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PERÚ Ministerio del Ambiente

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SERFOR Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

SUMMARY REPORT

NATIONAL DIALOGUE PERU

KUNMING MONTRÉAL-GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK TARGET 2 PILOTS PROJECT

11TH-12TH JULY 2024 | LIMA - PERU

Kunming - Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Peru, the national dialogue on Target 2 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) was held on July 11th–12th, 2024. This joint initiative, organized by the Ministry of Environment (MINAM), the National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR), CIFOR-ICRAF, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the World Resources Institute (WRI), created a platform for dialogue and reflection on planning, implementing, and monitoring Target 2 of the KM-GBF. The dialogue aimed to enhance opportunities for aligning stakeholders toward coordinated and effective restoration actions.

The dialogue built on a structured engagement process with partners, including national authorities and civil society, initiated in late 2023 with the launch of the initiative. This engagement considered the broader framework of updating the National Biodiversity Strategy to 2050, providing key inputs for the national dialogue. Contributions were also informed by technical workshops and input from a core group of engaged national stakeholders mobilized by the project team.

The national dialogue brought together 59 participants, representing diverse stakeholders, including MINAM, the Ministry of Agriculture (Midagri), SERFOR, the National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP), regional governments, research institutions, international and national NGOs, and donor agencies. Over two days and seven sessions, participants alternated between plenary panels, institutional presentations, and thematic breakout groups. Discussions focused on mapping actors, describing institutional arrangements, identifying barriers, setting restoration priorities, examining data flows and platforms, and addressing capacity gaps. These discussions provided a foundation for reflecting on the operationalization of Target 2 and the challenges and requirements for its implementation.

Complementing the dialogue, a follow-up technical meeting was held on July 15th with MINAM, Midagri, SERFOR, and SERNANP to review and provide feedback on the GBF Target 2 Monitoring Resource Guide (CBD, FAO & SER, 2024). This meeting also explored challenges and opportunities for alignment with the Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM) platform to support future national reporting.

The dialogue allowed participants to collectively and honestly reflect on the challenges and opportunities for effectively implementing KM-GBF Target 2 in Peru. It contributed to consolidating interest and action points for a national restoration roadmap that will guide the country's restoration efforts. Participants agreed on the importance of multisectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration, emphasizing the need for a jointly constructed, permanent multistakeholder platform to support decision-making processes for implementing restoration objectives under Target 2.

Key action points must address challenges that hinder the coordinated implementation of restoration interventions, such as the absence of a unified national restoration target, limited access to decision-making information, lack of clarity regarding institutional roles, weak institutional and intersectoral coordination, limitations in the reference framework for integrating different sectors and ecosystems, and limited access to financing. In addition, four fundamental areas for strengthening the capacities of restoration actors were identified, considering different sectors and scales of work. These include enhancing technical capacities, improving financing mechanisms, fostering coordination and inclusive participation of stakeholders, and advancing policy development.

The structured engagement process also included technical meetings with a core group of national stakeholders, including MINAM, SERFOR, SERNANP, GIZ, WRI, UNDP, FAO, and CIFOR-ICRAF, as well as participation in the process of updating the National Biodiversity Strategy. These initiatives provided valuable inputs to the national dialogue, particularly regarding the preliminary mapping of information on Target 2.

ABBREVIATIONS

ANA	National Water Authority
ARAU	Regional Environmental Authority (Ucayali)
ARFFS	Regional Forestry and Wildlife Authorities
ASL2	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Programme Phase 2
ATFFS	Technical Administration of Forests and Wildlife
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEPLAN	National Center for Strategic Planning
CIFOR-ICRAF	Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry
CIMA	Center for Conservation, Research and Management of Natural Areas
CUSAF	Agroforestry Concessions
DEVIDA	National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs
EBA LOMAS	Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Coastal Hills (UNDP Project)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FERM	Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring
FOLUR	Food Systems, Land Use, and Restoration Impact Programme
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Development Agency)
IMARPE	Peruvian Sea Institute
INAIGEM	National Institute for Research on Glaciers and Mountain Ecosystems
INIA	National Institute of Agricultural Innovation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KM-GBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
MERESE	Mechanisms for Ecosystem Services Compensation
MIDAGRI	Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation
MINAM	Ministry of Environment
MINCETUR	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
OSINFOR	Supervisory Agency for Forest and Wildlife Resources
PCM	Presidency of the Council of Ministers
PESEM	Sectoral Strategic Plan
PLANAE	National Agroecology Plan
PNCB TDC	National Forestry Conservation Programme for Native Communities
ProREST	National Strategy for the Restoration of Ecosystems and Degraded Forest Lands
ROAM	Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology
SAF	Agroforestry Systems
SER	Society for Ecological Restoration
SERFOR	National Forest and Wildlife Service
SERNANP	National Service of Natural Protected Areas
SNIFFS	National Forestry and Wildlife Information System
SPDA	Peruvian Society for Environmental Law
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNALM	National Agrarian University - La Molina
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNSA	National University of St. Augustine
UNT	National University of Trujillo
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework[1] (KM-GBF) provides a strategic and operational framework to halt and reverse biodiversity loss. A global restoration target, Target 2, aims to restore at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, marine, and coastal ecosystems by 2030.

To align and harmonize reporting processes and avoid duplication of efforts, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), with the support of the Working Group on Monitoring under the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, has taken the lead as a custodian agency. FAO is tasked with providing technical support and developing the methodology for KM-GBF Target 2.

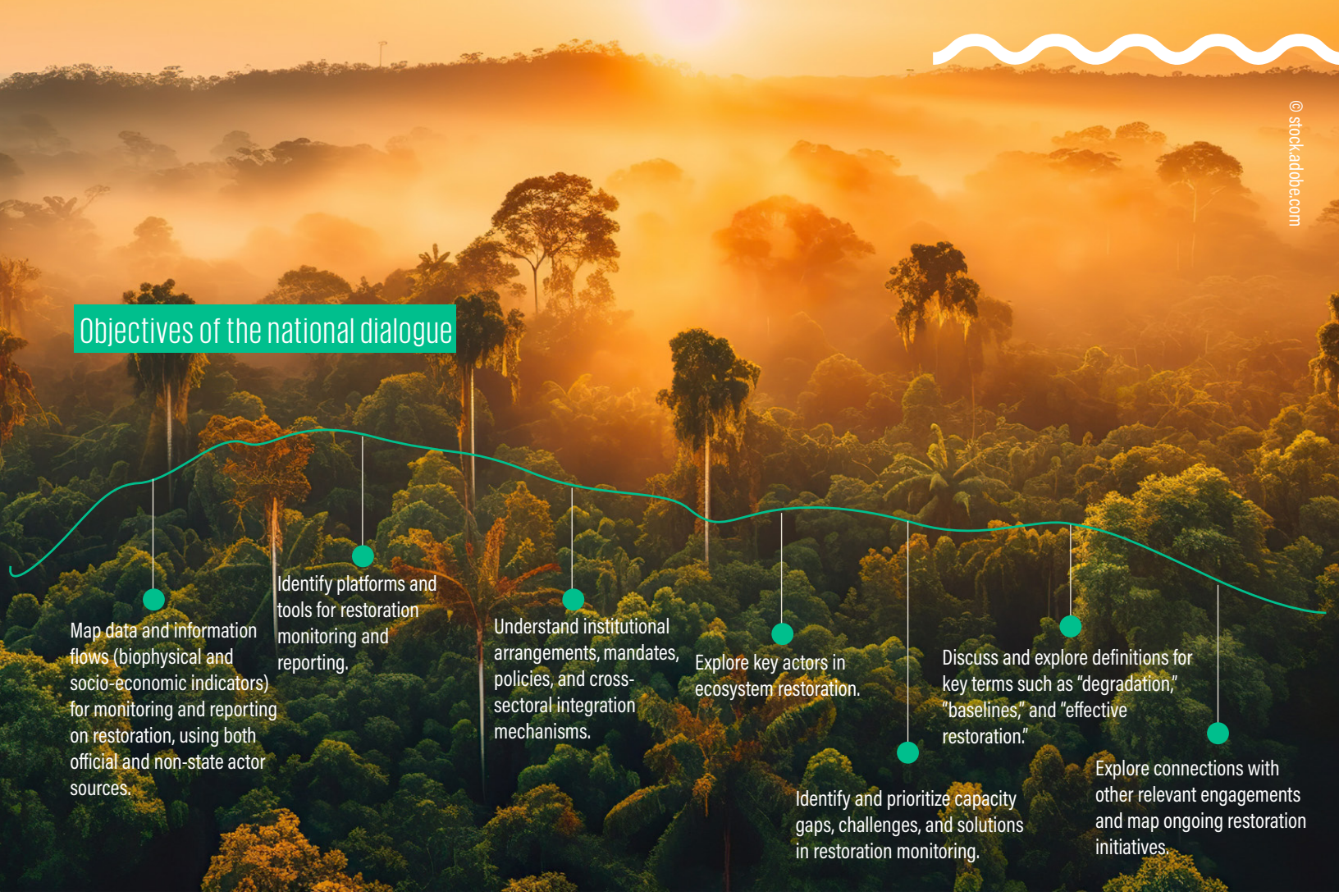
In early 2023, following the adoption of the KM-GBF, the Target 2 Working Group—led by FAO in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Society for Ecological Restoration (SER), Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF), and other partners—began supporting the implementation, planning, and monitoring of Target 2 in coordination with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

As an active member of the Working Group on Monitoring, CIFOR-ICRAF has been providing technical support to agencies and responsible parties in developing restoration indicators, national monitoring frameworks, and platforms. Through its collaboration with FAO, the GBF-T2 project focuses on improving restoration monitoring in four pilot countries[2]—Peru, Burkina Faso, Kenya, and Viet Nam, with FAO leading the national dialogue in Brazil. The project supports the preparation and implementation of national dialogues that centre on key pillars of a roadmap for planning, implementing, and monitoring Target 2, ensuring alignment among the various actors for its effective execution.

To gain broad support from national authorities and a comprehensive understanding of the political and institutional context for integrating the KM-GBF into the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), CIFOR-ICRAF's focal point in Peru participated in the national and subnational

1 At the CBD COP-15, held in Canada, in December 2022, with the participation of the 196 member countries, the Kunming – Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) was adopted, a roadmap to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030, with a vision to 2050.

2 Countries that have taken early action towards the restoration target.



processes[3] for updating the NBSAP. This engagement allowed for assessing the alignment between global and national targets, with a particular focus on Target 2, and initiated the mapping of key actors. A preliminary mapping of available information on Target 2 implementation was conducted with a core group of stakeholders as part of the preparatory technical workshops for the national dialogue.

The national dialogue was held on July 11th–12th, 2024, in Lima. It was jointly organized by Ministry of Environment (MINAM), National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR), CIFOR-ICRAF, FAO, and the World Resources Institute (WRI), with financial support from FAO and contributions from Initiative 20x20 and the Government of Luxembourg.

3 Participation in two national workshops and two sub-national workshops during the NBSAP update process, enabling the identification of key actors and initiatives for the National Dialogue, as well as methodological inputs.

The accompanying technical meeting with national monitoring experts focused on:

- Providing an overview of the Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM) and assessing its implementation and alignment at the national level.
- Receiving feedback on the GBF Target 2 Monitoring Resource Guide.

This report provides an overview of the outcomes of the process, workshop sessions, and discussions. It also references the broader process of updating the National Biodiversity Strategy in Peru, which contextualizes the governance and political frameworks within which Target 2-related activities will be implemented. Background documents and all presentations are available online (see in resources section).

01.

POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

The CBD[4] was signed by the Peruvian government on July 12, 1992, and ratified on April 23, 1993, through Legislative Resolution No. 26181. This convention is the most significant international agreement on biodiversity and provides a global legal framework for actions in this area. It operates through two main management instruments: NBSAPs and National Reports.

The national authorities involved in the implementation of Target 2 in Peru include MINAM[5], which acts as the CBD focal point; the National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP), which is part of the environmental sector and is responsible for managing protected natural areas; the SERFOR, under the Ministry of Agriculture (Minagri), which serves as the national forestry authority with a mandate to manage forest resources and protect forest heritage; and the Ministry of Production (Produce), which is responsible for marine and fishery resources.

However, there is no specific mandate that clarifies the roles and responsibilities for each of the KM-GBF targets. The NBSAP update process aims to address this gap by clarifying these relationships and fostering complementarity and synergies between sectors to achieve national objectives.

Peru has several policies and guidelines relevant to Target 2. For instance, in 2018, SERFOR published the **Guidelines for the Restoration of Forest Ecosystems and Other Wild Vegetation Ecosystems**[6] to guide the development, implementation, follow-up, and monitoring of restoration initiatives. In 2021, the **National Strategy for the Restoration of Ecosystems and Degraded Forest Lands (2021–2030)**, known as ProREST, was launched. ProREST aims to restore 330,000 hectares by 2030 through restoration projects aligned with the National Restoration Gap[7] and led by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Additionally, MINAM prepared the **Guidelines for Investments in Ecosystems, Species, and Support for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity**[8] in 2019. This document includes a typology of investment projects and the ecosystem goods and services they target. It supports the implementation of public investment projects aimed at addressing the National Gap in Ecosystem Recovery[9], which includes restoration, rehabilitation, remediation, and other complementary actions.

4 The objective of the convention is the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits resulting from the utilization of genetic resources. https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/4483796/Convenio%20Diversidad%20Biol%C3%B3gica.pdf?v=1682541736

5 The Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), through the General Directorate of Biological Diversity (DGDB) and in coordination with the National Commission on Biological Diversity (CONADIB), has led the process related to the participation and implementation of the CBD in recent years.

6 Guidelines for the restoration of forest ecosystems and other ecosystems of wild vegetation - 2018, approved with R.D.E. No. 083-2018-MINAGRI-SERFOR-DE
https://www.gob.pe/institucion/serfor/informes-publicaciones/1124184-lineamientos-para-la-restauracion-de-ecosistemas-forestales-y-otros-ecosistemas-de-vegetacion-silvestre

7 National Restoration Gap, in charge of the Agrarian Development and Irrigation sector and led by SERFOR, for the Multiannual Investment Programming process 2023 – 2025, amounts to 2,150,172 ha, area of forest ecosystems and other degraded wild vegetation prioritized for restoration at the landscape scale. This gap is monitored with the indicator "Percentage of degraded forest ecosystem area that requires restoration"
https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/2642910/R.%20M.%20N%C2%B0%200374-2021-MIDAGRI.pdf.pdf?v=1640217789

8 Guidelines for the formulation of investment projects in the typologies of ecosystems, species and support for the sustainable use of biodiversity, approved with RM 178-2019-MINAM. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/normas-legales/279128-178-2019-minam

9 National Ecosystem Recovery Gap, in charge of the Environment sector for the Multiannual Investment Programming process 2023 – 2025, amounts to 3,217,389.29 ha, area committed to ecosystem recovery. This gap is monitored by the indicator: "Percentage of degraded ecosystem area that provides ecosystem services that require recovery"
https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/2855272/PROGRAMA%20MULTIANUAL%20DE%20INVERSIONES%20%28PMI%29%202023-2025%20DEL%20SECTOR%20AMBIENTE.pdf.pdf?v=1645800113

Starting in 2023, with the approval of the updated **Strategic Plan for National Development to 2050**, led by the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN), efforts have been underway to develop a unified indicator for measuring the state of restoration of degraded ecosystems in Peru. This initiative is a joint effort between CEPLAN, MINAM, and SERFOR.

UPDATING THE NBSAP

The initiation of the GBF-T2 pilot in Peru coincided with the process of updating the National Biodiversity Strategy to 2050 and the Action Plan to 2030 (NBSAP). Participation by the project focal point in this process presented a valuable opportunity to contextualize insights gained on Target 2 through structured engagement and the national dialogue.

With the adoption of the KM-GBF, the Peruvian government began updating the NBSAP at the end of 2023. This process has been technically and financially supported by UNDP and GIZ and implemented through a multi-stakeholder participatory approach. It has included national and subnational workshops and sessions to ensure broad participation, including representation from indigenous peoples' organizations. The updated NBSAP remains under development, with a pre-publication version expected to be presented at COP-16.

The NBSAP update follows CEPLAN guidelines[10] for formulating national public policies, aligned with the **National Policy for the Modernization of Public Management.**[11] This ensures that interventions address specific public problems prioritized in the public agenda through a structured set of objectives, targets (defined as guidelines), and actions (defined as services). During the update process, six KM-GBF targets were identified as national priorities based on their progress and available information.

Target 2 on ecosystem restoration was included as a priority due to its multidimensional nature and its integration into various other targets in the strategy, developed as part of the participatory process. Additionally, MINAM recently initiated the creation of a national restoration roadmap to guide the implementation of Target 2.

Several key findings have emerged from the preliminary review of the NBSAP process:

(a) There is a risk of including an excessive number of targets in the strategy due to the participatory process, without clear mechanisms for prioritization and implementation.

(b) There is a lack of articulation and involvement of key sectors, levels of government, and non-governmental actors essential to implementation.

(c) Deficiencies exist in the supporting information necessary to define robust targets, activities, and indicators.

(d) Ensuring the effective participation and integration of indigenous peoples' contributions remains a challenge.

It is recommended to align the biodiversity agenda with existing platforms, such as the Indigenous Peoples' Platform to Address Climate Change[12], which could create synergies with the country's climate commitments.

The process of updating the NBSAP and developing the national restoration roadmap is integrated with pre-existing national policy instruments, such as ProREST. These efforts support the implementation of ecosystem restoration targets in Peru. The national dialogue seeks to contribute to these initiatives by providing updated inputs based on progress and gaps identified during the process and facilitating a space for coordination to ensure alignment among different actors for the implementation of Target 2.

10 The National Policy Guide guides interventions to address public problems that affect people or their environment and whose solution is a priority demand of society. Similarly, they must contribute to achieving the objectives of the Strategic Plan for National Development (PEDN) to 2050 and the Vision of Peru to 2050; and to be coherently articulated with sectoral, territorial and institutional plans, ensuring harmonization between policies and plans within the National Strategic Planning System (Sinaplan).
https://www.gob.pe/institucion/ceplan/informes-publicaciones/4172566-guia-de-politicas-nacionales-actualizada

11 The fundamental purpose of the process of modernization of State management is to obtain higher levels of efficiency of the State apparatus, so that better attention to citizens is achieved, prioritizing and optimizing the use of public resources.

12 The Platform of Indigenous Peoples to Face Climate Change (PPICC) is a space that manages, articulates, disseminates and monitors proposals for adaptation and mitigation measures of indigenous or native peoples in the face of climate change, valuing their knowledge, practices and traditional and ancestral knowledge. It is one of the main achievements of the agreements of the Prior Consultation process of the Regulations of the Framework Law on Climate Change with the seven organizations representing indigenous peoples.
https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/campa%C3%B1as/5066-plataforma-de-los-pueblos-indigenas-para-enfrentar-el-cambio

02.

THE NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Target 2 Pilots project included several structured engagements with national stakeholders, culminating in a national dialogue aimed at mapping existing institutional arrangements, restoration data flows, and platforms, as well as exploring current capacity gaps in effectively planning, implementing, and monitoring Peru's ambitions toward Target 2. Two technical workshops initiated the engagement process, beginning the mapping of available information on Target 2 with the participation of key actors such as the MINAM, SERFOR, SERNANP, FAO, UNDP, GIZ, and the WRI. Additionally, the CIFOR-ICRAF focal point for Peru actively participated in national and subnational workshops and civil society engagement events organized as part of the NBSAP update process. These activities provided methodological inputs and insights into mapping actors and initiatives, informing the planning and execution of the national dialogue.

Held on July 11th and 12th, the national dialogue convened 59 participants representing various sectors and institutions working across key ecosystems: 25 representatives from national government, 3 from regional governments, 12 from NGOs, 8 from research institutions, and 8 from cooperation agencies, totalling 25 institutions (see Annex III for the list of participants).

The national dialogue was structured in two parts:

Part One focused on the questions: *"What is Target 2 about?"* and *"How do we monitor and report on Target 2?"* This included Sessions 1 to 4.

Part Two addressed the questions: *"How do we move forward?"* and *"What is the roadmap to follow?"* This included Sessions 5 to 7.

The dialogue agenda comprised seven sessions, featuring presentations by national authorities and plenary discussions facilitated by the organizing team. Two working group sessions invited participants to provide feedback and input on: (a) The operationalization of Target 2, including restoration priorities, data flows, key agreements, and challenges; and (b) Gaps and capacity needs for the implementation of Target 2 in Peru.

This report summarizes the main results and highlights of each session. The plan and agenda of the national dialogue are available in Annex I, while summaries of the discussions and outcomes of the working groups are presented in Annex II. Background papers and all presentations are accessible online (see the resources section).

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL DIALOGUE

The dialogue began with opening remarks by Mirbel Epiquién, Director of the General Directorate of Biological Diversity of MINAM, and Giancarlo Vásquez, Director of the General Directorate of Sustainable Management of Forest and Wildlife Heritage of SERFOR. Rocio Vasquez, CIFOR-ICRAF's focal point for the pilot, introduced the event by presenting the agenda, objectives, and guidelines for collecting participants' contributions.

SESSION 1 – CONTEXT: GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Carmen Morales, from FAO's Forestry Division and responsible for the FERM mechanism for GEF-funded projects, provided an overview of the KM-GBF, emphasizing the practical aspects of Target 2 on ecosystem restoration. She explained that the KM-GBF consists of 23 interrelated targets grouped into three categories. Target 2 seeks to ensure that, by 2030, at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, coastal, and marine ecosystem areas are under effective restoration to enhance biodiversity, ecosystem functions, services, ecological integrity, and connectivity. Key elements of Target 2 include ecosystem types, baselines for degraded ecosystems, types of restoration, interventions, land tenure, and the proportionality of national targets. She highlighted the new definition of restoration, which reflects a continuum of practices, as included in the draft Target 2 Resource Guide.[13] Morales also discussed the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, which operates through five working groups, two of which are led by FAO: good practices and monitoring.

Valentina Robiglio, from CIFOR-ICRAF, elaborated on the FAO-led Target 2 Working Group and the significance of partnerships in supporting the implementation, planning, and monitoring of ecosystem restoration, in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat. She emphasized CIFOR-ICRAF's role as a scientific partner in convening networks across the four pilot countries (Peru, Burkina Faso, Kenya, and Viet Nam), with FAO leading the national dialogue in Brazil. Robiglio described the GBF-T2 Pilots project as a collaboration between CIFOR-ICRAF and FAO, aimed at improving restoration monitoring. She highlighted the opportunity for dialogue and co-learning between the pilot countries, allowing comparisons of progress and lessons learned. Robiglio also detailed the development of the pilot in Peru, emphasizing the importance of coordination between the organizing institutions and the preparatory meetings that enriched the design and implementation of the national dialogue.

13 The draft resource manual entitled "Achieving restoration outcomes for biodiversity and human well-being through Target 2 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework" has been prepared jointly by the CBD Secretariat, FAO and SER https://www.cbd.int/restoration/implementation/review

SESSION 2 - STATUS OF ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION IN PERU

Lily Rodríguez from CIMA provided an overview of ecosystem restoration in Peru within the framework of KM-GBF Target 2. She emphasized the dimensions of effective restoration, including outcomes such as improving biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity. She highlighted Peru's restoration potential, and the global commitments made in ecosystem restoration, including the Rio Conventions, SDGs, and the Bonn Challenge. She also discussed the interrelationship between Target 2 and other KM-GBF targets.

SESSION 3 - INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, POLICIES, CHALLENGES AND CROSS-SECTORAL SOLUTIONS

Policy, Actions and Perspectives for Ecosystem Restoration in Peru

Coral Calvo, from MINAM's General Directorate of Biodiversity, presented an overview of restoration policy frameworks at national and environmental sector levels, including technical and financial instruments developed for Target 2. She noted that as of 2022, Peru had 19 million hectares of degraded ecosystems[14], of which 3.2 million hectares represent the ecosystem recovery gap, encompassing restoration, rehabilitation, remediation, and complementary actions. She emphasized the importance of a shared conceptual framework for ecosystem restoration as a continuum of practices contributing to a common goal. She also provided updates on the development of the National Roadmap for KM-GBF Target 2, aligned with the updated NBSAP and expected to be presented at COP-16, marking the beginning of its implementation in Peru.

Alberto Mamani, from SERFOR's Sustainable Forest Heritage Management Directorate, outlined the restoration policies for forest ecosystems and wild vegetation under the National Strategy for the Restoration of Ecosystems and Degraded Forest Lands (ProREST).[15] He detailed the ProREST target to have 330,000 hectares under restoration by 2030, reducing the forest ecosystem restoration gap by 15%, which accounts for 2.15 million hectares in the agrarian sector.[16]

Mamani highlighted the Restoration Monitoring Submodule,[17], a platform under conceptualization aligned with the Aurora[18] indicator framework, designed to monitor and report restoration initiatives.

14 As of 2018, the MINAM through the DGOTGRN reports annually the degradation of ecosystems at the national level, having information updated to 2022, considering only continental ecosystems: https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/monitoreo-y-evaluacion/restauracion-de-areas-degradadas/

15 National Strategy for the Restoration of Degraded Ecosystems and Forest Lands - ProREST (2021-2030), led by SERFOR, approved by RDE No. D00134-2021-MIDAGRI-SERFOR-DE https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/3470354/ProREST%20Estrategia%20Nacional%20de%20Restauraci%C3%B3n%20de%20Ecosistemas%20y%20Tierras%20Forestales%20Degradadas%20Periodo%202021%20-%202030.pdf.pdf?v=1659630963

16 Indicator: Percentage of degraded forest ecosystem area that requires restoration, which contributes to the gap of the Agrarian Development and Irrigation Sector for the Multiannual Investment Programme (PMI) process 2023-2025
https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/2642910/R.%20M.%20N%C2%B0%200374-2021-MIDAGRI.pdf.pdf?v=1640217789

17 Restoration Monitoring Submodule, part of the National Forest and Wildlife Information System (SNIFFS) https://sniffs.serfor.gob.pe/monitoreo/

18 AURORA, a tool developed by FAO and WRI, aims to help stakeholders develop a monitoring system tailored to their needs by identifying indicators and metrics to monitor progress towards established objectives. https://www.auroramonitoring.org/#/

This platform aims to be interoperable with other national systems and support reporting on global commitments.

Panel Brainstorming, facilitated by Valentina Robiglio from CIFOR-ICRAF, delved into strategies for promoting effective restoration of Peru's ecosystems.

Coral Calvo, from MINAM, noted the importance of aligning the restoration target with other multilateral environmental agreements, such as those addressing peatlands, which contribute to both biodiversity and climate change agendas. She cited Peru's NDC[19] process as a precedent for intersectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration, which could guide the development of the national restoration roadmap. Calvo also emphasized the need to engage local populations and involve regional and local governments in restoration projects, as their leadership is critical for sustainability. Additionally, she highlighted the gap in measuring the effectiveness of restoration actions, noting that current efforts focus primarily on surface-level registrations rather than tracking deeper impacts.

Alberto Mamani, from SERFOR, underscored the value of cross-sectoral dialogue spaces, such as symposia,[20] which foster innovative approaches to restoration. He highlighted connections between restoration targets and sustainable food systems, social inclusion, value chains, ecological corridors, and reducing inequality.

Mamani also stressed the need for multisectoral coordination to ensure sustainability, integrating restoration efforts into agricultural, production, and tourism strategies. He outlined innovative financial mechanisms supporting restoration, such as tax-based works, environmental compensation, carbon footprint initiatives, NDCs, and Agroforestry Concessions (CUSAF).[21]

Challenges and Collaboration for the Implementation of Target 2 in Peru

The session, moderated by Valentina Robiglio from CIFOR-ICRAF, brought together government representatives, researchers, and international cooperation organizations to discuss the challenges and opportunities for implementing Target 2 at both national and regional levels. Participants explored opportunities for alignment with sectoral plans and examined intersectoral solutions and integration mechanisms.

Coral Calvo, from MINAM, identified intersectoral involvement as a key challenge in achieving restoration commitments, stressing the need for a unified national target that includes forests, wetlands, peatlands, and agricultural lands such as pastures. She emphasized the necessity of investing in knowledge generation to create a robust foundation for decision-making in fragile ecosystems.

Alberto Mamani, from SERFOR, highlighted land tenure and rights allocation as major challenges for productive restoration. He noted the potential of CUSAF contracts to contribute to restoration efforts, emphasizing the need for adequate monitoring to ensure sustainable production and good practices.

Luis Eduardo Ramírez, from the Directorate of Natural Resources Assessment and Climate Change, of the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI), pointed to opportunities for aligning ecosystem restoration targets with Budget Programme PP089, which focuses on reducing agricultural soil degradation.

Héctor Vidaurre, from the Regional Environmental Authority of the Ucayali region (ARAU), highlighted the lack of accessible and updated information for project formulation as a regional challenge. He also noted the insufficient localization of national policies at the subnational level and the need for restoration to be integrated into regional and local development agendas.

19 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are part of the Paris Agreement on climate change, and correspond to the actions defined by the country, regarding adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change and the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions. https://www.minam.gob.pe/cambioclimatico/ndc/

20 SERFOR has developed 3 symposia on a national scale, with the aim of defining and implementing a roadmap that allows the conservation, management and mainly the restoration and recovery of forest ecosystems and other ecosystems of wild vegetation in the country.
https://www.gob.pe/institucion/serfor/campa%C3%B1as/37690-tercer-simposio-peruano-de-restauracion-de-ecosistemas-y-tierras-forestales

21 CUSAF - Agroforestry Concessions, contracts are an interesting strategy to address the challenge of farming families at deforestation frontiers. They are an enabling title that is granted to natural persons, specifically small and medium-sized family farmers, who are settled on public domain lands, for a renewable period of 40 years and in areas of up to 100 hectares. It allows them to formalize agricultural, forestry, livestock, forest production and recovery activities on public lands through the implementation of agroforestry systems and sustainable forest management. These enabling titles aim to restore and conserve the functions of forests on forest lands of production and protection, putting farmers in the role of managers of these resources. https://www.agrofor.info/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/ABC-cartilla_AgroFor.pdf

Heiner Ruiz, from the Regional Management of Forestry and Wildlife Development of the Loreto region (GERFOR), emphasized the importance of intersectoral and multi-actor collaboration spaces to efficiently contribute to the restoration agenda. He cited the creation of the Technical Roundtable for Ecosystem and Forest Land Restoration as a regional government initiative to institutionalize these efforts.[22]

Rocío Vasquez, from CIFOR-ICRAF, stressed that achieving restoration objectives requires the involvement of all government levels and sectors as well as non-governmental actors. She highlighted the importance of integrating knowledge from indigenous peoples and local communities, citing Kenya's Technical Restoration Monitoring Group[23], as an example of a multi-stakeholder platform tracking restoration progress with locally adapted indicators, gender, and intercultural approaches.

Rocío Malleux, from FAO's forestry division, reiterated the role of international cooperation in helping countries meet national and global targets. She emphasized the value of multi-stakeholder dialogues and experience exchanges to identify gaps and opportunities for action.

SESSION 4 - MAPPING RESTORATION PRIORITIES, STAKEHOLDERS, DATA FLOWS, AND INSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENTS

Participants in the working groups discussed restoration priorities, data flows, and institutional arrangements for Target 2. Key topics included: (a) ecosystem restoration priorities; (b) identification of key actors and stakeholders; (c) data and information flows for restoration monitoring and reporting; and (d) challenges and opportunities for implementation.

The session was organized into five working groups based on ecosystems and participants' expertise: (i) Amazonian forests; (ii) arid ecosystems; (iii) Andean ecosystems; (iv) marine ecosystems and inland waters; and (v) land for agricultural use.

A plenary discussion followed to share key findings. Below are the main results of the session. Detailed information from the working groups can be found in Annex II.

Data and information flows for Restoration Monitoring and Reporting

- **Absence of data flows defined:** Most ecosystems reported no defined data flows for monitoring and reporting. In the few that indicated having this structure, the information is managed in a sectorized manner (MINAM, SERFOR and SERNANP) without almost no connection or integration mechanism between them.
- **Lack of appropriate indicators:** Appropriate indicators are required to measure and monitor the degradation conditions of different ecosystems, as well as the progress of the effectiveness of restorative practices. MINAM has specific guides[24] for ecosystems to evaluate the state of conservation in: Amazon plain humid forest, paramo, relict forests, dry forests and wetlands. In addition, some regions supported by both MINAM and SERFOR are developing regional maps with greater detail on restoration priorities.

22 Declaration of the restoration of forest ecosystems in the Loreto region as a regional interest and of public need https://www.gob.pe/institucion/regionloreto/normas-legales/5658228-080-2024-so-grl-cr
23 https://www.worldagroforestry.org/project/promoting-nature-based-solutions-land-restoration-while-strengthening-national-monitoring
24 Ecosystem State Assessment Guides: https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/informacion-institucional/publicaciones/

- **Lack of alignment of indicators:** There is currently the challenge of unifying the indicators that measure restoration gaps, as part of the process of updating the Strategic Plan for National Development to 2050, under a joint effort between CEPLAN, MINAM and SERFOR. Considering both public and private interventions, different indicators are used to monitor ecosystem restoration efforts.
- **Stakeholder engagement:** The mapping of actors in the different ecosystems confirms the diversity of actors involved in the different phases of restoration initiatives. The actors most frequently identified in these processes are the national government (SERFOR, SERNANP and MINAM), NGOs and cooperation institutions. On the other hand, the actors that require greater involvement are communities and local population, research centres, academia, the private sector, regional and local governments, other government sectors such as: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MIDAGRI), Ministry of Production (PRODUCE), Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM).

Main obstacles and challenges that hinder the implementation of the restoration target:

- **Absence of a unified national restoration target encompassing all ecosystems:** While there is a restoration target for 2030 that focuses on forest ecosystems (ProREST), it is essential to expand this target to include other critical ecosystems. These include wetlands and peatlands, which play a vital role in water regulation and climate change mitigation; non-continental ecosystems such as marine ecosystems; and agricultural lands, such as pastures, which fundamentally depend on the health of their underlying ecosystems.
- **Risk of overlap and lack of focus on objectives by various institutions:** The existence of two National Gaps in restoration, driven by different sectors (environment[25] and agriculture[26]), risks polarizing attention toward specific ecosystems, such as forests, while neglecting others, such as marine ecosystems, continental waters, and agricultural lands. Although interventions in the gaps do not currently coincide geographically, there remains a latent risk of overlap and inefficiency.
- **Lack of alignment mechanisms for monitoring restoration efforts:** In the public sector, two platforms exist for monitoring restoration interventions, each corresponding to different National Restoration Gaps.[27]. In the private sector, numerous monitoring initiatives are tailored to specific project needs. However, there is a lack of alignment mechanisms to unify these efforts, creating challenges in achieving a coherent national monitoring system.
- **Lack of restoration information management processes:** Restoration information across most ecosystems is dispersed, inaccessible, unsystematized, and managed in a sectoral manner. Additionally, restoration practices vary widely, including approaches such as living fences, agroforestry systems, plantations, natural regeneration, seed dispersal, and passive restoration. There is a pressing need to establish more coherent information management processes to align these diverse efforts with the national restoration target.
- **Lack of collaboration among stakeholders:** Effective restoration efforts require collaboration across different sectors and levels of government, as well as engagement with the private sector, academia, research institutions, NGOs, and international cooperation bodies. Ensuring the meaningful participation of indigenous peoples and local communities is also essential for the sustainability and effectiveness of restoration initiatives.
- **Lack of clarity in the mandate and ownership of functions among authorities:** There is no clear definition of roles and responsibilities among authorities for the promotion, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of restoration processes, which are currently managed in a sectorized manner. For example, non-inland marine ecosystems lack a clear allocation of responsibilities among competent authorities, including PRODUCE, MINAM, IMARPE, and SERNANP.

25 The national ecosystem recovery gap, in charge of the environmental sector (MINAM), is based on the mapping of degraded continental ecosystems, its scope includes spaces inside and outside natural protected areas (NPAs). https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/1510842/RM.%20288-2020-MINAM%20CON%20ANEXO.pdf.pdf?v=1609449747

26 The national restoration gap, in charge of the agrarian sector (MIDAGRI) and led by SERFOR, refers to degraded ecosystems and forest lands, delimited by forest and protection lands, not including agricultural lands. https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/2642910/R.%20M.%20N%C2%B0%200374-2021-MIDAGRI.pdf.pdf?v=1640217789

27 MINAM has a tool for monitoring the recovery of degraded areas: https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/monitoreo-y-evaluacion/seguimiento-a-la-recuperacion-de-areas-degradadas/
SERFOR is in the process of building the Restoration Monitoring Submodule, a platform that seeks to monitor and report on restoration initiatives: https://sniffs.serfor.gob.pe/monitoreo/

- **Alignment between definitions of degradation:** While the conceptual definitions of ecosystem degradation used by MINAM and MIDAGRI are concordant,[28] there is no clear alignment in their operational definitions. The Environmental Sector Gap uses criteria such as loss of vegetation cover, fragmentation, and primary productivity loss, aligned with the framework of Land Degradation Neutrality.[29] Conversely, the Agricultural Sector Gap, under the ROAM methodology, employs criteria such as land overuse, slope, and proximity to high-deforestation areas, validated through participatory regional processes.[30]
- **Alignment between definitions of ecosystem restoration:** It is crucial to align restoration instruments with the current conceptual framework of ecosystem restoration, which emphasizes a continuum of actions contributing to a shared goal. Strengthening the capacities of authorities and involved actors is essential to operationalize this target coherently and effectively.
- **Access to financing for the implementation of the target:** Restoration efforts face challenges due to low public budget allocations. Innovative financing options are needed to sustain and scale up restoration initiatives. This includes developing financial mechanisms tailored to the needs of land users and actively involving local actors in their design and implementation.

SESSION 5 - ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION DATA IN PERU, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Coral Calvo, from MINAM, provided insights into the strategic management framework of the environmental sector's commitment to ecosystem restoration, highlighting tools used for monitoring and reporting on the target. She reported that between 2018 and 2023, 148,130 hectares had been restored[31], through public investment projects addressing the Recovery Gap, executed by MINAM. She emphasized the importance of tools developed by MINAM for identifying, categorizing, and prioritizing degraded areas based on degradation definitions aligned with the conceptual framework of Land Degradation Neutrality.[32] Finally, she stressed the need for collaboration among sectors and stakeholders to standardize monitoring and reporting processes for the restoration target.

Omar Carrión, from SERFOR, provided an overview of the organizational for monitoring, reporting, and verifying restoration initiatives in forest ecosystems across Peru. He highlighted the roles of SERFOR and the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Authorities (ARFFS) in overseeing restoration efforts in these ecosystems.[33] Between 2018 and 2024, 117,468 hectares were restored under the Restoration Gap addressed by SERFOR, corresponding to 243 public and private investment projects, most of which were implemented by local governments.

Carmen Morales, from FAO, introduced FERM,[34] a global platform designed to track ecosystem restoration progress within the Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and the KM-GBF. It offers

28 The definition of ecosystem degradation, used by both gaps, corresponds to the "total or partial loss of some of their factors of production, which alters their structure and functioning; thus diminishing their capacity to provide ecosystem services."
https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/319848/RM_N__178-2019.pdf?v=1560174703
https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/1269060/Lineamientos%20restauracion.pdf?v=1598652269

29 Methodological procedure for the identification, categorization and prioritization of degraded areas in terrestrial ecosystems: https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Procedimiento-metodol%C3%B3gico-para-la-identificaci%C3%B3n_categorizaci%C3%B3n-y-priorizaci%C3%B3n-de-%C3%A1reas-degradadas-en-ecosistemas-terrestres.pdf

30 Prioritization criteria for restoration, such as overuse of land, slope, distance to conservation areas and other areas with high deforestation density, which were validated through participatory processes with regional actors. https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/3470354/ProREST%20Estrategia%20Nacional%20de%20Restauraci%C3%B3n%20de%20Ecosistemas%20y%20Tierras%20Forestales%20Degradadas%20Periodo%202021%20-%202030.pdf.pdf?v=1659630963

31 Monitoring the recovery of degraded areas, reports that between 2018 and 2023, 148,130 hectares have been executed https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/monitoreo-y-evaluacion/seguimiento-a-la-recuperacion-de-areas-degradadas/

32 Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality, referring to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/859308/2020_06_16DipticoNDT72_2.pdf?v=1592417234

33 Guidelines for the restoration of forest ecosystems and other ecosystems of wild vegetation - 2018, approved with R.D.E. No. 083-2018-MINAGRI-SERFOR-DE https://www.gob.pe/institucion/serfor/informes-publicaciones/1124184-lineamientos-para-la-restauracion-de-ecosistemas-forestales-y-otros-ecosistemas-de-vegetacion-silvestre

34 Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM) https://ferm.fao.org/

tools for registering restoration initiatives and best practices across all ecosystems, a geospatial tool to visualize restoration areas, a search engine for exploring restoration initiatives and best practices, and a dashboard (currently under development) that aggregates data from multiple sources. Carmen emphasized that FERM employs a conceptual framework that views ecosystem restoration as a continuum of practices (from SER 2019), integrating land rehabilitation and natural ecosystem restoration,[35] aligned with the AURORA indicator framework. She proposed initial actions for integrating FERM with national systems, starting with database development in 2024, feedback and contributions to the National Platform in 2025, and using FERM for official restoration data reporting in Peru's Seventh National Report to the CBD in 2026.

Natalia Ruiz, from WRI, presented the Forest Landscape Restoration Implementation Hub (FLR Hub) Project,[36] a collaboration between IUCN, WWF, and WRI, funded by the International Climate Initiative (IKI). The project aims to catalyze and facilitate restoration action in selected countries, including Peru, Colombia, Brazil, Madagascar, Tanzania, and Uganda. In Peru, the project focuses on San Martín and Madre de Dios, working in partnership with SERFOR and MINAM to advance restoration efforts.

Reflection: Challenges and Opportunities for Monitoring and Reporting Target 2 in Peru

Carmen Morales, from FAO, facilitated a reflection session to delve into the challenges and opportunities for monitoring and reporting on Target 2, as well as the potential for applying and aligning the FERM platform with national systems.

Coral Calvo reaffirmed MINAM's commitment to developing a national restoration roadmap to consolidate efforts across environmental, forestry, and other sectors. This objective is linked to the NBSAP update, where Target 2 is prioritized, and the Strategic Plan for National Development to 2050, which is advancing the creation of a unified indicator on restoration status, in collaboration with CEPLAN and SERFOR. Coral emphasized challenges such as limited access to information on peatlands, wetlands, and inland and marine water ecosystems, which require tailored monitoring approaches. She stressed the importance of multi-stakeholder collaboration spaces grounded in knowledge and evidence to inform decision-making. Finally, Coral highlighted the severe budgetary constraints, with less than 1% of the public budget allocated to restoration efforts, as a significant challenge.

Omar Carrión highlighted the importance of SERFOR's restoration monitoring platform (a submodule of SNIFFS[37]), which aims to integrate public and private sector data. He highlighted the need for harmonized data and interoperability across sources, noting that the submodule is still in the conceptualization phase, offering an opportunity to address these issues during development.

Frida González, from SERFOR, discussed ongoing efforts to facilitate the inclusion of private sector initiatives in restoration monitoring. SERFOR is developing an application for registering initiatives, drawing on the success of a 2016 compilation of good restoration practices as a reference.[38]

35 International Principles and Standards for the Practice of Ecological Restoration (Society for Ecological Restoration, 2019) https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.ser.org/resource/resmgr/Spanish_SER_International_St.pdf

36 The Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) Implementation Hub
https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/project/the-forest-landscape-restoration-flr-implementation-hub-delivering-the-bonn-challenge-23-iii-113-global-a-flr-implementation-hub/

37 https://sniffs.serfor.gob.pe/monitoreo/

38 SERFOR, Bioversity & ICRAF. 2018. Restoration experiences in Peru. Lessons learned. Lima, Peru.
https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/1269079/Experiencias-de-Restauraci%C3%B3n-en-el-Per%C3%BA-Lecciones-aprendidas.pdf

SESSION 6 - CAPACITY GAPS AND NEEDS

Participants discussed the gaps and capacity needs for achieving Target 2, using FAO's global assessment framework, which identifies key capacity gaps and priorities for restoration. Discussions centred on the limitations of restoration efforts in Peru and potential solutions and opportunities.

The session was divided into five working groups, organized based on participants' experiences and relationships with various actors involved in restoration across different scales (local, subnational, national, and international), sectors, and phases of ecosystem restoration projects and programmes. The groups focused on: a) Governments, NGOs, and other actors at the international and national levels, b) Governments, NGOs, and other actors at the subnational and local levels, c) Research and academia, d) Cooperation actors, e) Land users, ecosystems, communities, and interest groups.

Following group discussions, participants reconvened in plenary to share key ideas, summarized below. Detailed outcomes from the working groups are available in Annex II.

The session identified four key areas for capacity building across sectors and scales:

- **Technical Capacities:** Actions are needed to improve the technical capacities of all actors involved, considering the different phases of ecosystem restoration initiatives:
  - **Planning Phase:** For governments, NGOs, and other actors at the national and subnational levels, capacity gaps in project design need to address ecosystem-specific degradation conditions, align objectives at the national and subnational levels, and assess the scope and scale of degradation across various ecosystems (e.g., marine ecosystems, inland waters, agricultural lands). Additionally, management, planning, and investment instruments must be updated and grounded in subnational contexts.
  - **Monitoring Phase:** For governments, NGOs, and other actors at the national and subnational levels, key challenges include the lack of standardized and accessible baselines, absence of indicators to measure restoration effectiveness (beyond surface coverage), and insufficient intersectoral coordination for monitoring and reporting.
  - **Implementation Phase:** For governments, NGOs, and other actors at the subnational level, as well as for land users, critical gaps include limited access to relevant and locally tailored information, insufficient integration of empirical and traditional knowledge, and inadequate capacities for designing and implementing interventions with an equity-based approach.
  - **Research Sector and Land Users:** It is essential to address the lack of inclusive extension services adapted to local contexts to support effective restoration efforts.
- **Funding Capacities:** Special attention should be paid to the financial components of restoration efforts at programme, project, and initiative levels.
  - Efforts should focus on aligning financial instruments to benefit all actors and enhancing the capacities of governments, NGOs, and other organizations at the national level to mobilize financial resources, including through specialists and project developers. These capacities should then be transferred to regional, local, and community levels.
  - Enabling conditions are needed to mobilize private sector financing and facilitate local community access through incentives tailored to local contexts.
  - At the regional and local levels, it is important to promote self-sustaining restoration initiatives and improve livelihood opportunities for local communities.
- **Inclusive Participation of Actors:** There is a need to address the limited capacities of governments, NGOs, and other actors at national and subnational levels to integrate with diverse sectors (e.g., agrarian, mining, energy, marine, fisheries,

economic) and actors (e.g., cooperation agencies, private sector, research institutions, academia, and land users) in restoration activities.

  - The lack of interaction and collaboration mechanisms restricts opportunities on the ground and hinders the implementation of interventions.
  - Creating spaces for collaboration with an integrated vision is critical to supporting decision-making and knowledge management processes through the exchange of information and best practices, including empirical and traditional knowledge.

- **Policy Development:** Governments, NGOs, and other national-level actors require strengthened capacities to develop policies and legal frameworks that promote equitable and inclusive participation of land users in all phases of restoration interventions.
  - Policies must safeguard land tenure rights and resource use to benefit local populations.
  - Legal frameworks should incorporate equity and intercultural perspectives to ensure meaningful participation and sustained restoration outcomes.

SESSION 7 - REVIEW AND REFLECTION ON DIALOGUE

- Valentina Robiglio, from CIFOR-ICRAF, facilitated the session, focusing on identifying key challenges, gaps, and solutions, as well as outlining next steps and commitments for implementing and advancing the restoration target.
- Carmen Morales, from FAO, emphasized the significance of the current moment for restoration efforts in the Latin American region, especially with COP16 taking place this year in Colombia. She urged the adoption of innovative solutions to mobilize financing and actively involve various sectors and key actors in restoration initiatives.
- Lily Rodríguez, from CIMA, stressed the immediate need to share information and evidence to support decision-making processes, including setting national targets, defining strategies, and monitoring progress. She underscored the importance of fostering collaboration among different sectors and levels of government, as well as engaging key non-governmental actors in implementing restoration efforts. Additionally, she called for the establishment of a clear and widely disseminated conceptual framework for restoration at the national level.
- María Miyasiro, from the Functional Operational Unit of Information Management at SERNANP, highlighted the urgency of improving knowledge management by systematizing the work of various sectors and actors involved in restoration. She emphasized the need to align sectoral objectives and contribute to the country's reporting on Target 2.
- Frida González, from SERFOR, underlined the importance of engagement in the restoration process to prioritize actions, clarify roles, and strengthen Peru's commitment to the global target. She emphasized that laying a strong foundation for collaboration is essential for developing the national restoration roadmap.

- Coral Calvo, from MINAM, reiterated the importance of constructing the national restoration roadmap to guide Peru's restoration agenda and align efforts with national and global commitments. She stressed the need to define a realistic national target that reflects both public and private efforts and encompasses the country's diverse ecosystems.
- Rocio Vasquez, from CIFOR-ICRAF, outlined next steps, including the agenda for the technical session on FERM scheduled for July 16, targeting government officials from MINAM, SERFOR, SERNANP, and MIDAGRI. The session will evaluate the applicability and alignment of FERM at the national level, emphasizing that FERM is not intended to replace existing platforms but should be interoperable with the national platform. She also highlighted that the dialogue results will be documented in a comprehensive report to provide inputs for developing the national restoration roadmap and support the country in finalizing and submitting its NBSAP, as well as implementation funding and capacity plans in preparation for COP16.

CLOSING OF THE NATIONAL DIALOGUE

Mirbel Epiquién, from MINAM, described the national dialogue as a significant milestone, underscoring the need for a permanent space for collaboration and strong partnerships to support decision-making processes for the implementation of Target 2. He emphasized the importance of jointly constructing the national restoration roadmap as an opportunity to address critical decisions that have been under discussion for years and to define synergies between various restoration policies and plans within the country.

Omar Carrión, from SERFOR, expressed gratitude for the remarkable participation and firm commitment of the diverse actors involved in the process. He acknowledged their willingness to share experiences and knowledge, which greatly enriched the outcomes of the national dialogue.

Peter Cronkleton, from CIFOR-ICRAF, concluded by thanking the institutions that coordinated the national process, highlighting the positive outcomes achieved through inter-institutional collaboration efforts.

03. RESOURCES

- Access all presentations at this Google Drive link: https://drive.google.com/drivefolders/1KByjlFWBHJxrVyf62HxaRIzvrM4RxSWj?usp=sharing
- Learn more about KM-GBF Target 2 on the official CBD website: https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/2
- Find detailed metadata and fact sheets on indicators for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework in the Indicators Repository: https://www.gbf-indicators.org/metadata/headline/2-2
- Explore the FERM platform on the FERM website: https://ferm.fao.org/
- Explore the draft Resource Guide for monitoring the 2 GBF target, on the CBD website: https://www.cbd.int/restoration/implementation/review
- Access the Workshop Blog on the CIFOR-ICRAF website: https://forestsnews.cifor.org/89360/articular-los-esfuerzos-una-oportunidad-para-la-restauracion-de-los-ecosistemas-y-las-metas-de-biodiversidad-en-peru?fnl=es&fbclid=IwZXh0bgNhZW0CMTEAAR0lAQUPeTvU7Q1ssUx-NeFzp0KZ5zpuxyLEYKK4rGaVNtdnhWwO4aH_V-A_aem_UVCxvxerAX-Y7HhCOlNO_w
- Access the photo gallery: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1goXKe7vE4rupnj2g3mXzz4KIY_LFkhB1?usp=drive_link

04.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSIONS

Time	Content	Responsible
Day 1: Thursday, July 11, 2024. What is Goal 2 about and how do we monitor and report on Goal 2?		
08:30-09:00	Welcome	Mirbel Epiquién (MINAM) Giancarlo Vásquez (SERFOR)
	Introduction: General Presentation of the Agenda.	Rocío Vásquez (CIFOR-ICRAF)
09:00-09:20	Overview of the Global Biodiversity Framework: Partnership Target 2 and UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and FERM efforts.	Carmen Morales (FAO)
09:20-09:30	GBF Target 2 support and pilot project.	Valentina Robiglio (CIFOR-ICRAF)
09:30-09:50	Ecosystem restoration in Peru under GBF-T2	Lily Rodríguez (CIMA)
09:50-10:50	Policy, actions and perspectives for ecosystem restoration in Peru.	Coral Calvo (MINAM)Alberto Mamani (SERFOR)
11:00 - 11:20	Coffee Break/Group Photo	
11:20-13:00	Discussion: Challenges and collaboration for the implementation of target 2 in Peru (Plenary)	Facilitation by CIFOR-ICRAF Panellists: MINAM, SERFOR, MIDAGRI, GERFOR, ARAU, CIFOR-ICRAF and FAO
13:00-14:00	Lunch	
14:00- 16:00	Mapping of restoration priorities, stakeholders, data flows, and institutional arrangements (group work).	Facilitation by CIFOR-ICRAF
16:00 - 16:15	Coffee break	
16:15 -17:15	Presentation and plenary discussion	Facilitation by CIFOR-ICRAF
Time	**Content**	**Responsible**
Day 2: Friday, July 12, 2024. How do we move forward? What is the roadmap to follow?		
08:30-9:00	Peru Ecosystem Restoration Data: Monitoring and Reporting	Coral Calvo (MINAM)Omar Carrión (SERFOR)
9:00 - 9:30	Monitoring Accelerator and the Forest Landscape Restoration Hub	Natalia Ruiz (WRI)
9:30-10:00	Introduction to FERM	Carmen Morales (FAO)
10:00 - 11:00	Reflection: Challenges and Opportunities for Monitoring and Reporting target 2 in Peru (Plenary)	Facilitation by FAO Panellists: MINAM, SERFOR
11:00 - 11:15	Coffee break	
11:15 - 13:00	Gaps and Restorative Capacity Needs (Group Work)	Facilitation by CIFOR-ICRAF
13:00-14:00	Lunch	
14:00 - 15:30	Continued: Gaps and Restorative Capacity Needs (Group Work) Presentation and Plenary Discussion	Facilitation by CIFOR-ICRAF
15:30 - 15:45	Coffee break	
15:45 - 16:45	Review and reflection on dialogue, key challenges, gaps and solutions (Plenary)	Facilitation by CIFOR-ICRAF Panellists: MINAM, SERFOR, SERNANP, CIMA, FAO, CIFOR-ICRAF
16:45-17:15	Closing Remarks	Mirbel Epiquién (MINAM) Giancarlo Vásquez (SERFOR) Peter Cronkleton (CIFOR ICRAF)

ANNEX II: SUMMARIES OF WORKING GROUP DISCUSSIONS

SESSION 4 MAPPING RESTORATION PRIORITIES, PRACTICES AND KEY INDICATORS (GROUP WORK)

Ecosystem	What are the restoration goals set for this ecosystem or category?	What are the main practices used to restore this ecosystem?	What are the main indicators used to monitor the restoration of this ecosystem?
Amazon Forests	There is a mapping of priority areas for restoration, distributed by forest ecosystems at the departmental level. The total area classified as high and very high priority for restoration is 2.9 million hectares, identified using the ROAM methodology. This mapping defines the national restoration gap established by MIDAGRI. The goal proposed in ProREST is set at 330,000 hectares, but this target is not spatially linked to specific geographical areas, as it is determined by the priorities of regional governments. This goal does not include degraded forests within protected areas, as those fall under the responsibility of SERNANP. There is a lack of alignment in the operational definitions between the map of degraded ecosystems produced by MINAM (aligned with Land Degradation Neutrality, or LDN) and the forest degradation metrics used by SERFOR. However, this alignment could be achieved by linking with the NDC measures, which include plantations for protection and restoration purposes and SAF (350,000 hectares).	**Restoration practices:** Various restoration practices are employed, including living fences, agroforestry systems, passive restoration, active restoration, and applied nucleation. Techniques such as leaving seed trees and planting for restoration purposes are also utilized. **Mechanisms:** Certified forest concessions include pest management activities reported in their annual SAF reports. A fine compensation mechanism involves native communities, where active restoration efforts are documented. The National Forestry Conservation Programme for Native Communities (PNCB TDC) provides incentives, including support for seedbeds, to restore degraded areas through passive restoration. Private companies, such as Arbio, actively contribute to passive restoration initiatives. Additionally, Mechanisms for Ecosystem Services Compensation (MERESE) finance restoration activities in riparian and biodiversity-rich areas, depending on the ecosystem services they address.	In investment projects, monitoring typically includes the intervened area and the number of trees planted. In cooperation projects, indicators often focus on adaptive capacity (using morphological indicators), satellite imagery to assess coverage, presence of fauna species (detected through camera traps), species richness, soil analysis, presence of bioindicators, carbon capture from biomass, and other metrics depending on the donor's requirements.
Dry Forests	There is no specific restoration target for arid ecosystems, including seasonally dry forests, inter-Andean forests of the Marañón, hills, shrublands, and similar landscapes. The ProREST goal of 330,000 hectares is distributed regionally, prioritized based on criteria adapted to available information and regional significance. A map of degraded areas developed by MINAM, as of 2023, identifies 19 million hectares of degraded land, with data available at the regional level.	Plantation: Assisted natural regeneration Seed dispersal	Low area of restoration actions Number of direct beneficiaries (other indicators with Aurora)

Ecosystem	What are the restoration goals set for this ecosystem or category?	What are the main practices used to restore this ecosystem?	What are the main indicators used to monitor the restoration of this ecosystem?
Andean ecosystems	The national recovery gap, managed by MINAM, is 3.2 million hectares; however, there is no detailed information on the proportion of this area within Andean ecosystems. The goal set in ProREST, led by SERFOR, is 330,000 hectares, but it is not spatially linked to any specific geographical area. Additionally, it does not differentiate Andean ecosystems, as it is only distributed at the regional level for the Andes. Guidelines and restoration guides have been developed by both MINAM and SERFOR to support these efforts.	Andean Forests: Initiatives include the creation of local conservation areas, passive restoration through restricted logging, and reforestation with native species. Wetlands: Restoration practices involve replanting using the champa method, as well as water sowing and harvesting. Grasslands: Restoration efforts include fencing to exclude livestock and reseeding with Festuca species.	For restoration metrics, the definition of "hectares in the process of restoration" (as per GEF) is used, although these areas cannot be scientifically classified as fully restored. Additionally, "hectares of degraded ecosystems with recovery actions" is another metric applied.
Agricultural land	In the national strategy, no specific goal is defined for agricultural lands, and currently, no actor is prioritizing transformed or agricultural ecosystems. An opportunity for alignment exists within the PP089 Budget Programme, managed by MIDAGRI, which includes a target of 320,000 hectares for sustainable soil management. However, the programme's information is outdated. Additionally, a regenerative livestock programme is being developed for degraded areas, alongside Grasslands and Bofedales programmes. Instruments that can support the alignment of the restoration goal on agricultural lands include the National Agroecology Plan (PLANAE), which incorporates sustainable management, and the Sectoral Strategic Plan (PESEM), which addresses soil degradation. Regarding NDC measures, the 350,000 hectares designated for the implementation of CUSAF in the SAF NDC currently focus exclusively on the Amazon region and are not reported in ProREST, despite being a mechanism that supports restoration and conservation. Moreover, non-commercial plantations could also be included in the restoration goal.	Promote good practices such as sustainable tillage, mulching, reducing agricultural soil degradation, agroforestry systems (SAF), fallow management, and implementing effective agroforestry practices and plantations.	Not registered

SESSION 4: STAKEHOLDER MAPPING AND PARTICIPATION IN DATA FLOW (GROUP WORK)

Ecosystem	Actors	1) Mobilize finance	2) Planning	3) Degradation assessment & mapping	4) Implementation	5) Monitor	6) Report	7) Communicate	8) Research	Who should be more involved in the process?
Amazon Forests	Regional and Local Governments	x	x							National universities should be more involved with lines of restoration research. Also research centres: IIAP, INIA, CIFOR-ICRAF The Regional Governments should play a more active role through their development plans.
	Central government: SERFOR, OSINFOR, MINAM	x	x	x		x	x			
	Cooperation promoted by projects	x								
	NGOs promoting the projects		x	x						
	Communities and local people									
	Academy	x		x					x	
	Private sector		x							
	Owners of private land									
Dry Forests	International cooperation: FAO-IUCN-GEF (dry forests), FAO (hills), CAF (Tumbes and Piura), Rainforest concern - huarango nature (Lambayeque), GIZ, PPD-UNDP, EBA LOMAS (UNDP), Bioversity	X								Research institutes and universities, Communities Local and regional governments
	Central government: SERFOR, SERNANP, MINAM, PCM (ANIN)		X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Regional and local government		X	X	X					
	NGOS: SPDA (COASTAL ACP,), AIDER (3 NPAs, MANGROVES), Huarango nature, Yunkahuasi, CEPESER, SBSC, Ecological Command, AROCHA	X			X	X	X	X		
	Research and academia: UNSA, UNC SANTA MARIA, UNT, UNP, UNALM, RBG Kew, INIA								X	
	Private: Agro-export sector (certifications, standards), Market, Green sand	X			X					
	Population and peasant communities		X		X					

Ecosystem	Actors	1) Mobilize finance	2) Planning	3) Degradation assessment & mapping	4) Implementation	5) Monitor	6) Report	7) Communicate	8) Research	Who should be more involved in the process?
Andean Ecosystems	Peasant communities, Agricultural producers (implementation as community members)				X					Local and regional governments, communities, hydroelectric companies, SERNANP
	Local and regional governments INAIGEN	X	X	X	X		X	X		
	AquaFondo (private water fund), interest in restoring water in wetlands	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
	Heads of the MERESE	X	X		X	X	X	X		
	SERFOR (research through external partners)			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	NGO (depending on the NGO)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Private companies (mainly mining): some communicate, but most do not	X	X		X	X	X			
	SERNANP (Huascarán, Nor Yauyos Cocha mountain ecosystems), ACR, ACP (Cusco, Vilcanota)		X				X			
	MINAM (implementation through GEF funds)	X	X	X		X	X	X		
	International cooperation	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Agricultural Land	ARFFS	X	X	X	X					MIDAGRI (General Directorate of Agrarian Environmental Affairs and Directorate of Natural Resources and Climate Change Evaluation). The Public Agencies attached to MIDAGRI need to be more involved in the process.
	SERFOR	X	X	X	X					
	OSINFOR					X	X			
	Midagri	X								
	MIDAGRI takeover bids				X					
	DR			X						
	Cooperation: GEF FOLUR, GEF ASL2	X								
	Associations and cooperatives				X					
	DEVIDA				X					
	MINAM									

Ecosystem	Actors	1) Mobilize finance	2) Planning	3) Degradation assessment & mapping	4) Implementation	5) Monitor	6) Report	7) Communicate	8) Research	Who should be more involved in the process?
Marine Ecosystems and Inland Waters	Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM)									PCM (should get more involved due to the 2022 oil spill), MINAM, DICAPI, ANA
	IMARPE	X	X	X	X					
	OEFA					X				
	ANNA									
	MINAM	X	X	X	X		X			
	SERNANP	X			X					
	MINCETUR				X					
	Local and regional governments	X			X					
	Local actors (mining or fishing canon)				X					
	Industry (Anchovy) Pickers				X					
	Civil society				X					
	Fishermen				X					
	Tourists									
	Tour operators									
	Multilateral organizations	X			X					
	NGO		X		X					
	Universities				X				X	
	Private sector				X					

SESSION 6 RESTORATIVE CAPACITY GAPS AND NEEDS (GROUP WORK)

Governments, NGOs, and others at the National Level

- **Articulation:** There is a lack of coordination between sectors (natural and productive ecosystems) and actors (e.g., addressing issues related to illegal crops) in the planning and execution of restoration initiatives.
- **Knowledge Management:** Accessible information on ecosystem degradation, detailed enough to support territorial decision-making, is lacking. There is a need for indicators to evaluate ecosystem states and metrics to measure progress. Additionally, ancestral knowledge is not effectively incorporated. Capacities for mapping marine-continental ecosystems and managing information in a sectoral manner are inadequate.
- **Planning Restoration Initiatives:** There is insufficient capacity to design projects that address degradation across various ecosystems. Integrated, multi-level, and multi-stakeholder planning is lacking, and ecosystem restoration management and planning tools need updating.
- **Restoration Monitoring:** Supervision capacities for monitoring restoration efforts are inadequate.
- **Financing:** There is insufficient articulation between funding sources (public, private, and intersectoral) with a landscape approach. Funding remains insufficient due to a lack of prioritization, programmatic vision for sustainability, and multisectoral coordination (e.g., Risk Management Programme). Capacity to mobilize funds, raise resources, and generate incentives tailored to different contexts and stakeholders is also lacking.

Governments, NGOs, and CBOs at Subnational and Local Levels

- **Articulation:** Greater involvement is needed from sectors such as extractive industries, fisheries, and economic and social development, as well as regional and local actors, including regional governments, local governments, and land users, in restoration planning and execution.
- **Knowledge Management:** There is a need to evaluate the scope and scale of cartographic information and to update and adapt this information for local use.
- **Planning Restoration Initiatives:** Sustainability of restoration processes must be ensured, including access to financial mechanisms, strengthening livelihood strategies, clarity in land tenure, alignment with national and regional plans, and having context-appropriate management, planning, and investment instruments.
- **Restoration Monitoring:** Standardized and accessible baselines, appropriate indicators, clear responsibilities for monitoring and reporting, and intersectoral articulation are all required.
- **Implementation of Local or Subnational Actions:** There is insufficient accessible and relevant information for local-level use, a lack of effective inclusion of ancestral knowledge, inadequate incentives for land users, and limited capacities for designing and implementing interventions with an equity-focused approach.
- **Support for Restoration Efforts:** Complementarity with financial mechanisms should be promoted.

Research and Education

- **Knowledge Management:** It is necessary to assess the costs of degradation and quantify the benefits of ecosystem restoration. Indicators for measuring effectiveness are lacking.
- **Tools and Platforms:** Platforms and tools to manage information and support decision-making processes are required. There are limited spaces for sharing and disseminating information, knowledge, and experiences, including good practices.
- **Support for Restoration Efforts:** An articulated research agenda between research centres and academia is lacking. This agenda should address the gaps and requirements of ecosystem restoration, both conceptually and in practice.

Cooperation, Donors, Private Sector, and Others

- **Financing:** Institutional and regulatory frameworks and procedures are needed to enable effective private investments. Capacities to mobilize private financing, raise funds, and manage resources are insufficient.
- **Knowledge Management:** Spaces for collaboration and information sharing need to be generated. Accessible and detailed information to support decision-making and create adequate incentives is lacking, along with mechanisms to manage investment risks.

Land Users, Communities, and Interest Groups

- **Financing:** Funding is insufficient to cover technical assistance for restoration activities. Capacities to access financing and incentives tailored to the local context are inadequate.
- **Articulation:** Limited coordination between sectors constrains opportunities at the territorial level.
- **Knowledge Management:** Access to information for field-level decision-making is limited. Disseminating knowledge and integrating empirical and ancestral knowledge with an intercultural approach are necessary.
- **Implementation of Actions:** Capacities for designing and implementing interventions with a focus on equity are insufficient. Technical capacity development aimed at agricultural extension workers is essential.
- **Support for Restoration Efforts:** Administrative management capacities are lacking, hindering effective restoration efforts.

ANNEX III: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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