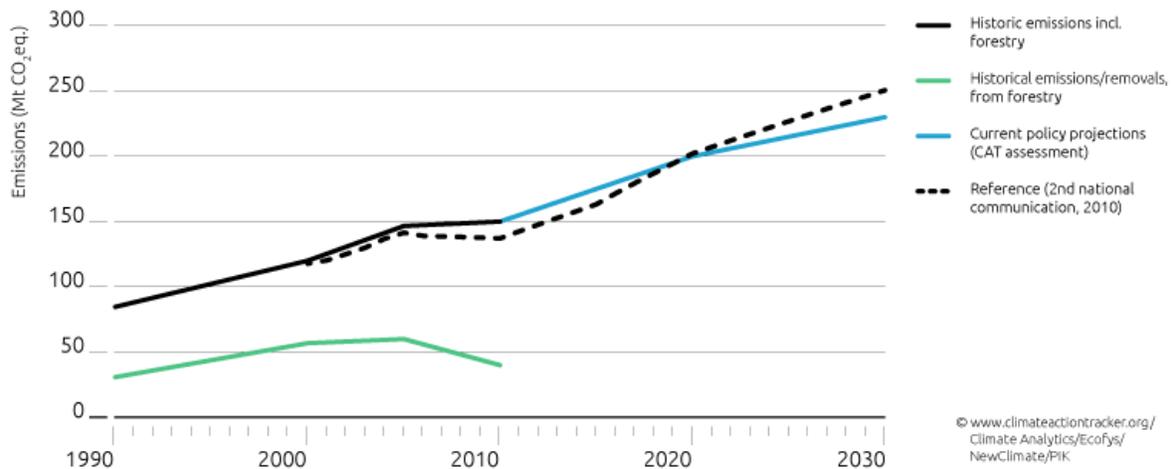


Climate Action Tracker Peru country report

06 December 2014

Assessment

Peru has formulated three sectoral emissions reduction targets in the NAMA1 communication in 2011. However, we have not assessed these pledges, as we could not quantify the impact from the available information.



© www.climateactiontracker.org/
Climate Analytics/ECOFYS/
NewClimate/PIK

Pledge

Peru has submitted the following three pledges under the Copenhagen accord (Peru, 2010):

- To reduce net LULUCF emissions to zero by 2021
- To increase the share of renewables in the energy mix to at least 33% by 2021
- To implement measures to stimulate the reduction of emissions from solid waste

Peru's communication to the UNFCCC (Gamarra, 2011) further refined these targets in the shape of the following three NAMAs (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions):

- To reduce net LULUCF emissions to zero by 2021
- To increase the share of renewables in the energy mix to at least 40% by 2021
- To reduce emissions in the waste sector by 7MtCO₂e in 2021.

Convention

Copenhagen pledge

Net zero forestry emissions: 2021

Share of renewables in power generation: 33% in 2021

Conditions: None

NAMAs pledge

Net zero net LULUCF emissions by 2021

40% share of renewables in energy mix by 2021

Reduction of emissions from waste by 7MtCO₂e in 2021

National goals

Long-term goals: None

¹ Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) are voluntary measures undertaken by developing countries to contribute to greenhouse gas emission mitigation. The concept was introduced 2007 at the 13th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) in Bali, Indonesia

These NAMAs are promising proposals, which could have a significant impact on reducing Peru's GHG emissions. In particular, the LULUCF NAMA pledge could have a substantial impact, as the LULUCF sector currently accounts for approximately one quarter of Peru's total GHG emissions. Prior to the announcement of this pledge, Peru's Second National Communication (2010) projected a strong growth in emissions from the LULUCF sector. Peru's pledge to reduce net emissions in this sector to zero by 2021 therefore constitutes a significant commitment to reduce the emissions.

However, quantification of the impact of these NAMAs was not possible, as the baselines for these pledges were not available.

Current policy projection

Historical emissions, including LULUCF, have increased from approximately 85 MtCO₂e in 1990 to 150 MtCO₂e in 2010. Approximately one quarter of Peru's historical emissions are attributed to LULUCF.

Peru has adopted several important policies to mitigate its GHG emissions. Their impact on emissions development is unclear, however, as they do not appear to be associated with (additional) quantitative targets.

Peru's National Strategy on Climate Change establishes 11 strategic national priorities to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change in the country. The aim of the strategy is to identify potential vulnerabilities where adaptation projects should be implemented and to define the guidelines for action on mitigation through energy efficiency and renewable energy programmes.

The policy for 'promotion of investment for the generation of electricity from renewable energies' builds on this strategy and prioritises renewable energy generation as a matter of national interest and public necessity. It mandates the setting of renewable energy targets as a share of electricity consumption in 5-year intervals going 'up to 5%.' In addition, the Law to promote a market for biofuels (Law no. 28054) establishes the general framework to promote the development of biofuels with the aim of diversifying the fuel market.

Finally, the Law to promote an efficient use of energy (Law no. 27345) mandates the Ministry of Energy and Mines to carry out activities aimed at encouraging a culture towards improving energy efficiency, in coordination with other public institutions as well as with the private sector. It also defines sectoral programmes for the efficient use of energy.

Adopting PLANCC's (2014) business-as-usual (BAU) analysis of Peru's GHG emissions, we estimate that emissions will increase to 200 MtCO₂e in 2020 and 230 MtCO₂e in 2030 (incl. LULUCF).

Data sources and assumptions

Pledge

Peru's NAMAs pledges were obtained from the Ministry of Environment's letter to the UNFCCC (Gamarra, 2011).

Current policy projections

Historical data was obtained from the UNFCCC GHG Inventory. The current policy projection was adapted from PLANCC's (2014) analysis.

The reference BAU was adapted from emissions projections presented in Peru's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC (2010).

Sources

Peru, 2010. Peruvian submission to the UNFCCC under the Copenhagen accord. Available at: http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/copenhagen_accord/application/pdf/perucphaccord_app2.pdf

Gamarra, R.G. (2011). Letter to the UNFCCC. In: The GEF (2011). Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the Energy Generation and End-Use Sectors in Peru.

Ministerio del Ambiente (2010). Second National Communication to the UNFCCC

Planificación Ante El Cambio Climático (PLANCC) (2014). Escenarios De Mitigación Del Cambio Climático En El Perú Al 2050

The Climate Action Tracker is an independent science-based assessment that tracks the emission commitments and actions of countries. It is a joint project of the following organisations:

Climate Analytics

Climate Analytics is a non-profit organisation based in Potsdam, Germany. It has been established to synthesize climate science and policy research that is relevant for international climate policy negotiations. It aims to provide scientific, policy and analytical support for Small Island States (SIDS) and the least developed country group (LDCs) negotiators, as well as non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders in the 'post-2012' negotiations. Furthermore, it assists in building in-house capacity within SIDS and LDCs. Contact: Dr. h.c. Bill Hare, +49 160 908 62463

www.climateanalytics.org

Ecofys – Experts in Energy

Established in 1984 with the mission of achieving “sustainable energy for everyone”, Ecofys has become the leading expert in renewable energy, energy & carbon efficiency, energy systems & markets as well as energy & climate policy. The unique synergy between those areas of expertise is the key to its success. Ecofys creates smart, effective, practical and sustainable solutions for and with public and corporate clients all over the world. With offices in Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, the United Kingdom, China and the US, Ecofys employs over 250 experts dedicated to solving energy and climate challenges. Contact: Prof Kornelis Blok, +31 6 558 667 36

www.ecofys.com

Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)

The PIK conducts research into global climate change and issues of sustainable development. Set up in 1992, the Institute is regarded as a pioneer in interdisciplinary research and as one of the world's leading establishments in this field. Scientists, economists and social scientists work together, investigating how the earth is changing as a system, studying the ecological, economic and social consequences of climate change, and assessing which strategies are appropriate for sustainable development. Contact: Dr. Louise Jeffery, louise.jeffery@pik-potsdam.de

www.pik-potsdam.de

NewClimate Institute

NewClimate Institute is a non-profit institute established in 2014. NewClimate Institute supports research and implementation of action against climate change around the globe, covering the topics international climate negotiations, tracking climate action, climate and development, climate finance and carbon market mechanisms. NewClimate Institute aims at connecting up-to-date research with the real world decision making processes. Contact: Dr. Niklas Höhne, +49 173 715 2279

www.newclimate.org