

COUNTRY	REGION	POPULATION	LAST REPORTED EMISSIONS	MITIGATION OBJECTIVES
PERU	MADRE DE DIOS	174,000 (2020)	11.3 MtCO ₂ e (2016)	-26% BY 2030, -66% BY 2050 (BASELINE 2016)

Madre de Dios – From pathways planning to implementation

Emissions in Peru amounted to 205 MtCO₂e in 2016, according to the latest inventory published by the Ministry for the Environment in June 2021, including more than 65% coming from the AFOLU (agriculture, forestry and other land use) sector (Minam, 2021). Completing its decarbonisation pathway through the [Climate Pathway Project](#) early last year, the Amazon region of Madre de Dios, Peru, set an emissions reduction goal of 66% by 2050, which aligns with limiting warming to 2°C and started projects for improving the productivity of livestock activities in the regions, while incorporating silvopastoral systems (the practice of locating trees and grazing livestock together). The overall objective is to reduce deforestation and increase carbon capture, while supporting local smallholder farmers.

With 44.6% of its territories is classified as Protected Natural Area, at over 3 million hectares, Madre de Dios is the Peruvian department with the largest area of Amazon forest: over 7.5 million hectares. The [Regional Climate Change Strategy of Madre de Dios](#) acknowledges that the region is both a significant carbon sink for Peru and one grappling with the impacts of climate change through challenges such as more pronounced wet and dry seasons with increased flooding, drought and fire.

Given that 37% of Madre de Dios' emissions come from the AFOLU sector, with 61% of these arising from deforestation, the regional government focused its pathway planning process on this sector. It used learnings from the [Climate Pathway Project](#) to prioritise 11 related mitigation actions, with the ultimate aim of reducing emissions by 61% by 2050. If implemented these would account for 18 MtCO₂e avoided. The plan aims to align with the National Livestock Development Plan 2017-2027.

The decarbonisation actions that Madre de Dios has prioritised include:

1. Conservation activities in native community forests and community forestry
2. Increased productivity and efficiency of agricultural activities
3. Increased productivity and efficiency of livestock activities

4. Forest plantations for protection/restoration purposes
5. Community forest plantations
6. Promoting stakeholder participation in the management of protected natural areas and local forests
7. Agroforestry systems for the recovery of degraded areas
8. Reducing the risk of forest fires
9. Reducing the conversion of forest land to mining areas

Additionally, Madre de Dios prioritised two actions that were not quantified in terms of emissions due to limited data: a programme to combat illegal logging, and sustainable forest management for raw materials (timber).

To move from planning to action, the regional government kicked off the [Alliance for Regenerative Ranching in the Peruvian Amazon \(AGRAP\) – Madre de Dios](#) pilot with the support of WWF, Tropical Forest Alliance and Climate Group in June 2021. It aims to train farmers in deforestation-free livestock practices. In November 2021, the AGRAP implemented 10 Farmer Field Schools in Tampobata and Tahuamanu – two of the three provinces of Madre de Dios – in

order to combat the impact of extensive cattle farming, the leading cause of deforestation in the region. Farmers are being trained on silvopastoral and regenerative ranching methods, while financial and marketing solutions are also being discussed, designed and developed.

As an active member of the Under2 Coalition, Madre de Dios has committed to ambitious climate action in line with limiting global temperature rises to 1.5°C. As such it is part of a growing consortium of state and regional governments that are implementing positive climate solutions and pushing national governments to go further, faster by revising their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and working towards a just transition that meets the needs of all people, everywhere.

MADRE DE DIOS' DECARBONISATION PATHWAY

