

## Peru

# Planning for climate change in Peru

Activity	Developing the PlanCC in Peru through participatory planning and capacity building for climate change mitigation; analysis of the feasibility and implications of transitioning to a low-carbon economy
Country	Peru
Sector(s) involved	Energy; Agriculture; Industry; Forest; Waste; Transport
Time frame	2012–2017

### Case summary

PlanCC (Planning for Climate Change) is a joint initiative of the Peruvian public and private sectors together with civil society and academia with the aim to analyse the feasibility of transitioning to a low-carbon economy.

The process is organized in three phases including: (1) developing mitigation options and long-term scenarios for 2021 and 2050; (2) designing plans, policies and instruments that are “climate friendly”; and (3) implementing these measures in order to catalyse a long-term transformation and to provide an enabling environment for low-carbon investment. The institutional set-up of PlanCC guarantees that people with relevant skills and institutions with relevant mandates are connected to jointly develop and pursue a Peruvian low-carbon development path. Scientific evidence generated within PlanCC feeds directly into the decision-making process of the national government.

The initiative is supported by the Mitigation Action Plans & Scenarios (MAPS) Programme which is collaboration amongst developing countries to establish the evidence base for long-term transition to robust economies that are both carbon efficient and climate resilient.



Bringing key stakeholders together for PlanCC, Peru

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Background	<p>Peru's economy has been growing at an annual rate of about 5% between 2001–2012. During the same period, this growth led to an increase in national greenhouse-gas (GHG) emissions of around 15%. This increase is the result of multiple factors of the Peruvian economic growth model, which include the dependence on traditional energy sources and deforestation.</p> <p>The Peruvian government regards the global trend towards low-carbon economies as an opportunity to shift the national economy on a sustainable growth path while reducing national emissions. Within this context, PlanCC is using an innovative planning and participatory process to develop climate change mitigation scenarios which also tackle poverty, low technological development, environmental degradation, and growing social and environmental conflicts (PlanCC, 2013).</p>
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» <b>Research and facilitation:</b> Actualisation of the national GHG emission inventory from 2009; Elaboration of business-as-usual (BAU) scenarios for the for the agriculture, energy, forestry, industrial, transport and waste sectors; Evaluation and prioritisation of possible mitigations measures, including development of renewable energy and clean technologies, efficient lighting systems, integrated transport systems, vehicle efficiency improvements and reforestation; Estimation of co-benefits of mitigation measures.</li> <li>» <b>Communication and advocacy:</b> Preparation of communication materials for different audiences including preparation of a PlanCC website and promotion of the initiative on the websites of participating institutions.</li> <li>» <b>Knowledge management:</b> Training provided to research team members on topics such as emission scenario development, GHG inventory preparation, mitigation actions, co-benefits, abatement cost curves and multi-criteria analysis. Knowledge exchange facilitated between PlanCC team members, members of the other MAPS partner countries (Brazil, Chile and Colombia) and MAPS International. Participation of PlanCC team members in workshops, conferences and other events to disseminate information on the initiative.</li> <li>» <b>Strengthening of strategic planning systems:</b> Training workshops on climate change mitigation held for members of national and regional governments.</li> <li>» <b>Phase II (Policy Design):</b> Support the Peruvian government with the planning of climate compatible development. Planned activities include the design of policies, plans and instruments to reduce the impact of climate change on Peru's growth.</li> <li>» <b>Phase III (Implementation):</b> Implementation of policies, plans and instruments to catalyse a long-term transformation and to enable an environment for low-carbon investment (Mitigation Action Plans &amp; Scenarios (MAPS), 2012b).</li> </ul>
Institutions involved	<p>Ministry of Environment (MINAM); Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF); Ministry of Foreign Affairs (RREE); National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN); Libélula (consulting firm); Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios (MAPS); Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation</p>
Cooperation with	<p>To promote the broad inclusion of climate change on the national policy agenda, PlanCC seeks dialogue with key stakeholders from the public and private sector beyond the PlanCC team (Mitigation Action Plans &amp; Scenarios (MAPS), 2012c).</p>
Finance	<p>Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF), UK Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN); Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC); Ministry of Environment of Peru (MINAM).</p>

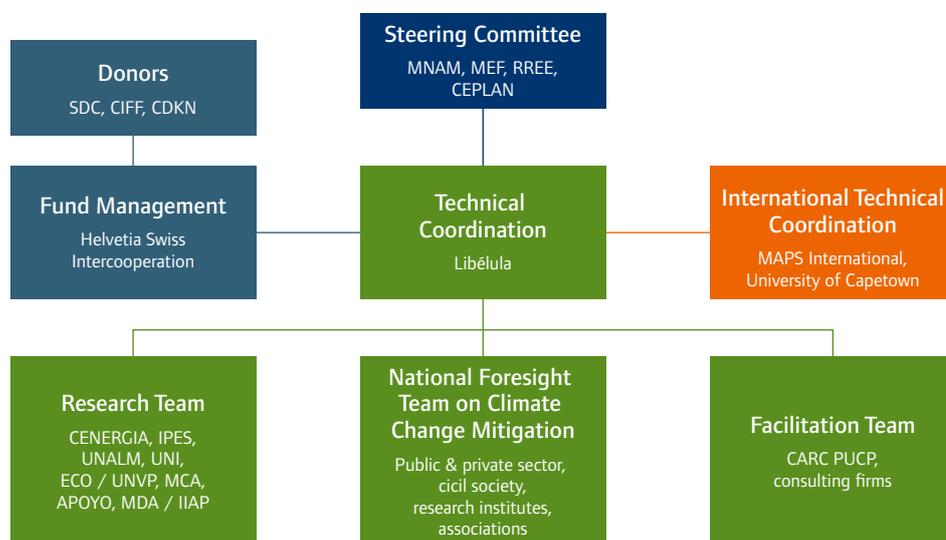
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### Impact of activities

- » **Building mitigative capacity:** PlanCC is setting up the framework for a Peruvian low-carbon development but is not a mitigation action plan itself. It aspires to make climate change a priority on the national policy agenda and the process seeks to build and enhance the mitigative capacity of a broad range of national stakeholders to enable them to plan, develop and implement mitigation actions and measures. The process has a long-term focus. Under Phase 1, mitigation scenarios and measures are analysed for 2021 and 2050. During the Phase, actions have had the following impact:
- » **Strengthened analytical capacity:** People and institutions trained in building mitigation scenarios, GHG emissions modelling, coordination, and planning.
- » **Increased political prominence:** Climate change is now becoming increasingly important on the country's political agenda.
- » **Improved knowledge:** Systematisation of relevant knowledge and experiences on good practices, useful for multi-sector participatory processes in the country.
- » **Communication of results:** Project results are oriented and communicated to specific groups, such as decision-makers in the public and private sectors, and civil society.

### PlanCC organisational structure



CENERGÍA Energy and Environment Conservation Center, IPES Sustainable Development Support, UNALM National Agrarian University La Molina, UNI National Engineering University, UNVP Federico Vilareal National University, MCA Mechanisms of Alternative Development, CARC PUCP Analysis and Dispute Resolution Center of the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru

Source: Adapted from PlanCC (2012), [www.planccperu.org/-EL-EQUIPO-PLANCC-](http://www.planccperu.org/-EL-EQUIPO-PLANCC-)

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## Why is it good practice

- » Shifting a country's economy onto a low-carbon development pathway is a complex process that requires people with many different skill sets. It needs visionaries, leaders, researchers, communicators, organizers, financers and implementers – to just name a few. The institutional set-up of PlanCC guarantees that **people with relevant skills and institutions with relevant mandates are connected** to jointly craft the Peruvian low-carbon development path.
- » Planning for climate change is new territory for many countries, including Peru. To enable policy makers to implement effective mitigation measures, the technical team of PlanCC is in charge of generating the scientific basis for possible climate change mitigation scenarios in Peru. **Scientific evidence will feed directly into the decision-making process of the national government.**
- » To **ensure that the scientific basis for climate change planning is solid and accurate**, a thorough research process is undertaken. Since a lot of data regarding the impacts of climate change is not yet available in Peru, over 350 experts were consulted over a period of two years to validate data as well as the accuracy of assumptions for mitigation scenarios.
- » The plan of transforming a country's economy needs the acceptance and support of a broad range of key stakeholders from public and private sectors and civil society. A core element of PlanCC is the **use of a participatory approach to facilitate the consultation and engagement of all relevant stakeholders in the development process.**

## Success factors

- » **Political leadership:** To effectively tackle climate change, profound changes are needed within a country. Many of these changes have to be induced by a country's government. PlanCC benefits from the political leadership which the Peruvian government is showing by actively engaging in the process, for example, by providing the national steering committee.
- » **Participatory approach:** Climate change planning is a cross-sectoral activity that requires the work of a multi-disciplinary team. The participatory approach of PlanCC has managed to connect key stakeholders that had not worked before together in this constellation. One example for this is the steering committee that was set up between the Ministry for Environment, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Center for Strategic Planning. Stakeholders mentioned during interviews that these new established links will likely be used to cooperate in other activities as well.
- » **Strong ownership by stakeholders:** The participatory approach has helped to build ownership for the plan among its stakeholders. People are aware of the relevance of their contributions to PlanCC and many engage in the process voluntarily, without receiving payments for their work.
- » **Clear mandates and tasks:** Institutions that participate in PlanCC have clearly defined mandates and tasks. This allows institutions to focus on their role and the tasks that have been assigned to them, reducing the potential for duplication of effort.
- » **Groups are kept at a manageable size:** This facilitates more efficient decision making processes and consensus building among group members.
- » **Establish realistic timeframes:** Effective planning processes of this type and complexity require time. For creating a scientific evidence base, data has to be collected that is often difficult to access or not available at all. Key stakeholders may need capacity building to be able to actively engage in new topic areas and large stakeholder groups may need to be organised and coordinated. The process established realistic timeframes to allow for this. For example, in Phase I – the setting up of the participatory process and the elaboration of mitigation scenarios, PlanCC has planned a two-year timeframe.

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### Overcoming barriers/ challenges

#### Capacity

What were the main barriers/challenges to delivery?  
How were these barriers/challenges overcome?

A lack of capacity in terms of staff knowledgeable in the field of climate change has been a barrier, especially at the ministerial level.

Technical experts have provided ministries with sector-specific information. When national technical expertise was not available, regional experts were brought in for capacity building of national experts. An effort was made to introduce the topic of climate change to all ministries, not just to those who already made climate change a priority on their political agenda, as for example the Ministry of Environment.

#### Information

Data and assumptions needed to develop mitigation scenarios were not readily available.

Where possible, data was collected by the research team and systematically stored to make it also available for future research needs. Assumptions regarding future sectoral development were validated by national experts.

#### Institutional

Planning for climate change requires adopting planning horizons which are often much longer than timeframes for other planning processes. Mitigation scenarios developed under PlanCC, for example, reach out until 2050. Policy makers had to be introduced and get used to long-term planning processes.

Capacity building and active engagement in PlanCC helps to raise awareness among policy makers for the need to adopt a long-term vision when planning for climate change. This process is given time since it requires a paradigm shift in policy making.

For the project to kick off, an official mandate was needed which had to be signed off by the participating ministries. This process took time and delayed the start of the project.

The communication of objectives and benefits of the project early on was important to advance the engagement of relevant ministries in the process as well as the signing of the mandate.

### Lessons learned

» **Early engagement to secure commitment:** Planning for climate change is a new topic in Peru and it took time to establish it on the policy agenda of all relevant ministries. For the planning of actions that stand a chance of being implemented, it is important to engage policy makers early on and to get their commitment to lead the initiative. This may need time but is a worthwhile investment to guarantee the long-term success of the process.

» **Leaders to champion and support the process:** Establishing champions who are willing to lead climate change planning processes and disseminate relevant information in their respective sectors is important to raise awareness on the topic among society and to promote their active engagement in climate change initiatives like PlanCC.

### How to replicate this practice

» **Participatory approach to ensure buy-in:** A transformative process, such as shifting an economy on a low-carbon pathway, requires buy-in and support from a broad range of stakeholders from public and private sectors and civil society. If well designed, it ensures that all opinions are heard, that all relevant stakeholders are informed about the purpose of the process and engaged based on their responsibilities and skills.

» **Allow sufficient time to secure buy-in from stakeholders:** This is especially the case when a project is complex and/or revolves around a new topic area like climate change. Capacity building is needed to allow stakeholders to become familiar with the topic and form an opinion about it.

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- » **Build a strong scientific evidence base:** This includes communicating research findings in a way that is easy to understand for a broad audience with different backgrounds. This helps to increase the acceptance of any related actions or initiatives. Also, ensure that the best available experts are involved in creating and evaluating the scientific basis is important for the credibility of any action that is taken based on this information.
- » **Locally designed:** Ensure climate initiatives are designed and implemented by country nationals in order to give them credibility among society.
- » **Formal commitment from government:** Ensure legitimacy of climate change activities by having a formal commitment of the national government and by carrying them out in a transparent way, comprehensible for people involved in the activity as well as for those not directly involved.
- » **Mainstream activities:** Guarantee the relevance of climate initiatives for society by linking them to national development goals.

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<b>Further key resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» <a href="http://www.mapsprogramme.org/category/projects/peru-projects/">www.mapsprogramme.org/category/projects/peru-projects/</a></li> </ul>
<b>Website(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» <a href="http://www.planccperu.org">www.planccperu.org</a></li> <li>» <a href="http://www.planccperu.org/Videos">www.planccperu.org/Videos</a></li> <li>» <a href="http://www.mapsprogramme.org">www.mapsprogramme.org</a></li> </ul>
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