



PERÚ

Ministerio
del Ambiente

Instituto
Geofísico del Perú



NAP PROCESS: CHALLENGES AND CAPACITY NEEDS FROM A NON-LDC COUNTRY POINT OF VIEW

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*NAP Expo 2014
Catalyzing actions and support for the NAP process
8-9 August 2014, UN Campus, Bonn, Germany*

PERU IS ONE OF THE TEN COUNTRIES WITH MORE BIODIVERSITY WORLDWIDE

- 84 of the 117 life zones of the planet
- 28 of the 32 climate types of the planet



Pictures by PromPeru & IGP



PERU ALSO HAS SOME OF THE WORLD RECORDS IN BIODIVERSITY

- 1st place in fishes (aprox. 2000 species, including marine and inland waters)
- 2nd place in bird diversity (1816 species)
- 5th place in mammalsians (515 species)
- 5th place in reptiles (418 species)
- 4th place in amphibians (449 species)
- 1st place in butterfly species (3,532 species)
- 8th place in plant species (25000 species described)



ALSO THE POPULATON IS DIVERSE



Pictures by PromPeru

A COUNTRY WITH A HIGHLY COMPLEX GEOGRAPHY



IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH CLIMATE CHANGE IN PERU

Directas

Variaciones de condiciones de temperaturas: Incremento anómalo de temperatura y precipitaciones; decremento anómalo de temperatura y precipitaciones; adelanto o retraso de las estaciones

Derivadas del cambio climático

Cambio en la temperatura superficial del mar, nivel de salinización y elevación del nivel del mar

Incremento en frecuencia, intensidad, duración y cambio en el calendario de ocurrencia de eventos climáticos extremos y eventos de remoción de masa asociados:

- Inundaciones
- Sequías
- Heladas
- Granizadas
- Huaycos
- Aludes
- Aluviones
- Fenómeno El Niño
- Fenómeno La Niña

Desglaciación

Desertificación

Elevación del nivel del mar



Fuente: MINAM – Segunda Comunicación Nacional al Cambio Climático, 2010.

PUBLIC POLICY AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN PERU

POLICIES

ACUERDO NACIONAL

PLAN BICENTENARIO AL 2021

LEY GENERAL DEL AMBIENTE
2005

POLÍTICA NACIONAL DEL AMBIENTE
2009

NATIONAL LEVEL

MANAGEMENT TOOLS

PLAN NACIONAL DE ACCIÓN
AMBIENTAL 2010 - 2021

AGENDA NACIONAL
AMBIENTAL

SISTEMA DE GESTIÓN
AMBIENTAL

ESTRATEGIA NACIONAL ANTE EL
CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO

ESTRATEGIAS REGIONALES ANTE EL
CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO

REGIONAL LEVEL

PLANES DE ACCIÓN DE MITIGACIÓN Y
ADAPTACIÓN AL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO

LOCAL LEVEL



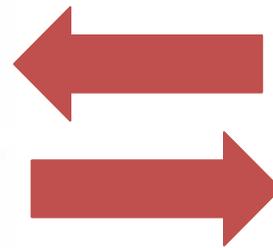
CHALLENGES AND CAPACITY NEEDS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A NAP IN PERU



(1) REGIONAL AND/OR SECTORIAL MANAGEMENT?



REGIONAL



HEALTH



FORESTRY



AGRICULTURE



WATER RESOURCES



COASTAL SYSTEMS

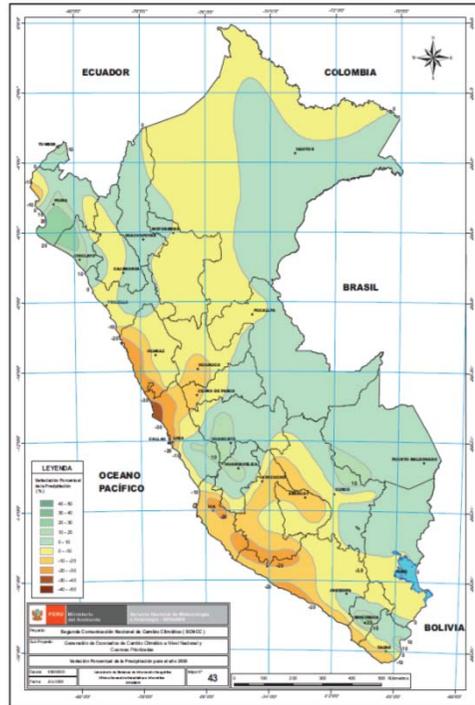


ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

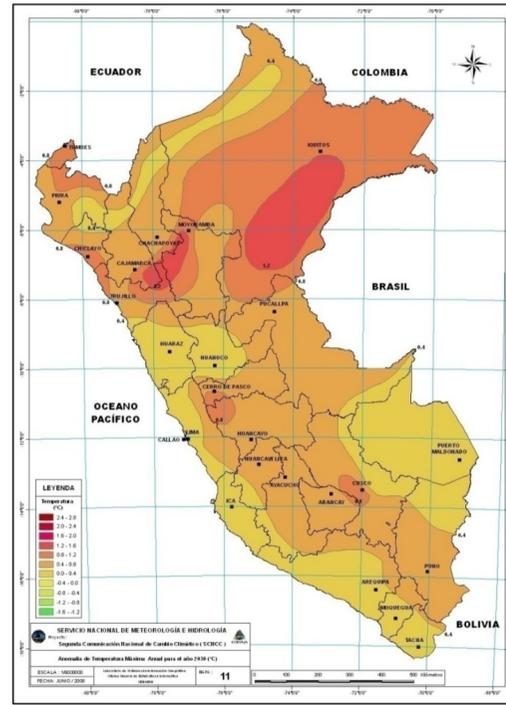


SECTORIAL

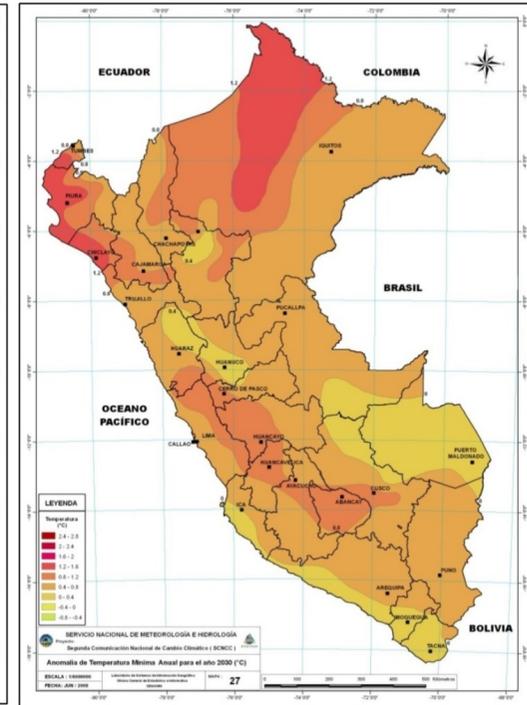
(2) SCARCITY OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CLIMATE SCIENCE



Precipitation scenarios



Temperature scenarios



- Poor understanding of climate systems
- Existing climate scenarios do not reproduce well the climate systems of high mountains
- Need to develop downscaling
- High uncertainty

**HOW TO DEVELOP A NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN
IF WE DO NOT KNOW TO WHAT WE NEED TO ADAPT?**

(3) SCARCITY OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS OF CLIMATE SCIENCE



Reduction of agricultural production:
Agricultural land under irrigation
and rainfed



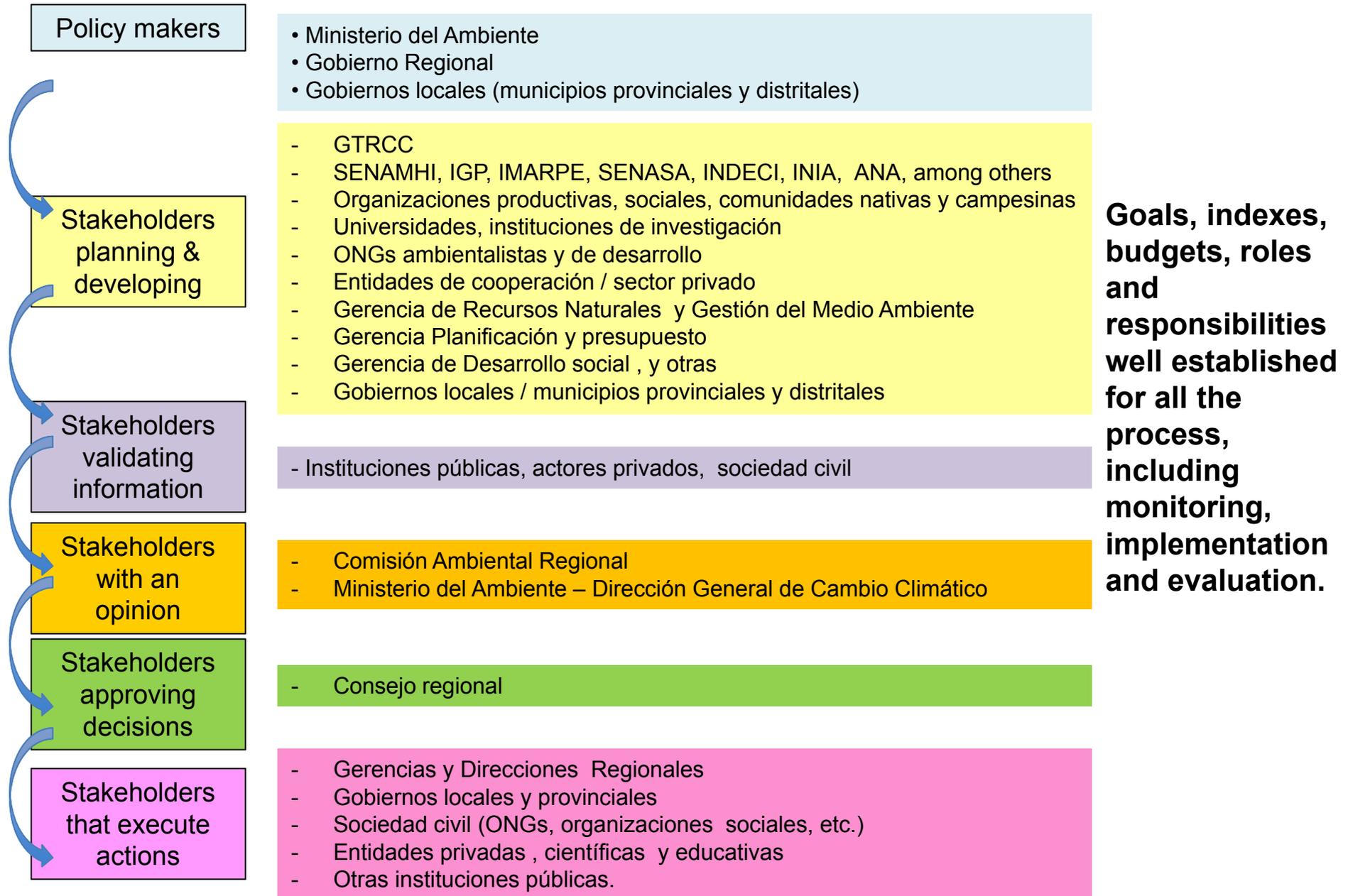
Increased pests and diseases

**HOW TO DEVELOP NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN
IF WE DO NOT KNOW HOW TO ADAPT?**

(4) CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT



(5) INTERNAL ORGANIZATION FOR PLANNING



CLOSING REMARKS

- **While significant progress in local and regional levels have been develop in planning and adaptation actions, the main challenge is to integrate in a coherent way all these efforts.**
- **Scientific knowledge on climate science and socioeconomic aspects of adaptation will be the key to develop a strong NAP**
- **Knowledge and experience on disaster risk management can be use to strengthen the NAP**





THANK YOU

