



PERU

CLIMATE CHANGE FACT SHEET

Peru is one of the most biodiverse countries in the world, with rich marine coastal, Andean highlands, and Amazonian ecosystems. More than half of Peru is covered by Amazon forests, which are critical to Peru’s economic and cultural development as well as to regulating the global climate. Deforestation, forest degradation, and other forestry and land-use change activities contribute over half of the country’s overall greenhouse gas emissions.

Peru is also highly susceptible to climate-related natural disasters including floods, droughts, and landslides. The strong effects of the El Niño Southern Oscillation on the frequency and severity of extreme events and their impacts are increasingly amplified by climate change. Combined with ongoing problems such as agricultural expansion, deforestation, illegal mining, and air and water pollution, these climate change impacts threaten recent advancements in Peru’s development.

GOVERNMENT OF PERU CLIMATE PRIORITIES

The Government of Peru (GoP), in part through its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), has set ambitious targets to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increase the country’s resilience to climate change economy-wide. Key GoP mitigation and adaptation goals include:

- Limit GHG emissions by 20–30 percent by 2030 and become net carbon neutral by 2050.
- Implement 90 adaptation measures across critical sectors including Water, Health, Fishing and Aquaculture, Agriculture, and Forests.
- Develop a participatory Climate Change Strategy Towards 2050.

USAID'S CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM: OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

USAID has worked with government, civil society, and Indigenous peoples in Peru and the Amazon basin to improve natural resources management since the 1990s. Currently, USAID supports the GoP's climate priorities through a series of programs and partnerships designed to reduce deforestation and limit GHG emissions, protect biodiversity, reduce conservation crimes, improve agricultural and other land-use practices and livelihoods, and strengthen resilience to droughts, floods, and other extreme events.

ADAPTATION

USAID's work on adaptation within Peru currently focuses on improving the country's water security, while also advancing climate monitoring and research, and empowering local communities, agricultural producers, and the Government of Peru to protect and sustain water, soil, forest, and marine resources.

RESULTS

- Collaborated with dozens of partners to build a portfolio of natural infrastructure for water security investments valued at \$275 million.
- Trained more than 1,100 professionals to design, monitor, and manage natural infrastructure projects.
- Developed and widely disseminated I I tools to support the scale-up of natural infrastructure projects.
- Supported Peru's water regulator to develop an Institutional Gender Equality Policy that will improve gender equity in its activities.
- Supported 34,300 farmers in San Martin, Ucayali, Pasco, and Huanuco to implement climate-smart agricultural practices including agroforestry systems, soil and water conservation, post-harvest improvements, and inorganic and organic waste management.

KEY ADAPTATION ACTIVITIES

NATURAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR WATER SECURITY (NIWS, 2017–2023)

This program supports Peruvian water managers, planners, and policymakers to use nature-based adaptation solutions, such as natural infrastructure and watershed science to respond to and reduce the impacts of flooding, drought, and decreased water availability.

SERVIR-AMAZONIA (2018–2023)

This joint initiative of NASA and USAID works with stakeholders in Peru and throughout the Amazon to develop state-of-the-art geospatial and satellite-based tools to improve the monitoring and management of climate change impacts, and to empower authorities to rapidly respond and improve resilience to natural disasters.

PERU CACAO ALLIANCE (2016–2022)

The Alliance has improved the livelihoods of 26,000 cacao farmers who implement climate-smart agricultural practices to improve farm productivity by increasing yields. Soil and water conservation, integrated pest management, farm traceability, and agricultural input sourcing are among some of the approaches implemented.

COFFEE ALLIANCE FOR EXCELLENCE (2016–2024)

The Alliance has worked with 8,300 coffee farmers to implement sustainable agriculture techniques including integrated pest management, introduction of tolerant varieties, solar drying facilities, and wastewater management.

NATURAL CLIMATE SOLUTIONS

USAID’s natural climate solutions portfolio reduces net greenhouse gas emissions while strengthening natural resources management to expand economic and social benefits.

RESULTS

- Improved land management with climate mitigation benefits across more than 48 million hectares in the Amazon, including 4 million in Peru in 2021.
- Avoided, sequestered, or reduced 38.5 million metric tons of carbon dioxide in the Amazon basin, including over 500,000 metric tons in Peru in 2021.
- Supported over \$50 million in projects that combat deforestation and forest degradation. These activities leveraged an additional \$29 million in public and private financing to support forest conservation.
- Worked with 91 Indigenous communities in Loreto, Madre de Dios, and Ucayali to improve forest management and protection, access climate finance, and secure resource rights.

KEY NATURAL CLIMATE SOLUTIONS ACTIVITIES

THE FOREST ALLIANCE (2019–2024)

The Alliance links indigenous communities in the Peruvian Amazon to REDD+ climate financing and technical assistance. The Alliance currently supports seven communities in the Ucayali region to implement Community Forest Management (CFM) and develop market-oriented sustainable forest enterprises, generating economic benefits for improved livelihoods while avoiding or reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FOREST CONCESSIONS (2021–2024)

This three-year partnership with Green Gold Forestry, a Peruvian timber company, to transition their business from timber extraction to carbon capture and non-timber forest products. This partnership demonstrates the economic potential of business models based on resource stewardship instead of resource extraction.

THE AMAZON BUSINESS ALLIANCE (ABA, 2020–2025)

The Alliance supports conservation enterprises to limit deforestation and forest degradation, restore degraded ecosystems, and improve community livelihoods. ABA has committed to significantly reduce GHG emissions in the Peruvian Amazon, with a goal of contributing up to 3 percent of Peru’s GHG emissions reduction goal in the Agriculture, Forest, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) category.

FORESTRY EFFORTS

USAID's forestry program in Peru, which is anchored by a partnership with the [U.S. Forest Service](#) and the [ProBosques](#) activity, works with regional and national government agencies, indigenous and forest-dependent communities, and the private sector to improve sustainability and inclusivity, strengthen monitoring and oversight, improve community forest management, and modernize the forestry sector to create sustainable economic opportunities while conserving the Amazon and decreasing Peru's GHG emissions, 60 percent of which come from conversion of forest landscapes.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI, 2020–2021)

Improving natural resource governance, increasing transparency, and reducing corruption is essential to increasing climate ambition in Peru. [EITI](#) facilitates cooperation among government, extractive companies, and civil society to increase citizen participation in natural resource decisions and promote emissions reporting and dialogue about other climate risks.

PERU CACAO ALLIANCE (PCA, 2016–2022)

[The Alliance](#) measured the carbon footprint of the entire cacao value chain for the first time in Peru. Estimated carbon sequestration (based on the introduction of cacao trees) was -211,467 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e). Furthermore, PCA reduced emissions intensity for cacao (CO₂e emitted per kg production) through improved carbon sequestration and increased yields. PCA improved cacao postharvest handling (wastewater management, proper pod selection, storage, drying, and fermentation methods) by building knowledge and capacity in producer organizations.