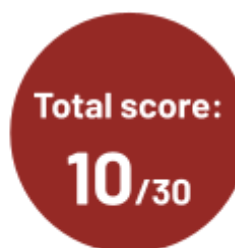


Country profile – Peru

NDC link/date of latest update: [link](#) (submitted on November 6, 2025)

Key pledge: By 2035, Peru will promote just transitions towards sustainable and climate-resilient jobs that foster green employment, prioritizing climate change adaptation actions in the agriculture, fishing, energy, and waste sector.



1. Respect planetary boundaries to ensure intergenerational equity (5/16)	2. Respect for all waste pickers and waste workers (0/6)	3. Enhance inclusion and build from local knowledge (2/2)	4. Respond to pollution and environmental harm with accountability (0/2)	5. Support holistic solutions through systems change (3/4)
1-1. Does the NDC explicitly recognize the waste sector's GHG impact and set specific reduction targets?	2-1. Is the country planning to recognize and integrate waste pickers into the formal system?	3-1. Are there plans for meaningful consultation with local orgs, unions, integration of best grassroots practices?	4-1. Does it explicitly rule out waste-to-energy incineration, cement kiln burning, chemical recycling/pyrolysis?	5-1. Does this country recognize the co-benefits of waste sector climate action?
Peru explicitly identifies the waste sector as one of the five key sectors with a concrete set of action plans. It specifically includes waste methane emissions reduction strategies.	No recognition or integration of waste pickers is specified, but there is a general commitment on just transition for workers by 2030 as part of the National Adaptation Plan, including for the waste sector.	The NDC references participatory, multi-stakeholder, and multi-level technical processes including workshops at various levels.	The NDC does not exclude thermal-based false solutions such as co-incineration at cement kilns and pyrolysis.	Co-benefits including green jobs are discussed broadly for the NDC, but not for the waste sector specifically.
1-2. Is the country following the ZW hierarchy? Based on detailed approaches mentioned in NDC	2-2. Does the country include waste pickers as one of the key stakeholders?			5-2. Does this country highlight the importance of addressing class, race, and gender-based injustices? Particularly in the waste sector?
Peru's key waste-sector strategies include separate collection at the source, composting and anaerobic digestion. However it also promotes burning waste in cement kilns as cement industry's mitigation strategy, pyrolysis, semi-aerobic sanitary landfills, and sanitary landfills with gas capture as low-emission technologies.	No waste-sector decision-making mechanisms that include waste pickers are described.			The NDC notes that Peru is moving toward low-carbon and climate-resilient development by 2050, through a just and inclusive transition with a focus on gender, which promotes equity and contributes to reducing structural inequalities, social and economic gaps.
	2-3. Does the country provide financial resources to waste pickers? No financial or livelihood support measures for waste pickers are included.			

Analysis

What's good about Peru's NDC?

Peru's NDC identifies the waste sector as one of its key mitigation areas, outlining strategies like separate collection, and composting and anaerobic digestion, in line with the National Circular Economy Roadmap 2030. It emphasizes just and inclusive transitions, gender equity, and green job creation, aligning national climate goals with broader efforts to reduce social and economic inequalities.

What's not good?

Peru's NDC promotes false solutions such as co-incineration, pyrolysis, and landfill gas recovery as "low-emission" technologies. It fails to recognize or include waste pickers in decision-making or provide financial and livelihood support, limiting its potential for equitable, community-centered waste-sector transformation.

Summary

Peru's NDC advances waste-sector mitigation through source separation, separate waste collection, and waste recovery – including composting and anaerobic digestion. It also commits to just transition, inclusive of women and waste workers. However, it still supports waste-burning technologies like waste burning in cement kilns and pyrolysis, while neglecting waste pickers' inclusion and financial support—limiting its potential for a truly equitable and just climate mitigation.