Peru targets a reduction of emissions equivalent to 20% - 30% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from BAU scenario levels by 2030, depending on availability of international support. The forestry sector is by far the largest sector in terms of GHG emissions (67%), followed by energy (12%), industry (6%), and agriculture (5%). The BAU scenario and NDC targets will be reviewed by 2020, emphasizing the importance of incorporating measures to decouple GHG emissions from economic growth.

Given that 72% of total national emergencies are related to hydro-meteorological shifts or extreme events, Peru's NDC includes a strong focus on adaptation and resilience. With more than two thirds of the population living in urban areas, Peru is looking to reduce urban vulnerabilities by promoting the concept of "Resilient Cities" as a foundation of climate risk management. Impact on energy access (hydroelectricity), agriculture, livestock, and tourism could result in a potential reduction of 5.7% - 6.8% of the GDP by 2030. Several activities with great economic potential depend on ecosystem resources, and the agricultural sector employs 65% of the rural population, of whom the vast majority (80%) lives in poverty.

Peru is committed to presenting an updated version of the NDC and undertake ratification of the enhanced version by the end of 2018. These activities, as well as implementation plans and budgetary and financial assessments, will be carried out through the NDC Support Programme. Peru will also further advance preparations for adaptation in the water and agricultural sectors.
UNDP NDC SUPPORT PROGRAMME | TRANSFORMING LIVES THROUGH CLIMATE ACTION

With the goal to foster ambitious progress towards resilient, zero carbon development, the NDC Support programme works with countries to put their climate commitments under the Paris Agreement into action. We thereby help countries pursue a “whole-of-society”, integrated approach that is embedded within national systems to drive transformative sustainable development results. The programme is funded by the European Union and the Governments of Germany and Spain as a contribution to the NDC Partnership.

COUNTRY PROFILE

Peru

FOCUS AREAS

NDC Revision
- Revise mitigation targets and create sectoral roadmaps for the agriculture, transport, housing and forestry sectors;
- Include a resilience strategy and financing for water sector;
- Develop a resilience and adaptation strategy for the highlands region.

Finance and Investments
- Detailed implementation plans for two prioritized mitigation actions (NAMAs) and an economic valuation will identify resources and financial instruments available for their execution;
- Strengthen capacities to develop robust proposals for international financing mechanisms;
- A private, finance-friendly environment will be promoted to incentivize private sector contributions to the implementation of the NDC;
- Carry out financial feasibility studies for public private investment proposals for two prioritized mitigation actions;
- The pillars for a national climate finance tracking system for climate-related public and private expenditures will be defined. This includes an assessment of sources of public investment for climate change.

Adaptation of Water and Agriculture Sector
- Building on the work developed by the NDC Multisectoral Working Group, further consolidate the strategic vision to prepare for the implementation of adaptation measures in the water sector;
- Enhance integrated governance and transparency measures for resilient irrigation in the agricultural sector. The exercise will use the “Sierra Azul” high-level initiative as a strategic entry point and apply results at the regional and national levels to enhance the monitoring of NDC adaptation measures.

BUILDING BLOCKS

Peru managed to create the following foundations with support from UNDP’s Low Emission Capacity-building (LECB) Programme:
- Created a National GHG Inventory System in the energy sector, including comprehensive data storage and management systems, capacities, and institutional arrangements. A supreme decree on 18 December 2014, established a mechanism for engaging ministries in the National GHG Inventory Platform, INFOCARBONO;
- Developed three mitigation actions (NAMAs) and associated monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems targeting the construction sector through the cement, steel, and brick industries;
- Further strengthened critical aspects of the Cement Industry NAMA through a new version of the General Law on Solid Waste Management, which now includes co-processing in cement furnaces. The Cement Industry NAMA is currently being supported by the Word Bank Project for Market Readiness (PMR) for implementation;
- Actively promoted private sector participation in the NAMAs development to secure buy-in for the implementation of mitigation actions;
- Elaborated a Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) for the construction sector;
- Supported development of long-term scenario modeling, drawing on critical information from PLAN CC (UNDP MAPS project in Peru), to contribute to the “2050 calculator” – a project supported by the UK Department of Energy and Climate Change.

PARTNER INITIATIVES

The Programme works in close collaboration with the World Bank’s Partnership for Readiness (PMR) to coordinate the development of sectoral roadmaps (PMR is supporting waste and energy as well as on gender mainstreaming, which all will be incorporated in the revised NDC). Other complementary activities are pursued with the Government of the United Kingdom, Switzerland, GIZ, and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).

At the global level, the Programme is engaged in a range of strategic partnerships including the, the IKI NDC Support Cluster, and the NDC Partnership.