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## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the sixty-first session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Peru**

**Note by the secretariat**

### **Abbreviations and acronyms**

BUR	biennial update report
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
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 that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty with the aim of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.<sup>1</sup>
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines,<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the seventeenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 61 on 15 November 2024 in Baku for the following four non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report<sup>4</sup> by 10 October 2024: Chile, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan and Peru.
4. The three-hour workshop was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Gonzalo Guayaquil, and was open to all Parties.

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<sup>1</sup> Decision [1/CP.16](#), para. 63.

<sup>2</sup> Decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV.

<sup>3</sup> Decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV, para. 3.

<sup>4</sup> The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

5. As one of the participating Parties, Peru received five written questions in advance of the FSV workshop<sup>5</sup> from the European Union, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and addressed them via the FSV portal. This FSV record for Peru summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its third BUR,<sup>6</sup> constitutes the outcome of the third round of ICA for the Party.

## II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 15 November 2024 Peru made a brief presentation on its third BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Peru was represented by Jimena Mora from the Ministry of Environment.

8. Peru presented 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. Peru highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2019 were 109,610.37 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq, which increased between 2000 and 2019 by 61.2 per cent without emissions and removals from LULUCF owing mainly to the energy sector. The Party explained that total GHG emissions including emissions and removals from LULUCF, which were reported for 2010–2019, fluctuated but remained relatively constant, peaking in 2013 and 2019 owing mainly to deforestation activities. Total GHG emissions including LULUCF were reported as 210,404.28 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq for 2019.

10. Peru presented its nationally determined contribution target under the Paris Agreement, updated in 2022, which is to reduce its emissions by 40 per cent compared with the ‘business as usual’ scenario in 2030, which translates into a target of limiting the peak of emissions to 179.0 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2030. Peru presented key policies and measures for achieving this target, including the mitigation actions carried out by State actors only, which are expected to amount to emission reductions of 70.5 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2030 compared with the ‘business as usual’ scenario. The LULUCF sector was reported as the main source of emission reductions, with an estimated reduction of 43.5 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2030 compared with the ‘business as usual’ scenario, which will be achieved through measures such as attributing land rights and titles to Indigenous communities with a view to ensuring sustainability and avoiding loss of forest; establishing cooperation agreements between public and private sector organizations in support of the conservation of community forests; and providing grants to Indigenous communities to ensure forest conservation.

11. Furthermore, Peru provided information on constraints and gaps, and on technology, financial, technical and capacity-building support needed. Peru highlighted the need to strengthen capacities of public institutions to generate and process activity data within the time frames for reporting, improve technical capacity to estimate the mitigation potential of public and private sector initiatives, enhance capacity to compile, classify and report quantitative financial information on support received, and increase institutional capacity to enhance collaboration between the Government and the private sector.

12. Peru presented information on areas for improvement for future reporting for compliance with requirements under the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. The areas relate to improving the national system for monitoring adaptation and mitigation measures with a view to enhancing understanding of sector-specific needs in Peru.

13. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Peru on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Brazil, China, Czechia, India, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Sudan and United Kingdom.

14. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to the impact of assigning land rights to Indigenous Peoples on mitigating emissions from the forestry sector; progress

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<sup>5</sup> As per decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV, para. 6.

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TASR.3/PER.

in implementing the natural gas vehicle conversion programme; and the transition to renewable energy sources in the energy sector.

15. In response, Peru explained that Indigenous Peoples play a crucial role in conserving forests and biodiversity. The Party is working to close gaps in legal rights for Indigenous Peoples through various measures, including forest conservation and restoration initiatives. Peru also explained that the natural gas conversion programme, which has been in place since 2021, focuses on the city of Lima, with plans to expand the programme to seven more cities. The programme is aimed at encouraging a shift to alternative energy sources and generating economic savings for drivers. For the transition to renewable energy sources, Peru is promoting solar and wind energy, with a law on promoting solar energy currently under discussion in parliament.

16. Questions on constraints and gaps, and related needs pertained to coordination among stakeholders under the measurement, reporting and verification system, including Indigenous Peoples and private sector actors; and data-sharing challenges.

17. In response, Peru explained that the three bodies involved in domestic climate governance, namely its High-Level Commission on Climate Change, which involves 21 ministers; a body focusing on private sector and civil society engagement; and an Indigenous Peoples' platform for climate action, work towards improving coordination and data-sharing among stakeholders. The Indigenous Peoples' platform provides inputs on climate policy, shares ancestral knowledge and creates new models linking traditional knowledge with new technologies.

18. Other questions related to the development of regional and local adaptation strategies; and the role of Indigenous Peoples' rights in the agricultural sector, particularly regarding natural pastures. In response, Peru explained that adaptation is a national priority; its national adaptation plan describes 84 adaptation measures across seven priority areas, and the National Strategy on Climate Change to 2050 informs local plans and regional strategies. In agriculture, Peru is working with Indigenous Peoples to recognize their ancestral knowledge in managing agricultural spaces and pastures, which contributes to both mitigation and adaptation actions.

19. The presentation and subsequent interventions including the questions asked and the answers provided during the FSV workshop are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.<sup>7</sup>

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

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<sup>7</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/17th-workshop-of-the-facilitative-sharing-of-views-sbi-2e-mandated-event>.