



PAVING THE WAY FOR SUCCESS: A COMPREHENSIVE PARTICIPATORY PROCESS FOR NDC IMPLEMENTATION IN PERU

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ACTION AREA: _____ Cross-cutting

FOCUS AREA: _____ Preparing

COUNTRY: _____ Peru

SECTORS

INVOLVED: _____ Cross-sectoral

TIMEFRAME: _____ February 2017 - November 2018 (22 months)¹

CASE SUMMARY: _____ In Peru, a multi-sectoral working group has been established as a key part of the country's model to implement the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The NDC Multi-Sectoral Working Group (GTM-NDC, for its acronym in Spanish: Grupo de Trabajo Multisectorial) was officially formed early 2017 and consists of 13 ministries and the National Centre of Strategic Planning (CEPLAN). Its main goal is to prepare the NDC Implementation Road Map, following a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder process.

In order to advance the development of sectoral implementation roadmaps, a team of dedicated specialists provided by the Ministry of Environment (MINAM for its acronym in Spanish: Ministerio del Ambiente) through the support of international cooperation worked directly in the offices of key sectoral entities. This task force has been in charge of providing technical assistance for the elaboration of the roadmaps, taking in consideration the development strategy of each sector. The Road Maps are composed by the description of mitigation and adaptation measures, which were identified to achieve the NDC, and include information on how to implement them (scope, potential emission reductions, MRV, enabling conditions, stakeholders and economic evaluation, among other topics).

The documents containing the sectoral NDC implementation roadmaps form the basis for the final report of the GTM-NDC. This effort is being complemented by a multilevel state and non-state actor involvement process called „Dialoguemos NDC“ (“Lets talk about NDC” in Spanish), a participatory process involving key stakeholders in each sector and through all levels that provide comments and feedback for each mitigation or adaptation measure. It is expected that the process contributes to the sectoral and stakeholder buy-in of the measures, and building on this buy-in, to a successful implementation of Peru's NDC.

¹ Currently, the GTM-NDC has considered expanding this timeframe for an additional period of 3 months to comply with filling out and validating the Road Map of the mitigation and adaptation measures.





BACKGROUND: ————— Peru's efforts on climate change have been significant for the past years, mostly since its role as host of the 20th Conference of the Parties (COP20) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in December 2014 in the city of Lima.

THE NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC):

In 2015, a temporal multi-sectoral commission was established to prepare the Technical Report with the intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC) for Peru. The commission was led by the MINAM and was represented by 12 sectoral ministries. As a result, by September 2015, Peru officially presented its iNDC to the UNFCCC, which turned into its NDC with the ratification of the Paris Agreement by the president in July 2016.

Through the NDC, Peru is committed to contribute to the global goals in mitigation and adaptation. It pledged to reduce 30% of GHG emissions by 2030 compared to a business as usual scenario. From this, 20% of the GHG emission reductions will be financed by both public and private domestic sources, while the remaining 10% will be conditional upon the availability of international financing and favourable conditions. Mitigation actions will address six areas: energy, transport, industry, agriculture, waste, and land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). Regarding adaptation, action will be taken in five areas: water, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, forestry, and health. Peru's NDC commitments are situated within the framework of the National Strategy for Climate Change, which was approved in 2015. The National Strategy constitutes the political and normative basis to achieve the national contributions (MINAM, 2016).

THE MULTI-SECTORAL WORKING GROUP (GTM-NDC):

In September 2015, during its last working session, the temporal multi-sectoral commission in charge of the preparation of the iNDC agreed that there existed the need to create a working group in charge of reviewing and completing the technical information needed to orient the implementation of the initiatives in the NDC.

In July 2016, the GTM-NDC was created via Supreme Resolution No. 005-2016-MINAM. It is under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment, with the technical secretariat under the Directorate-General for Climate Change and Desertification. The GTM-NDC is „responsible for generating technical information to guide the implementation of the intended national contributions submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change“ (MINAM, 2016).

ACTIVITIES: ————— The following section describes the activities which the GTM-NDC has conducted in the past months to create the conditions for the successful implementation of Peru's NDC.

- **COMPOSITION OF THE GTM-NDC:** The GTM-NDC consists of 13 ministries and the National Centre of Strategic Planning (see section "Institutions involved" below). Seven out of these 13 represented ministries correspond to implementing sectors such as energy, transport, agriculture, and forestry among others. Representing members from each institution need to be from a directorate (or equivalent) level and their participation is ad honorem. The group can invite other entities or relevant stakeholders if needed.
- **FUNCTIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP:** The GTM-NDC had the key function to prepare a Road Map or action plan to promote the enabling conditions for the implementation of the NDC in the short, medium and long term. This was complemented with the functions of developing general guidelines for sectors to be able to assess the costs, benefits, and co-benefits generated from the NDC, and reporting on the results of the activities and compliance with objectives every six months and at the end of the GTM-NDC term.

- **LAUNCHING:** By February 2017, the GTM-NDC was officially installed with the first official monthly session of the group, complemented with a high level session chaired by the country president and participation of the president of the minister's council and several ministers.

- **RULES OF PROCEDURE AND WORK PLAN:** During the second official session of the GTM, in March 2017, the Rules of Procedure and the Work Plan were approved, setting a clear understanding and pathways to follow for the GTM-NDC to operate. During this first session, it was also decided that the adaptation measures were to be assessed as part of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) elaboration process.

The Rules of Procedure determine the GTM-NDC operation procedure and deadlines. The specific functions of the members of each sector in terms of mitigation and adaptation were also determined. The GTM-NDC functions include the submission of the Road Map for NDC implementation, the identification of potential funding sources, and the involvement of relevant non-governmental actors such as civil society, private sector, indigenous peoples, academia etc. in the process. Also, the Rules of Procedure specified the need for sectoral ministries to quarterly report back to the technical secretariat on the progress regarding the Work Plan of the GTM-NDC.

The 18-month Work Plan, which was established for the period between February 2017 and July 2018, set up stages for the delivery of the Road Map for NDC implementation. These stages include (MINAM, 2017):

- **Review and selection:** This corresponded to the review of the information in the NDC Technical Report and the identification and selection of sectoral mitigation measures.
- **Methodological definition:** This stage included the development of guidelines for sectors to assess and/or quantify direct and indirect costs, enabling conditions and co-benefits of mitigation measures; the development of guidelines for quantifying GHG emissions (both baseline and reduction potential) and for the design of an MRV system; and a proposal of the Road Map structure and minimal contents for each sector.
- **Development:** Included the assessment and/or quantification of direct and indirect costs, enabling conditions and co-benefits, quantification of GHG reductions and MRV system design. All of these factors were inputs for the development of the Road Map under each sector.
- **Formalisation:** This last stage corresponded to the process of validation and approval of the Road Map for NDC implementation, ending with the final report that aggregates all sectoral information.

The Work Plan is complemented with a transversal process of institutional arrangements and socialization that seeks to identify and engage relevant stakeholders and define the institutional framework required and creating dialogue spaces (MINAM, 2017).

- **FIRST STEPS:** Following the stages of implementation of the Work Plan, and in order to kick-off the process, MINAM prepared technical guidelines for sectors to estimate GHG reductions of mitigation measures, an annotated index for the Road Map and, complementarily, a communications strategy for NDCs. These were all presented and approved at the third GTM NDC session.



- **COORDINATION:** Besides the monthly ordinary GTM-NDC sessions, each sector has been in charge of preparing their sectoral Road Maps based on their mitigation and adaptation measures. Complementarily, technical working groups, composed of representatives from different units and organisations of the corresponding sector, were created and different spaces for coordination were opened for advancing sectoral work, such as technical workshops or bilateral meetings.

An institutional focal point, usually from the environmental directorate staff, has been appointed to follow-up on the activities related to the NDC-GTM. Also, an additional expert was hired to act as an in-house “technical liaison” – a link between the sectoral focal point and the technical secretariat (MINAM) – to provide climate change expertise for building the sectoral Road Map concerning GHG emission reductions, economic assessment of options and identification of enabling conditions, among others.

Specialists from the Technical Secretariat have been responsible for coordinating the GTM-NDC, providing advice to specialists in each sector and technical assistance to other members of the GTM-NDC in completing their roadmaps. Also, special attention was given to assuring coordination among entities for joint measures (e.g. between the Ministry of Energy and Mines and the Ministry of Transport and Communications for measures related to electric transport).

- **“DIALOGUEMOS NDC”:** “Dialoguemos NDC” (“Lets talk about the NDC” in Spanish) are dialogues established as part of a broader participatory process promoted by MINAM. They opened spaces for participation of relevant state and non-state stakeholders to provide information, collect inputs and collectively and transparently build the mechanisms, processes and actions for adaptation and mitigation. The NDC-GTM established the “Dialoguemos NDC” for two reasons: on the one hand, to internally socialise the NDC in the country; and on the other hand, to facilitate the establishment of partnerships and agreements with or between key stakeholders and to define roles and actions of each actor according to their own needs, interests and functions.

“Dialoguemos NDC” are led by the sectoral ministries from the NDC-GTM and they convene representatives from other public entities from the national and subnational level, private sector associations and companies, research centres, academia, international cooperation and civil society. Different formats were designed, depending on the objectives, group size, expected outcomes or length of time available and included options such as work meetings, executive breakfasts, forums and others. From October 2017 to November 2018, 26 “Dialoguemos NDC” meetings have been organised, which were focused on different sectors or regions and convened more than 1500 key stakeholders for the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures.

- **BUILDING THE ROAD MAP:** The final NDC implementation Road Map was delivered at the end of the GTM-NDC. It is based on a bottom-up approach taking sectoral Road Maps as sources. These were in turn built on individual Road Maps for each mitigation and adaptation measure. These individual Road Maps (called “Programaciones Tentativas” in Spanish) are technical documents prepared for each measure (mitigation or adaptation). Each document is complete and independent as is, with the specific information needed for the implementation of the corresponding measure. The individual roadmaps are under the competence of the corresponding sector.
- **MITIGATION:** In terms of mitigation achievements, the 76 mitigation options identified in the iNDC in 2015 were reviewed. Based on that, 62 mitigation options (some containing more than one mitigation measure and others which are new) in seven sectors were submitted to the technical secretariat.

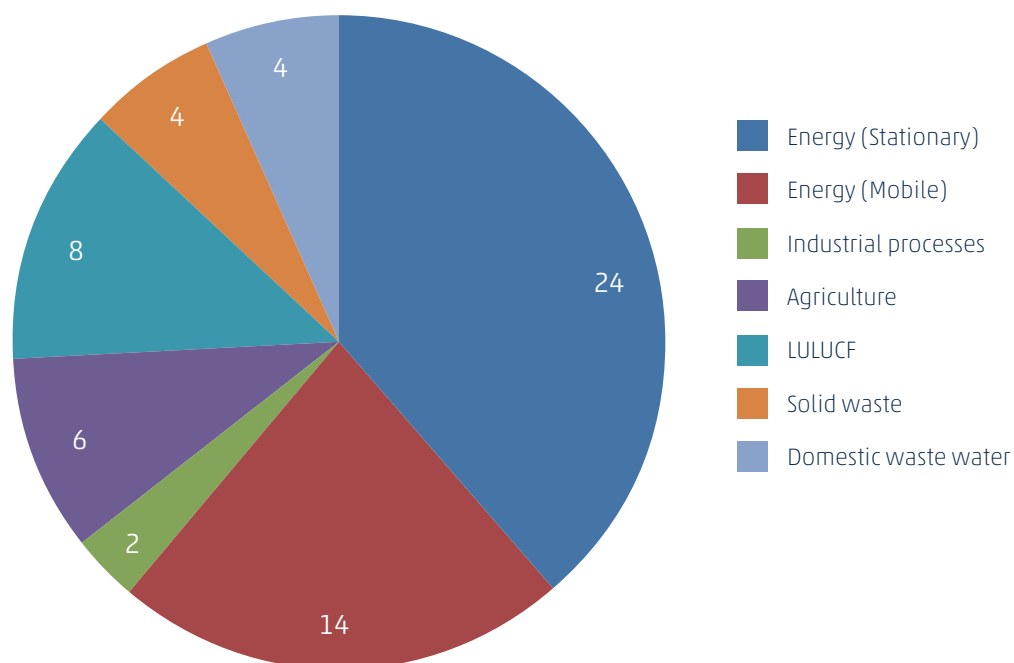


Figure 1: Number of mitigation options by sector addressed by the NDC-GTM (adapted from MINAM, 2018)

ADAPTATION: The thematic areas prioritised for the adaptation component of the NDC are water, agriculture, forests, fisheries (and aquaculture) and health. The work in adaptation sought to facilitate the mainstreaming of key approaches in the planning and investment processes such as disaster risk management, resilient public infrastructure, poverty and vulnerable populations, gender and interculturality, and promotion of private investment.

In addition, technical notes showing the current effects of climate change for each sector were developed, and the creation of sectoral groups per topic responsible for monitoring the adaptation NDC were coordinated.

Specifically, 30 out of 91 NDC measures for adaptation are related to water. The roadmap on water adaptation seeks to achieve a strategic approach between water and agriculture. This approach will focus on planning and investment instruments; development of a financial strategy for the water sector; modelling of the NDC baseline for water and agriculture; adaptation measures in water and agriculture; systems for monitoring and evaluation for the water and agriculture area; identification of synergies between the adaptation and mitigation measures of the NDC; and identification of co-benefits in articulation with the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

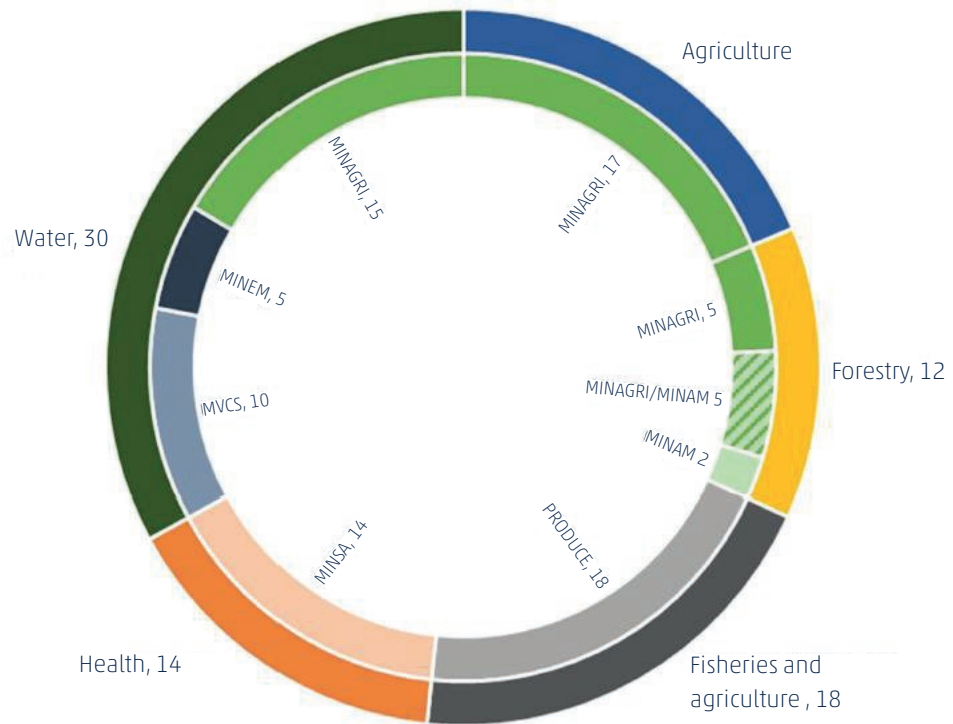


Figure 2: Number of adaptation measures under each sector by thematic area (MINAM, 2018)

- **COMMUNICATIONS:** Following the communication strategy prepared early on in the process, several actions in this regard were adopted, such as:
 - Formation of the Multi-Sectoral Communications Team;
 - Creation of the GTM-NDC newsletter with press releases and other communication materials, photographs and videos;
 - Setting up of a NDC website;
 - Carrying out a national study on perceptions of climate change by citizens, to be used as baseline for strengthening the sectoral communications regarding the NDC.

INSTITUTIONS

INVOLVED:

- Ministry of Environment (MINAM): also complies with its role as Technical Secretariat for the GTM-NDC;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE);
- Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI);
- Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF);
- Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEN);
- Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC);
- Ministry of Production (PRODUCE);
- Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MVCS);
- Ministry of Health (MINSA);
- Ministry of Education (MINEDU);
- Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS);
- Ministry of Culture (MINCU);
- Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP);
- National Centre of Strategic Planning (CEPLAN).

COOPERATION WITH: — The Ministry of Environment as a technical secretariat has different financing sources besides the national one, that support various processes around the GTM-NDC, such as:

- **UNDP:** Since 2012, „Low Emissions Capacity Building-LECB Peru“ of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided support for different activities included 3 NAMAs now being adopted at the NDC as well as the national MRV system “infocarbono”; followed by the NDC Support Program (NDC-SP) now providing assistance for the general coordination of the NDC preparation and particularly 4 roadmaps and climate finance tracking;
- **WORLD BANK INITIATIVE PROGRAM FOR MARKET READINESS (PMR),** executed in Peru through UNDP, provided specific support for three additional sectors (energy, municipal solid waste, industrial processes) to the UNDP NDC-SP program (transport, agriculture, forestry and housing), plus gender mainstreaming;
- **NDC PARTNERSHIP,** funded by the Government of Morocco and the World Resources Institute (WRI), the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU);
- **GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN THROUGH THE UNDP NDC SUPPORT PROGRAM (NDC-SP),** supporting the NDC water adaptation strategy;
- **INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB);**
- **GIZ:** BMZ is funding the global initiative “NDC Assist – Contributing to the NDC Partnership”, which is also active in Peru and implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH; and BMU is funding the “Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement”, also implemented by GIZ.

FINANCE: — Supreme Resolution No. 005-2016-MINAM establishes that the GTM-NDC funding „shall be within the institutional budget for the related contract specifications, without demanding additional resources from the Public Treasury“ (see Supreme Resolution Nº 005-2016-MINAM). This means no additional national budget will be required for the actions of the GTM-NDC, only what has already been assigned to each sector.

IMPACT OF ACTIVITIES: — • **MITIGATION POTENTIAL:** It is expected that the implementation of the 62 mitigation measures proposed by the GTM-DNC would reduce a total of 69.4 MtCO₂eq, representing 23,3% of the 2030 GHG emissions, with a gap of 6,7% pending to achieve the 30% commitment. This means also a good progress in terms of identifying the requirements to increase national ambition.

- **ACTIVE INTERINSTITUTIONAL INVOLVEMENT AND COORDINATION TO PREPARE THE SECTORAL ROAD MAP:** With the creation of the Multi-Sectoral Working Group, the 13 sectors involved and CEPLAN committed to prepare their Road Map, which is the main outcome from each sector during the GTM-NDC term. To this end, sectors have been coordinating and collecting information for every adaptation and mitigation measure to be implemented, in order to generate a baseline, identify the enabling conditions and the environmental and social co-benefits, the implementation costs, as well as the stakeholders involved. One outstanding aspect of this process is its participatory nature. Although each sector led the drafting of its sectoral Road Map, the entire process has generated coordination among the stakeholders involved, such as the private sector and civil society, and cooperation at a national and subnational level. The information generated was submitted in the GTM-NDC monthly coordination meetings for subsequent follow-up by each sector.



- **IMPROVED OWNERSHIP AND COORDINATION FOR THE PROGRAMMING OF INTERNATIONAL FUNDING:** With the work of the GTM-NDC, funds from international cooperation were geared towards climate change topics and the NDC, which implies that funds are to be allocated for projects that help implement the NDC. Initially, this process took place through the “green table”, a space to coordinate international funding for environmental actions. In February 2018, the GTM-NDC and over 40 donor and implementing organisations got together to review the country’s support needs for implementing its NDC. During the workshop, over 100 alliances between the different sectors and international cooperation organisations were set up. As a result, each sector has a list of cooperating partners and allies, thus generating a synergy of international funds towards the implementation of the NDC.
- **BROAD INTER-SECTORAL STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION THROUGH THE PROCESS “DIALOGUEMOS NDC”:** In order to ensure a participatory and collaborative nature of the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures, an events series called „Dialoguemos NDC” has been developed. This is a participatory, multi-stakeholder and multi-level process seeking to contribute to the implementation and outreach activities of the NDC (MINAM, 2018). The purpose then is to socialise, discuss and validate the measures with the sectors involved to generate agreements and alliances among key stakeholders involved in its implementation.

In the case of mitigation measures, for instance, it is known that over 50% have a high potential of getting private sector participation for their implementation. Therefore, with the help of international banking and international cooperation, profitable projects are being developed to encourage private sector investment. Following the same logic, if it is about measures with a regional focus, meetings will be held with regional authorities; if it is about measures with an intercultural approach, representatives of indigenous peoples will be invited, for example. The purpose is to create synergies to accelerate the NDC implementation process.



Figure 3: Workshop on progress in economic assessments and enabling conditions of the adaptation measures of the NDC (DGCCD MINAM, 2018)

It is worth mentioning that the Framework Law on Climate Change (see Supreme Decree N° 058-2016-RE) was enacted in April 2018, stating the creation of the permanent High Level Commission, which would replace the GTM-NDC once the law enters into force. As stated in Article 10° of the Law, the Commission is permanent, chaired by the Presidency of the Council of Ministries and with the technical secretariat under MINAM. It will be in charge of proposing mitigation and adaptation measures, as well as future NDCs.

WHY IS IT

- GOOD PRACTICE:** ————
- **POLITICAL BUY-IN:** The kick-off meeting of the GTM-NDC chaired by the president and with participation of ministers gave a strong message of the importance of the topic and a clear assignment of the goals for each sector. Counting with technical experts assigned within each sectoral ministers helps to internalise the commitment within the sectoral efforts.
 - **INTER-SECTORAL COOPERATION:** GTM-NDC is formed by 13 sectors and CEPLAN has generated coordination and involvement among them throughout the term of the GTM-NDC. Spaces for discussion that did not exist before the establishment of the working group have been created, and those that existed but operated in a more limited way have been strengthened. This implies joint learning where each sector learns from their own process and also from the experiences and progress of others. The establishment of a High Level Commission under the recently approved climate change law is expected to provide continuity of the GTM-NDC process.
 - **STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT:** The development of mitigation and adaptation measures as well as the programming of their implementation have required convening and engaging with sectors other than the public, mainly the private sector and international cooperation, since they are potential allies for financing implementation. This involves drawing up proposals that are beneficial for the involved sectors and evidences the need to involve key partners to achieve the set goals.

- SUCCESS FACTORS:** ————
- **INSTITUTIONAL MANDATE TO CREATE THE MULTI-SECTORAL WORKING GROUP (GTM-NDC):** Through Supreme Resolution No. 005-2016-MINAM, the Multi-Sectoral Working Group is formally created on a temporary basis, and 12 articles determine its nature and operation. This is how it becomes mandatory for the 13 sectoral ministries and CEPLAN to comply with the Internal Regulation and the Work Plan of the GTM-NDC.
 - **MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION:** The work that the GTM-NDC has been doing has made coordination go beyond the public sector, involving others like the private sector, civil society and international cooperation. A concrete indicator of this multi-stakeholder coordination is the creation of the subgroup National Commission for Climate Change. This agency is responsible for coordinating with the different sectors involved to develop national policies, plans and standards for climate change management and to develop a strategy to involve non-governmental stakeholders. Thus, this subgroup is comprised of the National Society of Industries, relevant unions of the country, representatives of indigenous peoples, of civil society, of research, as well as of all the sectors involved in each specific measure.
 - **MONTHLY INTER-SECTORAL COORDINATION:** A work schedule was created for the 13 sectors and CEPLAN, because they have to develop their sectoral Road Map. Each sector has been participating in the monthly meetings for almost a year and a half, either through incumbent or deputy officials of each ministry. An aspect worth highlighting is the continuity of such meetings despite the Peruvian political context that has had two changes of government during that period of time. The continuity was made possible by focusing exclusively on the technical work being carried out.
 - **HIRING OF "TECHNICAL LIAISONS":** The recruitment of specialists known as „technical liaisons“ was determined so as to provide technical assistance to the sectors to report and organise the information related to the formulation of their sectoral Road Map (MINAM, 2017). Beyond that, these experts became facilitators between the technical secretariat and the stakeholders



- **RECRUITMENT OF A PROFESSIONAL EXCLUSIVELY IN CHARGE OF MONITORING THE GTM-NDC:** In the early stages of the GTM-NDC operation, a specialist exclusively in charge of leading and monitoring the process of the GTM-NDC was hired and based in MINAM as part of the technical secretariat.
- **COORDINATION WITH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION:** A common understanding between international cooperation and the government on how to support the implementation of the NDC emerged through the integration of technical assistance to government work teams such as was done in the GTM - NDC process. In this sense, the UNDP has had special relevance through the NDC-SP and PMR projects.

**OVERCOMING BARRIERS /
CHALLENGES:** _____

**WHAT WERE THE MAIN BARRIERS /
CHALLENGES TO DELIVERY?**

POLITICAL: The unstable political context and change of officials affected the monthly meetings and activities around the GTM-NDC at times.

CAPACITY: Lack of technical capacities in the field of climate change and NDC in public officials.

INSTITUTIONAL: Despite the fact that the country ratified the Paris Agreement, there was no agenda or programme to implement the NDC.

**HOW WERE THESE BARRIERS /
CHALLENGES OVERCOME?**

Since the inception of the GTM-NDC, its technical nature was emphasised, which allowed to strategically manage the changes of government and officials. However, these changes persist, generating difficulties for the normal development of the GTM-NDC activities.

„Technical liaisons“ were hired to provide technical assistance to the sectors for the implementation of the NDC in the framework of the GTM-NDC. Workshops and training aimed at technicians and specialists were also developed. Despite these efforts, there is still a need to develop capacity-building processes for public officials.

In order to comply with the main objective of the GTM-NDC, which is to prepare a NDC implementing Road Map, each sector needs to follow a Work Plan that defines the actions and tasks during the 18 months term for which it was established and approved. Subsequently, the sectoral Road Map will also serve as a planning tool to determine actions and dates to carry out the implementation of the measures identified.

LESSONS LEARNED: _____

- **DEFINE A CLEAR WORK PLAN INCLUDING MILESTONES TO ENABLE COMPLYING WITH COMMITMENTS ON TIME:** While it is true that, when setting up the GTM-NDC, the effort it would take to comply with the provisions was not clear, moments or milestones that allow assessing and re-scheduling activities should be considered so that each of the sectors of the GTM-NDC can comply with them in a timely manner.
- **DEVELOP AN INTERNAL INVOLVEMENT STRATEGY FOR KEY STAKEHOLDERS WHO ARE PART OF THE GTM-NDC TO ENSURE OWNERSHIP OF THE MEASURES AT THE GOVERNMENTAL SECTOR LEVEL:** Considering that climate change is still conceived as a sectoral problem, usually taken care of by the environmental authority, developing a strategy that responds to the needs of other sectors and incorporating their different approaches can promote the commitment of key stakeholders from the start of the GTM-NDC process.

- **IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS FOR INTER-SECTORAL COORDINATION LIKE THE GTM-NDC FACILITATES CONSENSUS TO DEVELOP HIGH-LEVEL PROPOSALS SUCH AS A CLIMATE CHANGE LAW:** Because of the existence of this inter-sectoral coordination mechanism, it was easier to submit the draft of the Framework Law on Climate Change. Currently, several sessions with different stakeholders have been taking place to develop its regulation.
- **CONSIDER PROCESSES PRIOR TO THE GTM-NDC STREAMLINES AND ENHANCE THE DATA TO IMPLEMENT THE NDC:** While at the beginning of the GTM-NDC, there was a need for more reliable and up-to-date scientific information, starting with existing advances and studies can facilitate the development of activities while investing less time and money. The goal should be to create synergies with all prior efforts and investments.
- **DEVELOP GUIDES AND GUIDING DOCUMENTS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NDC TO FACILITATE AND SIMPLIFY PROCESSES IN THE SECTORS INVOLVED:** Since climate change is a relatively new topic in the country, having simple and standardized processes, manuals and formats can facilitate and encourage sectors to comply with the objectives set out in the Work Plan of the GTM-NDC.
- **HAVE ORGANISED SECTORAL INFORMATION IN PLACE TO ALLOW TAKING ADVANTAGE OF FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES:** The process developed by the sectors within the framework of the GTM-NDC allowed to carry out the „Dialoguemos NDC“ with international cooperation agencies, projects and initiatives, to build partnerships and provide funding for studies and actions to unlock enabling conditions or generate pilots to implement adaptation and mitigation measures.

HOW TO REPLICATE

THIS PRACTICE:

- **EMPHASISE PLANNING AND COORDINATION:** Set times and spaces for internal coordination, especially for temporary processes with a defined Work Plan. This will make it easier to be clear on availability of the data, budget and time required to carry out all the planned activities, as well as on the needs of the institutions involved.
- **CONTINUOUSLY ENGAGE STAKEHOLDERS:** Identify relevant stakeholders throughout the process and afterwards to encourage their involvement and participation in workshops and multi-stakeholder dialogues that facilitate the process as well as compliance with the goals.
- **RECOGNISE PREVIOUS WORK AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED:** Promote synergy of efforts based on acknowledging previous advances to avoid overlapping actions, generate continuity and reduce time and budgetary expenses.
- **PROVIDE TECHNICAL SUPPORT:** Allocate a budget to hire experts as technical support for stakeholders and to prepare guidance materials and simple tools that allow generating quality information, building capacities, and making the process sustainable.
- **ENSURE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:** Define an institution responsible for leading the process and attribute specific capabilities that facilitate its role and performance through regulatory mandates, thus ensuring its acknowledgement by the stakeholders involved.



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FURTHER KEY

RESOURCES: ————— Supreme Decree N° 058-2016-RE (2016).
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WEBSITES: —————

Dialogue on Nationally Determined Contributions: <http://www.minam.gob.pe/cambioclimatico/dialoguemos-sobre-las-contribuciones-nacionalmente-determinadas/>

Workshop on progress in economic assessments and enabling conditions of the NDC adaptation measures: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/dgccdrh/sets/72157692824365710/with/29283536828/>

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CASE STUDY

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