for public comments on draft reports, but there is no requirement and/or evidence of consistent publication of comments received.	No regulatory public comment requirement on draft reports.	1	B	Public hearings and citizenship participation (art. 52) are required by the law to review the environmental impact assessment, in accordance with provisions of Supreme Decree N° 002-2009- MINAM, Regulations on Transparency, Access to Public Environmental Information and Citizenship Participation and Consultation in Environmental Issues (timeframes, modalities, etc.). Public access to information in an appropriate language is also required, as defined in participation mechanisms (Title IV on Access to Information and Citizenship Participation, art. 65-71). There is no evidence/follow-up to comments, or how they are incorporated into the process. Insufficient dissemination and information to adequately participate in consultations. NOTE: It has not been possible to verify whether changes have occurred as a result of comments made through participation mechanisms, and whether they are effective.
	1.2.5 Publicly accessible	All reports are consistently publicly available on government website.	Some reports are publicly available online.	Reports are not publicly available.	1	C	Article 7 of the law requires the creation of an Environmental Certifications register that must be updated and systematized, ensuring universal access through the National Environmental Information System – SINIA. There is a coordination process with SINIA but not all reports are currently available to the public; however, project promoters publish them. Information is not sufficiently disseminated, and websites are not updated and user friendly. Broader dissemination is needed.
	1.2.6 Conducted in practice for all land use activities	Social and environmental impact assessments are conducted in practice for land use activities in most cases, including for agriculture.	Social and environmental impact assessments are conducted in practice in some cases but not typically for agricultural activities.	Social and environmental impact assessments are rarely conducted in practice.	2	B	It should be noted that, in practice, the law is not being complied with by all sectors, particularly agricultural sector and especially small-scale farming. Compliance with this law in a region with a strong agricultural sector must be required.

1.3 Process for delivering authorizations for land use change	1.3.1 Consistent with land use plan/zoning	Process for delivering authorizations following land use plan is clearly defined by law.	Process for delivering authorizations for land use change is clearly defined by law but does not require the land use plan to be followed.	Process for delivering authorizations for land use change is not clearly defined by law.	1	C	<p>The process for delivering authorizations for land use change is defined in the National Forestry and Wildlife Law. There are two entities responsible for authorizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regional government in rainforest areas for land use change or major use and/or removal of forest cover in private property located in the Rainforest and Edge of Rainforest regions. See requirements and timeframes here p.19. • MINAGRI for change in use of land with forest cover and agricultural potential in the Rainforest and Edge of Rainforest regions. See requirements and timeframes here p.20. <p>These do not mention ZEE or the land use plan. Also, these are not clearly defined for San Martin as forest zoning still needs to be performed, and currently there is an overlap between land uses (e.g. agricultural and livestock and forest areas).</p> <p>The following should be taken into account:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. authorization of use change (for agricultural use only), and; 2. authorization of forest clearing (also delivered for non-agricultural use). <p>These are covered in different regulations, and the procedure is defined in agricultural regulations. Also, the TUPA (Unified Administrative Procedures Text) of the region must prioritize norms in accordance with the laws. Therefore, it is recommended that the region should improve its TUPA.</p>
	1.3.2 Depends on impact assessment	Process for delivering authorizations for land use change requires taking into account results of impact assessment.	Process for delivering authorizations for land use change does not require taking into account results of impact assessment.	Process for delivering authorizations for land use change does not take into account results of impact assessment.	1	B	<p>The authorization of land use change takes into account the environmental assessment and potential for major use. Additionally, there is some confusion about regulations. In the country, zoning (regulation to be improved) is required in order to get an authorization for land-use change, but impact assessments are required in forest clearing, art. 36° Forestry and Wildlife Law (here).</p>
	1.3.3 Follows land use plan/zoning in practice	Land use change authorizations follow the land use plan in most cases.	Land use change authorizations follow the land use plan in some cases.	Land use change authorizations rarely follow the land use plan.	2	C	<p>NOTE: This component has not been verified in practice. The law on the National System for Evaluation of Environmental Impacts, y Law No. 27446, has considered land use change for expansion of agricultural boundaries the list of investment projects subject to SEIA. This issue</p>

							is vague and unclear as land use change «per se» is not a major main activity but a consequence of a major activity, such as agricultural or agri-business activity, and the relevant sector should determine whether or not an EIA will be required depending on potential environmental impacts. Its implementation is intended for formalized business. The law is correct but in practice there are many weaknesses, as large companies clearly do not comply with regulations.
1.4 Institutions/agencies responsible for land use planning and management	1.4.1 Roles and responsibilities are defined	Clearly defined for all land use types in documents accessible on government website.	Not fully defined, and/or defined for some but not all land use types, and/or not fully accessible in government documents.	Not clearly defined in government documents.	1	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The development of POT (Land Use Plan) is the responsibility of the regional government, in accordance with Organic Law of Regional Governments (Law No. 27867) - The Regional Environmental Authority (ARA) through its Land Management Directorate has the mandate of defining the ZEE and land use plans. - The Regional Environmental Authority is responsible for the regional public policy on natural resources, environment, and land use planning. Its actions and/or management are part of the 24 functions that have been delegated and/or assigned to them by Regional Ordinance N°037- 2010-GRSM/CR. - The regional government under MINAGRI (through the National Forestry and Wildlife Service – SERFOR) and regionals offices are responsible for the authorization, management, control, and monitoring of forest concessions. - MINAM leads the development of conservation and REDD+ policies at national level. - SERNANP is a government technical agency under the Ministry of Environment, approved by Legislative Decree No. 1013 on May 14, 2008, responsible for directing and establishing technical and administrative criteria for the conservation of Natural Protected Areas (ANP), and for maintenance of biological diversity. - Directorate for Land Use Planning: its purpose is to promote a balanced and competitive development based on sustainable use of natural resources. Also promotes adequate land occupation by emphasizing potentialities and reducing gaps in order to achieve investment promotion in a rational, equitable and sustainable

							manner. There is some confusion in institutions, and this situation should be clarified.
	1.4.2 Have resources and capacity for implementation and enforcement	Implementation and enforcement of compliance with land use regulations is not greatly affected by the resources and capacity of the Institutions/agencies responsible for land use planning and management.	Implementation and enforcement of compliance with land use regulations somewhat affected by the resources and capacity of the Institutions/agencies responsible for land use planning and management.	Implementation and enforcement of compliance with land use regulations is greatly affected by the resources and capacity of the Institutions/agencies responsible for land use planning and management.	2	C	Based on interviews, a lack of human capacity and budgets for the implementation of its missions has been identified, particularly land titling and the fight against illegal logging. There are many limitations.
	1.4.3 Perceived to be free of corruption	Corruption is perceived to rare in Institutions/agencies responsible for land use planning and management.	Corruption is perceived to be localized and/or occasional in Institutions/agencies responsible for land use planning and management.	Corruption is perceived to be widespread and frequent in Institutions/agencies responsible for land use planning and management.	2	ID	ID = insufficient data. It has not been possible to assess this aspect, there is not sufficient information.
1.5 Data and spatial analysis of land use change	1.5.1 Spatial analysis of past conversion of major habitat types	Spatial analysis of conversion of major habitat types, including deforestation if appropriate, across entire jurisdiction over the last 20 years, with at least 3 data points in the last 10 years.	Partial spatial analysis of conversion of major habitat types in the past and/or 3 or fewer data points over last 20 years.	Data may be available but no spatial analysis of land use change affecting major habitat types.	1	B	Reference Emissions Level submitted to UNFCCC in November 2015. There is a spatial analysis of forest use change for the Amazon Region, which was based on data from the Departments involved, including San Martin, (p.18 of FREL and map) to produce a map of forest cover change for the Amazon Region for the period 2000-2005-2009-2011. The information available is somewhat generic and should be more specific. EXAMPLE: It includes only forest or non-forest areas, and should include primary forest, secondary forest, etc.
	1.5.2 Includes degradation	Spatial analysis available of degradation of major habitat types (e.g. forest degradation) covering entire jurisdiction.	Partial or preliminary assessment available of habitat degradation.	No assessment available of habitat degradation.	1	C	The land-use change analysis carried out from the Reference Emissions Level is focused on deforestation but does not include forest degradation. The type of degradation must be taken into account.

	1.5.3 Projection of future land use change	Forest or other reference level projecting future spatially explicit land use change has been validated by independent experts covering entire jurisdiction, using internationally recognized methodology and consistent with any existing official national reference level.	Forest or other reference level exists projecting future land use change (but not meeting all points in A).	No future projections of land use change.	1	A	The Reference Emissions Level includes a projection of future changes in forest cover use in San Martin (the most important type of habitat in the region). The FREL is still being reviewed by UNFCCC experts. This is limited to forest-use changes, and not other types. Also, not all of the use changes are indicated. It is limited to forest use changes, and not from one use to another.
1.6 Data and analysis of drivers of deforestation and degradation	1.6.1 Available	Comprehensive analysis conducted/updated in last five years of direct and indirect drivers of deforestation.	Partial or preliminary analysis of direct and indirect drivers of deforestation.	No analysis of direct and indirect drivers of deforestation.	1	B	The Reference Emissions Level includes a summary of direct and indirect drivers of deforestation in the Amazon Region, but not particularly in San Martin (p. 21-23). The National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change includes a detailed analysis on drivers of deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon region (p.46-65) The EVA project , led by Conservation International in San Martin, includes a more comprehensive analysis on forest cover changes for San Martin (p. 46-47). An analysis and detailed information on migratory agriculture at department level area needed.
	1.6.2 Includes planned and unplanned deforestation	Comprehensive analysis of planned and unplanned deforestation.	Partial or preliminary analysis of planned and unplanned deforestation.	Data available but no analysis of planned and unplanned deforestation.	1	C	The Reference Emissions Level does not distinguish between planned and unplanned deforestation. Areas deforested for crops are not specified. No planning exists.
	1.6.3 Includes conversion/degradation of non-forest ecosystems	Comprehensive analysis of drivers of conversion/degradation of non-forest ecosystems.	Partial or preliminary analysis of drivers of conversion/degradation of non-forest ecosystems.	Data available but no analysis of drivers of conversion/degradation of non-forest ecosystems.	1	C	The Reference Emissions Level is focused on forests. The EVA project , led by Conservation International in San Martin, includes an analysis of different ecosystems (p. 30-40) and forest cover changes between 2000 and 2013 (p.50-51), but does not specifically examine the drivers of land-use change for non-forest ecosystems. This is related to productive aspects. See section 1.6.1

1.7 Strategy and action plan to address drivers of deforestation and degradation	1.7.1 Formally adopted	Strategy addresses all significant drivers and is formally approved by government and adopted by law.	Strategy addresses only some drivers and/or is agreed by government and stakeholders but not legally adopted.	No progress or strategy is in development.	1	B	The National Strategy on Forests & Climate Change was passed by a supreme decree in July 2016. Following a recent change in government in August 2016, the strategy is being reviewed again. This strategy is not specific to San Martin, so it should be more focused on the region. Progress has been made as deforestation has been slowed down and many areas are currently being reforested.
	1.7.2 Developed through a participatory process	Consultations were held with all groups of stakeholders, comments have been published and influenced the strategy/plan, and the strategy/plan was validated by stakeholders.	Consultations have been conducted with stakeholders about the strategy/plan.	There is no evidence of consultations with stakeholders about the strategy/plan.	1	B	A consultation process with different stakeholders has been carried out for the national forest and climate change strategy. Two meetings have been held.
	1.7.3 Includes action plan	Action plan for the jurisdiction includes targets, schedule, roles, responsibilities, budget and secured finance for next five years.	Action plan exists but does not include all points in A.	Action plan in development.	1	C	The climate change strategy identifies goals, and strategic actions for every specific objective based on which action plans in every region will be developed, with timeframes, roles and responsibilities (p.109-120).
	1.7.4 Implementation	Implementation reports are available on results (may include reports to donors).	Implementation reports are available on progress towards targets.	Implementation reports are not available yet – early stages of implementation.	1	C	Plans have not been developed in every region but there are implementation reports on some components of the strategy submitted to donors: Mid Term Report for FCPF, report on results framework for UN-REDD. There is no information specific to San Martin.
1.8 Monitoring and reporting systems	1.8.1 Deforestation	Forest monitoring system in place to provide annual report of deforestation in the jurisdiction.	Forest monitoring system in place to provide partial deforestation information for the jurisdiction or reporting is less frequent than annual.	Under development.	1	A	A forest monitoring system has been developed at national level. The system only monitors forests, and not land use. There is information that is generated at national level, and not by the region. This information is about forests, and not land use. Annual deforestation report (link)

	1.8.2 GHG emissions from land-use	MRV system is in place to provide annual reports on land use GHG emissions.	Preliminary or partial MRV in place (e.g. only for forests).or reporting is less frequent than annually.	Under development.	1	C	The MRV system is under development at national level, in particular institutionalization of the forest monitoring unit, consolidation of project records, and monitoring of land use change. This is just about forests, and not land use.
	1.8.3 Production	Monitoring system is in place to provide annual reports on production for all major production sectors.	Monitoring reports are in place to provide reports on production for some sectors or reporting is less frequent than annual.	Under development.	1	B	Data is collected at national level. Is there a need to check whether data is annually available? Data is available in INEI website (here). National data is also available in PRODUCE web portal (here). The information is not available for the regions and is less frequent than annual.
	1.8.4 Economy and human development.	Reports are available annually on regional GDP and changes in human development.	Reports are available on some economic indicators or reporting is less frequent than annual.	Under development.	1	A?	Data is collected at national level. There is a need to check whether data is available annually?
1.9 Coherence across policies across sectors that affect land use	1.9.1 Policies exist for relevant sectors	Policies exist at national and/or at sub-national level for all relevant sectors that affect land use E.g. national development plan, forests, agriculture, mining, infrastructure development, energy, tourism, urban planning etc.	Policies exist for some but not all the key sectors that affect land use.	Policies are under development or do not exist for most of the relevant sectors that affect land use.	1	A	Peru 2021 bicentennial plan Regional concerted development plan for San Martin 2021 National forests and wildlife policy Regional forests plan for San Martín National agricultural policy Regional strategic plan for agriculture 2009-2015 – it seems a plan for 2016 and onwards does not exist National mining policy National Strategic Plan for Tourism 2012-2021 Urban development plan 2006-2015 – it seems a plan for 2016 is not yet available National energy policy 2010-2040 National infrastructure plan 2016-2025 There are policies that are not articulated.
	1.9.2 Coherence of policies across sectors	Sector policies are mutually reinforcing with no major conflicts.	There are some conflicts between sector policies.	There are major conflicts between sector policies.	2	B	There are conflicts between policies, these are not articulated. An analysis should be conducted to know where conflicts lie.

	1.9.3 Coherence of national and sub-national policies	Any applicable sub-national land use policies are approved by national government and/or confirmed as consistent with national policies.	There are some conflicts between land use policies at sub-national and national levels.	There are major conflicts between land use policies at sub-national and national levels.	2	B	There are conflicts between policies, but these are not clearly articulated. An analysis should be carried out to know where regional- and national-level conflicts lie.
2. Land and resource tenure							
2.1 Inventory and map of land rights	2.1.1 Covers the entire jurisdiction	Inventory and map of land tenure rights updated in last 5 years covers the entire jurisdiction.	Inventory and map of land tenure rights covers some areas of the jurisdiction.	Inventory or map of land tenure rights in development or does not exist.	1	B	See the map developed by Eddy Mendoza of CI Peru for the Region of San Martin, Alto Mayo area. [1] [2]
	2.1.2 Includes overlapping rights	Inventory and map of all types of land tenure rights includes all overlapping rights.	Inventory and map of some land tenure rights includes some types of overlapping rights.	Inventory and map of some land tenure rights exists but does not include overlapping rights.	1	B	See the map developed by Eddy Mendoza of CI Peru, which includes forest and hydrocarbon concessions, and conservation areas. There is no comprehensive analysis of overlapping rights in the region that includes property and land-use concession rights. Moreover, information on mining rights (here) and to oil and hydrocarbons (here) is available. There is official data on areas in the Directorate for Land Use Planning under the Regional Government of San Martin. The information can be accessed through SIAR, an Environmental Management tool that aims to provide environmental information from various public and private institutions (link)
2.2 Clarity of land and resource tenure and use rights	2.2.1 Land and resource tenure and use rights are clear	Land and resource tenure and use rights are clearly defined by law (private and collective property, public property, concession, etc.).	Land and resource tenure and use rights are clear for some property types but not all.	Land and resource tenure and use rights are not clearly defined by law.	1	A	Tenure rights are defined in a set of regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rights to natural resources are defined in the framework law – Organic law for sustainable use of natural resources and Regulations Rights to land - Law N° 26505 – Law on private investment in the development of economic activities on the lands of national territory and of the campesino and native communities and regulations and Law on the promotion of investment in the agricultural sector

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights to hydrocarbon resources – Law N° 26221 – organic law that regulates hydrocarbon activities in the national territory • Rights to forests and wildlife (including rights to forest concessions – Forestry and Wildlife Law and regulations) • Rights to ecosystems services – Law of ecosystem services retribution mechanisms, as ‘heritage of the nation’ Mining rights - General Mining Law approved by Supreme Decree No. 014-92-EM, Unified Ordered Text of the General Mining Law <p>There are conflicts of use.</p>
	2.2.2 Absence of overlapping rights	Tenure and use rights are not in conflict for land and resources, including for above ground and below ground resources (no overlapping rights).	Land and resource tenure and use rights for all above ground resources are not in conflict but are different from rights for below ground resources (some overlapping rights).	Land and resource tenure and use rights for above ground rights are in conflict, as well being different from rights for below ground resources. (significant overlapping rights).	1	C	See the list of rights in 2.2.1 that distinguishes rights for above ground resources, such as forests and wildlife, from rights for below ground resources, such as minerals or hydrocarbons. There is land-use conflict over above ground resources; however, lands are still being bought and sold.
	2.2.3 Includes carbon rights	Carbon rights (rights to own and transact GHG emissions reductions and removals) related to land use change are clearly defined by law.	Some precedent exists for national government approval of individual carbon rights transactions without a clear legal framework.	Carbon rights related to land use change are not legally defined and no precedent exists for national government approval of transactions.	1	A	The law of ecosystem services retribution mechanisms (MRSE) – establishes that ecosystem services, including carbon, are ‘heritage of the nation’ and defines the roles for receipt of benefits payments. Regulations define who should contribute and should get receive benefits payments. Furthermore, it provides details on the voluntary agreement between them, facilitating a platform for good governance of the MRSE together with regional and local governments.
2.3 Customary rights to land and resources	2.3.1 Collective customary rights are recognized	Rights to land and resources established through customary use are recognized by law including collective rights of indigenous	Customary rights to land and resources including collective rights of indigenous peoples and local communities are recognized in	Customary rights to land and resources including collective rights of indigenous peoples and local communities are	1	A	Law on Native Communities and Agricultural Development in the Rainforest and Edge of Rainforest Regions and regulations – “Campesino” (rural communities) and native (indigenous peoples) communities are recognized; land rights (ownership for agricultural land, and tenure without title for protected areas); rights to resolve their disputes according to their

		peoples and local communities.	guidelines approved by government.	not recognized in any particular form.			<p>customary rights (native communities only); and rights to use natural resources under the conditions laid down in the relevant laws.</p> <p>However, in practice, there are cases of conflict over titling of land in Indigenous Peoples' territories, such as the case of Shawi communities in the District of Papaplaya (see report on violations submitted to ILO, p.23)</p> <p>By exercising self-determination there is currently a modality that enables creation of native communities without a customary background. When they claim their territory, there is an overlap with concessions and permanent production forests.</p>
	2.3.2 Free, prior and informed consent is required	Free, prior and informed consent is required by law for activities that affect collective customary and statutory rights to lands and resources.	Free, prior and informed consent is required by guidance recognized by government and/or only for some activities but not all that affect collective customary and statutory rights to lands and resources.	Free, prior and informed consultation is required by law but not consent for activities that affect collective customary and statutory rights to lands and resources.	1	C	The Law N° 29785, Law to the Right of Prior Consultation of Indigenous or Tribal Peoples only recognizes the right to prior consultation of administrative or legal measures that directly affect indigenous peoples, as agreed to in ILO-Convention 169.
	2.3.2 Customary rights to land and resources are respected including collective rights	Customary rights to land and resources, including collective rights, are mostly respected in practice.	Customary rights to land and resources, including collective rights, are sometimes not respected in practice.	Customary rights to land and resources, including collective rights, are often not respected in practice.	2	B	There are requests for property titles in process. Among other recognized rights, Bilingual Education is established as compulsory.
2.4 Land titling/registration process	2.4.1 Process for land titling/registration and establishing	Process for land titling/registration and for establishing concessions is clearly defined by law for each type of	Process for land titling/registration process and for establishing concessions is clearly defined by	Process for land titling/registration and establishing concessions is not clearly defined by law .	1	A	In the country, private parties or native and "campesino" rural communities can get titles to agricultural land. Other types of land such as forests and wetlands can only be granted in concession – these continue to be property of the State. See list of laws in 2.2.

	concessions is clear	property (private/collective) and type of land (forest, non-forest).	law for some property types (private/collective) and type of land (forest, non-forest).				Legislative Decree N° 667, Rural Property Formalization Law , and amendments, Law N° 26838 and Law N° 27161 – regulate rural property titling: land title certificate, land use analysis; verification in the field and land register; titling. Law on Native Communities and Agricultural Development in the Rainforest and Edge of Rainforest Regions and regulations complemented with Guidelines on land titling for native communities define the process for titling native and campesino communities' land: recognition of the community; land titling application; analysis of land capacity in terms of agricultural and livestock activities; verification in the field through sampling. Concessions on forested areas can be granted but not title deeds.
	2.4.2 Land titling/registration is feasible in less than a year	Nearly always takes less than a year to achieve land use title/registration.	Sometimes takes less than a year to achieve land use title/registration.	Rarely takes less than a year to achieve land use title/registration.	2	C	Background: Relocation of occupants in ANP Cordillera Azul (National Park) in rural areas. Titling regulations should be reviewed. TUPAs of agencies responsible for land titling (MINAG, COFOPRI) should be reviewed
	2.4.3 Establishing a concession is feasible in less than 6 months	Establishing legal rights to a concession nearly always takes less than 6 months.	Establishing legal rights to a concession sometimes takes less than 6 months.	Establishing legal rights to a concession rarely takes less than 6 months.	2	C	With the current forestry law, concessions take more than 10 months to be granted. (map). (THIS MAY TAKE 2 YEARS) The Forestry Law and regulations should be taken into account.
2.5 Protection from involuntary resettlement	2.5.1 Measures exist and include a process for compensation	Measures exist in law to protect people from involuntary resettlement including a process for compensation.	Measures exist in law to protect people from involuntary resettlement but do not require compensation.	No legal protection from involuntary resettlement.	1	A	The regulations of the Law on the National System of Environmental Impact Assessment, passed by Supreme Decree 019-2009/MINAM, include prevention, control and mitigation measures, and eventual indemnification and compensation for social impacts that may occur (art.34). Projects that result in involuntary resettlements should be selected for detailed environmental impact assessments (art.38). These provisions do not apply to Indigenous Peoples as Law N° 29785, Law to the Right of Prior Consultation of Indigenous or Tribal Peoples prohibits the resettlement of indigenous communities without prior consent. Non-governmental organization SPDA is going to publish a report on compensation measures that appear to be ineffective.

	2.5.2 Include restriction of access to resources important for livelihoods	Legal measures exist to protect people from involuntary resettlement include restriction of access to resources important for livelihoods as well as physical displacement.	Guidance exists on protection against restriction of access to resources important for livelihoods as well as physical displacement is recognized by government.	Restriction of access to resources important for livelihoods as well as physical displacement is not taken into consideration.	1	B	Law on Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects and Activities, Law N° 26786 , criterion 6 of environmental criteria recognizes 'the transformation of environmentally-based economic, social or cultural activities of local groups or communities'. No measures have been made explicitly to address these impacts though this should be covered in the compensation and indemnification plans.
	2.5.3 Measures are implemented	Measures are being fully and consistently implemented to protect people from involuntary resettlement – no known cases of involuntary resettlement with little or no compensation.	Measures are being partially implemented to protect people from involuntary resettlement – some cases of involuntary resettlement with little or no compensation.	Measures are often not being implemented to protect people from involuntary resettlement – many cases of involuntary resettlement with little or no compensation.	2	A	Those interviewed had not identified cases of involuntary resettlement in San Martin.
3. Biodiversity and other ecosystem services							
3.1 Map and strategy to maintain biodiversity and other ecosystem services values	3.1.1 Map exists	A detailed map exists of areas important for different biodiversity and other ecosystem service values including water regulation across the entire jurisdiction.	The map is based on national and global data but not on data and analysis from observations in the jurisdiction.	No map of areas important for biodiversity and other ecosystems services exists for the jurisdiction.	1	A	UNEP-WCMC Report includes maps of vegetal cover types, distribution of endemic and endangered species, KBA, and important ecosystem services that are related to forests and water, and erosion regulation throughout the country. Biodiversity in San Martin has been prioritized (see the map developed by Eddy Mendoza from CI Peru) [1] [2] based on a study conducted by Rodriguez and Young (2000), Biological Diversity of Peru: Determining Priority Areas for Conservation (see file) To review data from the Regional Environmental Authority, Land Use Planning Office (here), and the water resources law (principles of valuing water). At regional level, regional water resources committee (CAR- technical group on water resources).

	3.1.2 Strategy and/or action plan exists	A strategy and/or action plan for biodiversity and other ecosystem service priorities has been approved by government.	The strategy and/or action plan for biodiversity and other ecosystem service priorities has been developed but is incomplete or not formally adopted by government.	Does not exist or under development.	1	B	Biodiversity in San Martin has been prioritized (see the map developed by Eddy Mendoza from CI Peru) based on a study conducted by Rodriguez and Young (2000), Biological Diversity of Peru: Determining Priority Areas for Conservation (see file) There is a regional biodiversity strategy 2006 for San Martin. A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2021 was developed, and identifies biodiversity priorities and goals, including the Amazon Region, but are not mapped.
	3.1.3 Developed through a participatory process	Consultations were held with stakeholders on mapping and prioritization of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and on the strategy and action plan. Comments have been published and taken into account and the strategy, plan and map were validated by stakeholders.	Some consultations were held on some elements but were not comprehensive, or not documented, or the strategy, plan and map were not validated by stakeholders.	No consultations were held with stakeholders on mapping and prioritization of biodiversity and ecosystem services or on the strategy/action plan.	1	B	Mapping has not been done through a participatory process, but with experts. Biodiversity strategy – A participatory process with various rounds of consultation was carried out with government, civil society, and indigenous peoples institutions at national and regional level to develop a national biodiversity strategy, including to identify and prioritize the national objectives – see description in p.36 and annex 4 of the Strategy . There is no documentation on how comments have been taken into count. The final version of the strategy was approved by the National Committee on Biological Diversity, composed of different public institutions.
3.2 Protection of areas important for biodiversity and other ecosystem services	3.2.1 Legally protected	Legally designated protected areas ensure protection of all major biodiversity and ecosystem service priorities.	Some major biodiversity and ecosystem service priorities are not included in legally protected areas but are protected by other measures established by government (e.g. payment for ecosystem services).	Some major biodiversity and ecosystem service priorities are not protected by measures established by government.	1	B	According to the Fourth Report of Peru to the CBD , more areas of high species richness are considered to be protected, but no areas where high endemic and rare species exist (p.104). For a complete analysis, map layers would need to be developed: protected areas, endemic species, KBAs, among others. There are different types of protection in San Martin: natural protected areas, Permanent Production Forest, Conservation Concessions, Areas of Conservation and Recovery of Ecosystems, Forest Concessions, Natural Protected Areas and Native Communities with Land Titles in the Department of San Martin.

							See the map developed by Eddy Mendoza from CI Peru (file). A map of conservation areas is available here . A map of protected areas is available here . Studies on the status of endemism of any species in specific live zones should be carried out in the region.
	3.2.2 17% or more of the jurisdiction land area in protected areas	17% or more of the jurisdiction area is legally protected (in line with Aichi Target 11 of the Convention on Biological Diversity).	8.5% or more of the jurisdiction area is legally protected.	Less than 8.5% of the jurisdiction area is legally protected.	1	A	There are maps of natural protected areas: two National Parks (PN): Cordillera Azul (494,724.71 ha) and Rio Abiseo (272,002.29 ha); and a Protection Forest (BP): Alto Mayo (177,749.84 ha). Also, there is a Regional Conservation Area (ACR): Cordillera Escalera (147, 829.79 ha). Total protected area: 1,092,306.63 ha. Total area of San Martin: 5,134,548.16 ha., 21.27% A map of conservation areas is available here . A map of protected areas is available here .
	3.2.3 Effectively protected	Forest cover and/or other relevant priority habitat type has mostly been maintained in the protected areas.	Forest cover and/or other relevant priority habitat type is reducing in protected areas but at lower levels than the average reduction in all areas outside protected areas.	Forest cover and/or other relevant priority habitat type is reducing in protected areas at the same or greater levels than the average reduction in all areas outside protected areas.	2	ID	Protected areas fall within different categories; indicate the category (National Park, Protection Forest, etc.). Review annual reports on PN Cordillera Azul, annual report on BP Alto Mayo.
3.3 Protection from pollution and contamination	3.3.1 Laws or other legal measure	Legal measures exist to protect against pollution and contamination and to clean up any damage.	Guidelines exist to protect against and clean up pollution and contamination.	No requirements exist to protect against and clean up pollution and contamination.	1	A	Law on prevention and control of environmental pollution – provisions for different types of pollution, and sanctions General environmental law – includes provisions for decontamination bonds For solid waste, check the solid waste management law. (here) Regional and local government ordinances should be reviewed. Executive Office of Strategic Environmental Management under the Regional Government

	3.3.2 Implementati on	There have been no legal cases or complaints of pollution or contamination and inadequate clean up in the last five years.	There have been some legal cases or complaints of pollution or contamination and inadequate clean up in the last five years.	There have been numerous and/or major cases or complaints of pollution or contamination in the last 5 years.	2	B	There are cases of pollution in San Martin. The complaints filed with the environmental enforcement office should be taken into account. However, these are not numerous – particularly nitrate pollution of water and other products. This requires further investigation. For example: the case of pigs reared by the poultry and pig producer ‘Don Pollo’ in the Province of Lamas, or rice hulls burnt in grinders.
4. Stakeholder coordination and participation							
4.1 Coordination across sectors levels, and jurisdictions	4.1.1 Includes government ministries/agencies responsible for all sectors affecting land use	An inter-ministerial commission or similar platform is in place and functioning.	There is an effective mechanism for cross-sectoral coordination for some sectors and on specific issues through platforms or coordination meetings.	Only ad-hoc coordination.	1	C	A formal coordination mechanism does not exist but high authorities of the regional government meet with the Governor on a weekly basis.
	4.1.2 Includes government institutions at national and sub-national level	A sub-national/national level commission or similar platform is in place and functioning.	There is effective coordination on specific issues through platforms or coordination meetings.	Only ad-hoc coordination.	1	B	A formal coordination mechanism does not exist, but there is sectoral coordination about specific issues (for example, the Forest Conservation Program with a representative in San Martin). Coordination is formal but it is not institutionalized (PNCB with ARA and some institutions). There are occasionally round-tables without an ordinance, but these function well though they are not institutionalized. A mechanism does not exist. The rating is C because it includes only one sector. For example, the agricultural sector is not included.
	4.1.3 Includes government institutions across jurisdictions	A permanent commission or mechanism is in place and functioning that coordinates government institutions across jurisdictions important for landscape sustainability.	There is cross-jurisdictional coordination on specific issues through platforms or coordination meetings.	Only ad-hoc coordination.	1	B	There are platforms, such as CIAM, the board of ARAs. CIAM has been formally constituted, and ARAs are not set up (or have a formal designation) but they meet more frequently and carry out more activities. Other issues such as land use change, and agriculture, etc., are addressed in these meetings.

4.2 Consultations with stakeholders for land use policies and planning	4.2.1 All stakeholders for land use change have been identified	A comprehensive stakeholder mapping of all relevant stakeholders potentially affected by, or that can affect, land use change has been developed/updated in last 5 years.	Stakeholders have been identified for some sectors affected by, or that can affect, land use change but not all.	Stakeholders potentially affected by, or that can affect, land use change are not clearly identified.	1	B	A comprehensive stakeholder mapping does not exist for all land-use changes. There is a REDD+ stakeholder mapping developed by GTZ in San Martin REDD+ roundtable that includes important stakeholders that are related to forest cover change in San Martin– land use change is greater. The EEZ developed a stakeholder mapping, which is geo-referenced. This was published in 2005, and continues to be at macro level but has not been updated. Regarding zoning, an 80% progress has been made but it has not been validated. The mapping developed by EEZ may help to identify stakeholders involved in land use. The EEZ is also identifying zones that will be affected by land-use changes because it seems that a re-classification will be performed using radars, and not photos.
	4.2.2 Including women, indigenous peoples, local communities and other marginalized groups	Women, indigenous peoples, local communities and other potentially marginalized groups have consistently participated effectively in meetings to develop land use policies and planning.	Women, indigenous peoples, local communities and other potentially marginalized groups have participated intermittently in meetings to develop land use policies and planning	Women, indigenous peoples, local communities and other potentially marginalized groups have not participated in meetings to develop land use policies and planning	1	B	Indigenous peoples and women are involved in a REDD+ Safeguards Committee and have participated in workshops and other events on REDD+, including meetings for consultation on the National Forest and Climate Change Strategy ENBCC . Apart from REDD+-related activities, no other opportunities for participation have been identified for these groups, particularly for planning and policies related to land use. In connection with the forestry law, it seems that a participatory process has taken place.
	4.2.3 Influenced land use policies, planning and evaluation	Comments on draft policies, plans and evaluations were published and clearly addressed in final versions.	Comments on draft policies, plans and evaluations were collected but there is incomplete documentation of comments collected and how they were addressed.	No consultations were conducted.	1	B	An Ecological Economic Zoning (EEZ) exists at macro level and was developed through a consultation process. It seems that consultations was not documented. A consultation process with different stakeholders has been carried out for the national forest and climate change strategy. Two meetings have been held. It is not possible to access comments on ENCBB and how these were addressed. No other types of consultations about land-use policies have been found. There are also 5 EEZ at meso level. There is information on how data has been used. Consultations correspond to 2000 and were published in 2005. The EEZ should be

							updated. A productive agronomic zoning should be performed. The forestry law should also be included. However, we believe that this relates more to the jurisdictional level.
4.3 Multi-stakeholder platform(s) exists for land use policies and planning	4.3.1 Formal multi-stakeholder platform(s) exist	Multi-stakeholder platform(s) for land use policies and planning has been formally established and recognized by government.	Multi-stakeholder platform for land use policies and planning has been formally established and recognized by government but is not active (met less than twice in last year) or only exists informally.	Multi-stakeholder platform for land use policies and planning does not exist.	1	A	REDD+ roundtable. There is also an agro-forestry roundtable, and technical roundtables on crops: corn, rice, sacha inchi, orange, palm oil, and heart of palm. Sometimes formality and effectiveness issues are not addressed separately, but together. The REDD+ roundtable exists but it seems their members meet only twice a year.
	4.3.2 Multi-stakeholder platform(s) cover all sectors affecting land use	Multi-stakeholder platforms exist covering all sectors affecting land use	Multi-stakeholder platform(s) exist covering some sectors affecting land use.	Multi-stakeholder platform exists for only one sector.	1	B	There are different platforms related to land use. The single platform covering land use-related issues is REDD+ Roundtable, where stakeholders have selected their own representatives. An Indigenous Peoples Roundtable also exists but is not active. The reactivation of sectoral technical roundtables (cocoa, coffee, etc.) is in process, where participation is open and the board is chosen. Also, a participatory process for the development of a National Forestry and Climate Change Strategy, and a process of development and consultation of regulations to the Forestry and Wildlife Law. It is important to indicate what 'sector' is referred to: public, private, etc., or agricultural/livestock, mining, etc., sectors.
	4.3.3 Include all key stakeholder groups	All key stakeholder groups that are affected by or influence land use change are included in the multi-stakeholder platform.	Major stakeholder groups that are affected by or influence land use change are included in the multi-stakeholder platform.	Only a few stakeholder groups that are affected by or influence land use change are included in the multi-stakeholder platform.	1	B	A platform related to land use does not exist, and REDD+ roundtable includes NGOs interested in the issue –. Small holders (Oswaldo) and other stakeholders participate in the REDD+ roundtable, the regional government acts as technical secretary. Sectoral technical roundtables do not necessarily represent their sectors (for example, the technical roundtable on coffee does not have the participation of all private companies; only cooperatives are involved).

	4.3.4 Influenced land use policies, planning and evaluation	Notes of meetings the platform(s) are published, including government response to issues raised.	Some information is published about meetings of the platform but without government response.	No information is published about meetings of the platform.	1	B	A platform related to land use does not exist. Regarding REDD+ issues, the REDD+ roundtable is working together with the government of the Region of San Martin GORESAM that acts as the committee secretary, but systematic documentation of comments does not exist. Sectoral technical roundtables are not active.
4.4 Information disclosure related to land use	4.4.1 Land use information is publicly disclosed	All information related to planning, implementation and evaluation of strategies and actions affecting land use is disclosed.	Major information related to planning, implementation and evaluation of strategies and actions affecting land use is disclosed.	Little information related to planning, implementation and evaluation of strategies and actions affecting land use is disclosed.	1	A	Legal texts (national laws, regional ordinances, etc.) and national policies are mostly available. General planning in the region is carried out using the Regional Concerted Development Plan. Also, documents such as IOP and IEP are posted in the GORE San Martin website (here). San Martin has an IDE portal that will enable to present geo-referenced data on land use in its territory, among other things.
4.5 Requests for information and grievances related to land use	4.5.1 Mechanisms exist to address requests for information and grievances	Mechanisms exist and are functioning, for requests for information and grievances. Requests and responses are published.	Mechanisms exist but information is lacking about their functioning.	No information exists about information and grievance mechanisms related.	1	A	a Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information exists in the country, which establishes that public entities must provide information through a mechanism “to request access to information”. There are mechanisms to address grievances related to environment and land use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on land use by properties with valid titles is shared at national level through the portal SIGO MINAM and environmental grievances: green line, air mail, electronic mail, attention at the office. MINAM has a procedure to be followed, and a system to receive and respond grievances. The National System of Environmental Grievances (SINADA) has a standardized procedure, with established timeframes and steps to channel environmental grievances, and channels grievances/questions to the offices of the Agency for Environmental Assessment and Enforcement (OEFA). It should be noted that OEFA does not have approved competences, so the resolution of complaints depends on the relevant authorities. SERNANP: a complaint form to be filled and addressed, and attention at the office. There is a procedure to be followed.

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the Ombudsman: complaints, consultations and requests from citizens whose rights have been violated. Regional and local governments also receive grievances from the parties concerned (Organic Law No. 27867 Regional Governments). In particular the regional agricultural office for land invasions, and the regional directorate of wild fauna and flora for illegal logging and forest concessions. <p>It should be noted that MINAM or the Office of the Ombudsman do not have approved responsibilities, so they only channel and supervise complaints, while the resolution of complaints depends on the relevant authorities. It has not been possible to access most grievance mechanisms in governmental agencies websites but processes are not documented in these websites.</p>	
	4.5.2 Grievances are addressed in a timely way with redress	Grievances are addressed within the set timeframe in the law and includes redress measures.	Grievances are not addressed within the set timeframe in the law but do include redress measures.	Grievances are not addressed within the set timeframe in the law and do not include redress measures.	2	ID	<p>It has not been possible to verify if timeframes for resolution are met and if measures are appropriate. Based on the documents reviewed, a grievance or complaint mechanism does not exist in the regulatory framework. These are directly filed with the government entity (for example, OEFA has a citizen attention office where a complaints book is available).</p> <p>There are initiatives for the implementation of citizen attention mechanisms (MAC), such as REDD+ MAC developed by CI.</p>
4.6 Labor rights, forced and child labor	4.6.1 Laws and regulations ban forced and child labor	Laws and regulations in place banning forced/child labor.	Laws and regulations exist banning child or forced labor but not both.	Laws and regulations do not exist.	1	A	<p>The regulatory framework for protection against child labor covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ILO Conventions 138 and 182 ratified by Peru The Children and Adolescents Code – Law No. 27337. Supreme Decree No. 008-2005-TR National plan for the prevention and eradication of child labor <p>Regulatory framework for forced labor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Constitution of Peru establishes that every individual has the right to work freely and to the recognition of the right to work (Art. 2, numeral 15) and prohibits slavery, servitude, and human trafficking in all its forms (art. 2, numeral 24, para. b) Laws: articles 4 and 6 of Legislative Decree N° 728, TUO passed by Supreme Decree N° 003-97-TR,

							establish the voluntary nature of employment and the right to a remuneration, and article 25, paragraph 18 of the Regulations to the General Law on Labor Inspection, Supreme Decree N° 019-2006, considers forced labor and human trafficking as a very serious infringement. National Plan to Combat Forced Labor for 2013-2017
	4.6.2 Laws and regulations promote worker safety	Regulations concerning worker safety are in place	Laws and regulations exist but do not cover all workers such as temporary/informal agricultural workers.	Laws and regulations do not exist.	1	A	Law N° 29783, Law on Safety and Health at Work and regulations
	4.6.3 Laws and regulations protect from discrimination	Protection from discrimination is in place.	Protection from discrimination covers some of gender, race, creed but not all.	Laws and regulations do not exist.	1	A	Gender: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on equal opportunities for women and men National plan for gender equality 2012-2017 Gender inequalities in Peru persist (see details on disparities in INEI report 2015) Discrimination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitution of Peru (art. 2, para. 2) against all the forms of discrimination Anti-discrimination law – art.1. Vacancy announcements cannot contain requirements that constitute discrimination. Law on labor productivity and competitiveness – protects against discriminatory actions that people may suffer at work, and annuls dismissal that is motivated by discriminatory reasons.
	4.6.4 No forced labor in land use	No reported cases or complaints of forced labor in land use sector in last 10 years.	A few reported cases or complaints of forced labor in last 10 years.	Frequent cases or complaints of forced labor in last 10 years.	2	A	Those interviewed had not identified cases of forced labor in the agricultural sector in San Martín.
	4.6.5 No child labor in land use	No reported cases or complaints of child labor in land use sector in last 10 years.	A few reported cases or complaints of child labor in last 10 years.	Frequent cases or complaints of child labor in last 10 years.	2	C	Informal work in the region is widespread, which means that laws and regulations apply only to a part of workers, particularly child workers. National reports describe that child labor still exists in the country and accounts for 20% of child labor in San Martín.
5. Commodity production systems							
5.1 Commodity 1 (repeat these	5.1.1 Organizations	Organizations exist representing and	Producer organizations exist	No organizations exist representing	1	B	There are technical roundtables at regional level for: aquaculture, coffee, cocoa, brick-making. Over the last

indicators for other commodities)	exist representing and coordinating producers including smallholders	coordinating all producers across the jurisdiction, including smallholders, indigenous peoples as relevant.	but not representing and coordinating all producers across the jurisdiction such as smallholders.	and coordinating producers.			<p>years, these roundtables have not been fully active but are being reactivated as spaces for dialog between different stakeholders from each sector and the regional government.</p> <p>The rice business does not have a technical roundtable. Meetings and/or activities of producers in this sector are generally carried out through the Board of Users of Alto Mayo River Basin (JUCAM). The activities carried out by Irrigation Committees are coordinated and supervised by the JUCAM. The forestry sector does not have a technical roundtable or a space for dialog, and the regional livestock roundtable is not active.</p> <p>There are cooperatives, associations and committees at local level that bring small-scale producers together. Small-scale producer members are represented by cooperatives, committees or associations that participate in different technical roundtables. Non-member small producers are not represented.</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples are represented by CODEPISAM, a regional organization associated to AIDESEP, and by their federations: FEPIKRESAM, CEPKA, FERIAAM, ORDISAM, FERISHA.</p> <p>A 70 % of coffee and cocoa producers in Alto Mayo are not members of an organization.</p>
	5.1.2 Data available on productivity compared with national/international norms	Comprehensive data on productivity compared with national/international norms are available.	Partial or preliminary data on productivity compared with national/international norms are available.	No data on productivity compared with national/international norms are available.	1	A	<p>A production and productivity analysis exists for different major sectors in San Martín (cocoa, coffee, corn, palm oil, rice) that is compared to national data. A summary and production graphics from the Moore Center based on INEI data are available here.</p> <p>There is also a comprehensive analysis on palm oil in the National plan for the promotion of palm oil.</p>
	5.1.3 Data and analysis available on impacts on forests/ecosystem services, economic and social sustainability goals	Data and analysis on impacts (positive and negative) on sustainability goals (forests/ecosystem services, economic and social) are available.	Partial or preliminary data and analysis on impacts (positive and negative) on sustainability goals (forests/ecosystem services, economic and social) are available.	No data and analysis on impacts (positive and negative) on sustainability goals (forests/ecosystem services, economic and social) are available.	1	A	<p>There are analyses on certain value chains, which are mostly based on specific projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of land use change for coffee and cocoa value chains but not a complete analysis on impacts on sustainability goals. • Analysis of cocoa value chain in San Martín by the Swiss Cooperation Office <p>Analysis (varieties, products, scale linkages, spaces for concertation, business models, economic indicators, and environmental benefits) of the most important</p>

							value chains for Alto Mayo River Basin in San Martin, in SIAP that was developed by CI, and was not published. Coffee-Cocoa-Palm Oil
	5.1.4 Data and analysis available on potential for growth	Data and analysis are available on potential for growth including limitations and potential impacts.	Partial or preliminary data and analysis are available on potential for growth including limitations and potential impacts.	No data and analysis are available on potential for growth including limitations and potential impacts.	1	B	The SIAP was developed by CI for Alto Mayo River Basin in San Martin, and identifies opportunities for growth of major value chains (markets, land that is potentially cultivable, etc.)
	5.1.5 Level of sustainability certification	More than 50% of production is certified against an international sustainability standard.	10-50% of production is certified against an international sustainability standard.	Less than 10% of production is certified against an international sustainability standard.	1	B	Of the 30 % of organized coffee and cocoa producers, at least 15 % of them have organic and fair trade certifications.
	5.1.6 Extension/technical services available for sustainable practices	Extension/technical services for sustainable practices are widely available including for smallholders.	Extension/technical services for sustainable practices are available for some producers.	Extension/technical services for sustainable practices are not generally available.	1	B	<p>Technical assistance services are provided by MINAGRI, but these are not necessarily focused on sustainable practices, e.g., Support for the renovation for coffee plantations destroyed by yellow rust, support for the strengthening of productive chains Agroideas. Also, chambers of commerce are associated with ministries of production and agriculture to promote training courses for the productive sectors in order to increase productivity.</p> <p>For most sectors, there are technical services in support of sustainable practices for chains through government programs or projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SLP – coffee, rice • Solidaridad – coffee • Asociación verde amazónico - cocoa <p>A more comprehensive analysis should be carried out about organizations that provide sustainable technical assistance services.</p> <p>ACAC-PROASOCIO-Coffee and cocoa</p>

	5.1.7 Financial support available for sustainable practices	Financial support (credit, tax breaks) is readily available to support/incentivize sustainable practices.	Financial support (credit, tax breaks) is available to support/incentivize sustainable practices for some producers.	Financial support (credit, tax breaks) is not generally available to support/incentivize sustainable practices .		ID	<p>It has not been possible to identify all the financial incentives specific of investments in sustainable landscapes (not only incentives for production). Some of the incentives are shown here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programa Bosques: Conditional Direct Cash Transfers – GIZ – financial support for the protection of forests and investment plan requirements for beneficiaries • Norad through WWF, CI and Solidaridad • USAID through CI (SLP) and other project to shift from cocoa plantations to legal activities • Agroidea • Innovate Peru through the Ministry of Production • Initiative between the German chamber of commerce and coffee producers to promote caring of forests <p>There is a law for investment promotion in the Amazon that allows tax exemption for products produced in these regions, but is not sustainable. A more in-depth research on this topic is required.</p>
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Annex 1. List of interviews conducted by Aurélie Lhumeau 19-23 September 2016

- Milagros Sandoval, Senior Manager for Environmental Policy, Conservation International Peru
- Percy Summers, Sustainable Landscape Partnership Director, Conservation International Peru
- Eddy Mendoza, Land Use Planning Manager, Conservation International Peru
- Ivo Encomendero, Socio-economic Manager, Conservation International Peru
- Haydith Del Aguila, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Production and Tourism of San Martin
- Hugo Bernal Lozano, Manager of the Chamber of Commerce, Production and Tourism of San Martin
- Teddi Peñaherrera Escalante, Centro de Investigación de la Selva Alta (CEDISA), Tarapoto
- Max Rengifo Ruíz, Centro de Investigación de la Selva Alta (CEDISA), Tarapoto
- Alvaro Mondragon, Presidente of Asociación Verde Amazónico, Coordinator of the Cacao Technical Roundtable for the Region of San Martín
- César, Coordinator of the Coffee Technical Roundtable for the Region of San Martín
- César Chavez, Manager, Municipality of Moyobamba
- Jimmy Martin Rojas Coronado, Manager, Aproeco cooperative, Moyobamba
- Marco Vitelli, land-use planning independent consultant, Tarapoto
- José Luis Capella, Peruvian Environmental Law Society
- César Gamboa, Rights, Environment and Natural Resources
- Darwin Del Aguila Solano, Advisor, Economic Development, GORESAM
- Milagritos Ríos Chavez, Office for Promotion of Sustainable Private Investment (OPIP)
- Shila Vela Deldago, Climate Change and REDD+ Specialist, Regional Environmental Authority, GORESAM
- Wilson Eleuterio Bcerra Pérez, Manager, Alto Mayo Special Project, GORESAM
- Julio Hinojosa Panca, Manager, Chamber of Commerce and Production of Moyobamba
- Benjamin Kroll, Solidaridad, Moyobamba
- Ada Lis Rosell, Solidaridad

Annex 2. List of participants in Tarapoto workshop, 25 January 2017

	Name	Organisation
1	Shila Vela D.	ARA -GORESAM
2	Jose Enrique Delgado Mesía	GRDE - GRSM
3	Marco Vitteri P.	DCI- GORESAM
4	Ana Maria Andrade	Alianza cacao Peru
5	Holly Johnson	Alianza Cacao Peru
6	Roldan Rojas Paredes	FUNDAVI
7	Beatriz Vasquez	ECO ALDEAS
8	Ezequiel Barrios B.	OPIPS/GRSM
9	Noder Hernandez Caballero	DRASAM- DPA
10	Daniel Silva Zulueta	AIZE DRASAM
11	Saara Holm	University of Helsinki/CIFOR
12	Gustavo Suarez de Freitas	EII
13	Monica de los Rios de Leal	EII
14	Natalia Cisneros	CIFOR
15	Amy Duchelle	CIFOR
16	Anne Larson	CIFOR
17	Charlie Howe	CIMA Cordillera Azul
18	Roman Montilla Flores	CIMA Cordillera Azul
19	Shirley Amaringo Grandez	CIMA Cordillera Azul
20	Mariell Hildebrandt Vera	CIMA Cordillera Azul
21	Marysabel Acevelo Amer	Eco Aldeas
22	Harlem Siu Marino Saavedra	DAR
23	Pedro Flores Flores	CIMA Cordillera Azul
24	Joanna Durbin	CCBA
25	Percy Summers	CI
26	Ivo Encomendero	CI