



## **Elaboration of 3BUR and 4NC for submission to UNFCCC**

### **Part I: Project Information**

#### **GEF ID**

#### **Project Type**

EA

#### **Type of Trust Fund**

GET

#### **CBIT**

**CBIT No**

#### **Project Title**

Elaboration of 3BUR and 4NC for submission to UNFCCC

#### **Countries**

Peru

#### **Agency(ies)**

UNDP

#### **Other Executing Partner(s)**

Ministry of the Environment (MINAM)

#### **Executing Partner Type**

Government

#### **GEF Focal Area**

Climate Change

#### **Taxonomy**

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Enabling Activities, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Gender Equality, Gender

Mainstreaming, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 2

<b>Type of Reports</b>	<b>Submission Date</b>	<b>Expected Implementation Start</b>	<b>Expected Completion Date</b>	<b>Expected Report Submission to Convention</b>
UNFCCC Biennial Update Report (BUR)	10/28/2021	1/1/2022	12/31/2024	12/31/2022
UNFCCC National Communications (NC)	10/28/2021	1/1/2022	12/31/2024	7/31/2024

**Duration**

36In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

80,940.00

**A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
CCM-EA	GET	852,000.00	75,000.00
		<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>852,000.00</b>
			<b>75,000.00</b>

## **B. Project description summary**

### **Project Objective**

To support Peru in enhancing national capacities and combined resources to improve policies and strategy developments in order to meet the international commitments of the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC regulations, and in reporting such advances and achievements through the preparation and submission of its Third Biennial Update Report (3BUR) and Fourth National Communication (4NC).

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)</b>
--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. National circumstances, evolution, and current context for action in front of climate change.	<p>1.1: Peru's national economic, social and environmental circumstances relevant to policies, strategies, plans, projects and actions on mitigation and adaptation, analyzed, updated (up to 2021 for the 3BUR and up to 2022 for 4NC), compiled, and reported.</p> <p>1.2: Detail of developments in legal and institutional frameworks, on implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), and on the level of technical and management capacities in order to comply with international policies, standards and requirements, updated (up to 2021 for the 3BUR and up to 2022 for 4NC) and reported</p>	<p>1.1.1: Report on socioeconomic conditions and demography, including gender disaggregated data;</p> <p>1.1.2: Report on political and governance situation;</p> <p>1.1.3: Report on the strategic developments and plans for management of CC actions;</p> <p>1.2.1: Report on legal and institutional framework and arrangements, including ETF implementation;</p> <p>1.2.2: Report on national capacity building status and developments;</p> <p>1.2.3: Report on gender and intercultural policies, plans, and developments;</p> <p>1.2.4: Report on advances in science and technology;</p> <p>1.2.5: Report on CC finance projections, constraints, and gaps, including support needed and received.</p>	50,000.00	5,000.00

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. National GHG inventories, mitigation actions, and MRV assessment	<p><u>2.1</u> National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHGI) with base year up to 2019 (3BUR) and 2021 (4NC), consistently compared with previous reports, and projections as of 2030 and 2050, updated, completed, and reported.</p>	<p><b>2.1.1:</b> Report on National Greenhouse Gas inventory up to 2019 (3BUR) and 2021 (4NC) for Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste sectors using 2006 IPCC guidelines and its 2019 refinement to the extent possible, completing time series since 1994 and including projections to 2030 and 2050;</p> <p><b>2.1.2:</b> Report on capacity building actions for data generation and management of GHGI</p>	279,000.00	10,000.00
	<p><u>2.2</u> National capacities and progress in the implementation of MRV system, NDC and PA commitments, including technical, economic, funding, and social gaps and constraints, updated, analyzed, and reported in 3BUR and 4NC.</p>	<p><b>2.2.1:</b> Report on progress of MRV implementation and advances regarding NDC and PA compliance in mitigation;</p> <p><b>2.2.2:</b> Report on sectoral and subnational capabilities for generating data, implementing, and monitoring GHG mitigation measures;</p> <p><b>2.2.3:</b> Report on technical, economic, financing, and other relevant gaps and constraints;</p>		

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Vulnerability, risks, and adaptation assessment.	<p><u>3.1</u> Review and analysis of projections of climate risks and vulnerability to the effects of climate change in key socio-economic sectors and territories at the national and sub-national levels elaborated, updated and reported until 2021.</p> <p><u>3.2</u> Progress and achievements in adaptation to climate change during the reporting period (2010-2021), updated and reported.</p>	<p><b>3.1.1:</b> Report on national climate scenarios, projections, and conditions of climate change to 2050 using downscaling methods;</p> <p><b>3.1.2:</b> Report on territorial vulnerabilities in ecosystems, social and economic infrastructure, and human settlements;</p> <p><b>3.1.3:</b> Report on climate projections and conditions regarding priority actions in NDC and NAP;</p> <p><b>3.1.4:</b> Report on health and living conditions affected by pandemic/epidemic diseases and climate change conditions;</p> <p><b>3.2.1:</b> Report on implementation status of climate change strategies and National Adaptation Plan including building capacities for action, monitoring of results, and gap analysis at the national and subnational levels;</p> <p><b>3.2.2:</b> Report on NDC development and status for implementation in adaptation;</p>	320,000.00	15,000.00

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
4. Compilation of the Third Biennial Update Report (3BUR) and Fourth National Communication (4NC), knowledge management, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation.	<p><u>4.1</u> Compilation of reports and final documents edited and approved for submission to UNFCCC of 3BUR (Dec 2022) and 4NC (Jul 2024), as well as results and findings disseminated and institutionalized within national systems and plans for diligent action in climate change.</p>	<p><b>4.1.1:</b> 3BUR compiled, edited, approved, and submitted to the UNFCCC by Dec 2022 in line with <a href="#">annex III of decision 2/CP.17</a>;</p> <p><b>4.1.2:</b> 4NC compiled, edited, approved, and submitted to the UNFCCC by July 2024 in line with <a href="#">Decision 17/CP.8</a>;</p> <p><b>4.1.3:</b> Report on actions of knowledge management, dissemination of documents and institutionalization of results in platforms and information repositories;</p>	132,500.00	20,000.00
	<p><u>4.2</u> Monitoring and evaluation compliance by project execution performed as required by Peruvian law and GEF/UNDP guidelines.</p>	<p><b>4.2.1:</b> Report on project inception workshop;</p> <p><b>4.2.2:</b> Quarterly and periodic M&amp;E reports;</p> <p><b>4.2.3:</b> Gender Analysis and Action Plan;</p> <p><b>4.2.4:</b> End-of-Project report including knowledge generation and dissemination, lessons learned, and recommendations for future action or</p>		



<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)</b>
		<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>	<b>781,500.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b>				
			70,500.00	25,000.00
		<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>	<b>70,500.00</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>
		<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>852,000.00</b>	<b>75,000.00</b>

**C. Source of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type**

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Investment Mobilized</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of the Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	75,000.00
<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>				<b>75,000.00</b>

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

N/A

**D. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
UNDP	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	852,000	80,940
<b>Total Gef Resources(\$)</b>					<b>852,000.00</b>	<b>80,940.00</b>

## **Part II. Enabling Activity Justification**

### **A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT**

Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved

#### **? Background and context**

Peru has been a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since 1992 and to the Kyoto Protocol since 2002; thus, the country is aligned with the objective of the Convention to "stabilize the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and avoid reaching a level of dangerous anthropogenic interference". The role of UNFCCC focal point has been assigned to the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM).

The UNFCCC establishes general principles and obligations, and among the main commitments Peru has assumed, there is the obligation to develop and report national communications (NC) as well as biennial update reports (BUR) providing information and update on the national GHGI, steps taken or envisaged to implement the Convention and any other information relevant to the achievement of its objective. In compliance with these obligations, the Peruvian government has so far submitted three National Communications (2001, 2010 and 2016) and two Biennial Update Reports (2014, 2019).

In compliance with these obligations, and to meet global GHG emission reduction efforts, Peru signed the Paris Agreement on 21 April 2016 in New York City and ratified it on 22 July of the same year, by Supreme Decree No. 058-2016-RE. It also submitted its legal deposit to the United Nations on 25 July and, at the same time, ratified its intended Nationally Determined Contributions (hereinafter NDC)[1]<sup>1</sup>, which aim to reduce 30% of the country GHG emissions by year 2030.

Moreover, considering the advances in the Paris Agreement negotiations and commitments, Peru presented its updated NDC in December 2020. The updated NDC established more ambition not only by increasing our mitigation goal from 30% to 40% respecting to the BAU scenario in 2030, but also by expressing that as a number in terms of tones of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, becoming Peruvian NDC an absolute target. Also, it increments ambition in adaptation by incorporating two new priority areas, tourism and transport. In this way the update NDC reaffirmed the commitment of the government on a more ambition climate action in the short and long term, according to the Paris Agreement.

---

[1] In accordance with the Paris Agreement, Article 14 of the Peruvian Frame Law on Climate Change (LMCC) defines the NDC as the targets to which the Peruvian State commits itself in adaptation and mitigation, seeking its progressive increase, taking into account the national and subnational climate

---

change strategies. Nationally Determined Contributions envisage a 30% reduction in GHG emissions projected by 2030, as part of a scenario of the current situation, also known internationally as Business as Usual (BaU). The Peruvian State considers that 20% of the reduction will be implemented through investments and expenditures with internal, public, and private resources (unconditioned proposal); and the remaining 10% will be contingent on the availability of international external financing and favorable conditions (conditional proposal). The supplementary information can be seen in Table 6 of the explanatory memorandum (*Exposición de Motivos*) to Law No. 30754, LMCC.

## ? National policies relevant to the climate change.

Climate change is a pressing issue present on both the global and national agendas. In this regard, Peru contemplates climate targets before the international community, as defined in 2001 in its first NC, which since then have been further precise and developed, and consequently recognized through the ratification of the Paris Agreement in 2016. A clear reiteration of this national position was the decision to host in Lima the CoP20 in 2014, a bold but decisive effort that was as important for Peru in front of the international community, as it was for the government as an opportunity to promote and consolidate internally the awareness and need to organically respond to the challenges for action within the country.

Since then, the topic of climate change has firmly advanced its linkages with country's national and subnational development policies, mainly through the broad participatory process of revision and approval of the *?Estrategia Nacional ante el Cambio Climático?* (National strategy on climate change), enacted in 2014, which included the establishment and permanent operation of the *?Comisión Nacional de Cambio Climático ? CNCC* (national committee for climate change).

No less important has been the coordinated work of the public entities, private sector, and civil society to promote and finally reach a consensus to enact, with the support of the National Congress, the Law Nr 30754, *?National Framework Law on Climate Change?*, and later on to approve its statutory Law Regulation that details its mandates. The entire process was strongly supported by MINAM's advisory team and involved a wide participatory process for consensus before its approval in December 2019.

This instrument not only allows the implementation of governmental guided measures on the issues of climate change, but also regulates complementary tools and mechanisms, such as the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) scheme, within which the national GHG inventories and reports to the UNFCCC are formally recognized, among other auxiliary mechanisms.

The Law recognizes the NDCs and has established MINAM as the national authority in charge of enforcing its implementation. It defines roles, responsibilities and authorities for ministries and subnational governments to incorporate adaptation and mitigation measures into their respective management instruments. Thus, it has allowed and facilitated the ongoing processes for public organization and provisions regarding responsibilities in front of climate change, spaces for participation and coordination, and guidance under the leadership of MINAM.

The conjuncture was crucial for the needed momentum regarding joint work and sectoral agreements on NDC topics. At the same time, a Multisectoral Working Group had been established to generate technical information and guide the implementation of the planned and determined contributions at the national level (GTM-NDC).[1] This working group, composed by representatives of the various entities of the Executive Branch ? presided by MINAM - worked along two years to define climate change adaptation and mitigation measures that will contribute to achieving the NDC targets.

As an outcome, an extensive and technically formulated report by the GTM-NDC was issued in December 2018, describing 91 adaptation measures and 62 mitigation measures to be implemented by 2030, along with their respective products, indicators, and sectoral responsibilities. The content of the report is the basis for the incoming formalization and submission of Peru's NDC.

Last but not least, on July 4th, 2020, the ?High Level Commission for Climate Change?, envisaged in the Law 30754, was established as ascribed to MINAM. This Commission will be permanent to deal with the needs of cross sectoral and territorial coordination for decisions in climate change issues, particularly in addressing NDC commitments.

Regarding Adaptation measures, a draft document of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to implement NDC measures has been prepared by the MINAM and is being disseminated for a national wide participatory discussion process before its official approval. The content of the Plan meanwhile will be a key input for the 4NC.

---

[1] Statutory decision: ?Resoluci?n Suprema? N?005-2016-MINAM, creating the ?Grupo de Trabajo Multisectorial para las NDC?, under the presidency of MINAM.

## ? Reference to main features and scope of previous National Communications and BUR.

The National Communications fulfil the Peruvian commitment to inform to the UNFCCC Parties of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emission levels and sequestering; as well as on the adaptation and ancillary measures that have been taken, or are intended to be taken, in order to fully implement the UNFCCC mandates.

Peru's First National Communication (1NC) was submitted in June 2001, containing the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHG), with base on year 1994. As a result, it was determined that the main source of carbon dioxide contamination originated in the non-energy sector, mainly the forestry and land use changes; and projections determined that by 2020 one of the main sources of emissions would be the energy sector. The 1NC also included information on Peru's vulnerability to climate change through the effects of the El Ni?o Phenomenon. This information showed the impacts that vulnerable sectors and areas have suffered during El Ni?o 97 ? 98, as well as on the gradual retreat of tropical glaciers in the Andean range, that would compromise the water resources for the densely populated coastal areas in a not-too-distant future.

Since then, Peru has paid intensive attention and resources to deal with the country's complex environmental issues, and in particular those aggravated by the global impacts of climate change. The greater importance granted to these issues in recent years has led to a set of policies and actions in the country both in institutional framework and preparedness, to address impacts and consequences.

These efforts were thus reflected in the Second National Communication (2NC), supported by a GEF project[1], which involved a broad process of capacity building and strengthening of public institutions. The 2NC was approved and submitted to the UNFCCC on September 20, 2010. The 2NC included, among other topics, assessments of vulnerability and adaptation in four prioritized regions and river basins: Piura, Mantaro, Santa, and Alto Mayo; as well as in four economic sectors: energy, transportation, agriculture, and water resources. It also included an updated GHG inventory with base year 2000.

The Third National Communication (3NC), submitted in April 2016, included the updating of the 2010 GHG emission inventories and the results of the new GHG inventories for 2005 and 2012, as well as an overview of the measures formulated, adopted, and implemented for the management and planning of GHG emission reductions and adaptation to climate change. Those included regulatory aspects and summarized information on processes related to capacity building at the national level and to promotion of investments and financing mechanisms in the country, among other relevant topics.

These reporting instances represent an important step forward for Peru in terms of generating national, subnational, and sectoral policies, as well as plans and instruments for climate change management. However, there is still a need to enhance the political and regulatory framework to allow the integration of climate change concern into the country's development planning and budgeting process, which should consider the variety of actors and their responsibilities from the public and private spheres, the indigenous peoples' organizations, and civil society, considering the inclusion of gender and intercultural approaches.

In reference to Biennial Update Reports (BUR), Peru prepared and submitted the first BUR (1BUR) in 2014, with GEF funded UNDP supported project, with a National GHG Inventory for base year 2010. The process provided the opportunity and resources to officially establish proper institutional arrangements for systematic inventory development under the denominated "Infocarbono" organizational scheme.[1]

The entities participating in the process were duly strengthened, especially those in charge to prepare Annual GHG Reports (RAGEI) (Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; Ministry of Energy and Mines; Ministry of Production; Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation; Ministry of Transport and Communications; and Ministry of the Environment - MINAM). In addition, guidelines for the elaboration of RAGEI were developed as well as the design of a website that serves as a repository of information and seeks to promote the continuous improvement of the information generated.

Peru's second Biennial Update Report (2BUR) prepared between 2015 and 2017 contains the National GHG Inventory with base year 2014. Through the GEF project that enabled the preparation of the document, it was possible to continue with the strengthening of the entities participating in Infocarbono and the development of information for the web platform (<http://infocarbono.minam.gob.pe/>). In

addition, the work of 2BUR contributed to advance in the conceptualization and planning of a national registry system for mitigation measures and results, an instrument that has been officially incorporated into the national climate change regulations.

The 2BUR was submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2019. The MINAM considered it necessary to update the information on emissions and removals from the LULUCF[2]<sup>2</sup> sector, a task that took longer due to its complexity in the country, mainly in the Amazon region.

During the years 2017 to 2020, the Peruvian Government has carried out a project within the frame of the international 'Partnership for Market Readiness' initiative, supported by developed countries (Swiss Cooperation, in the case of Peru) through the World Bank, and implemented by MINAM in close collaboration with the Ministries of Economy & Finance, Production, and Mining & Energy. The outcomes of this project have enhanced the public sector capacities to participate in carbon markets and helped to the establishment of a system for monitoring mitigation and adaptation actions that embraces and articulates the Infocarbono tools and follow up of NAMAs and inventories, into an organic system[3]<sup>3</sup>. Both provisions are included in detailed fashion in the body and statutory regulations of the Framework Law for Climate Change.

This project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC and BUR work as well as recommendations resulting from the ICA process for BUR. A brief report on the addressing of these issues is attached as **Annex 2**.

A table with information on concurrent relevant projects and initiatives being advanced in Peru regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and their results, is also attached for further reference as **Annex 3**.

---

[1] Supreme Decree N°013-2014-MINAM.

[2] Land Use and Land Use Change in Forestry sector. (USCUSS in Spanish)

[3] MINAM has established a system for monitoring adaptation and mitigation measures (*Sistema para el Monitoreo de las Medidas de*

*Adaptación y Mitigación*) which has as components: (1) Measurement, report and verification of GHG emissions, removal, removals, emission reductions and increments in removal; (2) Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures; and (3) monitoring and report of financing for adaptation and mitigation measures.

---



---

[1] Award ID 91380; Project ID 96642 (2006). A total of 1.9 million USD was allocated by the GEF in 2006 for this project for the elaboration of the Second National Communication.

## **B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES**

The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation

The herein EA proposal incorporates, for the sake of convergence and saving of resources and time, both the simultaneous formulation of the 3BUR and the 4NC in a single project to be implemented through a combination of convergent related activities and outcomes. The logic for the outcomes is a sequential process of activities in each component, which in turn may proceed in parallel but synchronized instances to coincide in information gathering, consolidation of data, and opportune work completion in shared areas of concern.

This project is prepared in line with the GEF7 climate change mitigation objective CCM3: Foster Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies, and foresees the following goals and objectives:

### **Project Objective:**

**To support Peru in enhancing national capacities and combined resources to improve policies and strategy developments in order to meet the international commitments of the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC regulations, and in reporting such advances and achievements through the preparation and submission of its Third Biennial Update Report (3BUR)\* and Fourth National Communication (4NC).**

The scope of the above synthesized objective encompasses the attainment of several implicit tools and the building up of capacities to enhance policy formulation processes, enrich knowledge management, interinstitutional cooperation, and mainstreaming of sectoral and subnational initiatives convergent to better action in mitigation and adaptation at the national, sectoral, and territorial levels. On the other hand, the Project's objective for the fulfillment of national commitments to the UNFCCC and the PA will be ensured in an organic fashion with respect to the internal development context and processes.

The project is focused on the improvement of the quality and level of detail on information to be submitted on the NC and BUR, according with the guidelines to elaborate them (decision 17/CP.8 and 2/CP.17) and considering national capacities. Moreover, taking in consideration that the elaboration of

previous reporting vehicles for the UNFCCC were important milestones on supporting climate action, it's expected that the fourth NC and third BUR will also contribute to enhance not just capacities for monitoring and reporting, but also actioned needed on mitigation and adaptation. In that sense, the strategy for this project will consider the following premises:

- Addressing and fulfillment on data gathering and information required for reporting under the UNFCCC on a best quality and availability of information approach, including inputs and lessons learned of precedent reports.
- Compliance on international commitments under the UNFCCC, including requirements from guidelines and schedule for compliance with a view on the preparation for incoming commitments under the ETF of the PA.
- Enhance capacities for monitoring climate change and contribute with the national monitoring system for climate measures recognized on the legal framework.
- Support to national policies and climate actions, were it's possible and in alignment with the project activities, in order to identify needs and gaps for the short and long term.
- To the necessary extent, the project will consider the unforeseen impacts and effects of the Covid-19 pandemics in economic and social terms specially for climate change policies.

Among others, the basic topics that the Project Objective intends to cover and support within the stated Outcomes and Outputs, beyond their nominal structure, are in summary: promotion of policy-oriented studies; supporting interinstitutional cooperation with key stakeholders; consolidate the integration of CC into the national development guidelines and strategies; and enhance the progress in implementation and achievements regarding NDC and continuous building of capacity and expertise for transparency in advance of the ETF.

**(\*) Note:**

*During preparation of this EA Request, new guidelines and requests have emerged to prepare the BTR1, to be submitted by December 2024. Although it would appear as convenient to skip the 3BUR and start addressing the new report, it is important to fill the gaps in reporting the progress on inventories since the last one prepared with 2014 figures. The 3BUR, to be completed with this EA Request, is a needed step that will not preclude the transition to BTR but will allow for more transparency through the whole national process towards compliance. The 3BUR can be completed by December 2022, and the request for the BTR could be completed by mid-2022 to be able to submit the document in time by December 2024 thus allowing for a smoother transition and more efficient preparation of the GHG inventories and ancillary data.*

The project objectives will be achieved through a set of the following outcomes:

**Component 1: National circumstances, evolution, and current context for action in front of climate change.**

Outcomes:

1.1: Peru's national economic, social and environmental circumstances relevant to policies, strategies, plans, projects and actions on mitigation and adaptation, analyzed, updated (up to 2021 for the BUR and up to 2022 for NC), compiled, and reported.

1.2: Detail of developments in legal and institutional frameworks, on implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), and on the level of technical and management capacities in order to comply with international policies, standards and requirements, updated (up to 2021 for the BUR and up to 2022 for NC) and reported

**Component 2: National GHG inventories, mitigation actions and MRV assessment.**

Outcomes:

2.1: National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHGI) with base year up to 2019 (3BUR) and 2021 (4NC), consistently compared with previous reports, and projections as of 2030 and 2050, updated, completed, and reported;

2.2: National capacities and progress in the implementation of MRV system, NDC and PA commitments, including technical, economic, funding, and social gaps and constraints, updated, analyzed, and reported in 3BUR and 4NC.

**Component 3: Vulnerability, risks, and adaptation assessment.**

Outcomes:

3.1: Review and analysis of projections of climate risks and vulnerability to the effects of climate change in key socio-economic sectors and territories at the national and sub-national levels elaborated, updated and reported until 2021.

3.2: Progress and achievements in adaptation to climate change during the reporting period (2010-2021), updated and reported.

**Component 4: Compilation of the Third Biennial Update Report (3BUR) and Fourth National Communication (4NC), knowledge management, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation.**

### Outcomes:

4.1: Compilation of reports and final documents edited and approved for submission to UNFCCC of 3BUR (Dec 2022) and 4NC (Jul 2024), as well as results and findings disseminated and institutionalized within national systems and plans for diligent action in climate change.

4.2: Monitoring and evaluation compliance by project execution performed as required by Peruvian law and GEF/UNDP guidelines

### Stakeholders Involvement:

The advance in legislation, with the Framework Law for Climate Change and its statutory regulations - discussed and agreed in a national wide participatory process, the experience acquired with the concurrent projects (Annex 3) and the consequent establishment of mechanisms and systems foreseen in the National Strategy for Climate Change and derived plans for mitigation and adaptation, will allow for a better stakeholders involvement and effective implementation process of the project.

Stakeholders from the public and private sectors, as well as civil society entities are currently aware of the reporting and capacity building on the issue of climate change and concomitant national commitments. In this sense, the task carried out to produce the national report on NDC through the multisectoral government working group; progress in the formulation and implementation of sectoral NAMAs in the energy, transport, solid waste, and cement industry; the legal mandate for a permanent national commission on climate change; the process of establishment and operationalization of the aforementioned national system for management and monitoring of mitigation and adaptation actions; and finally, the formulation of the National Adaptation Plan, are endeavors that have prepared the field and set the respective roles for a wide range of stakeholders.

The project will first formulate a plan to engage all key stakeholders in the process, based on the actual composition and operation of the National Commission on Climate Change - NCCC[1], whose functioning has been officially recognized by the National Framework Law on Climate Change. The NCCC includes gender balanced representatives from the public and non-public sectors (central and regional governments, private sectors unions, civil society and NGO, women's and indigenous organizations, and scientific and academic institutions), organized in thematic working groups according to their respective interests and concerns.

In addition, other groups will be consulted, and workshops will be organized and addressed according to the lessons learned and experience acquired in the participatory processes for previous climate change activities and projects (Annex 3) such as the *Dialoguemos* platform, for the LMCC statutory regulation; the GTM-NDC working group, among other participatory purposes.

The list and roles for the project stakeholders is the entire membership of the legally established National Commission on Climate Change, whose entities, along with their respective roles are described in the **Annex 4**.

A preliminary stakeholder engagement plan will be drawn up, starting with the National Commission for Climate Change and its thematic working groups, envisaging the following actions throughout the project execution:

- o Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each BUR and NC chapter, highlighting the prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting;
- o validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses;
- o individual meetings with sector representatives, as needed;
- o group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions;
- o dissemination workshops to discuss findings, raise awareness, reinforce collaboration and networking; and finally,
- o obtain due endorsement of the reports for official approval.

Stakeholder engagement plan will include measures to manage risks that the Covid-19 pandemic and the possible reinstatement of containment measures may pose on the mobility and engagement of both project staff and stakeholders. Project will employ videoconferencing equipment/tools for virtual meetings and workshops, revise workplan, apply social distancing and provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent exposure among project staff, stakeholders and participants as and when necessary. Budget will be included for IT support and PPE accordingly.

The impact of the Covid-19 on the project progress will be closely monitored and the adaptive management will be used to minimize, and address impacts it may have on the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines. Project will focus on strengthening capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions as well as limited remote data and information access.

### **Gender Dimension:**

Peru has approved and issued a national policy for gender equality, in which context it has been approved in March 7th 2020 a multisectoral strategic plan[2], in order to implement the national policy,

under responsibility for all the public institutions to meet the targets and compliance on the policies and measures established.

In 2016, a Plan for Gender Action on Climate Change<sup>[3]</sup> (PAGCC, in Spanish) that links national policy and international agreements on gender and climate change (specifically the ENCC and the National Gender Equality Policy) was adopted. This instrument provides eight matrices in areas such as forests, health, water, food security, energy, solid waste, education, health, and risk management. The PAGCC is being implemented through the NDC, articulated with national policies such as the National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC), the National Forest and Climate Change Strategy, and the new Framework Law on Climate Change (Law No. 30754), enacted with the firm slogan that 'a climate-responsible country is a country that believes?', with a vision for the future.

These policy instruments on gender derive from a sustained action and learning process from projects and innovative initiatives by governmental and civil society entities that now recognize that gender gaps accentuate women's vulnerability to the effects of climate change, limiting their adaptive capacity and role in both adaptation and mitigation actions. MINAM has consequently identified the need to have an *intersectional*<sup>[4]</sup> look at the mainstreaming of the gender approach, this implies that it must be accompanied by the intercultural and intergenerational approach; this makes it possible to identify more clearly the level of vulnerability to climate change.

In this line, the MINAM's Directorate-General for Climate Change and Desertification, has incorporated this cross-cutting approach in three areas: (i) the legal regulatory framework, (ii) the NDCs, and (iii) in articulation spaces.

In the first area, the Framework Law on Climate Change ? Law No. 30754 and its statutory regulations consider, as part of its approach to integral climate change management, a gender, intercultural and intergenerational concern. Consequently, all the regulatory technical documents that are being carried out must also address its incorporation not only in documents but also during implementation processes. In the NDC's area, 91 adaptation measures and 62 mitigation measures have been approved incorporating the three cross-cutting approaches into their design, implementation, monitoring, and reporting. In the third area, regarding articulation spaces, MINAM is supporting the installation of the 'National Committee on Women and Climate Change' (CONAMUCC, in Spanish) as a driving group for climate action. As result of the work already done, more than 50 women's organizations and NGOs working gender and climate change at the national level, have been promoted and convened.

The abovementioned national background in gender approaches and considerations is akin to the guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Program (GSP) through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF, which will be consequently applied.

In consequence, in line and coincidence with the GEF SEC's policy on gender equality and guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs, the project will prepare and finalize ? in close collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Population (MIMP) and the Ministry of Culture ? a Gender analysis and Gender action plan during its inception phase. An initial

---

stocktaking and gender analysis across all areas ? and inclusion of stakeholders who understand gender and intersectional issues in relation to their sectors ? will be conducted to assess and understand where deeper analysis and action is required. The areas where data and information on gender and climate change is not available will be identified with priorities and steps to fill gaps.

The Gender analysis will thus follow the structure of the five priority areas of UNFCCC Gender Action:

- o Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communication
- o Gender balance, participation, and women's leadership
- o Coherence
- o Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation, including intercultural considerations.
- o Monitoring and reporting.

In addition, and as a complement, the Project will provide the required capacity-building in relation to NC purposes and content, and to gender issues in environment and their role in the NC/BUR processes, as necessary. This will require technical assistance not only to sectors (ministries) but also to regional and local governments. At the same time, efforts must be extended, beyond the adaptation scope, to work in greater depth with the sectors in charge of mitigation measures, given their inertial action that does not usually consider gender or cultural approaches in their action. Finally, and not less important, while the gender approach involves closing existing vulnerability gaps especially in women, it is a challenge to promote as well critical analysis and change in the role of male individual and groups.

---

[1] <http://www.minam.gob.pe/cambioclimatico/cncc/>.

[2] *Plan Estratégico Multisectorial de Igualdad de Género ? PEMIG -*  
<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/mimp/normas-legales/455336-002-2020-mimp>

[3] *Plan de Acción de Género y Cambio Climático; <http://www.minam.gob.pe/pagcc/> Decreto Supremo N°012-2016-MINAM.*

[4] *Intersectionality* is a term coined in 1989 by K.W. Crenshaw, for the study of overlapping or intersecting social identities and their respective systems of oppression, domination, or discrimination. The theory suggests and examines how various biological, social, and cultural categories such as gender, ethnicity, race, class, disability, sexual orientation, religion, caste, age, nationality, and other axes of identity interact at multiple and often simultaneous.

### **C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A

The project will be carried out under the scheme of a National Implementation Modality (NIM). The Implementing Partner<sup>[1]</sup> for this project will be the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) through its General Directorate for Climate Change and Desertification (DGCCD).

MINAM, as the Implementing Partner, is responsible for executing the project and perform the specific tasks that include:

- ? Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive, and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. MINAM will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems;
- ? Risk management as outlined in the Project Document;
- ? Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- ? Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- ? Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- ? Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- ? Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures

MINAM is the national authority for environmental policy and regulations, including the role of the focal point vis-a-vis the UNFCCC and subsidiary bodies. For the purposes of this project, MINAM counts on its role in the presidency of the National Commission for Climate Change (CNCC), formed by representatives of all the main stakeholders. The CNCC works through specialized working groups on the various mitigation, adaptation, and auxiliary topics. MINAM can also access to higher decision-making levels through the High-Level Commission established by the Framework Law to obtain adequate political support.

The Project Board (also called here Steering Committee) will be designated, chaired by a MINAM vice minister level representative, among the members of relevant sectors and institutions and will be convened, according to the needed issues to be discussed and solved. A UNDP Resident Representative will be part of the Steering Committee in its role of providing project oversight. Aside of the MINAM presidency and UNDP, it will be pondered the need to incorporate a representative of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the official in MINAM in charge of international cooperation (OACI), and a representative of the National Commission for Climate Change, elected by this body among the non-



public institutional delegates. The Project Management Unit - PMU will assist the Committee and act as the technical secretariat.

The Steering Committee will be responsible for providing oversight and strategic direction to the project and taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee include:

Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;

Address project issues as raised by the project manager;

Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;

Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;

Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;

Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;

Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;

Track and monitor co-financing for this project;

Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;

Appraise the annual reporting in NC/BUR survey, including the quality assessment rating report;

Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;

Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;

Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;

Address project-level grievances;

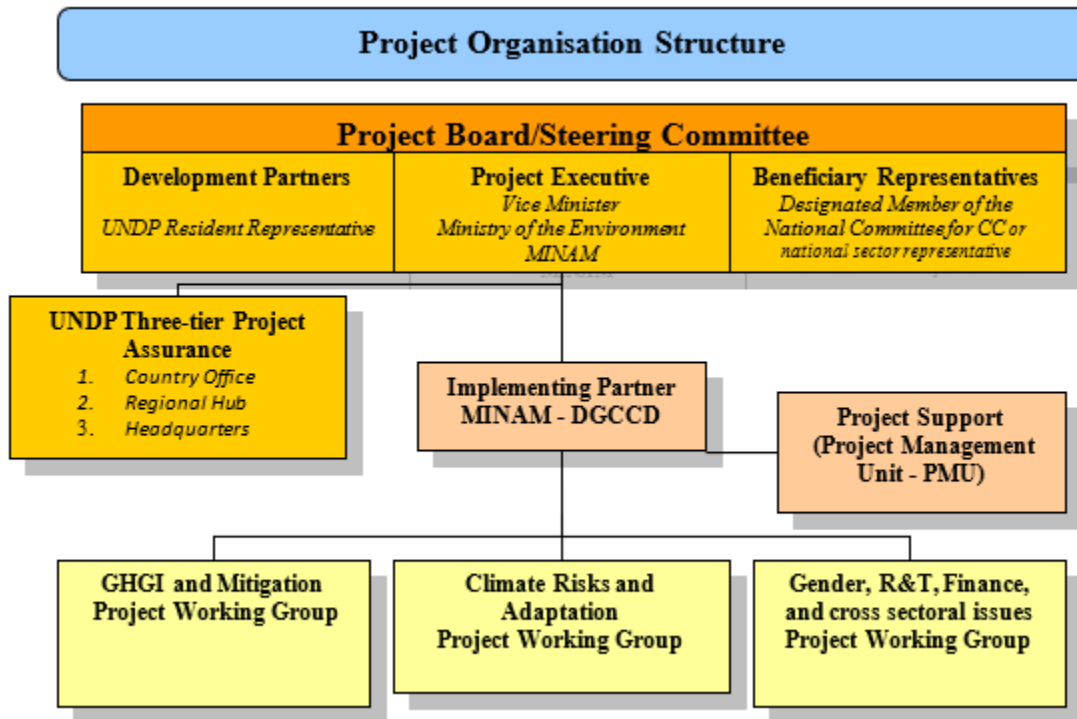
Approve the project Inception Report and End of project Report;

Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up;

Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

[1] The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in the signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in the project documentation.



A technical team will be assembled under the Project Management Unit (PMU) to work within the DGCCD in MINAM premises, to organize and conduct the activities, and to convene the actors and stakeholders under the umbrella of MINAM and its ascribed responsibilities and duties. The team will include a Technical Coordinator and a Finance and Technical Assistant<sup>[1]</sup> in charge of knowledge management duties and general work in preparation of the final documents, and dissemination of the project activities and results.

The direct activities to obtain the products will be accomplished by specialists of MINAM's staff and short or long-term consultants for the project, in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, and cross sectoral issues (mainly gender and intercultural approaches, technology and innovation, finance, and interinstitutional coordination for these aims). The specialists and consultants will work in close coordination with the working groups of the CNCC and sectoral specialists for NDC.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

---

[1] ToR of the Finance and Technical Assistant is available under Annex 5 as his/her salary will be charged under both PMC and Component 4.

#### **Narrative description of project activities:**

The objective and components of the Project ? as expressed in section B ? respond to deeper and wider development purposes and needs related to climate change, whose complexity require political, technical, and social approaches that have been already assigned to diverse sectoral actions, both governmental and private, that have to deal in turn with multiple actors and stakeholders. Although the BUR and the National Communication are not intended to become policy or legal instruments *per se* to solve development problems in the context of climate change, they offer a valuable opportunity to revise and measure advances toward those solutions, with a holistic approach, to identify, define, and reveal information needs, action gaps, technical bottlenecks, planning divergences, and mainstreaming potential in various political, economic and social aspects for improvement of policies and strategies for enhanced action in front of climate change.

In concrete terms, a description of the activities to be carried out in the Project must be understood in connection with the national development framework, or at least to the main strategic problems that are conditioned by climate change.

The activities and products that will result in the attainment of the stated Objective and Outcomes are described below indicating for each Outcome the connection with ongoing processes, experiences, and incidence in current state of the art in the mitigation and adaptation concerns, as well as in cross sectoral and thematic areas.

### **Component 1. National circumstances, evolution, and current context for action in front of climate change**

**For Outcome 1.1,** *¿Peru's national economic, social and environmental circumstances relevant to policies, strategies, plans, projects and actions on mitigation and adaptation, analyzed, updated (up to 2021 for the 3BUR and up to 2022 for the 4NC), compiled, and reported?, the activities under this Outcome will be oriented to obtain the following products.*

- o Report on the socioeconomic conditions and demography, including gender disaggregated data;
- o Report on the political and governance situation;
- o Report on the strategic developments and plans for management of CC actions.

For these reports and activities, the content will be adapted to the respective aims and needs for BUR and NC, in a parallel but concerted work. The update in each case will include developments and advances in Peru since the 2BUR and the 3NC were completed. In the context of population and social issues the country has since experienced important advances: A new census (2017) has shed light in several important social and demographic issues including gender and ethno-culture. The COVID-19 pandemia during 2020 will also influence severely in many aspects that affect health, economic and welfare in life conditions.

In politics, the changes in the national government (2016) and the political context have resulted in an intermittent governance crisis that precluded advance in the necessary reforms; thus, the presidential and parliament elections in 2021, with the bicentennial independence anniversary of the country, are expected to bring a more stable scenario. In the areas of environment and climate change, the situation has not changed noticeably in term of impacts, although it has changed in terms of knowledge and information, enhancements of technical capacities and interest in the subject, especially on the part of civil society organizations and academia. However, concerted development planning at the national and subnational levels still needs to streamline environmental and climate change approaches and actions. In this sense, the actions of the project will be an opportunity for convergence and decision making.

**For Outcome 1.2,** *Detail of developments in legal and institutional frameworks, on implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), and on the level of technical and management capacities in order to comply with international policies, standards and requirements, updated (up to 2021 for the BUR and up to 2022 for NC) and reported?*, the activities under this Outcome will be organized to attain the following products.

- o Report on the legal and institutional framework and arrangements, including the ETF implementation.
- o Report on the national capacity building status and developments;
- o Report on the gender and intercultural policies, plans, and developments;
- o Report on the advances in science and technology;
- o Report on the CC finance projections, constraints, and gaps, including support needed and received.

The ensemble of these special reports will configure a clear scenario for climate change management conditions, and an instance to detect needs, gaps for improvement, and convergent development proposals, with inclusion of climate safety. In terms of legal and institutional framework and arrangements, the enactment of the Framework Law on CC, as well as the ancillary statutory rules ? as mentioned before ? are the main structural decisions for climate change management from now on, around which all the measures in mitigation and adaptation will be aligned. The obligations derived for all the actors and stakeholders concerned will support the leadership of MINAM for the execution of the project. The project inception will as well consider the updated NDC submitted and its commitments and the PA with the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), both lines of work that will be part of this component 1.

Capacity building projects, and related activities, have grown considerably in importance in the last five years. Despite the known difficulties around this issue in the country (high staff turnover in public and private institutions, and lack of coordination or convergence in rather dispersed and inconsistent governmental initiatives), the interest and improvement on the level of knowledge is increasing, and so are the training and education opportunities for professionals and technical levels. For the project to take advantage of this trend, a greater use of modern technologies in communication and outreach will be done.

As previously explained (II Part, B), gender and culture issues, as well as intergenerational aspects, are now prominent in national policies and plans taking into consideration their close interaction and mutual conditioning. The MINAM will develop the inputs for the report along with the MIMP (Ministry for Women and Vulnerable Populations) and the thematic groups of the National Commission for CC, by gathering the relevant results in this field from other projects and actors and establishing a concerted basis for implementation in the context of climate change.

In technology, knowledge and information, conditions have improved in several sectors (information, energy, transportation, banking, education, and health, among others) which will influence efforts to fight negative conditions for adaptation actions and emissions reduction. These improvements and details for further implementation will be documented in the respective report.

The MINAM will also work with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and APCI (National Agency for International Cooperation) to update and report on financing for climate change, results, evolution, and prospects.

Finally, a working group will be assembled within the PMU for compilation of the special reports and compose the final outcome in this component, tailoring the content for both, the 3BUR and the 4NC for a final edition, approval and submission (Component 4, Outcome 4.1).

## **Component 2. National GHG inventories, mitigation actions, and MRV assessment**

**For Outcome 2.1**, *National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHGI) with base year up to 2019 (3BUR) and 2021 (4NC), consistently compared with previous reports, and projections as of 2030 and 2050, updated, completed, and reported?*, the activities under this Outcome will be organized to attain the following products.

- o Report on National Greenhouse Gas Inventory NGHI up to 2019 (3BUR) and 2021 (4NC) for Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste using 2006 IPCC guidelines and its 2019 refinement to the extent possible, completing timeseries since 1994 and including projections to 2030 and 2050.
- o Report on capacity building actions for data generation and management of GHGI.

Considering that the latest national GHG inventory (INGEI) includes data from 2014, and that Peru will need an inventory from 2022 to present in the BTR in 2024, the country has an information gap that needs to be covered. Thus, presenting a third BUR in December 2022 with an INGEI to 2019, constitutes a necessary action for the country to cover the existing data gaps, strengthen the capacities of the entities in charge of generating information and thus contribute to an orderly transition to the ETF and continue our commitments under the UNCCC and the Paris Agreement. Moreover, this will be in line with the presentation of a 2021 GHG inventory with the fourth NC.

In addition, the development of BURs is a central processes in the country and allow the strengthening of capacities to monitor national GHG emissions and the impact of mitigation actions. In this sense, the preparation of a third BUR of the country during 2022 will allow the consolidation of capacities in the government entities in charge of preparing the information that allows calculating GHG emissions and therefore strengthening the monitoring of the NDC progress. Furthermore, this project will support strengthening the role of MINAM as the national authority on climate change in charge of preparing

national inventories, monitoring NDCs, and providing technical assistance to sectoral and subnational entities on climate change.

Moreover, a third BUR elaboration process will support the country to advance important improvement aspects that the TTE evaluated in the report of the technical analysis of the second BUR of Peru. Thus, this will allow:

- i. To increase the institutional capacity of INFOCARBON so that the preparation of GHG inventories is more frequent,
- ii. Enhancing use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in all sectors, and
- iii. Strengthen capacities to develop higher-tier Emission Factors, preparing time series of GHG emissions, and collecting Activity Data for missing categories and subcategories and gases.

Likewise, the development of a third BUR in December 2022 and a fourth NC in 2024 are based on regulatory and institutional advances, not only in the preparation of national GHG Inventories, but also in climate action in general, due to the mandates established by the General Law of climate change (LMCC) and its regulations. Infocarbono, as the main institutional arrangement for the preparation of GHG inventories, has been recognized by the LMCC; which has allowed clearer functions in the sectoral entities in charge of generating information and, in addition, sub-national governments now have functions to report on mitigation actions, so the capacity needs on monitoring GHG emissions are greater nowadays. Thus, this Law creates the National System for Monitoring and Control of Mitigation and Adaptation Measures, which has a Measurement, Reporting and Verification component, that includes Infocarbono, as well as other tools such as a Registry of Mitigation Measures and a Carbon Footprint tool, which now implies a greater interaction with different actors, with a main role of MINAM, which leads the System.

Given that the LULUCF sector continues to be the main source of emissions in the country, special attention will be paid to progress in monitoring forest cover and to the role of competent entities in this matter, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. (MIDAGRI), through the National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR); the National Program for the Conservation of Forests for the Mitigation of Climate Change (PNBMCC) of MINAM, as well as of the Subnational Regional Governments that manage their forest areas in the Amazon, Coast and Highlands.

**For Outcome 2.2,** *?National capacities and progress in the implementation of MRV system, NDC and PA commitments, including technical, economic, funding, and social gaps and constraints, updated,*

*analyzed, and reported in 3BUR and 4NC?*, the activities will be oriented to obtain the following products.

- o Report on the progress of MRV implementation and advances regarding NDC and PA compliance in mitigation.
- o Report on the sectoral and subnational capacities for generating data, implementing, and monitoring GHG mitigation measures.
- o Report on the technical, economic, financing, and other relevant gaps and constraints.

The reports and the work for information gathering and data systematization will be based on the capacities already available, enhanced with the working group experience in the coordination and reporting for the formulation of the NDC. Multisectoral working groups will be reconvened to assist in the project, established as either permanent or at least for the project implementation period - and will articulate their technical functions within the National Commission for Climate Change (CNCC). In this sense, the High-Level Committee that has a permanent mandate for the oversight of climate change issues and commitments will be a crucial political instrument to ensure compliance.

In these areas, an assessment of the reports done for 3BUR will be carried out to establish the national level of capacities and the internal gaps and needs to balance internal differences and improvements. The report will be used as input for future capacity building plans and included in the 4NC.

A compilation of reports will be composed for this outcome to be suitable for final edition and inclusion into the 3BUR and 4NC respective chapters.

### **Component 3. Vulnerability, risks, and adaptation assessment.**

**For Outcome 3.1,** *?Review and analysis of projections of climate risks and vulnerability to the effects of climate change in key socio-economic sectors and territories at the national and sub-national levels elaborated updated and reported until 2021?*, the activities will be oriented to obtain the following products relevant for adaptation to CC.

- o Report on the national climate scenarios, projections, and conditions of climate change to 2050 using downscaling methods.



- o Report on the territorial vulnerabilities in ecosystems, social and economic infrastructure, and human settlements.
- o Report on the climate projections and conditions regarding priority actions in NDC and NAP.
- o Report on the health and living conditions affected by pandemic/epidemic diseases and climate change conditions.

The national agency in charge of meteorology and hydrology (SENAMHI), an entity ascribed to MINAM, is the technical and scientific body responsible for the special report on climate change, regarding scenarios and projections on weather and precipitation. SENAMHI has been closely working with MINAM-DGCCD since the first communication and was supported and strengthened during the 2NC and 3NC. The analysis for the 4NC will continue the series and basis produced for the previous national communications, by testing the projections made before and extending the forecasts applying consistent methodologies.

For the 4NC, with contribution of SENAMHI, it is expected to develop a set of high-resolution climate scenarios to 2050 at 5km of spatial resolution, based on the Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5 w/m<sup>2</sup> (RCP 8.5). For doing so, the outputs of climate global models will be used together with observational data using downscaling methods and other new techniques to improve the outputs at a local and regional scale.

Description and assessment of vulnerability, risks, and conditions for adaptation to the impacts of climate change will be led by the priority thematic sectors considered in the NDCs measures for adaptation, and the advances in the NAP. The thematic areas are Water, Forests, Agriculture, Fisheries/Aquaculture, and Health. These areas are key for socio-economic development at the national and subnational levels, and analysis will be developed for this outcome and compared with previous NC, indicating changes, improvements, gaps, and needs for further research and technical support. Special studies will be completed and reported about extreme events and recurrent phenomena like El Niño ENSO and other hydrogeological, weather, and anthropic disasters influenced by climate change.

Vulnerability and conditions for adaptation will be analyzed both from the geophysical views and the national and subnational organizations and capacities to deal with an increment of emergencies in the country. The Niño Costero phenomenon that affected the coast side of the country in early 2017 has left several lessons learned, and other new manifestations of extreme events show unusual frequency. In terms of disaster risks management and vulnerability, a report will be done with the contributions of relevant entities in charge of disaster prevention and citizen safety that conform the SINAGERD, the national system for management of disaster risks.

The work carried out on the subject of adaptation in the NDC since 2014, has resulted in the improvement of capacities and experience in the joint work of government and civil society entities to contribute to the National Adaptation Plan that is under review and will be implemented during the

course of the project and reports. The National Commission for CC will be the main space for convergence in the sectoral and territorial exchange of ideas, needs, avenues and proposals for policies and actions, working through the various thematic areas working groups.

**For Outcome 3.2, *“Progress and achievements in adaptation to climate change during the reporting period (2010-2021), updated and reported?”***, the activities will be oriented to obtain the following products.

- o Report on the implementation status of climate change strategies and National Adaptation Plan (NAP) including building capacities for action, monitoring of results, and gap analysis at the national and subnational levels.
- o Report on the NDC development and status for implementation in adaptation.
- o Report on the gender and intercultural issues in the context of adaptation.
- o Report on the gaps and needs in science and technology transfer, funding, and public awareness related to adaptation.

The collection and compilation of the results of previous processes and concurrent projects will be carried out in order to establish gaps in the adaptation line of work; and measure progress in addressing and covering the main barriers and constraints. Due to the diversity of subjects, specialized consultancies will be needed for each one. In each of these areas, individual reports will be assembled and compiled oriented to its specific purpose in adaptation, and for the respective synthesis in the 4NC. These tasks will be assigned to the cross sectoral specialists in the project management team, who will work closely with the adaptation specialist to ensure articulation and coherence.

The main source for organized information and further refined design of measures has already been assembled in the National Adaptation Plan, which has in turn developed on the measures proposed in the process of developing NDC. The priority areas for adaptation have been established (Water Resources, Forestry, Agriculture, Fisheries, and Health) and the measures for adjustments and implementation identified. For this endeavor, a positive articulation will be established with the UNDP parallel project *“Support to the Implementation process of NDC in Peru (Award 00119397, ID 00115876)*.

**Component 4. Compilation of the Third Biennial Update Report (3BUR) and Fourth National Communication (4NC), knowledge management, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation.**

**For Outcome 4.1,** *Compilation of reports and final documents edited and approved for submission to UNFCCC of 3BUR (Dec 2022) and 4NC (Jul 2024, as well as results and findings disseminated and institutionalized within national systems and plans for diligent action in climate change?* the activities will be oriented to obtain the following products.

- o 3BUR compiled, edited, approved, and submitted to the UNFCCC by Dec 2022 in line with [Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17](#);
- o 4NC compiled, edited, approved, and submitted to the UNFCCC by Jul 2024 in line with [Decision 17/CP.8](#);
- o Report on actions of knowledge management, dissemination of documents and institutionalization of results in platforms and information repositories.

Technical compilation, revision, and consultations on the draft 3BUR will be performed in accordance with national law and UNFCCC guidelines, including notes on coincident issues and consistency cross-check with the 4NC draft document.

These activities and products will also complete the technical tasks to assemble, provide coherence and balance, and synthesize the draft document of the 4NC, including the incorporation of the reports and synthetic review of the 3BUR content and relevant comments regarding the national strategy on climate change. Approval of the 4NC by the NCCC and the Project Steering Committee will be obtained prior to its final edition and diagramming. The final edition and respective approval of 3BUR and 4NC by the National Commission on Climate Change and competent authorities; layout and publication of the respective documents; signature and final submissions to the UNFCCC should be completed by December 2022 for the 3BUR, and by July 2024 for the 4NC.

The systemization of data and reports through official channels and national institutions will be necessary for monitoring and evaluation plan, updating Infocarbono, and institutionalizing progress within the system for monitoring mitigation and adaptation measures, and National Adaptation Plan (NAP). This set of activities has the purpose of organizing, , and mainstreaming the outcomes of the project within the framework of climate change activities in the country. The strengthening of the national system throughout the project implementation is of the key importance.

**For Outcome 4.2,** *Monitoring and evaluation compliance by project execution performed as required by Peruvian law and GEF/UNDP guidelines?*, the activities will be oriented to obtain the following products.

- o Report on project inception workshop.
- o Quarterly and periodic M&E. reports.

- o Gender Analysis and Action Plan.
- o End-of-Project report including knowledge generation and dissemination, lessons learned, and recommendations for future action or similar projects.

The activities related to the Monitoring & Evaluation of the project are described separately in Section **2.E** of this document.

#### **D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT**

The expected cost-effectiveness of the project will be measured in function of the formal incorporation of the content of the 3BUR and the 4NC in the frame of the current national and subnational planning and implementation processes and activities; and in the level of knowledge of all stakeholders regarding the national situation and action taken in front of climate change. On a second approach, cost effectiveness will be assessed through the increased level of institutional strengthening in MINAM and concerned sectoral and subnational institutions, provided by the training and knowledge transfer from consultancy works and studies, and by the joint work in commissions and thematic working groups.

The Project will identify synergies with other recent or on-going projects (see **Annex 2**) to increase cost-effectiveness and enhance consistencies with various national development priorities and programs undertaken at national and local levels, among others such as:

- contribution to NDC measures and emissions reduction in NAMA projects;
- implementation of mechanisms, instruments, and tools derived of the project for market readiness (PMR);
- implementation of REDD+ mechanisms, also considering the implementation of Peru's NDCs, being developed with the UN-REDD+ program that includes a component associated with the National Reference Level;
- the funding proposal to GFC, developed for the National Adaptation Plan - GCF, to advance in the design and development of monitoring and evaluating systems for adaptation outcomes established in the NDC;
- the joint work with the NAP Global Network;
- the project carried out within the framework of the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) to strengthening transparency frameworks under the Paris Agreement. This CBIT project contributes to the improvement of information in the agriculture sector to develop local emission

factors, strengthen adaptation measures in the health sector, among other relevant activities for the BUR and the NC. In addition, it is participating in the CBIT Global Coordination platform to exchange experiences with other countries to strengthen Peru's national capacities in the preparation of inventories, the generation of local emission factors, as well as the monitoring of mitigation and adaptation measures. The 4NC-3BUR project will build on the capacity enhancement and findings of the CBIT project to improve the quality of national reports and to fill in remaining data and capacity gaps of the transparency process.

The identification of potential synergies with these projects and initiatives will result in lessons learned and policy change opportunities to introduce and strengthen the current institutional and legal framework for CC both internally and in the context of international cooperation.

#### **E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN**

As indicated in Component 4, Outcome 4.2 of the Project, the activities to complete the M&E plan include, but are not limited to, the following:

#### **Inception Workshop and Report**

A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan as required, and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the audit; and

g) Plan and schedule for the Project Steering Committee meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be prepared in one of the official UN languages, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

**Annual reports of progress:**

Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BURs.

**Lessons learned and knowledge generation:**

The results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention scope through existing information sharing networks and fora. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and be appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

**End of Project Report:**

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the End of Project Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results. The End of Project Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

**Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:**

<b>GEF M&amp;E requirements</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Indicative costs (US\$)</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
<b>Inception Workshop</b>	Implementing Partner PM/Coordinator/ CTA	3,000	Within 2 months from first disbursement
<b>Inception Report</b>	PM/Coordinator/ CTA	None	Within 30 days after Inception Workshop
<b>Project Terminal Report (End of project report)</b>	PM/Coordinator	None	3 months before operational closure
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b>		<b>3,000</b>	

**Environmental and social safeguard:**

Under UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) policy, this project is exempted from the safeguards screening (SESP) requirement. The project is exempted based on the selected criteria below.

- ? Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication materials
- ? Organization of an event, workshop, training

Even without screening, UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards remain relevant. The implementation of the project will not imply any stress or damage to the environment, marginalized groups, neither will cause deterioration of the social and/or environmental situation in Peru. The design of the trainings and workshops will reflect application of human rights principles, gender equality and women's empowerment, and environmental sustainability in order to meet UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards.

**F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)**

N/A

### Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And GEF Agency(ies)

#### A. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

<b>Focal Point Name</b>	<b>Focal Point Title</b>	<b>Ministry</b>	<b>Signed Date</b>
Martha Cuba	Head of the Office for International Affairs and Cooperation (OACI-MINAM)	Ministry of the Environment - MINAM	11/11/2020



## B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
UNCBD	5/24/1993	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
UNFCCC	11/13/1998	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
UNCCD	10/26/1996	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	8/10/2005	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
UNFCCC PARIS AGREEMENT	4/16/2016	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

## ANNEX A: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Sub-Total	M & E	PM C		

Contractual Services-Companies	Contract with specialized firm for sectorial and national GHG inventories and projections (USD 66.000)		66,000			66,000			66,000	MINAM
Contractual Services-Companies	Contract of specialized firm for regional vulnerability analysis (USD 50,000)			50,000		50,000			50,000	MINAM
Contractual Services-Companies	Contract of specialized firms for local scenario studies (USD 35,000) and vulnerability studies (USD 55,000)			90,000		90,000			90,000	MINAM
Contractual Services-Companies	Contract with specialized firm in climate change communication for edition, layout of reports (USD 23.000)				23,000	23,000			23,000	MINAM
Local Consultants	4 months specialist in mitigation at USD 2.500 4 months specialist in adaptation at USD 2.500	20,000				20,000			20,000	MINAM

Local Consultants	4 months legal specialist at USD 2,500 4 months technical specialist on climate change at USD 2,500	20,000				20,000			20,000	MINAM
Local Consultants	24 months GHG Inventory expert at USD 2,500 18 months Technical Coordinator at USD 3,500 to coordinate with the competent entities of INFOCARBONO for the preparation of GHG Inventory and to carry out quality control of the GHG Inventory reports.		123,000			123,000			123,000	MINAM
Local Consultants	26 months specialist in MRV at USD 2.500		65,000			65,000			65,000	MINAM
Local Consultants	22 months specialist on Adaptation at USD 2,500			55,000		55,000			55,000	MINAM

Local Consulta nts	16 months specialist in M&E at USD 2,500 ; 9 months specialist in CC scenarios at USD 2,500 17 months specialist in adaptation related to agriculture at USD 2,500			105,000		105,000		105,000	MINAM
--------------------------	--	--	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	-------

Local Consultants	<p>9 months Finance and Technical Assistant at USD 2,500 for providing technical support to the compilation and editing of the 4NC and 3BUR and to the coordination of project working groups, organization of validation workshops and compiling lesson learned.</p> <p>18 months Technical Coordinator at USD 3,500 to coordinate the compilation of reports and provide technical review and final editing of documents for approval by the competent authorities and for submission to the UNFCCC.</p>				85,500	85,500		85,500	MINAM
Local Consultants	27 months Finance and Technical Assistant at USD 2,500						67,500	67,500	MINAM

Training, Workshops and Confer	Expenses for workshops regarding institutional legal issues in sectoral and territorial fields (USD 3,000)	3,000							3,000	3,000	MINAM
Training, Workshops and Confer	Expenses for meetings and workshops on GHG inventories (USD 1,500 year 1; USD 3,000 year 2)		4,500						4,500	4,500	MINAM
Training, Workshops and Confer	Expenses for meetings and workshops on MRV, and implementation state of NDC and PA commitments (USD 2,000 year 1; USD 4,000 year 2)		6,000						6,000	6,000	MINAM
Training, Workshops and Confer	Expenses for meetings and workshops on vulnerability to climate change at national and subnational levels (USD 1,500 year 1; USD 3,000 year2)			4,500					4,500	4,500	MINAM
Training, Workshops and Confer	Meetings and workshops regarding adaptation processes (USD 1,500 year1; USD 2,500 year2)			4,000					4,000	4,000	MINAM

Training, Workshops and Confer	Expenses for workshops regarding the process of BUR an NC elaboration. (USD 2,000 year 1; USD 4,000 year 2)				6,000	6,000			6,000	MINAM
Training, Workshops and Confer	Inception Workshop						3,000		3,000	MINAM
Travel	Travel and per-diem expenses for workshops in regions to gather info on national economic, social and environmental issues (USD 1,000 in year 1; and USD 1,000 in year 2)	2,000				2,000			2,000	MINAM
Travel	Travel and pe diem expenses for subnational institutional analysis for transparency and legal compliance (USD 2,000 in year 1 ; and USD 1,000 in year 2)	3,000				3,000			3,000	MINAM
Travel	Travel and per diem for subnational analysis and GHG inventories (USD 1,000 in year 1 , and USD 1,000 in year 2)		2,000			2,000			2,000	MINAM

Travel	Travel and per diem for subnational analysis of regional capacities for NDC implementation and follow up (USD 1,000 in year 1; USD 2,000 in year 2)		3,000			3,000			3,000	MINAM
Travel	Travel and per diem for sub national and territorial vulnerability analysis (USD 1,000 in year 1; and USD 1,000 in year 2)			2,000		2,000			2,000	MINAM
Travel	Travel and per diem for subnational assessment of adaptation conditions and actions (USD 1,500 in year 2 ; USD 3,000 in year 3)			4,500		4,500			4,500	MINAM
Professional Services	Contracts for annual Audits, estimated at 3,000.							3,000	3,000	MINAM
Audio Visual& Print Prod Costs	USD 2,000 for publication material and dissemination.	2,000				2,000			2,000	MINAM



Audio Visual& Print Prod Costs	USD 2,000 in year 2 for publication material and dissemination; USD 2,000 in year 3 for publication material and dissemination		4,000			4,000			4,000	MINAM
Audio Visual& Print Prod Costs	USD 5,500 for publication material and dissemination (USD 3,000 in year 1 and USD 2,500 in year 2)		5,500			5,500			5,500	MINAM
Audio Visual& Print Prod Costs	USD 2,000 for publication material			2,000		2,000			2,000	MINAM
Audio Visual& Print Prod Costs	USD 2,000 in year 1 for publication material and dissemination, and USD 1,000 in year 2 for publication material and dissemination			3,000		3,000			3,000	MINAM
Audio Visual& Print Prod Costs	USD 7,500 in year 1 for publication of reports and USD 7,500 in year 3 for publication of reports				15,000	15,000			15,000	MINAM
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>50,000</b>	<b>279,000</b>	<b>320,000</b>	<b>129,500</b>	<b>778,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>70,500</b>	<b>852,000</b>	