

BRIDGING GAPS IN DEALING WITH CLIMATE CHANGE: THE CASE OF PERU



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National Environmental Council – CONAM

PERU

COP 10, Buenos Aires 2004



**THIS IS
PERU**

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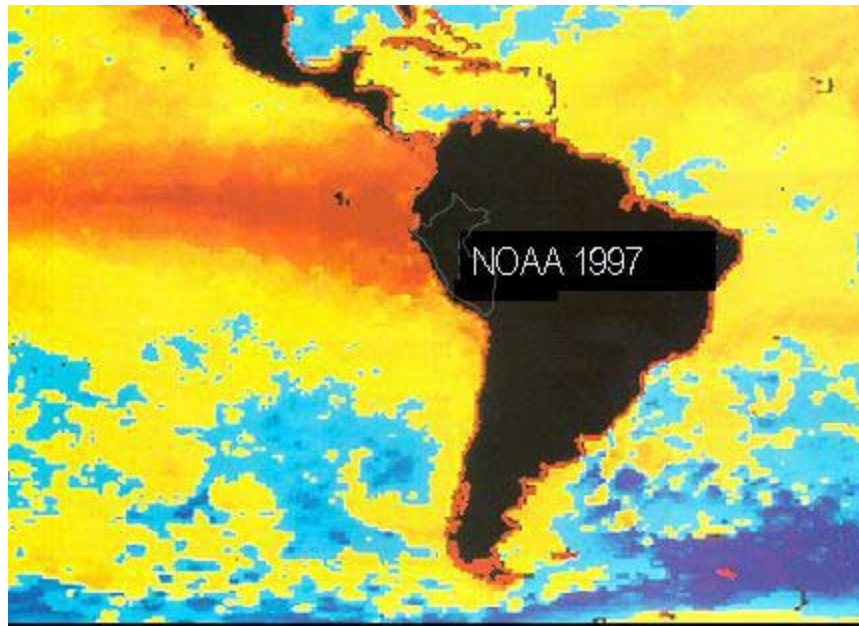


PRESENTATION HIGHLIGHT

Peru, one of the riskiest countries to climate hazards in the world, finds necessary an effective implementation of its national strategy for climate change.

Through a bottom up approach and performing scientific, political and public participation activities, Peru has learned lessons that would like to share with the global community.

CLIMATE CHANGE IN PERU



EL NIÑO'S IMPACT ON PERU

“Peru is the third riskiest country to climate hazards after Honduras and Bangladesh”

Tyndall Centre on Climate Change, UK



YANAMAREY GLACIER
PERUVIAN ANDES



HOW DO WE DEAL WITH CLIMATE CHANGE?

NATIONAL STRATEGY ON CLIMATE CHANGE

**IDENTIFYING THE GAPS FOR
IMPLEMENTATION**

GAPS PRIOTIRIZATION

**DESIGN AND STRUCTURING OF THE PROCLIM
PROGRAM.**

EXECUTION OF THE PROCLIM PROGRAM.

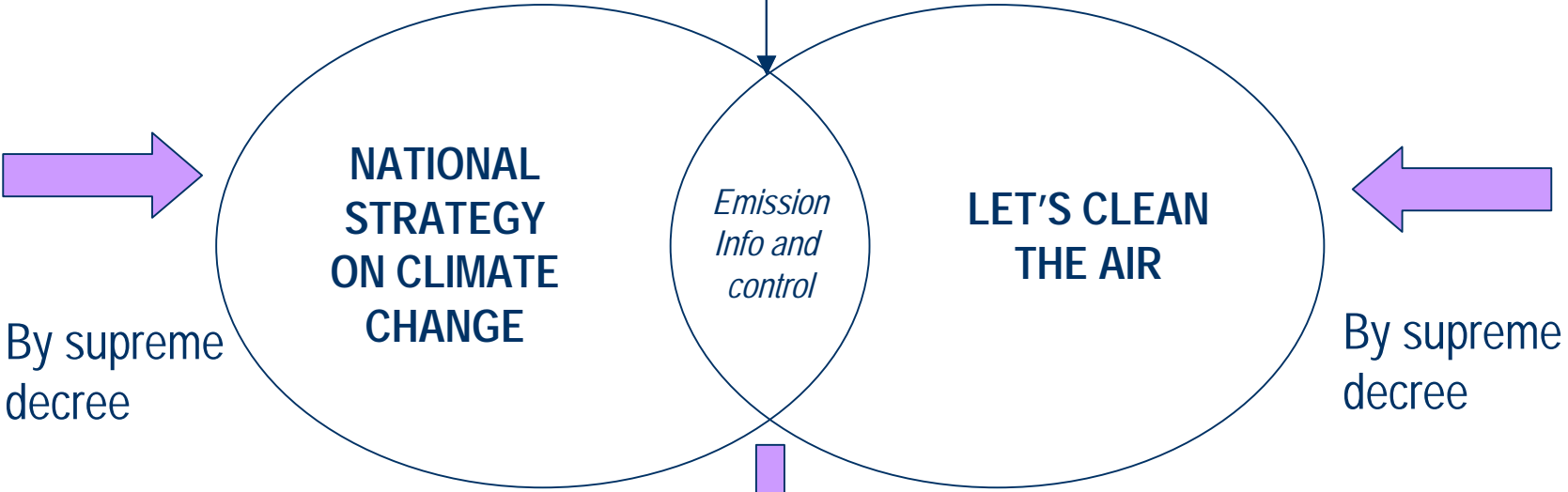
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**NATIONAL AGREEMENT
FOR GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT**

COUNTRY POLICY N° 10
Poverty Reduction

COUNTRY POLICY N° 19
Sustainable Development and
Environmental Management



PROCLIM

NATIONAL STRATEGY ON CLIMATE CHANGE (NSCC)

VISION

Peru has:

- *acknowledged its vulnerability to climate change*
- *incorporated adaptation measures in its policies and development plans*
- *a population that is aware of climate change and its global causes*
- *increased its competitiveness, reduced his GHG emissions without affecting its sustainable development*

OBJECTIVES

- *To reduce impacts of CC through integrated assessments of vulnerability and adaptation, in vulnerable zones or sectors where adaptation programs will be applied*
- *Control of local pollutants and GHG emissions through renewable energy programs and energetic proficiency of productive sectors*

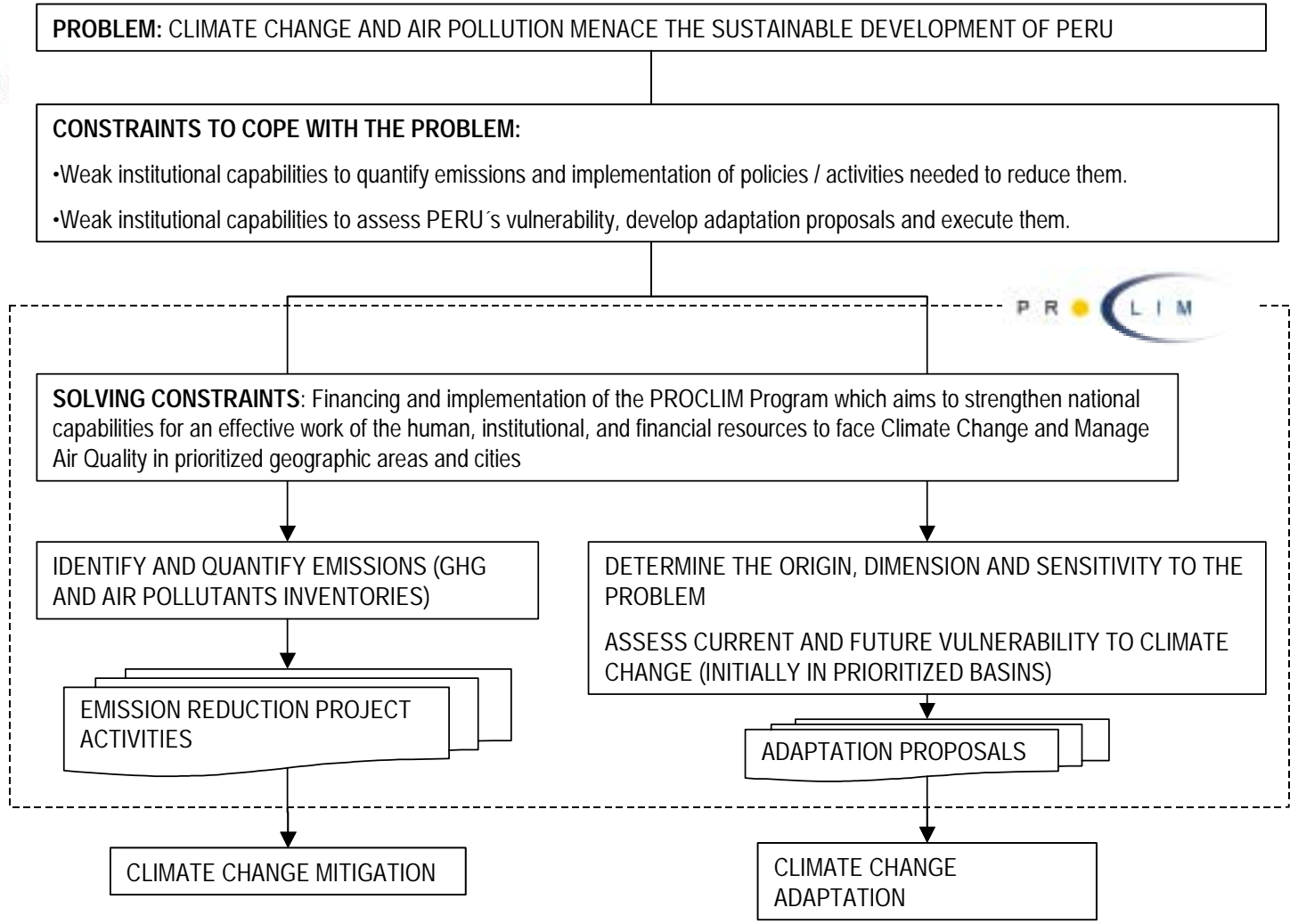
PRIORITIRIZATION





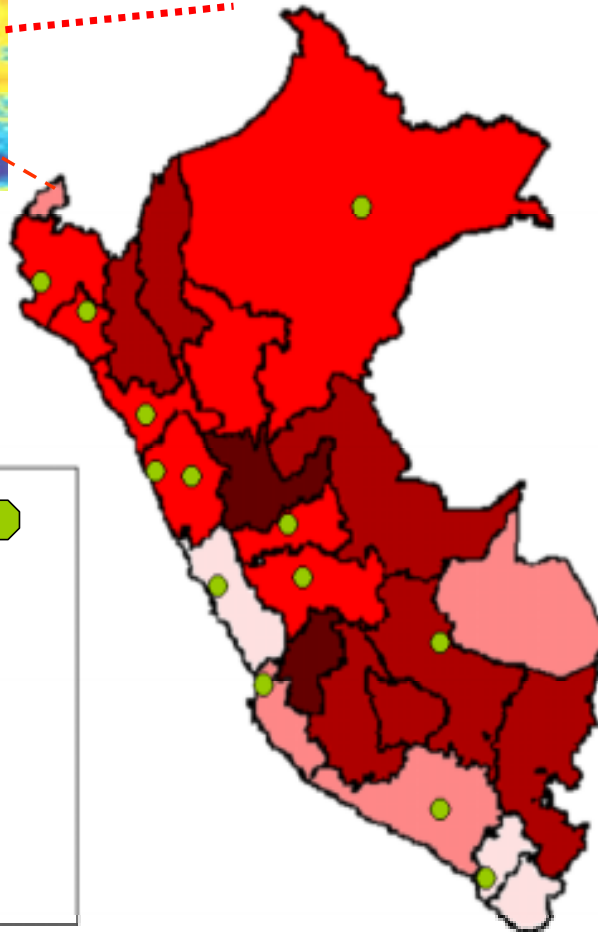
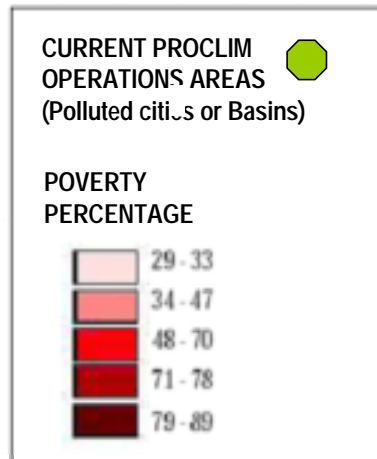
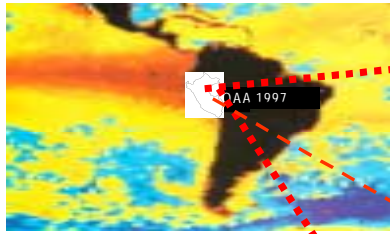
THE TARGET OF P R ● L I M

“To strengthen national capabilities for an effective performance of the **human, institutional, and financial resources** in order to face **Climate Change** and manage **Air Quality** in prioritized geographic areas and cities”



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WHERE AND WHO ARE THE BENEFICIARIES?



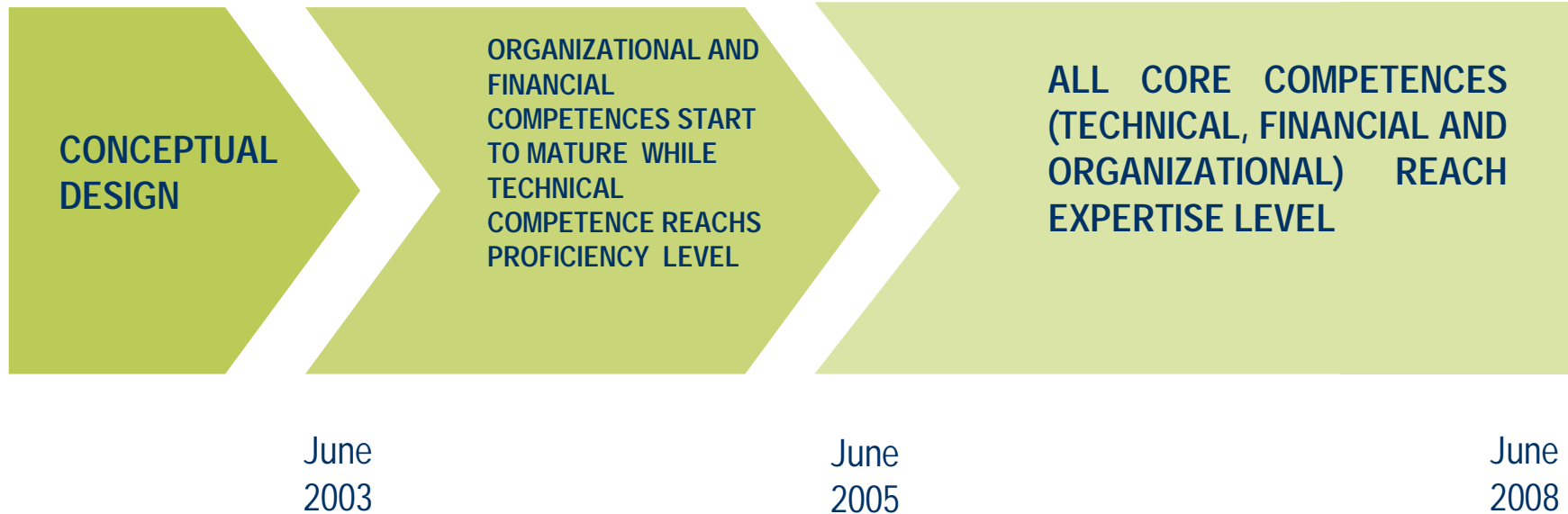
✓ 14 institutions

✓ 70 public and private institutions

✓ Reaching potentially 11.7 million people



THE PROCLIM'S TIMELINE





PROCLIM'S THEMATIC LINES

Vulnerability and Adaptation(V&A)

- To train/educate in V & A
- To generate information and base tools
- To evaluate V & A and presentation of proposals

Inventories and Mitigation+ CDM

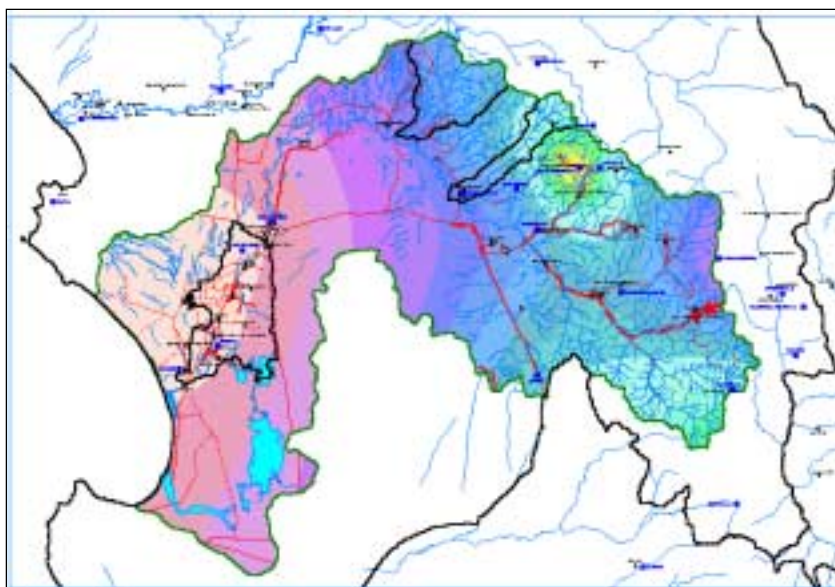
- To improve institutional capacities
- To improve and to systematize information
- To provide sustainability of information systems

Info Dissemination and Training

- Public Awareness
- Information exchange
- Training on Climate Change and Air Quality

21 subprograms

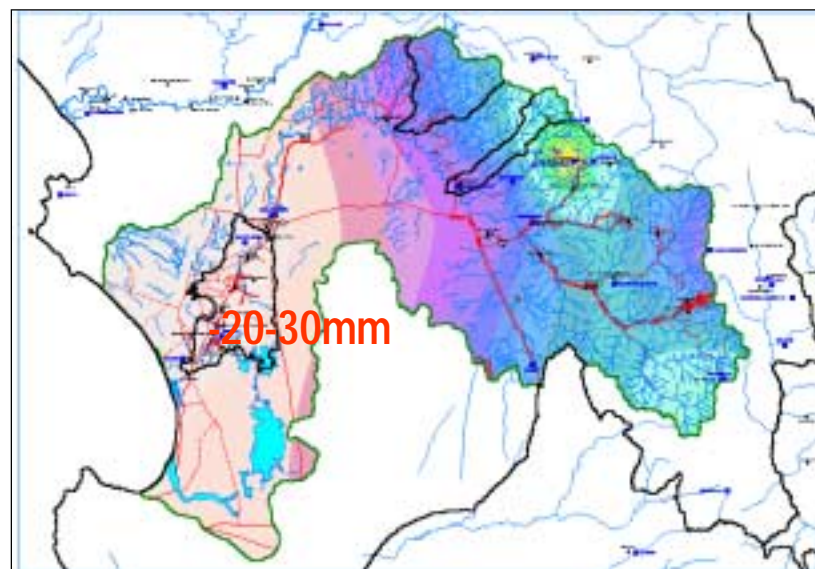
CLIMATE CHANGE SCENARIOS



Average Rainfall Diciembre
Dec - Jan - Feb
2006 - 2010

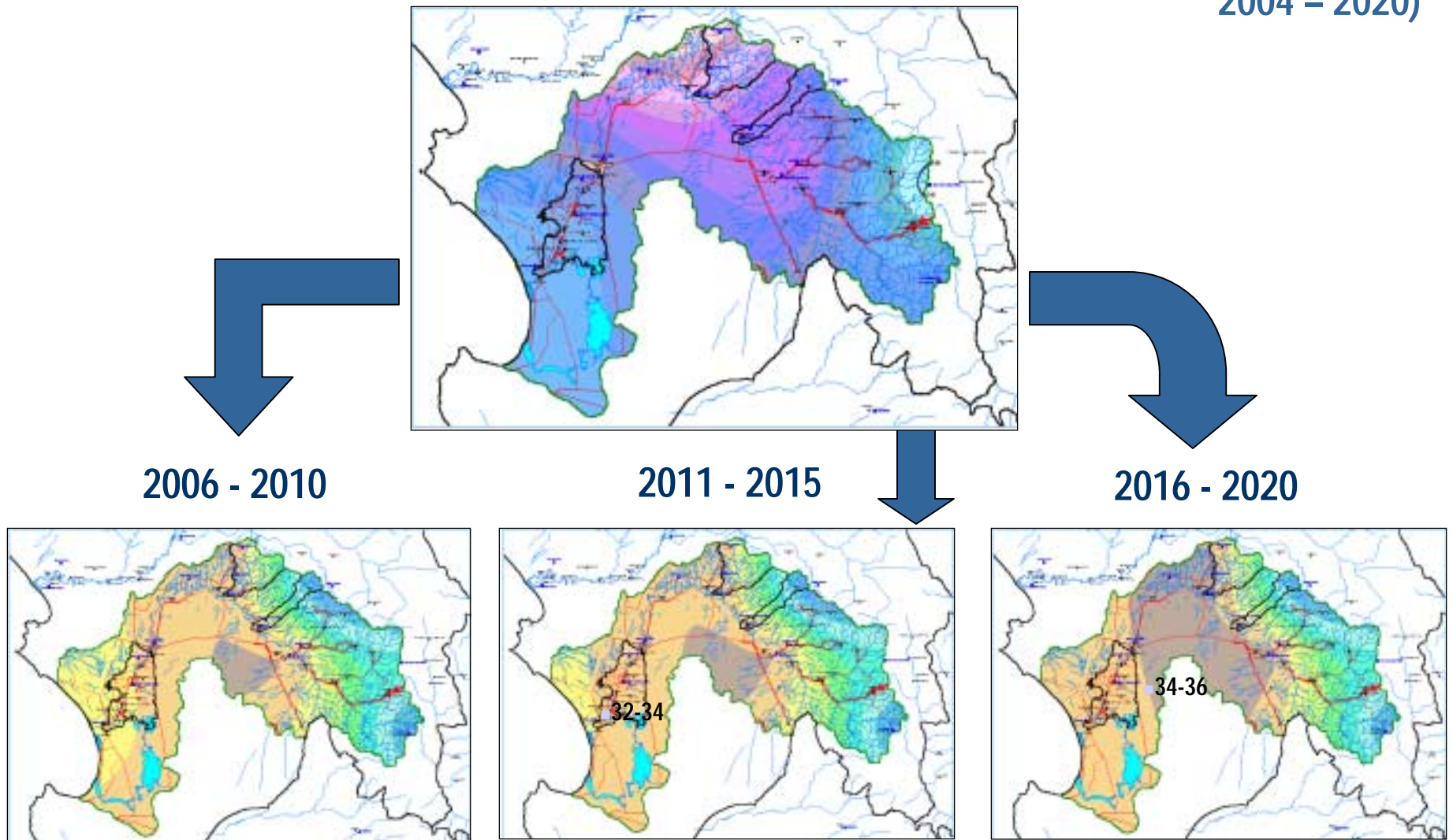


Average Rainfall
Dec - Jan - Feb
2011 - 2015



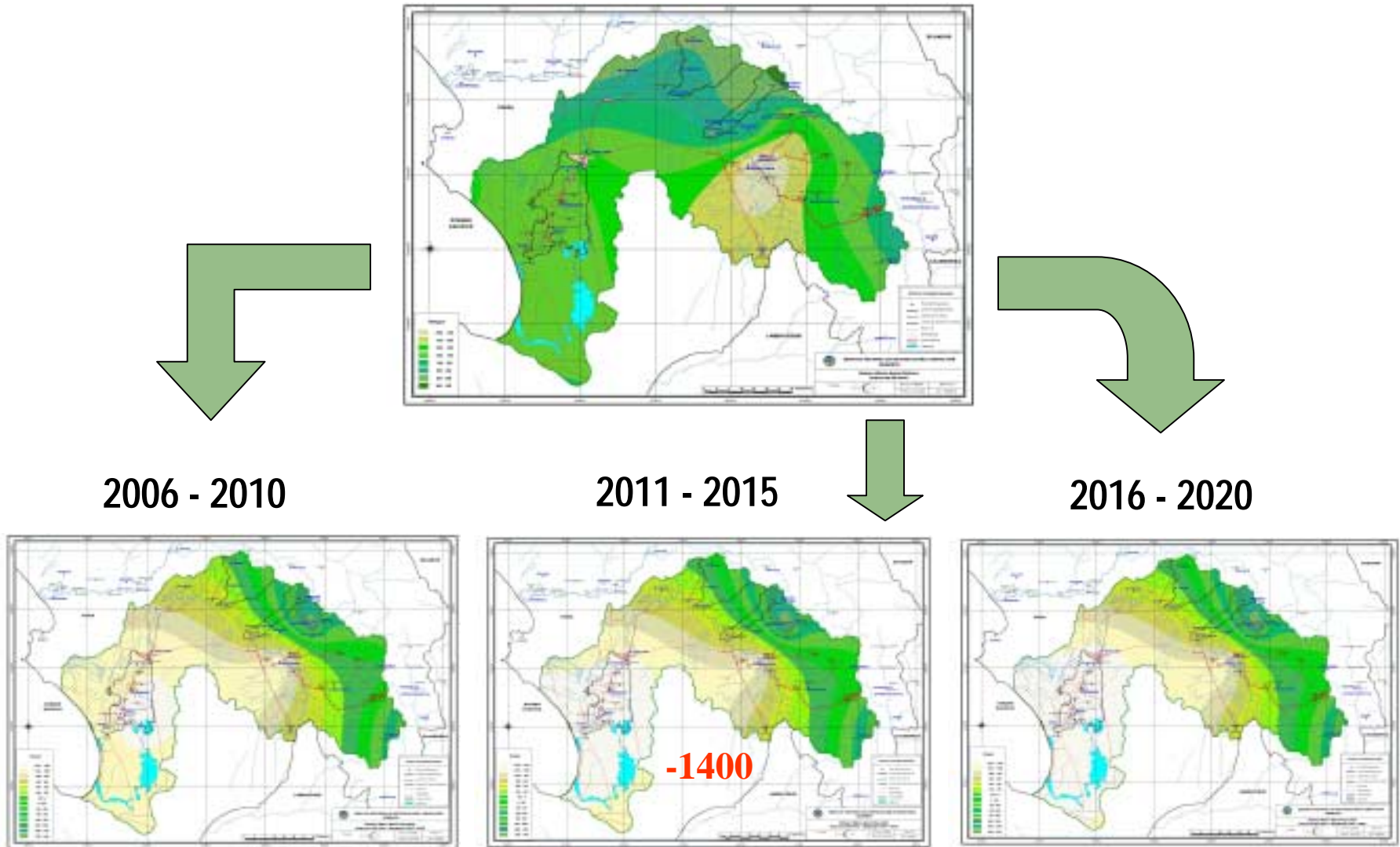
TRENDS OF MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

(March - April - May
2004 - 2020)



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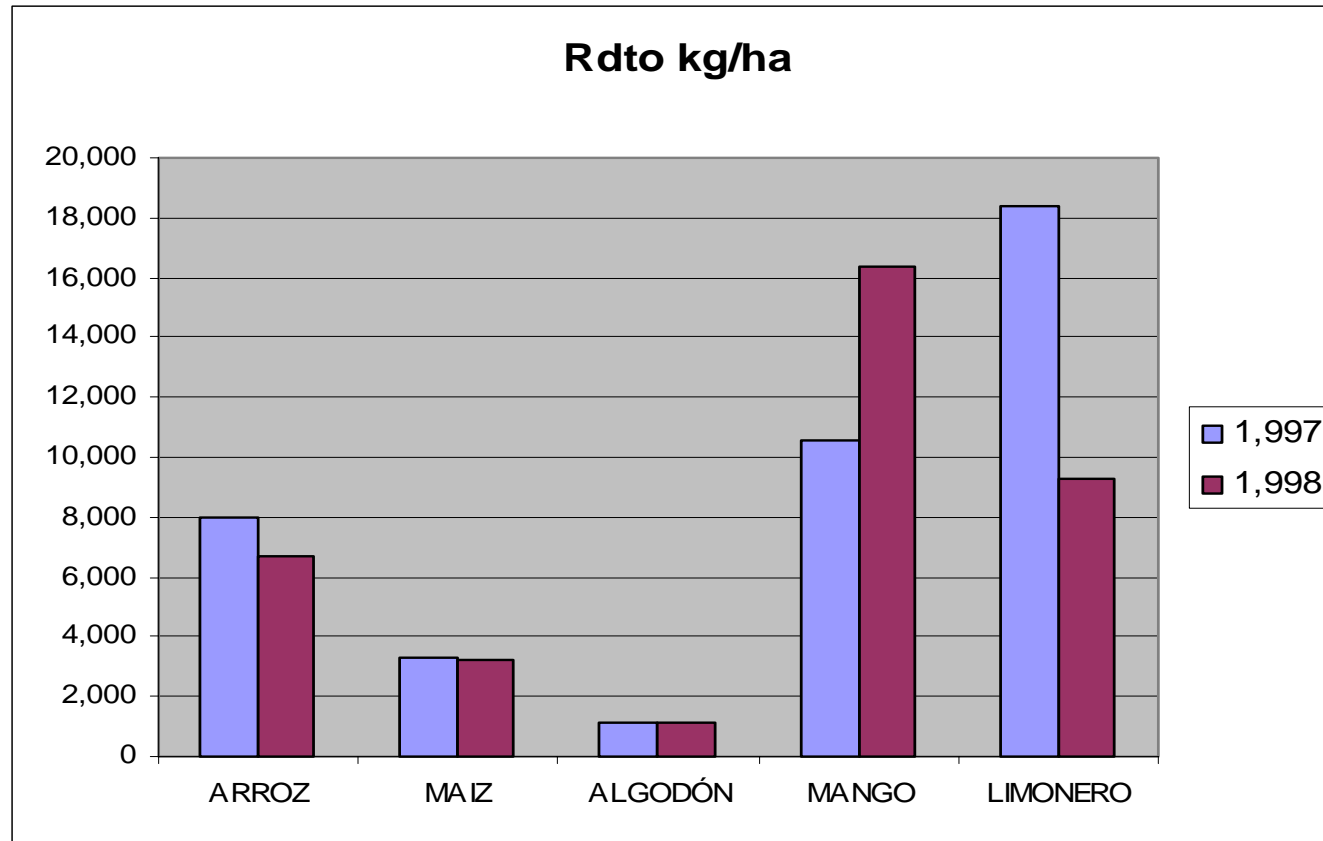
WATER BALANCE



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POTENTIAL VARIATION IN PRODUCTIVITY FOR MAIN CROPS IN PIURA





INVENTORIES, MITIGATION AND CDM IN PERU

- 7 public institutions working in 2000 GHG inventory, first social in Transport
- Design of a system for continuous update
- CDM in implementation:
 - DNA (CONAM) already in place, approval procedure in 45 days
 - A specialized institution for promotion (FONAM)
 - 3 projects approved and 4 in process
 - Project portfolio in place: 30 MM tons of reduction in 10 years

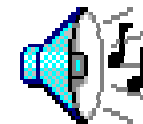
Public awareness campaign
Starting point: people needs

El clima está cambiando, nosotros también deberíamos.

Infórmate en tu municipalidad www.cambioclimatico.gob.pe



Media: posters, radio, press



Means and partners: Local Governments, web page



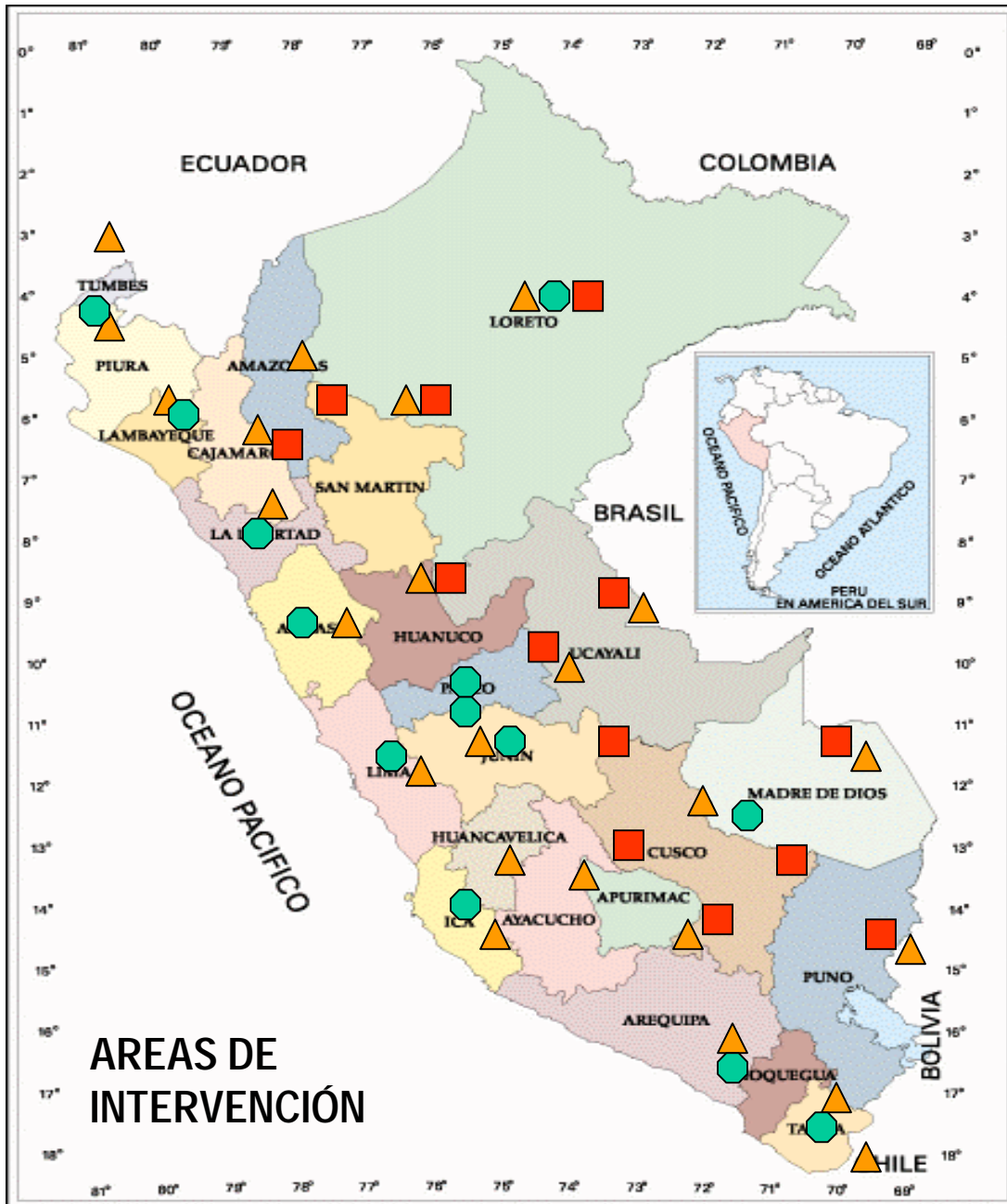
Goal: CLIMATE CHANGE INTO DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Prioritization on:

- Vulnerable Areas
- Vulnerable Sectors

National Strategy for Adaptation as an instrument to incorporate CC into development process





AREAS DE INTERVENCIÓN

- ▲ National System for GHG and Air pollutants in implementation
- Capacity building
- Information systems in place

- Mitigation Policies:
 - Program of incentives for Natural Gas introduction
 - Program to reduce deforestation
 - Renewable energy program Programa de Energías renovables
 - CDM in implementation



LEARNING POINTS

1. It is not effective to work isolated and divorced from the walking man but they are the venue to validate our actions and studies.
2. It is very important to involve community liasons in order to boost the influence.
3. Messages used in public awareness activities should be recognized as genuine and very popular in a sense.
4. Through a sociohuman approach you can empower people to communicate climate change impacts on their daily lives and on future generations to come.



LEARNING POINTS (2)

5. Concept design
6. As many actors; effective organization to follow up
7. Capacity building in three lines: technical, financial and organizational
8. Timeframe
9. Take the popular initiatives as an input to collectively design a climate change awareness & response campaign.



What the UNFCCC has helped us to do...

- To recognize that CC is an additional burden to development
- To start a process:
 - Knowledge and capabilities
 - Public Participation
- Joint effort necessary, stakeholders national and international
- Just starting – signing the UNFCCC/ Protocol does not mean political will or action locally



THANKS...

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