ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION IN PERU

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Foto: PNUD Peru

TARGET 2 Country Dialogue in Peru

Date: **8th to 16th July 2024**

Around 60 representatives of different organizations including National Authorities, Regional Governments, research institutions, cooperation institutions, international and national NGOs, among others.

Key areas for capacity building of restoration stakeholders were identified:
(i) technical capacities,
(ii) financing,
(iii) articulation and inclusive stakeholder participation,
and (iv) policy development.

RESOURCE GUIDE CASE STUDY PERU

CASE STUDY 5.1 Towards effective ecosystem restoration in Peru

a whole of government approach through multi-stakeholder process

Peru is one of the world's most megadiverse countries, supporting extraordinary biodiversity across its many ecosystems, including a wealth of species of flora and fauna as well as remarkable genetic diversity. This natural capital supports sustainability within and beyond Peru including the well-being of its people, who depend on ecosystem services for the provision of food, water and other essential resources. Peru hosts the second highest share of the Amazon, placing forest conservation at the centre of the biodiversity and climate change agenda. The escalating degradation of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity, worsened by climate change, has heightened the urgency for ecosystem restoration in Peru. This destructive cycle begins with the conversion of pristine ecosystems into unsustainable farmland leading to habitat loss, fragmentation and the impoverishment of ecosystem functions.

Restoring the estimated 19.3 million hectares of degraded land (MINAM, 2022) is therefore crucial for recovering ecosystem functions across the agricultural-forest continuum. Successful restoration will yield significant biodiversity and conservation benefits by reducing pressure on natural habitats and bolstering vital ecosystem services. Achieving this ambitious goal demands a "whole-of-government" approach. Despite progress in developing restoration policies and monitoring tools, such as the National Strategy for Restoration of Ecosystems and Degraded Forest Lands (ProREST) and the National Restoration Gap, implementation on the ground remains hindered by fragmented responsibilities across environmental, forestry, and agricultural sectors, complicating collaboration at the subnational level.To address this challenge the Peruvian government needs to expand its restoration ambitions and leverage synergies across these sectors, build strong political will and collaboration across relevant ministries to restore both forested and agricultural lands.

Cross sectorial initiatives such as the platform *"Grupo de Trabajo Multiactor de Restauración"*, emerge as an effective transformative practice to convene and foster collaboration and alignment among sectors. By convening and fostering collaboration, these platforms establish the foundation for an integrated governance framework. This should be based on a common vision that reflects consensus on national priorities, considering the diversity of ecosystems, sectors and actors involved. This approach can effectively support the updating of Peru's NBSAP and of National Development Plan in an innovative way that could also be extended and applied to other targets.

Note: This case study was prepared by Valentina Robiglio, V.Robiglio@cifor-icraf.org , Rocio Vasquez, R.Vasquez@cifor-icraf.org

GRUPO DE TRABAJO MULTACTOR DE RESTAURACION

Effective transformative practice to convene and foster collaboration and alignment among sectors !!

CONTEXT – PERU MEGADIVERSE

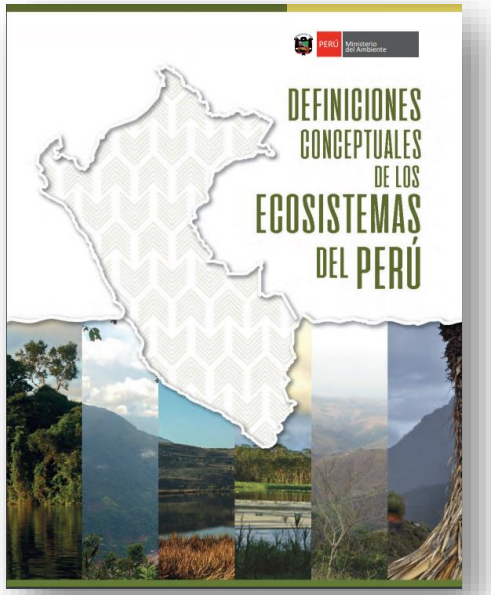
- Peru has been recognised as one of the twenty so-called **megadiverse countries**
- Peru's biodiversity includes a wide variety of ecosystems, species of flora and fauna, and genetic diversity, which have contributed and continue to contribute to global development and sustainability

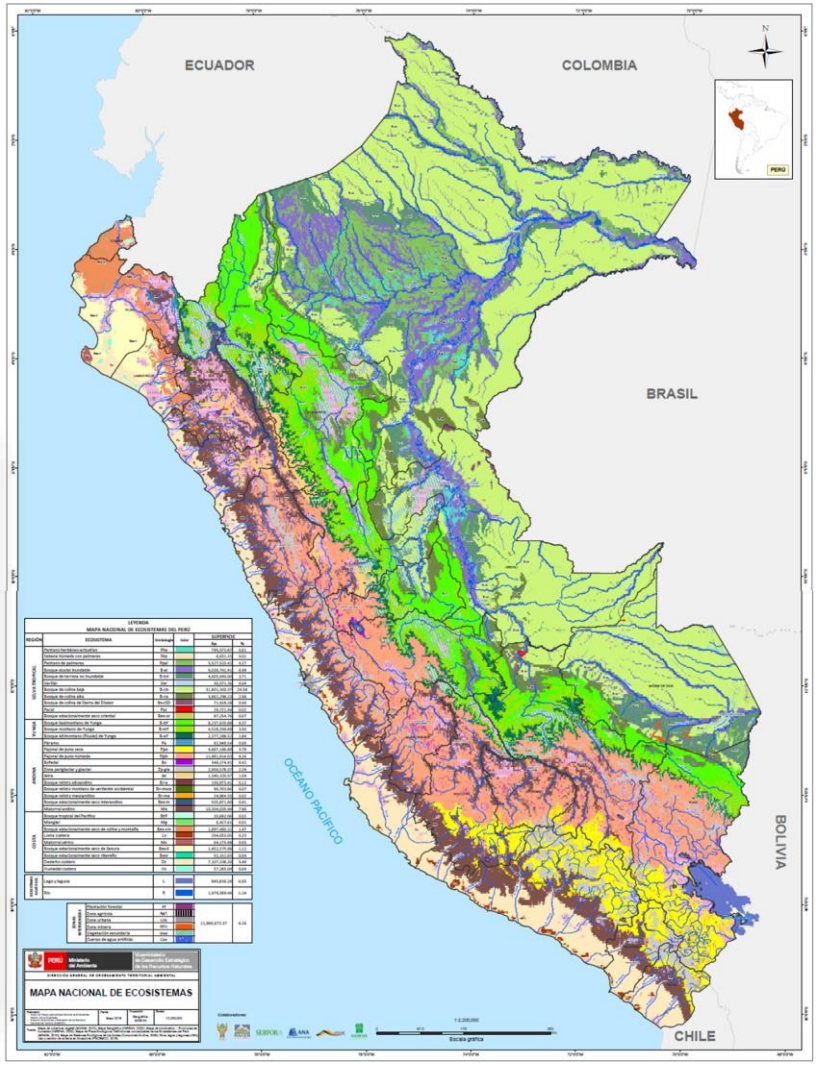
According to the Sixth Biodiversity Report (2018), Peru's great diversity of ecosystems is largely due to **its tropical location and complex orography**, which defines a mosaic of environments differentiated by **altitude and climatic conditions** and the main currents that border its coast.

MAJOR ECOSYSTEM TYPES IN PERU*

39 ecosystem types defined and 36 ecosystems mapped

- 11 for the rainforest region
- 3 for the yunga region
- 11 for the Andean region
- 9 for the coastal region
- 2 aquatic ecosystems





*National Map of Ecosystems, the descriptive memory and the conceptual definitions of the Ecosystems of Peru are approved - MINISTERIAL RESOLUTION N.° 440-2018-MINAM

DEGRADATION BASELINE

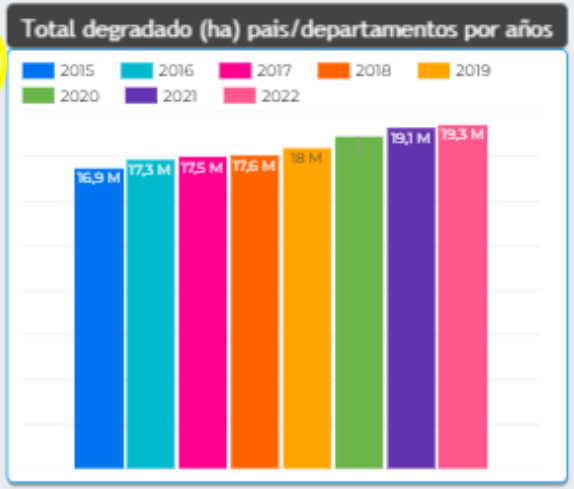
Superficies de áreas degradadas por ecosistemas (descargar tabla)

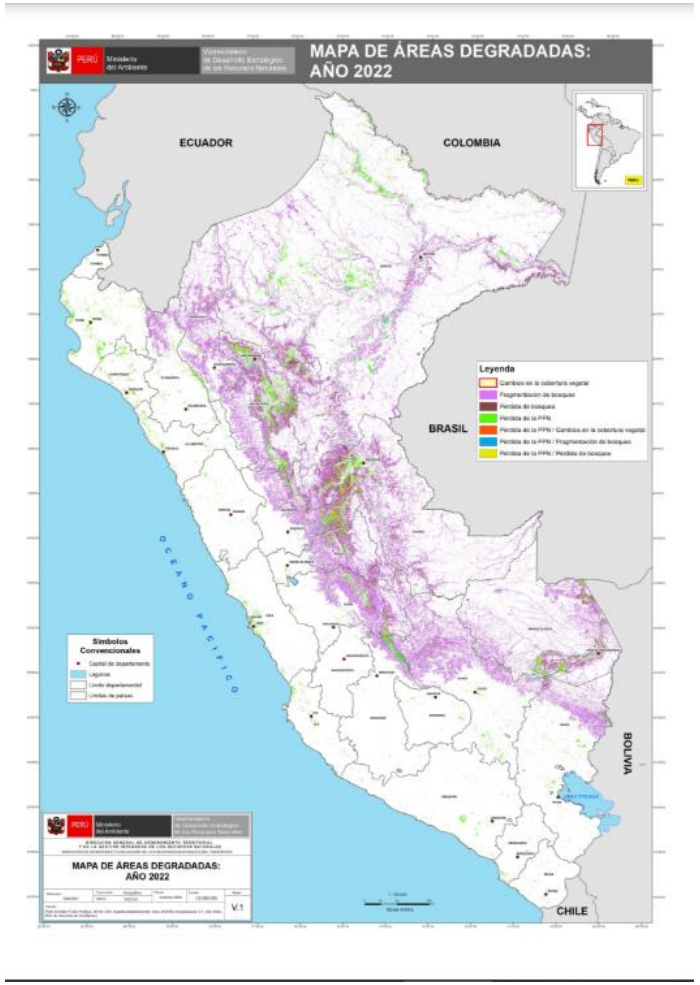
PERÚ Ministerio del Ambiente

DEPARTAMENTOS

Superficie degradada 2022 (ha)
19.283.690

ECOSISTEMAS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bosque de colina baja	2.629.259	2.776.796	3.057.598	3.166.347	3.339.931	3.275.114	3.352.763	3.550.879
Bosque basimontano de Yunga	2.662.191	2.701.049	2.782.938	2.876.849	2.923.804	2.895.708	2.916.405	2.970.990
Bosque aluvial inundable	2.372.093	2.422.221	2.487.471	2.557.987	2.598.968	2.700.284	2.814.595	2.776.452
Bosque montano de Yunga	1.893.401	1.927.133	1.971.285	2.007.694	2.030.074	2.050.221	2.045.430	2.097.657
Vegetación secundaria	1.021.496	1.000.191	1.005.463	1.031.614	1.068.368	1.340.336	1.437.168	1.340.046
Bosque altimontano (Pluvial) de Yunga	1.265.160	1.273.820	1.294.438	1.303.280	1.311.041	1.330.655	1.325.250	1.346.427
Bosque de colina alta	1.157.844	1.173.537	1.213.977	1.252.685	1.290.685	1.310.951	1.322.311	1.359.585
Bosque de terraza no inundable	898.326	931.506	972.883	1.019.088	1.070.016	1.120.517	1.144.470	1.191.166
Zona agrícola	772.233	802.091	785.101	788.136	798.459	960.137	1.005.657	966.254
Pantano de palmeras	335.750	315.647	325.964	364.639	368.957	604.952	682.574	635.839
Pantano herbáceo arbustivo	194.088	191.896	194.062	199.086	199.696	235.035	249.330	238.542
Desierto costero	248.805	298.439	183.804	127.831	129.279	100.764	102.880	102.027
Pajonal de puna húmeda	123.282	111.505	148.927	109.844	109.768	111.357	100.468	112.978
Bosque estacionalmente seco de llanura	624.241	707.089	411.459	192.300	193.815	78.452	89.704	78.461
Zona urbana	71.710	80.237	86.713	93.707	93.667	86.579	88.059	86.833
Matorral andino	117.396	168.528	164.232	138.574	139.099	85.136	76.582	86.768
Bosque estacionalmente seco oriental (Huallaga, Ene - Perené, Urubamba)	61.055	61.269	61.531	62.015	62.536	63.994	65.286	65.096
Zona minera	54.157	54.589	55.237	55.749	55.954	55.172	55.323	55.183
Bosque estacionalmente seco de colina y montaña	168.534	112.582	62.049	49.688	48.909	37.184	37.269	42.570
Bosque estacionalmente seco interandino (Marañón, Mantaro, Pampas y Apurímac)	21.049	32.979	35.833	38.513	37.826	39.277	34.820	41.079





SETTING NATIONAL TARGETS

Proposed prioritization of Target 2 to 2030 (6 years) with 2050 in mind.

Prioritization of ecosystems according to extinction risk criteria for 2030.

Ecosystem type	Ecosystem	Points
Terrestrial ecosystems	1. Forest (Pluvial) of Yunga	9
	2. Basi-montane Forest of Yunga	8
	3. Seasonally Dry Eastern Forest (Huallaga, Ene - Perené, Urubamba)	8
	4. Seasonally Dry Riparian Forest (Algarrobal))	8
	5. Montane Forest of Yunga	7
	6. Jalcas, Dry and Wet Puna Grasslands, Páramos	7
Freshwater ecosystems	7. Andean Wetland	7
	8. Rivers (Priority for Amazonian areas, CCNN life)	8
	9. Lakes and Lagoons (Cochas) (High priority in high mountains and jungle)	9
Marine – coastal ecosystems	10. Mangroves	7
	11. Coastal lagoon	7
	12. Oasis	9
	13. Delta	7

IMPLEMENT EFFECTIVE RESTORATION

Proposed strategies for the achievement of Target 2

Strategic Line 1	Strategic Line 2	Strategic Line 3.
Prevention:	**Restoration:**	**Sustainability:**
Establish early actions to prevent degradation processes and promote ecosystem health.	Recover degraded ecosystems through sustainable practices and integration of local communities.	Ensure the long-term maintenance of restored ecosystems through continuous monitoring and adaptive management.

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY TO 2050 (NBSAP)

PERÚ Ministerio del Ambiente

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Inicio > El Estado > MINAM > Noticias > Gobierno aprueba la Estrategia Nacional de Diversidad Bi

Ministerio del Ambiente

Gobierno aprueba la Estrategia Nacional de Diversidad Biológica al 2050

Nota de prensa

Mediante Decreto Supremo n.° 008-2024-MINAM promulgado hoy.

25 de octubre de 2024 - 9:27 a. m.

5 Strategic objectives of the NBSAP to 2050

- Reducing land use change including aquatic environments
- Minimise negative impacts of changing weather patterns on biodiversity
- Reducing pollution in ecosystems
- Improving the management of wildlife, hydrobiological resources and invasive alien species
- Strengthening biodiversity governance

PERÚ NATURAL

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY TO 2050

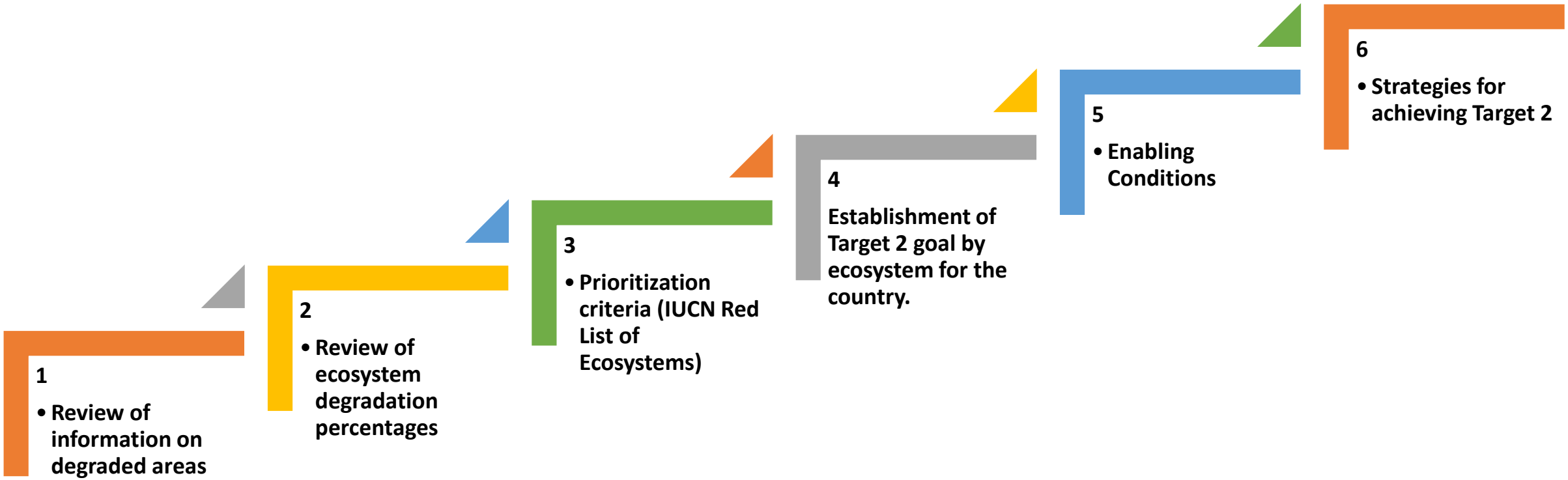
Action 17 of the **NBSAP** establishes the elaboration of the **Roadmap for restoration.**

5 Objetives
29 Goals
143 Actions

Specific chapter on the contribution of local and indigenous communities to restoration

Objetivo Estratégico	Código Meta	Metas	Responsable de la meta	Indicadores	Código Acción	Acciones	Responsable de la acción
						implementados.	
					17	Hoja de ruta para la restauración de las áreas degradadas elaborada participativamente, y puesta a disposición de las autoridades competentes para su implementación.	MINAM-SERFOR
	Meta 3	Al 2030, el 20 % de gobiernos regionales implementan instrumentos de planificación que contribuyen a reducir	ANGR-MINAM	% de gobiernos regionales que implementan instrumentos de planificación que contribuyen	18	Planes de manejo integral de zonas marinos costeras en coordinación con sectores y gobiernos subnacionales, puestos a disposición de los gobiernos locales.	MINAM-DGOTGIRN - DGDB
					19	Mecanismos de incentivos y retribución de servicios ecosistémicos, implementados para la conservación y gestión sostenible de la diversidad biológica.	MINAM-DGEFA/ SUNASS

Roadmap for Target 2



Enabling conditions for the implementation of the Road Map

- Information on the state of conservation and degradation of terrestrial, freshwater, and marine-coastal ecosystems (Research and development).
- Policy framework and management instruments: "Restoration Law and a National Program for Restoration".
- Capacities and coordination among public and private actors.
- Management of ecosystem risk.
- Effective actions for the implementation and monitoring of ecosystem restoration.

Gracias

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Foto: PNUD Peru