

CACCI Country Profile

PERU

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

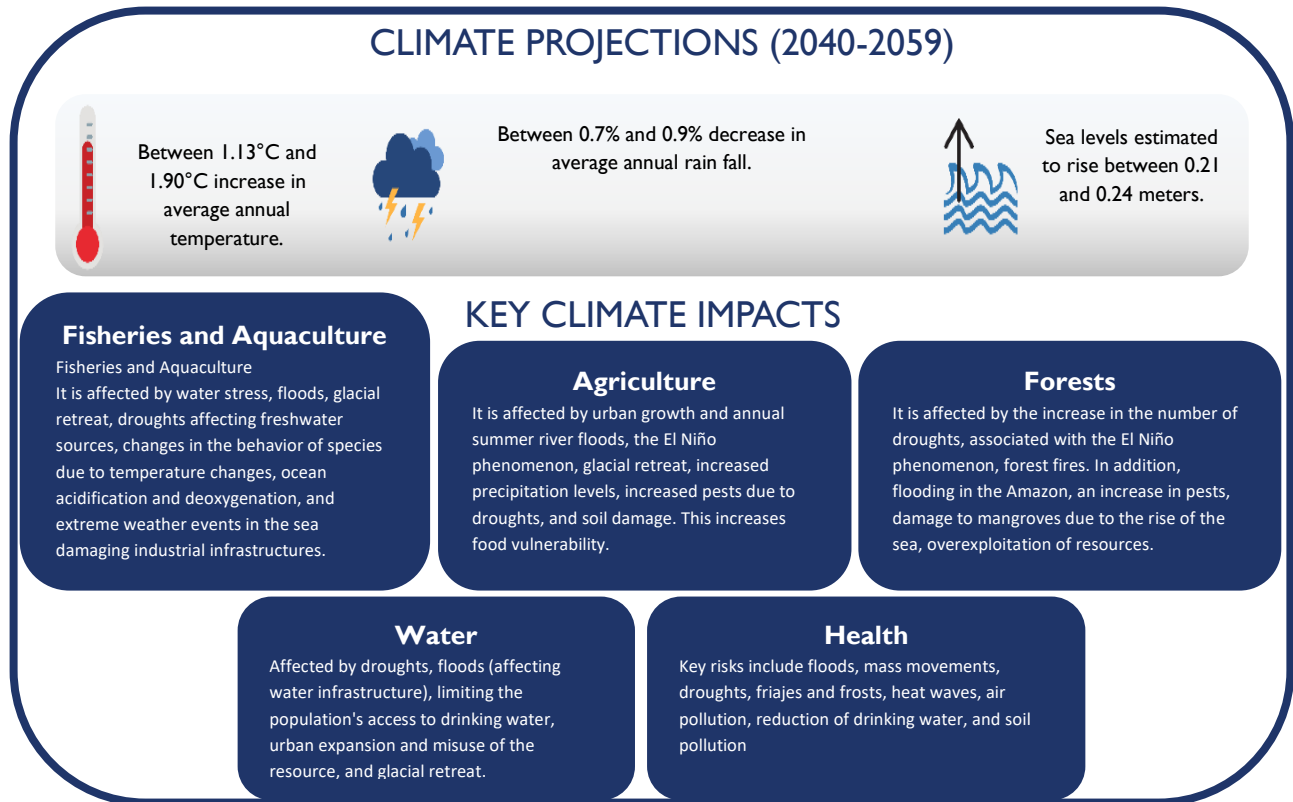
Peru faces a variety of climate risks just like the rest of the countries in the region. Being a country rich in biodiversity and climatic variety, Peru experiences different climatic impacts, which have been increasing in severity over time. These include increased rainfall, increased periods of drought, and soil degradation, among many other effects. For this reason, Peru has implemented numerous measures to fight against the effects of climate change. These measures focus on sectors vital to the development of the country, along with industries and services that are most directly affected by climate change. Actions have utilized international and national instruments strengthened for the current climate crisis, always taking into consideration all parts of the system by carrying out inter-institutional and multilevel interventions.

NDC Snapshot		Not available	Draft	Finalized
Frameworks				
Results Framework		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
M&E framework		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MRV System		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Implementation and Coordination				
Implementation Strategy		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Climate Change Action Plan		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Multi-Stakeholder CC working group (MSWG)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MSWG Lead	Ministry of Environment			
NAP	submitted to UNCCC in 2021			
NDC	Updated in 2020			

CLIMATE RISK

Due to its geographic location, Peru faces rising sea levels and phenomena such as El Niño and La Niña, which increase droughts and rainfall. These phenomena cause landslides, floods, and soil damage. In addition, there is degradation of the Amazon territory within Peru due to logging, illegal mining, and forest fires. For this reason, the following are priority sectors: energy, health, water, forests, agriculture, land use, fishing, and aquaculture.

Figure 1. Climate Projections and Vulnerabilities by Key Sectors



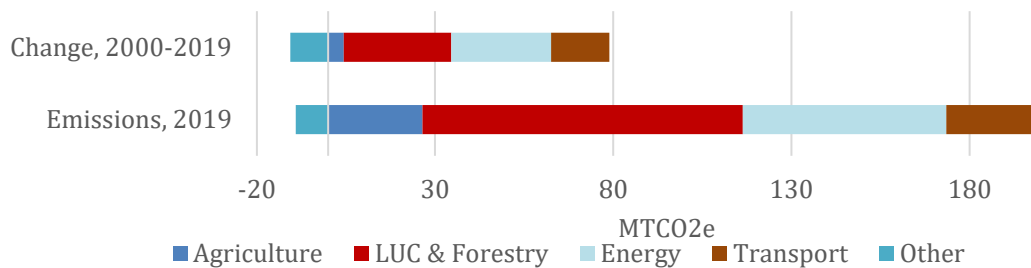
Source: World Bank climate knowledge portal country pages: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/>

NOTE: PROJECTIONS FOR TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION BASED ON SSP1-2.6 AND SSP5-8.5 MODEL ESTIMATES. PROJECTIONS FOR CHANGE IN SEA LEVEL BASED ON RCP-2.6 AND RCP-8.5 MODEL ESTIMATES.

EMISSIONS BY SECTOR

In Peru, three specific sectors generate over 90% of annual emissions. Specifically, Land-Use Change and Forestry generates 47.17% of these emissions; the energy sector is responsible for 29.93%; and agriculture is responsible for 13.88%. These sectors are important to national economic development, but also vulnerable to climate shocks so building resilience is critical. At the same time, mitigative actions must also be taken to reduce emissions and prevent worsening future shocks.

Figure 2. Climate Emissions by Standardized Sectors (2019)



Source: World Bank climate knowledge portal country pages: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/>

NOTE: PROJECTIONS FOR TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION BASED ON SSP1-2.6 AND SSP5-8.5 MODEL ESTIMATES. PROJECTIONS FOR CHANGE IN SEA LEVEL BASED ON RCP-2.6 AND RCP-8.5 MODEL ESTIMATES.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The Ministry of the Environment has been charged with the development and implementation of the NDC in Peru. It is important to highlight that this country has its own multi-stakeholder working group to cover all the needs and specific approaches of the NDC. This group includes the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Energy and Mines; Ministry of Transportation and Communications; Ministry of Production; Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion; Ministry of Culture; Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations; and the National Center for Strategic Planning. Peru has sought to approach its actions in a multilevel manner, involving the public and private sectors, civil society, and other relevant actors in this process. Information about the efficacy of these actions is outdated so the impacts remain unclear.

KEY SECTORS AND PRIORITY ACTIONS

Peru's NDC and NAP identify the following sectors and actions as high priority for climate change in the country.

PRIORITY SECTORS AND ACTIONS	
Sector	Actions
Energy	To develop infrastructures and processes that facilitate energy and water management planning for agents linked to the energy sector.
Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (UTCUTS)	Implement good agricultural soil management practices.
Agriculture	Implement good management, improvement, and conservation practices through the agricultural population in agricultural production systems. Strengthen and technify the hydraulic sectors for agricultural use. Implement business strategies for the adaptation of the agricultural value chain.
Forests	Strengthen the sustainable use of forest resources through training for the peasant population, indigenous peoples, and Afro-Peruvian people in the management of forest resources. Implement management and conservation measures for forest ecosystems, including Amazon rainforests, coastal forests and Andean and mountain forests.
Health	To develop infrastructures and equipment that ensure quality health services.
Fishery and aquaculture	Strengthen responsible fishing and aquaculture activities to contribute to the sustainable use of hydrobiological resources. Diversify and strengthen value added to improve productivity and production of fishing and aquaculture activities.
Water	Strengthen interinstitutional coordination and optimize the water supply system for multisectoral users. Strengthen the sustainable drinking water supply service for population use.

CLIMATE POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND INVESTMENTS – PROGRESS AND GAPS

Peru has taken significant steps in the development of environmental instruments. The country has a broad environmental regulatory framework, with an extensive trajectory in the development of specific

climate change policies and has actively participated in the fulfillment of binding international agreements, subscribing to the UNFCCC. Also, there is the Kyoto Protocol; its participation in various COPs; the Green Climate Fund (GCF); the agreement of mechanisms for the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of the countries' emissions and the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA). At the national level, efforts include the National Commission on Climate Change (CNCC); Law No. 30754, Framework Law on Climate Change; National Agreement; Law No. 28611, General Environmental Law; Action Plan for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change.

Policies

[Law No. 30754, Framework Law on Climate Change](#)

[National Agreement](#)

[Law No. 27867, Organic Law of Regional Governments](#)

[Law No. 28611, General Law of the Environment](#)

[National Food Security Strategy 2013-2021](#)

[Law No. 26834, Natural Protected Areas Law](#)

[Law N° 29763, Forestry and Wild Fauna Law](#)

[National Biodiversity Strategy](#)

Programs

[National Forest Conservation Program for Climate Change Mitigation](#)

[Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Action Plan](#)

[Strategic National Development Plan](#)

[Plan for Risk Management and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Agricultural Sector Period 2012-2021](#)

[National Water Resources Plan](#)

Gaps can be addressed in several areas to improve climate policy in Peru. Adapting service delivery in the health sector to evolving health needs would increase the country's capacity to respond to sudden surges in demand for care. If expanded and improved to better respond to shocks, Peru's progressive social protection could be leveraged for adaptation. Improving vertical coordination and building capacity across all government levels are priorities for increasing resilience. Peru has been a pioneer of the [REDD+ initiative](#). Building off current success the ministry of the environment is seeking to conduct a nesting exercise, which will better integrate activities and monitoring across local, regional, and national levels.

Climate Risk

Peru. (s.f) Climate Watch.

https://www.climatewatchdata.org/countries/PER?end_year=2019&start_year=1990

Peru Nationally Determined Contributions: Update Report Period 2021 – 2030. (2020) Government of Peru. [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Reporte%20de%20Actualizacio%CC%81n%20de%20las%20NDC%20del%20Peru%CC%81.pdf)

[06/Reporte%20de%20Actualizacio%CC%81n%20de%20las%20NDC%20del%20Peru%CC%81.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Reporte%20de%20Actualizacio%CC%81n%20de%20las%20NDC%20del%20Peru%CC%81.pdf)

Peru's National Climate Change Adaptation Plan: an input for updating the National Climate Change Strategy. (2021) Republic of Peru.

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/Per%c3%ba_NAP_Spanish.pdf.pdf

