

A topographic map of Peru and its surrounding regions. The map shows the Pacific Ocean to the west, with the Peruvian coast and major rivers like the Amazon and Ucayali visible. The interior of Peru is divided into regions, with labels for Tumbes, Piura, Ica, Arequipa, Lima, Cusco, Puno, and others. To the north, parts of Ecuador and Colombia are visible. To the east, the Amazon Basin and parts of Brazil and Bolivia are shown. The map uses a color gradient from blue (water) to green (lowland) to brown (highland/mountainous).

Facilitative Sharing Of Views REPUBLIC OF PERU

3rd Biennial Update Report

December 2024

Peru National Circumstances

Peru is **one of the most vulnerable countries** due to the adverse effects of climate change given the **different characteristics of its territory**, and because most of the population depends on activities that are affected by climate variability.



1.285.215,6 km²
Total extension



34.039.000
Total Population



77 years old
Life expectancy



29%
Poverty



0.762
Development Index



1050,32 km²
Glacier coverage



8 466
Glacial lake



77
Natural Protected Areas



84
life zones



36 746
species



258
Critically endangered



1,315, 207.88 ha
Amazon Rainforest loses

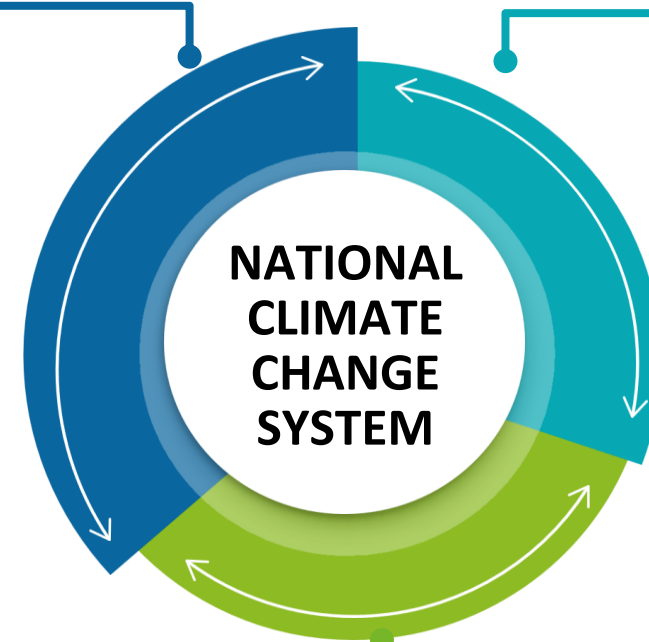
Peru submitted its third BUR on 24 June 2023 as a stand-alone update report.

April 18, 2018
Law No. 30754
The Framework Law on Climate Change

Provides the policy framework for this and defines responsibilities for the implementation of the NDCs

Ministry of the Environment (MINAM)

The national authority on climate change, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the NDC.



A Territorial Approach to Climate Action

Peruvian ministries, regional and local governments are established as competent authorities on climate change, promoting, coordinating, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating actions within their areas of responsibility.

Relevant institutional arrangements



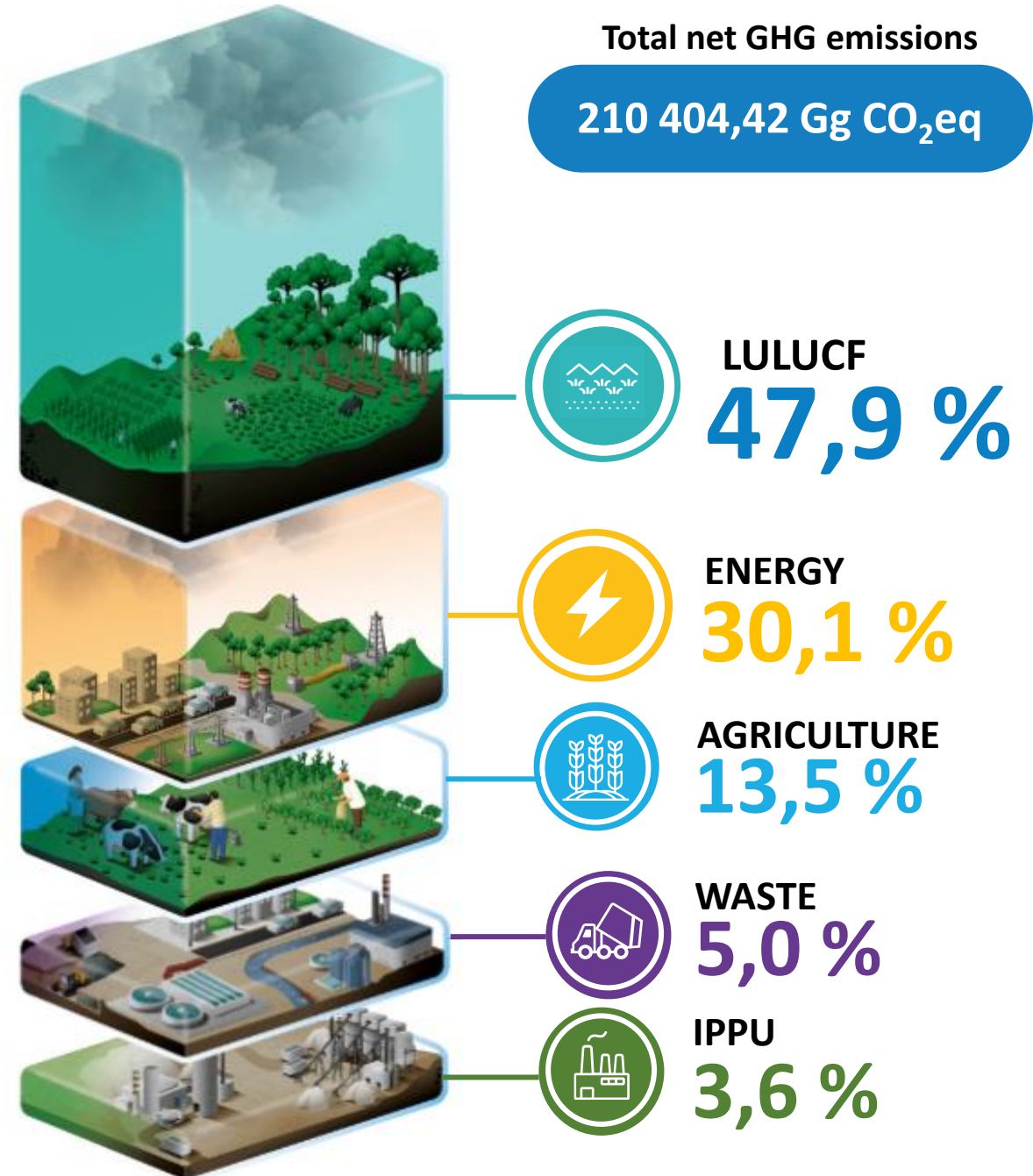
NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY

2000 - 2019

Scope:

- IPCC 2006 Guidelines.
- Annual series from 2000 to 2019 (splicing methods).
- Main GHGs (CO_2 , CH_4 , N_2O , HFC).
- Precursor gases (CO , NO_x , NMVOCs, and SO_x) for certain categories in the energy and agriculture sectors.
- National emission factors for some categories in the energy, agriculture, and LULUCF sectors, and default IPCC factors for the remaining categories.
- Complete representation of lands: **Amazon, coast and mountain biomes.**

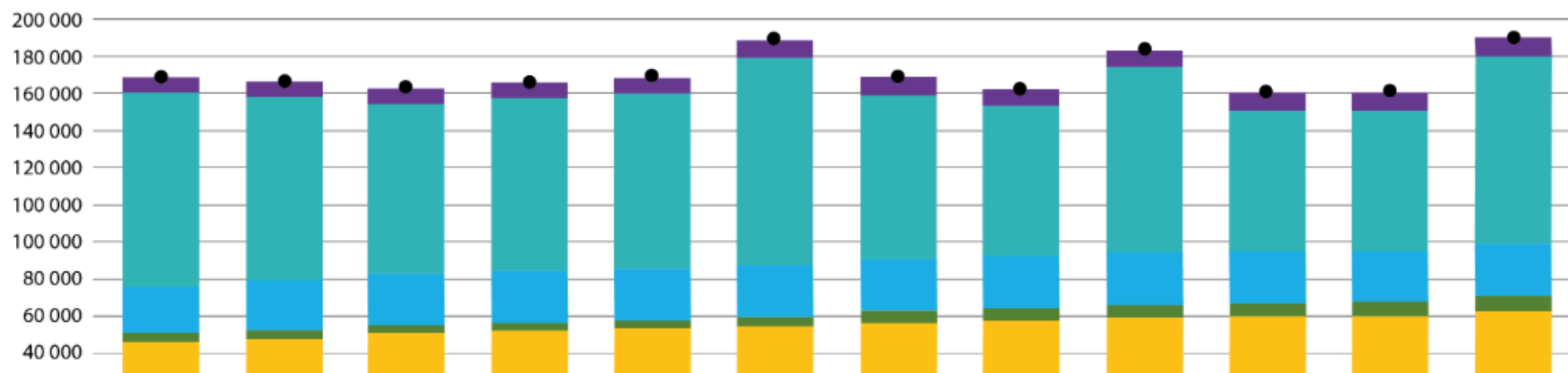
INFOCARBONO
National GHG
inventory system





National GHG Inventory

2008 - 2019 time series with LULUCF



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Energy	45 051	47 672	50 292	51 210	52 128	54 318	56 509	58 126	59 744	60 138	60 532	63 238
IPPU	4 108	4 298	4 505	4 825	5 163	5 722	6 249	6 376	6 564	6 831	7 137	7 475
Agriculture	27 197	27 515	27 833	27 988	28 143	28 016	27 888	27 894	27 901	27 861	27 821	28 478
LULUCF	104 180	98 365	92 448	93 929	95 217	112 049	88 757	80 708	100 343	76 199	75 282	100 794
Waste	8 109	8 203	8 322	8 489	8 691	8 936	9 343	9 570	9 701	10 017	10 359	10 418
Total	188 646	186 053	183 400	186 441	189 342	209 040	188 745	182 674	204 253	181 047	181 131	210 404

Information on mitigation actions

Nationally determined contribution (NDC)

**40% reduction
in GHG
emissions**

Peru established more ambition in its updated NDC, increasing its mitigation goal from 30% to 40% against the BAU scenario in 2030.

**This mean:
An absolute target number in terms of the amount of CO₂ equivalent (not exceeding 179 MtCO₂eq by 2030).**

It also increased ambition in mitigation in 5 sectors



66
Mitigation measures

Most of the mitigation actions undertaken by State are in the energy sector, although the LULUCF sector makes the largest contribution in terms of estimated emission reductions.

Emission reductions
(Mt CO₂eq by 2030)
from mitigation actions
estimated to be around:



LULUCF

- **Attributed rights and titles to Indigenous communities** with a view to ensuring sustainability and avoiding loss of forest.
- Established **cooperation agreements** with public and private institutions for conservation of community forests.
- Provided **grants to Indigenous communities** to ensure conservation.
- Approved a **capacity-building plan** for forestry and wildlife management covering 2021–2025.

43.49

State sectors

Emission reductions were reported for the mitigation actions of State actors only, which are estimated at:

70.5 Mt CO₂eq by 2030

compared with a 'business as usual' scenario, with LULUCF being the main source of emission reductions.



Energy

Mainly on increasing use of **RES**, **replacing inefficient streetlamps** and promoting **use of LPG** in transportation.
Taken steps to implement the necessary legal framework for these mitigation actions.

16.93



Agriculture

Mainly use of **natural pastures** for livestock is expected to make the greatest contribution to emission reductions.
Developed a plan for the use of natural pastures and to secure funding for farmers in its budgetary programme.

6.53



Waste

Expanding **the capture** and burning, **use of biogas** produced in landfills as a source of energy for electricity generation and developing **wastewater treatment plants** with biogas collection systems.

2.63



IPPU

Mainly on the cement industry and the use of alternatives to HFCs.
Established maximum permissible limits for atmospheric emissions from industrial cement and/or lime manufacturing plants and an MRV protocol with the industry.

0.95

Constraints and gaps

Technology, financial, technical and capacity

Our financial, technical and capacity-building needs are primarily in the areas of compliance with our NDC, implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures and aspects associated with the management of GHG emissions.



- **Challenges in Reporting International Funding:** lack of specificity in designated areas of support
- **Funding Access Limitations**



Support received by sectoral authorities aims to facilitate the implementation of **specific measures** in accordance with the **Framework Law on Climate Change** and its regulations

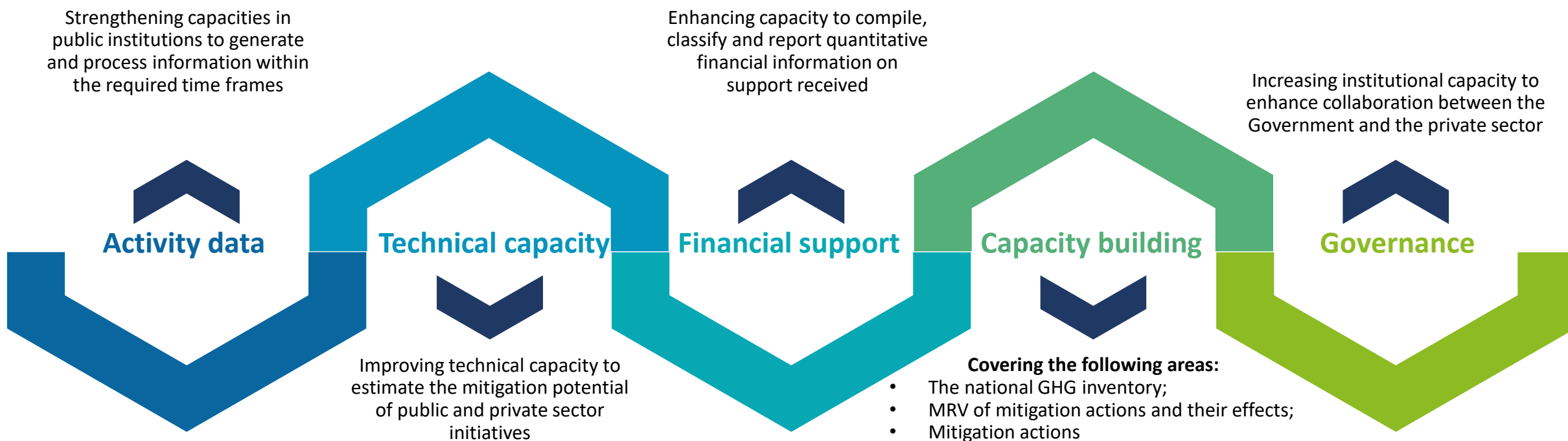


- **Capacity-Building and Technical Support:** enhancing skills and providing technical assistance
- **Support comes from international organizations:** the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action of Germany and the Global Environment Facility.



Improving the System for **Monitoring Adaptation and Mitigation Measures** is a priority for us, aimed at **better understanding the specific needs** of our various sectors as set forth by the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the **Paris Agreement**.

Identification of Capacity-building needs





PERÚ

Ministerio
del Ambiente