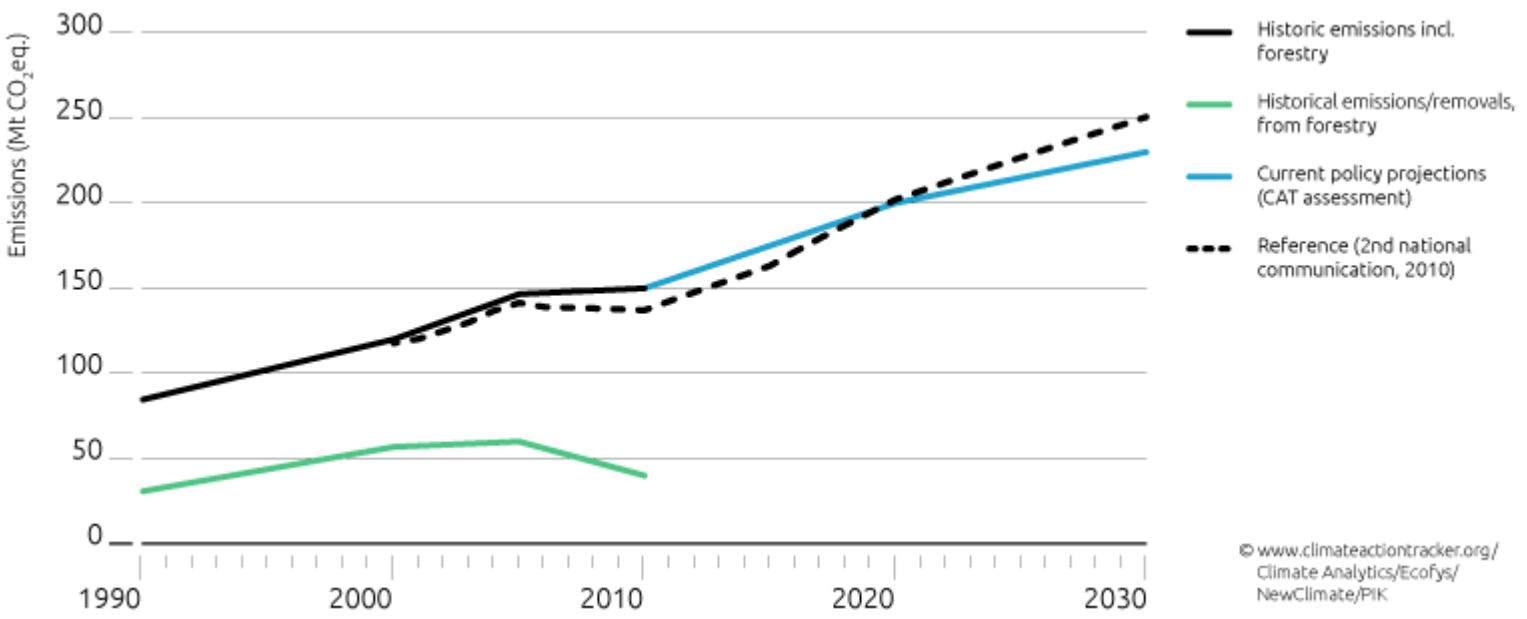
# Peru



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## Assessment

Peru has formulated three sectoral emissions reduction targets in the NAMA[1] communication in 2011. However, we have not assessed these pledges, as we could not quantify the impact from the available information.




## 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.

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.

**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

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

## Fair share

This is the fair share text for Peru

## Current policy projections

Historical emissions, including LULUCF, have increased from approximately 85 $MtCO_2e$ in 1990 to 150 $MtCO_2e$ 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).

## 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

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.

Peru (2010). Peruvian submission to the UNFCCC under the Copenhagen accord.

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

[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.



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