4th CELA International Capacity-building Seminar on

"Integrating Climate Change Policies into sustainable development strategy"
March 6th 2013, 9.00 – 18.00 h
Venue: Cultural Centre PUCP, Av. Camino Real 1075 Lima

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Nowadays climate change is no longer considered only an environmental issue, but is becoming more and more integrated in national development strategies. Based on this premise, a series of activities aimed at the reduction of vulnerability and the implementation of effective and sustainable adaptation measures are required. In this sense, it is required to consolidate and complement the progress which has so far been achieved. For this reason, the following issues need to be addressed in the future, in Peru and Latin America in general:

1. An estimate of investments required for the implementation of adaptation policies and the development of innovative financing measures to promote the participation of the private sector in adaptation activities;
2. An analysis of the costs and feasibility of the identified measures and prioritizing them in coordination between sectors and regions;
3. An assessment of vulnerability and adaptation in sectors, ecosystems and watersheds not yet studied.

Nowadays there is a significant understanding of a country's high vulnerability and adaptation needs. However, for Peru, this information does not represent the complexity and diversity of the country and presents a significant source of uncertainty, which is why the implementation of comprehensive adaptation actions has not been started yet.

According to reports from the region's countries, contained in national communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the main sources of greenhouse gas emissions relate to changes in land use (50% in Perú), forestry, agriculture and energy consumption. Referring to the energy sector in particular, the production of fossil fuels produces large amounts of greenhouse gas emissions, one of the biggest causes of climate change. The extraction and burning of these fuels can also result in environmental and social problems such as the violation of human rights, corruption, various diseases, acid rain and dangerous accidents. The extraction of fossil fuels in developing countries may also contribute to strengthening their economic capacities, creating employment and allowing to improve livelihoods, but instead and in many cases these activities cause more poverty and environmental degradation.
Although GHG emissions at Peru are not significant, representing less than 1% worldwide emissions, levels have increased between 1994 and 2000 by 21%, maintaining a direct relationship with the national economic growth which is reflected in a corresponding rise of GDP in the same period. However, there are great opportunities to "unlock" the economical growth and increase of GHG emissions – this is what is meant by "low-carbon growth".

Scientific research and the introduction of technology can represent two important measures to tackle the challenges of climate change and low-carbon growth. Some planned actions may include the following:

1. Evaluation, prediction and reduction of the impact of climate change on water resources;
2. Generation of strategies and identification of adaptation technologies and alternative energy sources;
3. Analysis of the effects of climate change on biodiversity and forest genetic resources, agricultural and aquaculture;
4. Monitoring climate change impacts on coastal and marine areas and fisheries;
5. Development of technologies by ecosystem and sectors for climate change adaptation;
6. Analysis of the effects of climate change on the environmental services provided by ecosystems, and water balance and carbon capture.

In this seminar, established public policies and progress in their implementation will be reviewed for Latin America and selected European countries. Some case studies of the introduction of appropriate technologies will also be displayed.

Programm March 6th 2013

9:00 - 9:20 **Opening**
Mr. Gabriel Quijandría, Vice Minister of Environment of Peru
Prof. David Chávez, PUCP
Dr. Augusto Castro, PUCP

9:20 - 9:45 **Climate change in Peru**
Dr. Martín Timaná, PUCP

9:45 – 10:10 **Economic Impacts of Climate Change in Peru**
Dr. Vladimir Gil, PUCP

10:10 - 10:30 **IPACC, Public Investment and Climate Change Adaptation**
Dr. Alberto Aquino, GIZ

10:30 – 10:50 **Planning to face Climate Change**
Dra. Josefa Rojas, MINAM

10:50 – 11:10 **Round of questions**
facilitated by Yamina Silva, PUCP

11:10 - 11:25 Coffee Break

11:25 – 11:50 **Technology Needs Assessment in Perú**
Mr. Daniel Reynoso, MINAM

11:50 – 12:15	**REDD+ in Perú** **Dr.** Kenneth Peralta, MINAM
12:15 – 12:40	**Scientific Research Agenda on Climate Change** Dra. Ana Sabogal, MINAM
12:40 – 13:00	**Round of questions** facilitated by Luis Camacho, PUCP
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch
14:30 – 14:50	**Technology for Adaptation: Management of Water Resources** Dr. Arvo Iittal, Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia
14:50 – 15:10	**Technology for Adaptation: Forestry conservation Management** Dr. Javier Aliaga, Bolivian Catholic University, Bolivia
15:10 – 15:30	**Changing impact of climate risk: Study case in Nicaragua** Dr. José Milan, University of Commercial Sciences, Nicaragua
15:30 – 15:50	**Climate Change impact on marine ecosystems and options for adaptation** Dr. Dimitri Gutiérrez, IMARPE
15:50 – 16:10	**Round of questions** facilitated by Urphy Vasquez, PUCP
16:10 – 16:20	coffee break
16:20 – 16:40	**Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction** Dr. Nelson Amaro, Galileo University, Guatemala
16:40 – 17:00	**Climate technology and renewable energies in Hamburg** MIBA Franziska Mannke
17:00 – 17:20	**Turning waste into energy** Mr. Jorge Zegarra, PETRAMAS SAC
17:20 – 17:40	**Round of questions** facilitated by David Chávez, PUCP
17:40 – 17:55	Conclusion and end of international seminar