



PERU

SNAP - SUPPORTING NATIONAL ACTION AND PLANNING ON SLCPs



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CCAC SNAP INITIATIVE – SUPPORTING NATIONAL ACTION AND PLANNING ON SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS (SLCPs) IN PERU

Motivating National SLCP Planning

Outdoor air pollution is the most significant environmental problem in Peru, and accounts for around 9,373 premature deaths annually and Lima is one of the most polluted cities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Peru joined the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) in 2013 as many of the CCAC's 16 measures to control short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), from sources such as diesel vehicles, brick production, open burning and cookstoves, were aligned with problematic areas. Peru has also elaborated commitments under its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) for the UNFCCC which may also contribute to improving the air quality. It is hoped that synchronizing these efforts will lead to improved air quality and mitigate climate change with the added benefit of improving the overall health and food security of the country. Results from the SNAP toolkit can give solid economic arguments to take decisions and apply low-emission policies in the short-term, and also feed into the revision of Peru's national strategy on Climate Change in 2017.



Getting Started

As a first step, Peru has established an SLCP Unit at the Air Quality Coordination section of the Environmental Quality Department in the Ministry of Environment. To develop the necessary legal framework for SLCP mitigation support from key ministries is necessary. Peru plans to form an inter-ministerial committee (Advisory Committee) to support the process of defining mitigation scenarios and identifying the need to include measures that are not covered under other programs and/or national

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commitments, and review the cost associated and the attributed benefits.

Peru also values stakeholder's input in decision making regarding the development of mitigation actions, so a Technical Committee will be established with the task to review and give feedback on the estimates and information used to build the emission inventory and the assumptions taken in the scenarios. The Technical Committee will include ministerial representatives, academia

and other relevant stakeholders, and will also assist in the evaluation of the feasibility of the measures proposed.

Peru has identified seven main groups of stakeholders, which will be actively consulted: ministries; public and private organizations; NGOs; professional associations; international cooperation agencies; and universities and research centers. The institutional strengthening component of the SNAP initiative is particularly important for the establishment of the inter-ministerial and stakeholder linkages.

Developing Emission Scenarios

A crucial component of SNAP for Peru is the application of the SNAP toolkit, which includes the elaboration of a national emission inventory on SLCPs, building mitigation scenarios and estimating benefits from mitigating measures. Having a clear cost-benefit analysis from the measures proposed can bring compelling language and support to the decision making process.

There are estimates that show the transport sector to be the biggest contributor to air pollution in urban areas in Peru, however, there is still a lack of concrete results, for example, for black carbon emissions which have not yet been estimated. Therefore, the SNAP team in Peru is working to collect and improve data to assess the current situation and develop different mitigation scenarios. Working with the LEAP-IBC tool will help Peru compile all available emissions data, including the existing GHG data, and explore scenario development using combinations of different

measures across the various sectors. A health impact analysis will also be carried out with LEAP-IBC and also with the USEPA BenMAP-CE tool to complement LEAP-IBC with cost-benefit analysis for health.

Priority actions to address SLCPs in Peru

Actions will be prioritized based on the results from the SNAP toolkit. Currently, Peru is taking action on diesel vehicles, cookstoves, brick production and solid waste. However, preliminary results from LEAP-IBC have highlighted other important black carbon and PM_{2.5} sources such as grassland and forest burning at the national level, that may need additional and integrated national efforts to reduce emissions.

The Ministry of Environment has issued emission standards for metal processing, vehicles, oil & gas and fisheries and is developing new emission standards for transportation, cement and brick production. The national air quality plan - in process of approval - under the Clean Air Act, spans several sectors including mining, energy, transport and agriculture. Each sector is enforcing measures to reduce emissions such as using clean fuels and modern vehicle technology, e.g. moving to EURO V vehicle emission standards in the period 2010 to 2021, reducing open burning of

crops and implementing bus rapid transit in big cities. The national air quality plan will also include emission inventories for 31 different cities. The draft will go through a consultation process with higher level ministry officials to create a final national action plan. This plan will serve as an “umbrella” for local plans. This approach will help align the national plan on air quality to plans at the local level as well as allowing more meaningful links between regional processes at the Latin America and the Caribbean level and actions on the ground.

Implementing action at different scales

In recent years, Peru has undertaken actions to change technologies and reduce air pollution, some of these are described below:

- **Diesel:** in 2015, 62% of the Diesel commercialized in Peru has reduced the sulphur content to 50 ppm or less;
- **Particle filters:** initial tests have been done in public transport vehicles to evaluate the feasibility to implement particle filters in Euro II and Euro III vehicles (pilot project on going);
- **Cookstoves:** 235,263 certified clean cookstoves had been installed up until June 2012 which

translates to more than one million people breathing clean air in their households. However, in 2014 around 13% of the total households use firewood, coal or kerosene for cooking; in rural areas the percentage rises to 50% of households;

- **Brick production:** according to project EELA, since 2012, 145 new technologies or practices have been adopted by artisanal brick producers in Peru equivalent to an annual reduction of 109 128 tCO₂ and a total income increase of US\$ 1 367 855 annually because of reductions in production costs and improvement in product quality.

Next steps:

In the following months, the SLCP Unit in Peru will establish the Advisory Committee and the Technical Committee. The national emission inventory on SLCPs will be presented to the committees and the mitigation scenarios and mitigating measures will be built following a participative process. Likewise, the SLCP Unit will develop a communications strategy and plan, as well as carry out the activities defined. The SLCP Unit will work to strengthen relations with the several stakeholders identified, seeking to complement actions and motivate them to work towards reducing SLCPs.

The CCAC SNAP Initiative

The objective of the SNAP Initiative is to develop capacity within SLCP partner countries for effective national planning as a foundation for rapid and large-scale implementation of SLCP mitigation. It has three key objectives:

- Supporting the development of national SLCP planning processes - facilitating action in countries by embedding SLCPs in on-going activities and national policies; strengthening institutions and building capacity to coordinate issues related to SLCPs at the national scale;
- Enhancing tools and approaches to support key steps of the national planning process - the development of emission scenarios, estimation of benefits of emission reductions to help in prioritising different measures for SLCP reduction;
- Fostering linkages and collaboration between national SLCP planning with global and regional processes, initiatives and approaches.

SNAP Network

Implementers include: the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development (IGSD), International Union of Air Pollution Prevention and Environmental Protection Associations (IUAPPA), Molina Center for Energy and the Environment (MCE2), UNEP Energy Branch, UNEP regional offices and 14 participating countries, including Bangladesh, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mexico, Nigeria, Chile, Ethiopia, Jordan, Liberia, Maldives, Morocco, Peru, and Togo. More information: <http://www.ccacoalition.org/en/initiatives/snap>

About the CCAC

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC) is a voluntary global partnership of governments, intergovernmental organizations, business, scientific institutions and civil society committed to catalysing concrete, substantial action to reduce SLCPs (including methane, black carbon and many hydrofluorocarbons). The Coalition works through collaborative initiatives to raise awareness, mobilise resources, and lead transformative actions in key emitting sectors.

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