

# CLIMATE AMBITION BEYOND EMISSION NUMBERS

**Taking stock of progress by looking inside  
countries and sectors**

PERU

*Rocío Aldana and Pía Zevallos*

SEPTEMBER 2021

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# CLIMATE AMBITION BEYOND EMISSION NUMBERS

## Taking stock of progress by looking inside countries and sectors

*Rocío Aldana and Pía Zevallos, Libétula.*

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### **Disclaimer**

The results presented in this report are outputs of the academic research conducted under the DDP BIICS project as per the contractual agreement. The academic work does not in any way represent our considered opinion for climate negotiations and also does not reflect the official policy or position of the Government of Peru.

# How is this document relevant to the Global Stocktake?

This document is part of a collective report that assesses the evolution of climate ambition in 26 countries and 3 hard-to-abate sectors through a granular and context-specific analysis of trends and progress of national and sectoral transformations.<sup>1</sup> This approach allows identifying what hinders and spurs action in countries and sectors, and understanding the conditions that can support enhanced ambition, which could be political, social, economic, governance.

These insights are directly relevant to four overarching functions of the Global Stocktake in support of its desired outcome, i.e. "to inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement, as well as enhancing international cooperation for climate action" (Article 14.3 of the Paris Agreement):

- Create the conditions for an open and constructive conversation on global cooperation (on e.g., technology, trade, finance, etc.), based on an in-depth understanding of the international enablers of enhanced country ambition.
- Organize a process for knowledge sharing and collective learning, based on concrete examples of actions already in place or being discussed, including best practices.
- Create space for open dialogues across different stakeholders to support better coordination of actions, based on a detailed understanding of the levers to be activated to enhance ambition in national and sectoral transitions
- Facilitate ownership by decision-makers of the climate challenge and the risks and opportunities of the low-emission and resilient transition, based on context-specific and granular analysis of barriers and enablers.

More specifically, the collective report in general – and this document in particular – can contribute to address some of the key guiding questions for the Global Stocktake<sup>2</sup>, notably:

- What actions have been taken to increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster the climate resilience of people, livelihoods, and ecosystem? To what extent have national adaptation plans and related efforts contributed to these actions (Decision 19/CMA.1, paragraph 36(c))?
- How adequate and effective are current adaptation efforts and support provided for adaptation (Article 7.14 (c) Paris Agreement)?

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<sup>1</sup> The full report « Climate ambition beyond emission numbers - Taking stock of progress by looking inside countries and sectors" can be found at: <https://www.iddri.org/en/publications-and-events/report/climate-ambition-beyond-emission-numbers-taking-stock-progress>

<sup>2</sup> Draft Guiding Questions for the Technical Assessment of GST1 (version 20th October 2021), available at: [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Draft%20GST1\\_TA%20Guiding%20Questions.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Draft%20GST1_TA%20Guiding%20Questions.pdf)

- What are the barriers and challenges, including finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building gaps, faced by developing countries?
- What is the collective progress made towards achieving the long-term vision on the importance of fully realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions referred in Article 10.1 of the Paris Agreement? What is the state of cooperative action on technology development and transfer?
- What progress has been made on enhancing the capacity of developing country Parties to implement the Paris Agreement (Article 11.3 Paris Agreement)?
- To achieve the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement (mitigation, adaptation, and finance flows and means of implementation, as well as loss and damage, response measures), in the light of equity and the best available science, taking into account the contextual matters in the preambular paragraphs of the Paris Agreement:
  - What are the good practices, barriers and challenges for enhanced action?
  - What is needed to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development?
  - What are the needs of developing countries related to the ambitious implementation of the Paris Agreement?
- What is needed to enhance national level action and support, as well as to enhance international cooperation for climate action, including in the short term?
- What is the collective progress made by non-Party stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, to achieve the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, and what are the impacts, good practices, potential opportunities, barriers and challenges (Decision 19/CMA.1, paras 36(g) and 37(i))?

# Foreword

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Henri Waisman, Marta Torres Gunfaus, Anna Perez Catala, IDDRI.

Country commitments as reflected in enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions submitted to the UNFCCC are insufficient to put the world on track to achieve the collective objective of the Paris Agreement to hold temperature increase below 2 °C or 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels. Furthermore, concrete policies and actions adopted by countries on the ground are often not sufficient to achieve these NDC targets. These conclusions highlight the need to increase ambition and to provide convincing evidence to accelerate action in the immediate and short term to give effect to this ambition. Yet these assessments are not sufficient to effectively guide the progressive increase of ambition, as organized by the cyclical process of the Paris Agreement.

## APPROACH

With this imperative in mind, this report adopts a different, complementary, perspective on climate ambition. It seeks to open the box of emission pathways, by considering multiple dimensions of the conditions that will make these pathways possible. These are technical, economic, political, social and governance considerations in need of attention to enable the required far-reaching and systemic transformation towards the long-term goal. On the one hand, the revision of emission targets needs to be directed by an assessment of how drivers of emissions should change to trigger transformation. On the other hand, converting emissions' targets into pertinent concrete implementation requires well-designed policy packages and investment plans that are also informed by a clear and detailed understanding of the starting point, priorities and interplays between the available levers of transformation.

This bottom-up assessment aims at contributing to the process of collective learning in support of the progressive increase of collective ambition, as inserted at the core of the Paris Agreement paradigm. Approaching climate ambition through the lens of underlying transformations calls for reflecting the heterogeneous nature and the multi-faceted aspects

of transitions in different sectors and countries. This forces a move away from a purely global perspective and adopts a more granular approach based on country and individual sector perspectives. Thus, the report explores trends and progress on these transformations, as locally observed over the past years, notably since the Paris Agreement. This 'backwards looking' approach can help identify where developments are going in the right direction, where they should be accelerated and where major tensions remain that should be addressed as a priority to avoid undermining the transition. The picture of the state of the ambition discussion, firmly embedded in the country and sectoral realities, can provide means for reflection and action within the international climate community, particularly to inform focus areas for advancing the collective ambition agenda.

## STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This country report describes the recent evolutions of domestic discourses on climate ambition, national climate policy, national governance and concrete policies and actions with a significant effect on GHG emissions. The chapter highlights a selection of striking and structurally important elements to advance the transformation towards carbon neutrality from an in-country perspective.

This report is part of a full series of 26 country chapters and three sectoral chapters. The full report includes a "summary for decision-makers" to present 10 cross-cutting messages emerging from the country and sector analysis, as a guide to the selection of priorities for collective action in the post-COP26 period.

You will find the full report at: [https://www.iddri.org/sites/default/files/PDF/Publications/Catalogue%20Iddri/Rapport/DDP\\_beyond%20emissions%20report.pdf](https://www.iddri.org/sites/default/files/PDF/Publications/Catalogue%20Iddri/Rapport/DDP_beyond%20emissions%20report.pdf)



# BUILDING AND ACHIEVING OUR CLIMATE CHALLENGE (NDC)

*This chapter has been written thanks to the support of the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).*

*This document has been prepared with the aim of presenting Peru's progress on climate policy and the country's capacity to translate climate objectives into long-term structural changes during the period 2016-2021 to align them with the mitigation and adaptation objectives of the Paris Agreement.*

*The content of the document is based on a literature review, as well as the expert judgment of the authors and analysis undertaken as part of the Climate Change Management Support Project (GestionCC) - Phase 2., It seeks to contribute to the international debate in the run-up to COP26.*

## **INTERNAL DISCOURSE ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

*Peru is currently going through a difficult time due to the health, economic and social crises generated by COVID-19. Moreover, the political crisis is creating an atmosphere of considerable uncertainty; nevertheless, climate change remains the biggest challenge facing the country and considerable efforts have been done to address it.*

In 2014, COP20 was held in Lima, which involved not only being the host country of such a great event but also to facilitate the path towards achieving the first binding global agreement on climate change for the world. During the following year, work continued on negotiating the text in preparation towards the Paris Agreement, in complete collaboration and articulation with France.

According to the 2017 Study on Knowledge and Perception of Climate Change<sup>1</sup> conducted by the Climate Change Management Support Project, the majority of the national population (92%) had heard about climate change, and the subject was gaining greater strength and awareness in the population of Lima and Callao (95%). Similarly, the national population recognized that the effects of climate change are counterproductive to the development of the country and its citizens. Hence, people consider it necessary and important for the state to intervene and invest in curbing the effects, taking center stage alongside other major problems in the country such as crime and corruption. Also, according to the study «Earth Day 2020»<sup>2</sup> 71% of Peruvians would be totally in agreement, or with a tendency to agree, with being «discouraged to vote for a party if it does not seriously address climate change».

In 2019, COP25 was held in Madrid and although it ended without results that would have led to the culmination of increasing climate ambition, Peru did not stop in its commitment to face climate change. Indeed, Peru joined the Climate Ambition Alliance to increase the ambition of its NDC in 2020 and to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

Similarly, it signed the San José Principles for High Ambition and Integrity in International Carbon Markets with 29 other countries and a declaration to incorporate oceans into the climate change discussion. At the 2020 Climate Action Summit, Peru reaffirmed its commitments under the Paris Agreement by increasing its ambition to reduce carbon emissions from 30% to 40% in 2030 (30% of which is unconditional), with the firm prospect of becoming a carbon neutral country by 2050. In 2021, the Peruvian government rebranded the NDC to make the term more understandable and broadly known. “Nuestro Desafío Climático” (Our climate challenge) is the new acronym for NDC, for internal discourse purposes.

COP20 in Lima was a key moment for the country in terms of putting climate change on the national agenda. However, the Paris Agreement and its mile-

stones have also directly influenced national climate policy. The NDC is the key instrument around which the legal and institutional basis has been built. The 2020 milestone to both increase ambition of the first NDC and produce long term strategies have directly affected the qualitative and quantitative increase in climate ambition and the current priority to update the climate change strategy with a long term view.

In July 2021 Peru will celebrate two hundred years of being a Republic and this celebration is framed by a context of health, economic and social crises due to COVID-19 as well as a political crisis due to the presidential elections, which as of late June 2021 are yet to be concluded. However, the climate crisis remains the greatest risk facing mankind with regard to their development, and Peruvians seem to be increasingly aware. According to the study carried out by Libélula, Institute for Global Change (2021) «Traffic Light of the Proposals of Government Plans in the General Elections 2021 (Climate Traffic Light)»<sup>3</sup> climate change is present in a significant part of the political agenda of the parties running for the 2021 elections. However, in most plans, the proposals are broad without explaining the mechanisms for implementation, or are too specific mentioning technicalities in the field of governance. Similarly, of the two political parties that have gone to the second round, neither has given the issue the necessary priority it deserves.

The involvement of non-state actors is key to achieving the overall objectives of the Paris Agreement; and in the case of Peru the Ministry of Environment has been very active involving constituencies such as indigenous peoples, civil society, youth, academia and the private sector. The private sector has an important role for the success of comprehensive management of climate change. In light of this, the Peruvian state promotes and strengthens joint work to optimize the results of integral management in the face of climate change. A clear example of this can be seen in the case of the National Society of Mining, Petroleum and Energy which has approved a climate change principle and has been promoting initiatives related to irrigation infrastructure, water security, recovery of wetlands, reservoirs and forest management that include reforestation and conservation.

<sup>1</sup> GestiónCC, 2017. Study on the Knowledge and Perception of Climate Change. Climate Change Management Support Project, Phase 1. Available in: <https://sinia.minam.gob.pe/documentos/conocimiento-percepcion-peruano-cambio-climatico-nivel-nacional>

<sup>2</sup> Ipsos, 2020, Title: “Earth Day 2020,” 29 Available at: <https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/news/documents/2020-04/earth-day-2020-ipsos.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Libélula Institute for Global Change, 2021. Traffic light of the Proposals of Government Plans in the General Elections 2021 - Climate traffic light. Available in: <http://www.peruvotaporelclima.com/>



## NATIONAL GOVERNANCE

*Work on climate change is being undertaken at the highest political level, via the High Level Commission on Climate Change (CNACC), under the Framework Law on Climate Change and its Regulations, the National Adaptation Plan and a National Strategy for Climate Change to 2050, currently under construction in a collaborative process.*

The Peruvian State has made great progress in the comprehensive management of climate change. After having ratified the Paris Agreement in July 2016, through Supreme Resolution No. 005-2016-MINAM, it created the temporary Multisectoral Working Group in charge of generating technical information to guide the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (GTM-NDC). After multi sectoral work over 22 months, 91 adaptation measures and 62 mitigation measures were approved that are part of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) of Peru, whose goal is to achieve a reduction of GHG emissions of 20% by the year 2030, with respect to the base year of 2010 and considering a *Business as usual* (BaU) scenario of increasing emissions.

Similarly, Peru approved the Framework Law on Climate Change and its Regulations in 2018 and 2019 respectively, which require that each public entity at the national level reports adaptation and mitigation actions and ensures that management instruments, development planning and sectoral investment include such actions. In addition, it grants the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) the responsibility of administering the System for Monitoring Adaptation and Mitigation Measures, which allows public monitoring, reporting and continuous dissemination of progress in the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures; as well as identifying mechanisms to access and increase national and international funding to implement adaptation and mitigation measures that contribute to the comprehensive management of climate change and the implementation of NDCs. Another important milestone with regard to institutional progress is the creation of the Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change, thus making Peru the first country in South America to have such a management instrument, which will strengthen capacity building of the populations most vulnerable to the adverse effects

of climate change, allowing equal opportunities and rights for their sustainable development.

In order to contribute to the implementation and socialization of comprehensive management in the face of climate change, the strategy being used is the «Dialogues on Climate Change» process. This process convenes multiple social actors in the search for solutions to face climate change, generating confidence to implement the NDC within the framework of the Paris Agreement.

In 2020, Peru once again reaffirmed its commitment to strengthen at the highest level, the national response to climate change in a comprehensive, inclusive, multi sectoral and multilevel manner, with the creation of the High Level Commission on Climate Change (CANCC). The CANCC is composed of 14 ministries, the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN), regional and local governments, and has the task of proposing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures expressed in the NDC; to work on updating the National Climate Change Strategy to 2050 to move towards low-carbon development that is resilient to climate impacts; and prepare the Updated Report on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to 2030, submitted in December of the same year to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

In June 2021, the Peruvian Government approved the National Adaptation Plan (NAP)<sup>4</sup>, with the objective of “orienting national climate change adaptation planning with clear priorities focused on reducing exposure and vulnerability and increasing adaptive capacity”. In compliance with international and domestic commitments on NDC and LMCC, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system was developed through which advances would be measured. It also presents the current status of finance for adaptation and key communication actions to effectively implement the NAP. Currently, one of the Government’s priorities is to update the National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC) to 2050 to achieve carbon neutrality and resilience of the population, the ecosystems, livelihoods, and productive and infrastructure systems, fulfilling its commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agree-

<sup>4</sup> MINAM, 2021. Resolución Ministerial N° 096-2021- MINAM. Disponible en: <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/normas-legales/1955977-096-2021-minam>

ment. To this end, the participatory process for the elaboration of the ENCC by 2050 is being carried out, in which MINAM makes available to all key actors the necessary information to discuss and analyze collectively the four deliverables that are part of the ENCC by 2050. Once the preparation of the 4 deliverables is completed, everything will be integrated into a single ENCC proposal by 2050, which will undergo a public consultation process.

Regional Governments are also pushing climate action in each of their territories. To this end, they develop, approve, implement, monitor, evaluate and update their own Regional Climate Change Strategies, in accordance with the ENCC, the NDC and their current territorial management instruments. 88% of the regional governments, that is, 22 of the 25 have an ERCC but only 7 regions have their respective Implementation Plan. This reflects the need for technical support to regional authorities in order to carry forward the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDC) and of raising their ambition; and reflect on learnings and inputs for policies and instruments, generating concrete results during the year. For this reason, MINAM, in collaboration with the Climate Change Management Support Project - Phase 2, designed and implemented in 2021 the «Program of Public Management for Climate Action in Peru», proposed on the basis of three main pillars in order to increase knowledge on climate change and public management, strengthen their soft skills and leadership capacities, and create a network for climate action.

## ACTIONS AND POLICIES

*Peru has more than 150 concrete measures to address climate change with a view to their implementation at the regional and sectoral levels. There is an opportunity in the context of economic recovery, but increased implementation and ambition will depend on the priority given to climate change by the new government and non-state actors.*

Peru is committed to the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and in doing so, the work of the temporary Multisectoral Working Group in charge of generating technical information to guide the implementation of

the Nationally Determined Contributions (hereinafter GTM-NDC, created by R.S. No. 005-2016-MINAM),<sup>5</sup> carried out between February 2017 and December 2018, is particularly relevant.

A total of 153 actions were formulated, 91 for adaptation and 62 for mitigation. In adaptation, the measures are distributed among the thematic areas as follows: Agriculture, 17 measures (19%); Forests, 12 measures (13%); Fisheries and aquaculture, 18 measures (20%); Health, 14 measures (15%); and Water, 30 measures (33%). Regarding mitigation, the measures are distributed in five emission sectors defined by the IPCC: Stationary Energy-Combustion, 23 measures (37%); Mobile Energy-Combustion, 14 measures (23%); Industrial Processes and Product Use, 2 measures (3%); Agriculture, 6 measures (10%); LULUCF, 8 measures (13%); and Waste, 9 measures (14%).

The process for the elaboration of the 153 measures employed a multisectoral, multilevel and multi-stakeholder approach, due to the need to involve and engage all levels of the state, regional and local governments; as well as a wide range of non-State actors, such as indigenous peoples, the private sector, youth and the general public. To this end, the participatory process «Dialogues on NDCs» was established, which facilitates implementation and increase in ambition of the country's NDCs.

In accordance with the provisions of the UNFCCC, Peru updated its NDCs to 2030, presenting improvements<sup>6</sup> over those outlined in 2015. In the area of GHG mitigation, the improvements are expressed in three key aspects: (i) a lower level of emissions in the target year; (ii) greater methodological robustness; and, (iii) transparency for its measurement and reporting. Similarly, improvements in adaptation are expressed in: a) the establishment of a conceptual

<sup>5</sup> Formed by the Ministry of the Environment, which acts as President and is in charge of the Technical Secretariat; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Energy and Mines; Ministry of Transport and Communications; Ministry of Production; Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion; Ministry of Culture; Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations; and the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN). There are, then, thirteen ministries and CEPLAN the government sectors that make up the GTM-NDC, being able to be implementers or transversal according to their competences.

<sup>6</sup> MINAM, 2020. Update Report period 2021-2030. Nationally determined contributions of Peru. Available in: <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/informes-publicaciones/1682641-reporte-de-actualizacion-de-las-ndc-del-peru-al-2030>

framework for risk management associated with climate change, through which the problem has been identified and the priority objective for adaptation in the country has been established; b) the formulation of concrete adaptation measures, which have indicators, targets and deadlines for implementation, for each of the prioritized thematic areas presented in 2015; c) efforts to go beyond the diagnosis, produced information, generated scenarios, identified the risks to which vulnerable subjects or groups are and potentially will be exposed, in a permanent process of continuous improvement, for each of the prioritized thematic areas; and d) the identification of new priority thematic areas (tourism and transport), where concrete measures, indicators and targets will be identified.

The Peruvian economy has enjoyed constant growth for 22 years, however, it has registered a fall of 11.1% due to the impact of the pandemic caused by COVID-19. The hardest hit sectors are: mining and hydrocarbons (-13.16%); manufacturing (-13.36%); construction (-13.87%); trade (-15.98%); transport, storage and courier services(-26.81%); accommodation and restaurants (-50.45%) and; services provided to companies (-19.71%).

In this context, MINAM presented a «Proposal for economic reactivation with a focus on sustainability»,<sup>7</sup> where it highlighted the country's opportunities to rethink and/or strengthen the link with nature and establish ways of working to conserve ecosystems to face climate change. Amongst the opportunities are new business models (Private public partnerships – APPs, and works for taxes - OXI); biodiversity in the age of natural capital; planning for integrated territorial management and renewable energies.

The proposal for economic recovery with a focus on sustainability is translated into four main lines or axes of action, which, in turn, translate into specific activities and outstanding benefits. For more detail see **Table 1**.

Implementation of the climate challenge is launched through the executive branch sectors and regional governments. At both levels, concrete actions are observed in the territory with an impact on the achievement of climate objectives. Some of the most important relate to changes in tax policy to increase

<sup>7</sup> News: My city. (s.f.). Retrieved June 2021, from My City website: [https://www.miciudad.pe/wp-content/uploads/2.-Gabriel-Quijandri%CC%81a\\_PPT-Reactivacio%CC%81n-Econo%CC%81mica-Verde.pdf](https://www.miciudad.pe/wp-content/uploads/2.-Gabriel-Quijandri%CC%81a_PPT-Reactivacio%CC%81n-Econo%CC%81mica-Verde.pdf)

**Table 1.** Proposal for economic recovery with a focus on sustainability

Axis of action	Activities	Benefits
<b>Encourage the increase and growth of sustainable entrepreneurship.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Promote the use of the General Guidelines to identify and promote eco-business and bio-business by public and private actors.</li> <li>▶ Eco and Bio-business Promotion Strategy: Includes the promotion of spaces for the strengthening and scaling up of eco and bio-business using digital channels. Includes the following: a) Information Portal and Virtual Stores, promotion tools and b) Workshops and virtual trainings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Encourage the promotion of business activities that take care of the environment by emitting less CO<sub>2</sub> and applying eco-efficient practices.</li> <li>▶ Promote the well-being of entrepreneurs and communities that value our biodiversity.</li> <li>▶ Make available to citizens new digital sales channels to access products that conserve our biodiversity and make efficient use of resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Prioritize climate change response measures aligned with economic recovery.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Promotion of sustainable individual mobility (bicycles, scooters, etc.).</li> <li>▶ Increase the share of Renewable Energy Resources (RER) in the national energy matrix.</li> <li>▶ Segregation of inorganic solid waste for material recovery in collection centers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction of local pollution (noise pollution and GHG) generating positive impacts on health.</li> <li>▶ Access to low-cost energy nationwide.</li> <li>▶ Reduction of solid waste destined for landfill sites, preventing them from contaminating water and soils.</li> </ul>
<b>Promote the circular economy approach.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Follow up on the objectives of existing Clean Production Agreements (APL, in Spanish).</li> <li>▶ Sign new APLs with medium and large companies.</li> <li>▶ Align results of APLs to the objectives of the Roadmap for Circular Economy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction of pressure on natural resource use.</li> <li>▶ Register the entry and exit of inputs and resources.</li> <li>▶ Generate greater innovation and collaboration.</li> <li>▶ Minimize solid and liquid waste.</li> <li>▶ Reduces GHG emissions.</li> </ul>
<b>Promote specialized economic and financial instruments.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Finalize the signing of the Green Protocol with financial associations (2020).</li> <li>▶ Carry out short-term tasks set out in the Green Finance Roadmap (2020).</li> <li>▶ Carry out awareness-raising activities for the financial sector and regulators.</li> <li>▶ Propose the incorporation of special lines aimed at facilitating credit, guarantee funds and insurance for sustainable startups.</li> <li>▶ Propose the incorporation of the component of sustainability in non-financial instruments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Greater financial access for green projects.</li> <li>▶ Generation of specialized green products.</li> <li>▶ Eco-efficiency actions from the sector (waste management, carbon footprint).</li> <li>▶ Homogenization of green financial terms.</li> <li>▶ Greater financial access for sustainable startups.</li> <li>▶ Favor the well-being of entrepreneurs and families that participate in the economic ecosystem of sustainable startups.</li> </ul>

the penetration of cleaner technologies for transport, a sustainable purchases policy in the public sector, the creation of a special loan for green housing, an increase in the participation of non-conventional renewables in the energy matrix and for areas that are off-grid, and increased adaptation action at the local level. At the sectoral level, work agendas have been drawn for the 2021-2022 period in order to plan and organize the actions necessary for the implementation of the NDC and their enabling conditions. Similarly, at the regional level, priorities have been established in order to promote climate action, amongst which are the strengthening of regional and provincial bodies, such as the Regional Environment Commissions (CAR) and Municipal Environment Commissions (CAM), in addition to the Climate Change Working Groups (GTCC) and Regional Councils on Climate Change (CRCC); the implementation of enabling conditions of the NDCs as well as financing projects and land use planning; amongst others.

There is an opportunity in the context of economic recovery (the National Reserve Bank expects economic growth of 10% for 2021), but increased implementation and ambition will depend on the priority given to climate change by the new government and non-state actors.



## DDP

The DDP is an initiative of the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI). It aims to demonstrate how countries can transform their economies by 2050 to achieve global net zero emissions and national development priorities, consistently with the Paris Agreement.. The DDP initiative is a collaboration of leading research teams currently covering 36 countries. It originated as the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP), which analysed the deep decarbonization of energy systems in 16 countries prior to COP21 ([deepdecarbonization.org](http://deepdecarbonization.org)). Analyses are carried out at the national scale, by national research teams. These analyses adopt a long-term time horizon to 2050 to reveal the necessary short-term conditions and actions to reach carbon neutrality in national contexts. They help governments and non-state actors make choices and contribute to in-country expertise and international scientific knowledge. The aim is to help governments and non-state actors make choices that put economies and societies on track to reach a carbon neutral world by the second half of the century. Finally, national research teams openly share their methods, modelling tools, data and the results of their analyses to share knowledge between partners in a very collaborative manner and to facilitate engagement with sectoral experts and decision-makers.

[www.ddpinitiative.org](http://www.ddpinitiative.org)

## IDDRI

The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI) is an independent, not-for-profit policy research institute based in Paris. Its objective is to identify the conditions and propose tools to put sustainable development at the heart of international relations and public and private policies. IDDRI is also a multi-stakeholder dialogue platform and supports stakeholders in global governance debates on the major issues of common interest, such as actions to mitigate climate change, protect biodiversity, strengthen food security, and to manage urbanisation. The institute also participates in work to build development trajectories that are compatible with national priorities and the sustainable development goals.

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