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Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the May–June 2021 session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Peru

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

BUR	biennial update report
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided to conduct, under the SBI, ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹
2. COP 17 adopted² the ICA modalities and guidelines,³ according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.⁴
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened remotely, from 2 to 14 June 2021 at its May–June 2021 session, the tenth FSV workshop, open to all Parties, for the 12 non-Annex I Parties, including Peru, for which there was a BUR and final summary

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

² Decision 2/CP.17, para. 56.

³ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

⁴ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

report by 31 March 2021.⁵ Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance through the secretariat. Peru received nine written questions in advance from the European Union, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Yeonchul Yoo, and the SBI Rapporteur, Aysin Turpanci, comprised three sessions covering the 12 Parties.

5. This FSV record for Peru summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR,⁶ constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 11 June 2021, Peru made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Peru was represented by Milagros Sandoval from the Ministry of Environment.

8. Peru provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, and support needed and received.

9. At the end of 2020, Peru updated its NDC under the Paris Agreement and it has implemented early action towards achieving it.

10. Peru highlighted that its total GHG emissions were 29,861.67 Gg carbon dioxide in 2014 and increased by 47.8 per cent without emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry in 2000–2014, owing mainly to the land use, land-use change and forestry and energy sectors. The Party highlighted improvements in completing its national inventory report, such as application of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* for all sectors, complete representation of land, application of robust methods, mainly for the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector, and comprehensive quality control and assurance.

11. Peru presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC, including its national strategy for climate change and its framework law and regulations on climate change. The Party's mitigation actions include nationally appropriate mitigation actions and clean development mechanism projects and it has undertaken early action towards achieving its NDC. It outlined the results achieved of mitigation actions and indicated that it has progressed with 62 nationally appropriate mitigation actions towards achieving its emission reduction goal for its NDC of 69.4 Mt carbon dioxide. Peru is also progressing with the design and implementation of its national monitoring system for adaptation and mitigation under the enhanced transparency framework, which includes tools such as the national registry of mitigation measures and the Peruvian carbon footprint tool. In addition, the Party indicated that it submitted in 2021 its updated forest reference level for REDD+.

12. Furthermore, Peru provided information on support received and needed, and capacity-building needs in relation to the preparation of its BUR, including for the preparation of its GHG inventory, implementation of mitigation measures, the national measurement, reporting and verification system and tracking of finance. This includes capacity needs to be strengthened for completing an accurate GHG inventory, designing templates for reporting private and international cooperation and monitoring financial flows. [Regarding financial support needed, the framework law on climate change and regulations established three main areas of public, private and international monitoring and reporting]

13. After the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Peru on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: European Union, Germany, Iraq,

⁵ The BURs and summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle2>, respectively.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2020/TASR.2/PER.

Luxembourg and Malaysia. The questions related to plans to develop country-specific emission factors for the energy sector, the advantages of sectoral guidance documents for preparing the GHG inventory, the benefits of recording big mitigation actions in a single registry, ongoing mitigation actions in the waste sector and lessons learned from financial support in the last five years.

14. Peru provided responses, in particular explaining that:

(a) The specific sectoral guidance for the GHG inventory preparation is based on IPCC guidance but tailored to Peru country needs and conditions and provides clear guidance to the ministries that are involved in preparing the GHG inventory;

(b) The benefits of a single registry include encouraging investment in the mitigation actions, establishing clarity for requesting, assessing, registering mitigation actions, contributing to the measurement, reporting and verification for Peru's NDC, transparency and enabling robust monitoring and reducing national development gaps;

(c) The ongoing actions in the waste sector include 3 landfills located in small cities and 12 that are being constructed nationwide;

(d) The lessons learned from the waste sector include the importance of improved coordination and enhanced capacity of local authorities and the management of and linkage to the national solid waste management information system; while challenges include developing technical regulations for the design, construction, operation and closure of landfills;

(e) Finance strategy: ongoing work on a finance strategy, facilitating monitoring and reporting from a centralized system that links platforms that are used by the Ministry of Economy and Finance to facilitate identifying expenses related to mitigation and adaptation activities and gaps.

15. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁷

16. In closing the workshop, the SBI Rapporteur congratulated Peru for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the second round of its ICA process. She thanked Peru and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. She also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁷ Available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WutHMux9iFM> [at 1:09:03].