Peru

Country layer — v1.1

Peru — Overview & CTH Presence

country	Peru
iso_code	PE
cth_presence	CLP cohorts (2022–2026) + REIN Hub Peru (active since 2024)
gf_taxonomy	None — gap documented
ndc_target	30% unconditional / 40% conditional GHG reduction by 2030 vs BAU
eudr_commodities	Coffee, Cacao, Wood, Cattle (partial — Amazon frontier)
schema_version	1.1
last_updated	2026-05-27

Country Profile

Peru is CTH's second-deepest country engagement after Colombia. The REIN Hub Peru has been active since 2024, anchoring regional innovation networks across Lima, Cusco, and the selva alta coffee corridor. CLP cohorts have run continuously since 2022, producing startups focused on deforestation monitoring, sustainable agriculture, and rural energy access.

Economy and Climate Context

Peru's economy is heavily resource-dependent: mining (copper, gold, zinc) accounts for over 60% of exports, while agriculture — particularly coffee and cacao — provides livelihoods for hundreds of thousands of smallholders in the Amazon basin. The country faces a dual climate challenge: accelerating deforestation in the Amazon lowlands (Ucayali, Madre de Dios, San Martín) and glacier retreat in the Andes that threatens water supply for Lima and coastal agriculture.

CTH Engagement Summary

CTH's Peru footprint includes: (1) CLP cohorts spanning 4 annual cycles with approximately 35 startups supported across AFOLU, energy, and climate intelligence sectors; (2) REIN Hub Peru providing a permanent innovation node for cleantech entrepreneurs; (3) Sustenttia diagnostic platform deployed for Peruvian startups; (4) Data integration with SERNANP for Amazon deforestation monitoring use cases.

EUDR Exposure

Peru has significant EUDR exposure across four commodities. Coffee production in Junín, San Martín, and Amazonas provinces is the largest export category subject to EUDR due diligence. Cacao from San Martín and Ucayali is the second-largest exposure. Timber from the Amazon basin (particularly Ucayali and Loreto) faces EU

market access requirements. Cattle ranching along the Amazon frontier creates partial exposure, though at lower volumes than Brazil or Colombia.


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Peru — Regulatory & Climate Framework

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National Climate Law

Peru's Ley Marco de Cambio Climático (Ley 30754, enacted April 2018) establishes the legal framework for climate action. It mandates that all levels of government integrate climate change into planning and budgeting, creates the High-Level Commission on Climate Change (CANCC), and designates MINAM (Ministerio del Ambiente) as the primary coordinating authority. The law explicitly addresses both mitigation and adaptation with a focus on vulnerable populations.

NDC Commitments

Peru's updated NDC (2020) commits to a 30% unconditional reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 relative to business-as-usual projections, increasing to 40% conditional on international finance and technology transfer. Key sectoral targets include: (1) LULUCF — reducing deforestation to net-zero by 2030 in priority regions; (2) Energy — increasing renewable share in the electricity mix to 15% from non-hydro sources; (3) Agriculture — reducing emissions intensity per unit of production through improved practices.

Key Institutions

MINAM (Ministerio del Ambiente) is the primary climate authority. SERNANP (Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas) manages protected areas and Amazon monitoring. OSINFOR regulates forest concessions and timber legality. SERFOR (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre) manages forest governance. MEF (Ministry of Economy and Finance) leads green bond and sustainable finance initiatives.

Climate Plans and Strategies

PLANCC II (Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático) provides the operational roadmap for NDC implementation. The Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático integrates gender considerations into climate policy. Peru's National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change (ENBCC) specifically targets deforestation

reduction in the Amazon. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) prioritizes water security, agriculture, and health.

Relevant Regulatory Instruments

Decreto Supremo 013-2019-MINAM establishes the carbon market regulation framework. Peru participates in REDD+ through the Forest Investment Program (FIP) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The Huella de Carbono Perú program provides a voluntary corporate carbon footprint registry. Superintendencia del Mercado de Valores (SMV) has issued guidance on green bond issuance but no mandatory disclosure requirements yet.


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Peru — Green Finance Taxonomy Alignment

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schema_version	1.1
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Green Finance Taxonomy Status

Peru does not have a national green finance taxonomy as of May 2026. This represents a significant gap given Peru's role as the second-largest economy in the Andean region and its substantial green bond issuance history. Colombia's Taxonomía Verde (2022) remains the only binding national GF taxonomy in the Andean/Pacific Alliance bloc and serves as the nearest regional reference point for Peru.

Gap Analysis

The absence of a Peruvian GF taxonomy creates three operational gaps for Origo: (1) No domestic activity classification to crosswalk against when assigning latam_peru flags — requiring reliance on Colombia's taxonomy as a proxy combined with NDC priorities; (2) No standardized green bond eligibility criteria specific to Peru's LULUCF-heavy emissions profile; (3) No regulatory alignment pathway for Peruvian financial institutions seeking to classify their portfolios as "green" under domestic law.

Nearest Equivalents

In the absence of a formal taxonomy, Peru relies on several proxy frameworks: (1) Colombia's Taxonomía Verde — applicable to many shared Andean commodities and sectors; (2) CBI (Climate Bonds Initiative) criteria — used for Peru's sovereign and corporate green bonds; (3) IFC Performance Standards — applied by development finance institutions operating in Peru; (4) EU Taxonomy — referenced by European importers of Peruvian commodities under EUDR compliance. The Origo taxonomy uses a combination of these to infer latam_peru relevance flags.

Development Prospects

SBS (Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y AFP) issued Resolución 1928-2021 requiring financial institutions to integrate ESG risk into governance, which could serve as a foundation for taxonomy development. MEF has

signaled interest in developing green finance guidelines as part of its sustainable finance roadmap. IDB and GCF technical assistance programs are supporting taxonomy-adjacent work in Peru's financial sector. A formal Peruvian GF taxonomy is estimated at 2–3 years from adoption.


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Peru — CLP Cohort Data Summary

country	Peru
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CLP Cohort History

Peru has participated in CLP (Cleantech Leadership Programme) cohorts from 2022 through 2026, making it one of CTH's most consistent country partners. REIN Hub Peru, active since 2024, provides ongoing mentoring and networking beyond the cohort cycle. The combination of CLP + REIN gives Peru the second-deepest CTH coverage after Colombia.

Cohort Summary

Year	Startups	Primary Sectors	Notes
2022	6	AF, EN	First Peru cohort; focus on coffee traceability and rural solar
2023	8	AF, IC, EN	Expanded to include climate data/MRV startups
2024	10	AF, IC, EN, XS	REIN Hub launched; carbon market entrants joined
2025	7	AF, IC	EUDR-focused cohort; deforestation monitoring emphasis
2026	4	AF, EN, IC	Current cohort; Amazon sustainability focus

Sector Distribution

Across all Peru cohorts, sector distribution is: AFOLU (45%) — driven by coffee, cacao, and deforestation monitoring; Energy (25%) — rural electrification, solar, and small hydropower; Climate Intelligence (20%) — MRV

platforms, earth observation, and supply chain traceability; Carbon/Offsets (10%) — REDD+ project developers and carbon accounting platforms.

Key Outcomes

Notable outcomes from Peru CLP cohorts include: 3 startups that secured post-cohort investment exceeding $500K; 2 partnerships with SERNANP for Amazon monitoring technology deployment; 1 startup integrated into the Origo platform data pipeline for EUDR compliance services; establishment of REIN Hub Peru as a permanent cleantech innovation node in Lima.


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Peru — Taxonomy Node Mapping

country	Peru
mapping_type	taxonomy_node_mapping
schema_version	1.1

Node Mapping Summary

Peru's taxonomy node mapping reflects its Amazon-heavy EUDR exposure, its strong AFOLU sector relevance (coffee, cacao, timber, partial cattle), emerging energy transition needs, and its role as a key site for AI/MRV deforestation monitoring. All AFOLU base nodes with coffee, cacao, or wood EUDR flags are tagged Y. Energy nodes are tagged partial reflecting Peru's hydropower-dominant grid with nascent solar/wind growth. IC nodes for Amazon monitoring and MRV are tagged Y.

AFOLU Nodes

Node ID	Label	latam_peru	Rationale
CT-AF-001	Land & Soil	Y	Critical for soil management in coffee/cacao regions of Junín and San Martín
CT-AF-002	Forests & Woodlands	Y	Amazon deforestation is Peru's largest emissions source; shade-grown coffee agroforestry
CT-AF-003	Oceans & Water	Y	Water management in coffee processing (beneficio húmedo); El Niño coastal impacts
CT-AF-004	Ice & Snow	Y	Andean glacier retreat directly threatens Lima's water supply and highland agriculture
CT-AF-005	Air & Atmosphere	partial	Limited direct relevance; air quality monitoring in Lima and mining regions
CT-AF-006	Smart Farming	Y	Precision agriculture for smallholder coffee and cacao in selva alta
CT-AF-007	Livestock & Fisheries	partial	Cattle frontier in Amazon (partial EUDR); anchovy fisheries climate-sensitive
CT-AF-008	Crops	Y	Coffee, cacao, and quinoa are major export crops with climate vulnerability

CT-AF-009	Alternative Meat & Seafood	N	Minimal market presence in Peru
CT-AF-010	Alternative Dairy & Egg	N	Minimal market presence in Peru

Energy Nodes

Node ID	Label	latam_peru	Rationale
CT-EN-001	Critical Minerals	Y	Peru is a top-5 global producer of copper, zinc, silver — essential for energy transition
CT-EN-002	Hydrogen	partial	Green hydrogen pilots in southern coastal desert; early stage
CT-EN-003	Nuclear	N	No nuclear energy program
CT-EN-004	Bio & Synthetic Fuels	partial	Biodiesel from palm oil in San Martín; small scale
CT-EN-005	Fossil Fuels (Transition)	partial	Camisea gas field transition planning; LNG export infrastructure
CT-EN-006	Solar	Y	Excellent irradiance in Arequipa, Tacna, Moquegua; rural off-grid solar in Amazon
CT-EN-007	Wind	partial	Ica and Piura wind corridors; 3 GW pipeline but slow permitting
CT-EN-008	Geothermal	partial	Volcanic Andes potential but no operating plants; exploration phase only
CT-EN-009	Biomass	partial	Coffee pulp and cacao husk biomass potential in selva alta
CT-EN-010	Hydro Tidal & Wave	Y	Peru's grid is ~60% hydropower; critical dependency with glacier retreat risk
CT-EN-011	Batteries	partial	Lithium exploration in Puno; battery storage for grid stabilization
CT-EN-012	Alternative Storage	partial	Pumped hydro potential in Andes; early feasibility studies
CT-EN-013	Grids	partial	Grid modernization needed for renewable integration; SEIN interconnection gaps
CT-EN-014	EV Charging	partial	Lima EV adoption nascent; regulatory framework under development
CT-EN-015	Peer-to-Peer Energy	N	No regulatory framework for P2P energy trading

Climate Intelligence & Carbon Nodes

Node ID	Label	latam_peru	Rationale
CT-IC-001	IoT & Earth Observation	Y	SERNANP Amazon monitoring; satellite deforestation detection is core use case
CT-IC-002	Climate Data	Y	SENAMHI climate data infrastructure; glacier monitoring networks
CT-IC-003	Climate Finance	Y	Green bond issuance; GCF project pipeline; sovereign sustainability-linked bonds
CT-IC-004	Climate Risk	Y	El Niño/La Niña exposure; flood risk in Amazon; drought in coastal agriculture
CT-IC-005	Climate Insurance	partial	Parametric insurance pilots for smallholder coffee farmers; limited scale
CT-XS-001	Carbon Capture & Storage	N	No CCS projects or geological storage sites under development
CT-XS-002	B2B Carbon Offsets & Exchanges	Y	Amazon REDD+ project pipeline; voluntary carbon market activity
CT-XS-003	B2C Carbon Offsets	partial	Tourism-linked offsets; limited domestic B2C market
CT-XS-004	Carbon Intelligence	Y	Huella de Carbono Perú program; corporate carbon footprint registry
CT-XS-005	Carbon Accounting	Y	MINAM greenhouse gas inventory system; REDD+ MRV requirements

Waste, Built Environment & Transport Nodes

Node ID	Label	latam_peru	Rationale
CT-WA-001	Waste to Energy	partial	Pilot projects in Lima; coffee processing waste valorization potential
CT-WA-002	Sustainable Materials	partial	Bamboo construction and bio-based materials from Amazon resources
CT-WA-003	Textiles	partial	Alpaca and organic cotton supply chains with sustainability potential
CT-WA-004	Recycling	partial	Lima municipal recycling expansion; informal sector formalization
CT-WA-005	Solid Waste & Water Waste	partial	Coffee processing wastewater (aguas mieles) treatment technology
CT-BU-001	Construction	partial	Green building standards emerging in Lima; seismic resilience overlap

CT-BU-002 to CT-BU-005	Built Environment (remaining)	partial	Urban sustainability nascent; transport infrastructure in expansion
CT-TR-001 to CT-TR-005	Transport (all)	partial	Lima Metro expansion; EV policy under development; limited cleantech startup activity

Extension Nodes

Node ID	Label	latam_peru	Rationale
CT-EX-001	Drought-resistant crop varieties and seed tech	Y	Critical for coastal agriculture under El Niño stress
CT-EX-002	Flood resilience infrastructure (nature-based)	Y	Amazon basin and coastal El Niño flooding
CT-EX-003	Heat adaptation for agriculture	Y	Coffee rust and heat stress moving upslope in Andes
CT-EX-004	Early warning systems for climate events	Y	El Niño early warning critical for agriculture and fisheries
CT-EX-005	Community-led reforestation and agroforestry	Y	Indigenous community forestry in Amazon; shade coffee agroforestry
CT-EX-006	Mangrove restoration and blue carbon	partial	Tumbes mangroves; limited compared to Caribbean nations
CT-EX-007	Silvopastoral systems	partial	Amazon cattle frontier; emerging silvopastoral pilots
CT-EX-008	Bioeconomy: non-timber forest products	Y	Brazil nut, camu camu, sacha inchi — Amazon bioeconomy
CT-EX-009	PES platforms	Y	REDD+ payments; Transferencias Directas Condicionadas program
CT-EX-010	Solar home systems and pico-solar	Y	Rural electrification in Amazon communities without grid access
CT-EX-011	Community biodigesters	partial	Highland livestock communities; limited scale
CT-EX-014	Remote sensing and satellite deforestation monitoring	Y	Core use case: SERNANP Amazon monitoring, GeoBosques platform
CT-EX-015	AI-powered carbon MRV	Y	REDD+ MRV requirements; growing CLP startup activity
CT-EX-016	Supply chain traceability platforms	Y	Coffee and cacao supply chain traceability for EUDR compliance
CT-EX-017	Precision agriculture data platforms	Y	Smallholder coffee/cacao precision agriculture
CT-EX-018	Deforestation-free certification services	Y	EUDR Article 9 compliance for coffee and cacao exporters
CT-EX-019	Supply chain due diligence platforms	Y	EUDR operator obligations for Peruvian exporters

CT-EX-020	Smallholder technical assistance for EUDR	Y	Hundreds of thousands of smallholder coffee farmers need EUDR support
CT-EX-021	EUDR operator documentation services	Y	Documentation requirements for Peruvian coffee/cacao operators
CT-EX-022	Cacao plot-level geolocation	Y	San Martín and Ucayali cacao polygon mapping
CT-EX-023	Cacao agroforestry monitoring	Y	Cacao agroforestry carbon monitoring in selva alta
CT-EX-026	Cacao climate adaptation	Y	Varietal resilience research for Peruvian fino de aroma cacao
CT-EX-029	Pasture-driven deforestation monitoring	Y	Amazon frontier cattle expansion monitoring
CT-EX-032	Cross-commodity EUDR landscape compliance	Y	Multi-commodity landscapes in Ucayali and San Martín
CT-EX-034	Palm oil mill traceability	Y	San Martín palm oil production
CT-EX-035	RSPO and palm certification	Y	RSPO-certified operations in Peruvian Amazon
CT-EX-036	Imported commodity deforestation risk screening	Y	Peru as origin country for EU-destined commodities
CT-EX-039	Community forest management	Y	Indigenous community forest governance in Amazon basin
CT-EX-040	Smallholder group certification	Y	Coffee cooperative group certification models
CT-EX-041	Alternative development crop compliance	partial	DEVIDA alternative development regions with coca-to-cacao transitions