# APF Net Curriculum 3 INternational dialogue on forestry issues

## **Lecture 4 Regulatory Frameworks and types of Multi-lateral Agreements**

## **Video 1**

## **Peru's Environment Minister on 300 million dollar deal to halt deforestation**

## **TranscriptsDuration: 00:04:55**

(Dr. Hosny El-Lakany)

I'm giving you couple of examples of videos that you would like to watch. It talks about some of the things that I mentioned and they are just as I said, colleting these from around the world.

(Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, Minister of Environment, Peru)

This has been a very good and important week not only because the climate summit at New York summit has led to a good atmosphere, gain a lot of confidence, very strong political procedures, announcements, and also many sectors, civil society, environmental sectors, indigenous people feel that they are part of this debate, but also because I see that with that message, and with a summary of the summit, we can take some of that conclusion to play the role to Lima as a way to play the role to Paris of 2050. Let me say that also a very good News for Peru has been that we signed with the government of Norway in Germany, a letter of intent for the forests in this new mechanism called finance based oversight, in which Peru are taking some responsibilities most related to land titling, land use change rules, monitoring of the sequestration of the forests, grading or working and trying to half our level of reference, and as a counterpart, Norway are going to turn away from here to the 20/20 and an amount of three hundred million dollars. We are still discussing with the government of Germany how much money there we need to put on this, but it's a very very good News because with that, also that what we are doing or we are going to do is trying to have more sure or more secured land titles, we are going to have more information based on science for what is the situation for it, if we are going to give to the forests a lot of money. Because for Peru, what is important is to bring values to the forest. It's not only looking at economic way, but also the value of the culture, the value of the markets, the value of the titles, the value of many things., the value of the climate debate. So with this kind of framework, what we are going to is that bring values to the forests.

(Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, Minister of Environment, Peru)

A lot. Because I think that the landscape approach, it's a good way trying to integrate pieces. And we need to do that when we talk about forest, agriculture and people, because I think that the worst way, it is when we are talking in isolated way because we failed that. So through the landscape I think that we are doing a lot of things. We are bringing the biodiversity consideration more closer to the climate debate. Also, we are creating more closer relations between markets and people. It is crucial because when we talk about agriculture that is more related, most of the time, to production with forests, and these focus more on conservation. What we are doing when we talk about global landscape is putting together the pieces. And also it's a good way to try to think about the governance because there are in our country different ways to deal with, to manage the agriculture topics than the forest topics. So I think that the global landscape is a good way to bring together these pieces, and obviously what we need to do is to do the research, do the science as a basis to develop and expand its consideration.

(Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, Minister of Environment, Peru)

A lot of things. A lot of things because this discussion of land use needs to have the consideration of position of the people who more focus on agriculture, with the people more focus on the forest consideration. Also, we need science to have very clear maps of our carbon stock. We need science to have more consideration of what is not only the status of our forests, but the health of the forests. Also we need science to try to be clear of what would happen with the forests in the future because we need to take decisions now to adapt to the future consideration. And also we need some kind of political science to trying to have the political makers more closer to the consideration that they are going to make us able to take good decisions.