

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

PERU



MDG7

Progress Towards Environmental Sustainability

Peru has many forestlands and is rich in biodiversity. In 2000, different types of forests covered 60% of the total land surface area. The prevalent national legal framework aimed to establish protected areas to cover 12.7% of the total territory by 2003. However, Peru still needs to pursue efforts to expand national parks and biodiversity reserves, and to improve access to reliable information and collection of data. Moreover, a national forest inventory is needed to improve evaluation and monitoring of Peru's development programmes. International organizations, NGOs, donors and the government provide funding for the protection of the country's reserves. More budget allocation is needed, however, to expand and improve the management of Peru's development programmes.

The Peruvian government, in collaboration with the Environment Secretariat, launched some programmes to promote and manage forestlands. Moreover, an institute to finance private projects was launched and focused primarily on generating profit and minimizing environmental impacts. Despite these efforts, the creation of a monitoring system to ensure transparency and compliance in the implementation of these projects still lacks a sufficient budget, which has resulted in constant delays.

Water contamination is one of the major constraints to the expansion of access to safe drinking water. Industrial pollution, limited wastewater collection by sewerage systems and desertification are among the main challenges to achieving MDG target 10. Moreover, poor sanitary conditions have posed threats to health and poverty reduction efforts in Peru.

Peru's slow economic development has exacerbated the problem of slum dwellers in urban and rural areas. To achieve MDG target 11, the promotion of investment towards safe and durable infrastructure is essential.¹

QUICK FACTS

CURRENT PORTFOLIO BUDGET

Total UNDP-GEF and Co-Finance:	\$43,398,612
Total MPU and Bilateral:	\$673,047
Total:	\$44,071,659

Cumulative Total ODS Phased-Out: 272.4 ODP tonnes

SPOTLIGHT



Community-based Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Lomas Ecosystem²

Lomas formations are globally unique, fog-dependent ecosystems found along the Pacific coast of Peru and northern Chile. Approximately 100,000 hectares of lomas remain worldwide, of which the largest and most diverse are the Atiquipa and Taimara lomas – over 10,000 hectares located in an isolated location in Peru's coastal desert region. However, the lomas are threatened by overgrazing and deforestation. The lomas capture fog water, therefore its loss reduces the amount of water available for agriculture, increasing the pressure on other resources.

In 2002, with the support of UNDP, and US\$ 750,000 funding from GEF plus co-financing, the residents of the Atiquipa and Taimara lomas initiated a community-led conservation and management regime to maintain the ecological balance of the lomas and its attendant biodiversity. The project enabled the communities to increase their capacity to manage natural resources, established community-managed protected areas, and restoration of three forest sites.

To date, the Atiquipa community has successfully carried out project activities such as planting seedlings and building reservoirs. The infrastructure to trap water from fog and store it in newly-built reservoirs is now operational. Areas for reforestation and conservation have been delimited, with fences and fog-water being used to irrigate new seedlings. Some who were initially against the project, are now participating, having perceived the benefits associated with conservation. In addition, dairy products produced by the community have improved in terms of quality and quantity and the project has trained community members in producing cheese and yoghurt.

By strengthening the community-based management in the region the project has enabled local stakeholders to re-establish a common property regime capable of accommodating disparate interests and eliminating the main threats to the region's biodiversity. In addition, the project established core conservation areas and ecosystem recovery areas to protect globally significant biodiversity and enhance the productivity of the lomas.

UNDP Peru puts a great emphasis on community-based programmes where projects have meant an extended variety of opportunities to live a better life in regions of Peru characterized by deep inequalities and extreme poverty. Additionally, improving the level of community involvement will emphasize the overall positive effect of these projects in the empowerment and the social organization of the actors and local communities, as well as realizing the diverse uses associated with the Peruvian native biodiversity, which in many cases is on the verge of irreversible loss.



Xavier Michon, Resident Representative

PORTFOLIO

FSSD*

UNDP is supporting the Government of Peru to incorporate environmental considerations into national plans and strategies. For example, the principal objective of Peru's National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management is to identify and define the country's critical capacity constraints and priority capacity needs in terms of its global environmental commitments. This project, implemented by UNDP and funded by the GEF, focuses on issues cutting across the three Rio Conventions on biodiversity, climate change and desertification, and builds on existing institutional mechanisms and on-going activities to ensure coherence in sustainable development planning in the country.

ENERGY

In order to improve access to sustainable energy and reduce GHG emissions, UNDP is assisting the Government to remove barriers to sustainable rural electrification, using photovoltaic (PV) technology in remote areas, thereby reducing the long-term increase in GHG emissions. This GEF-funded project demonstrates the viability of establishing micro-enterprises to sell, maintain and operate the PV systems, as well as creating incentives for increased investment in PV-based rural electrification. Similarly, the GEF "Renewable Energy Systems in the Peruvian Amazon Region" project is supporting the removal of technical, financial, informational and institutional barriers to renewable energies.

BIODIVERSITY

In Peru, UNDP is ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through the participation of indigenous people and local communities. For example, GEF-funded project is protecting the Atiquipa and Taimara ecosystems and the attendant biodiversity through community-based conservation and sustainable use, by building the capacity of communities to manage natural resources, and establishing community-managed protected areas. Other GEF-funded projects in Peru are supporting agro-biodiversity (see Spotlight), conserving Amazon forests, and promoting ecosystem-based approaches to conservation in the Lake Titicaca region.

CHEMICALS

In the chemicals arena, UNDP has provided extensive support to Peru under its Montreal Protocol country programme, with over 20 projects implemented in the refrigeration, foams and methyl bromide sectors. The assistance provided in the domestic and commercial refrigeration sectors has benefited numerous companies, and has provided the public sector with the ammunition to direct impact ODS phase-out. Currently, technical assistance is being provided for the implementation of a RMP with emphasis on good management practices in the manufacturing, installation, servicing and maintenance of refrigeration equipment. In the foams sector, an ODS phase-out plan is being implemented using enterprise-specific plans.



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