

JPAC Workshop on Climate Policy Coherence in North America

**Panel discussion:
“The prospect and challenges of regional climate policy
cooperation”**



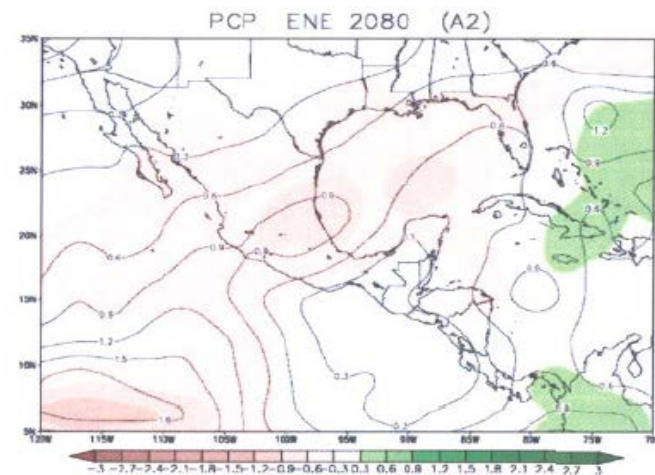
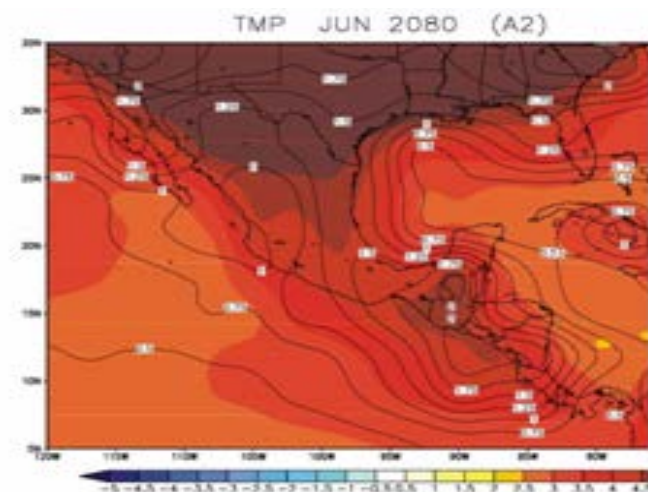
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Grand Hyatt Denver Hotel
Denver, CO, USA**

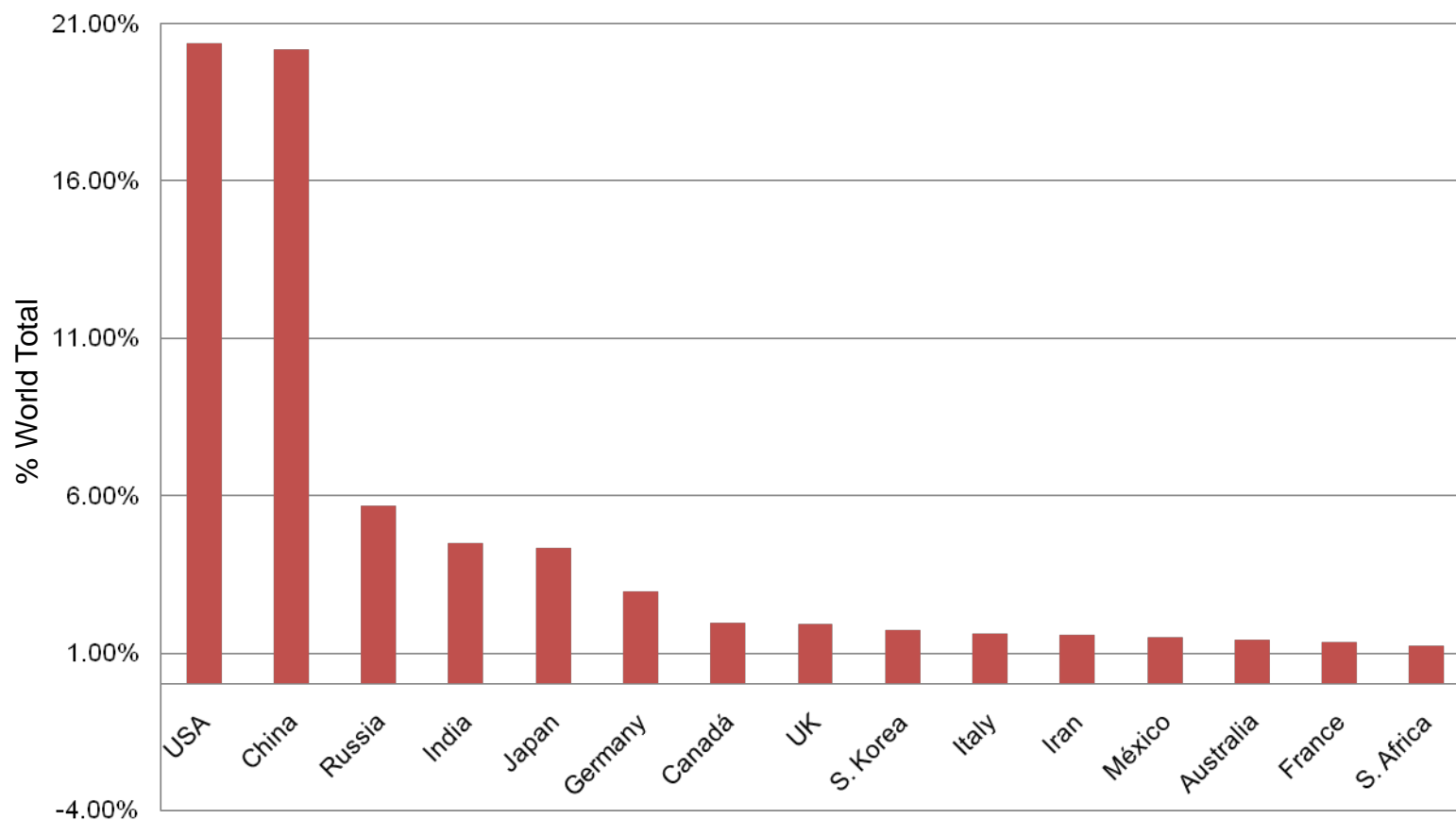


1. Growing desertification in the Central and North portions of Mexico. Reduction of agricultural potential. Water supply scarcity in several areas.
1. Flooding in coastal areas.
1. Increase extreme hydro-meteorological events.
1. Effects in forest areas (forest degradation and increase fires) and hydrological effects.
1. Impacts on biodiversity.
1. Impacts on human health.

- Very likely that mean temperature in Mexico will **increase by 2 to 4°C by 2080**, mainly in the northern part of Mexico.
- **In the Winter**, very likely that **precipitation will decrease by 15% in the central part of the country**, and by 5% in the region around the Gulf of Mexico.
- **In the Summer**, **precipitation may decrease by 5%** in the central part of Mexico.
- Delays on the beginning of the rain season are expected, and the season will likely extend to the Autumn in many parts of the country.

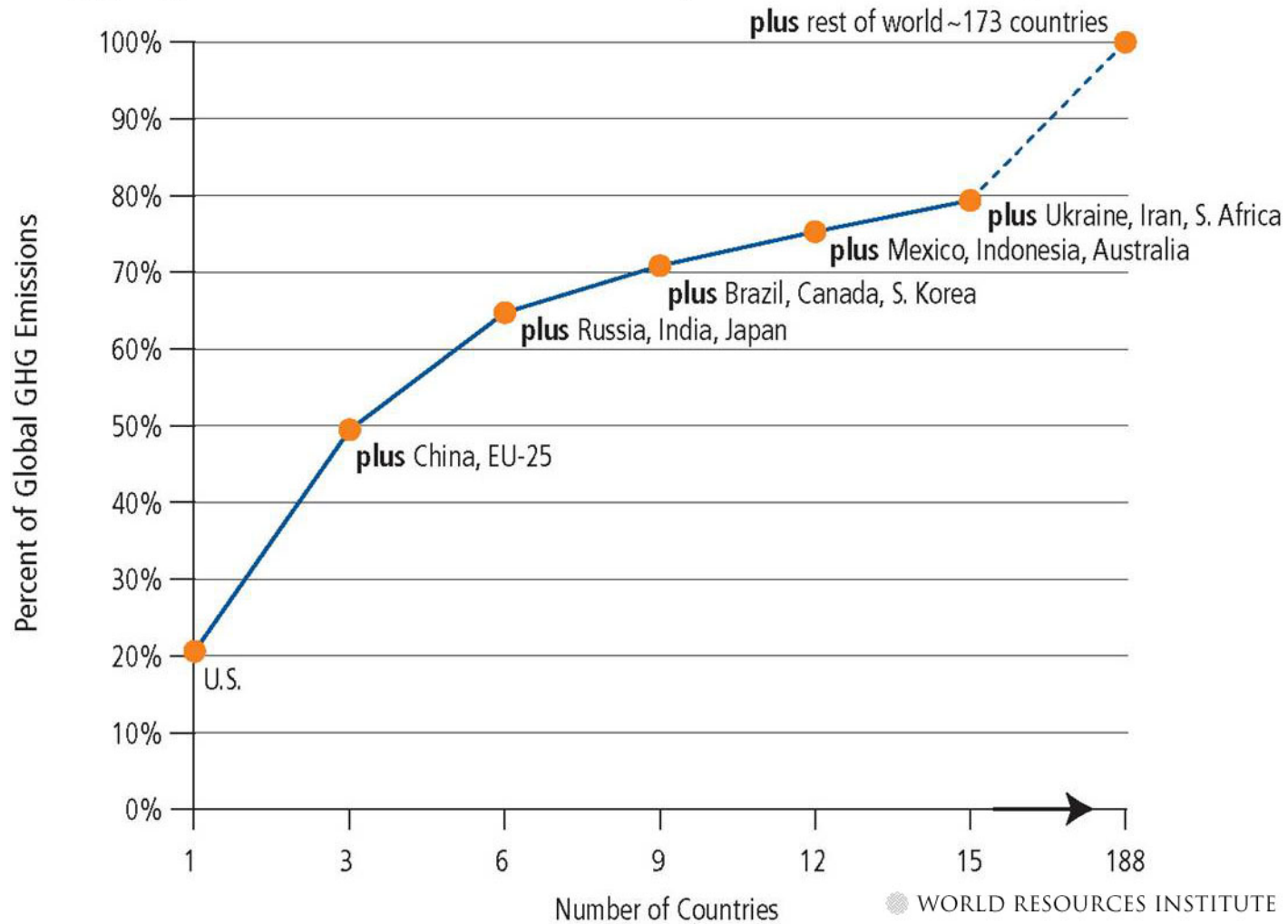


Top 15 CO₂ - Major emitting countries - 2006

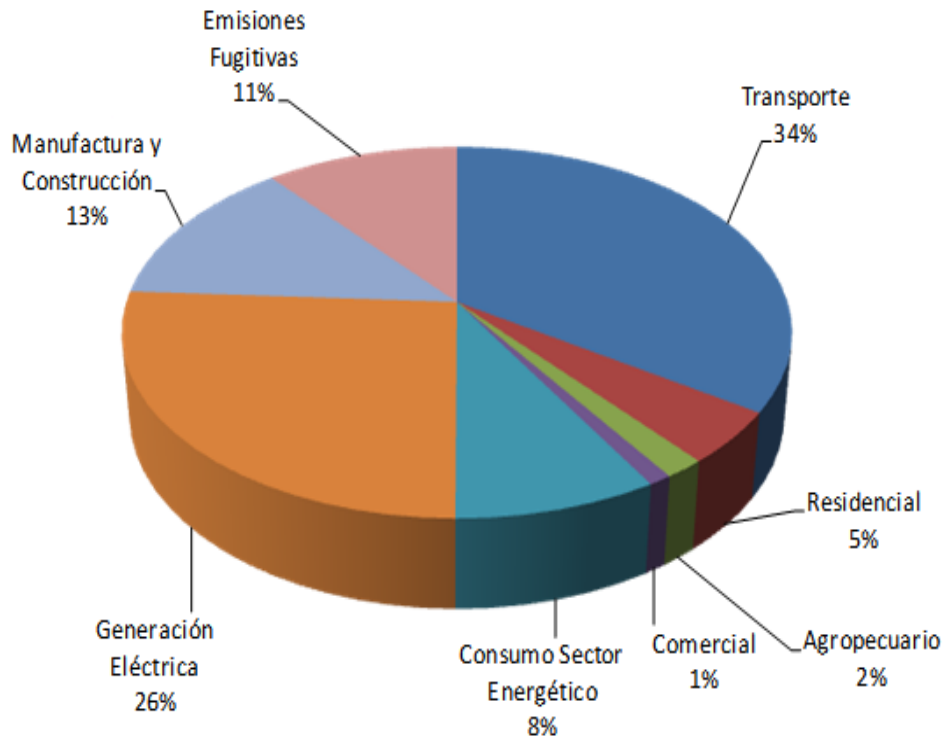


Source: IEA. 2008. CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion.

Aggregate Contributions of Major GHG Emitting Countries



Contribución en el sector energía (2006)

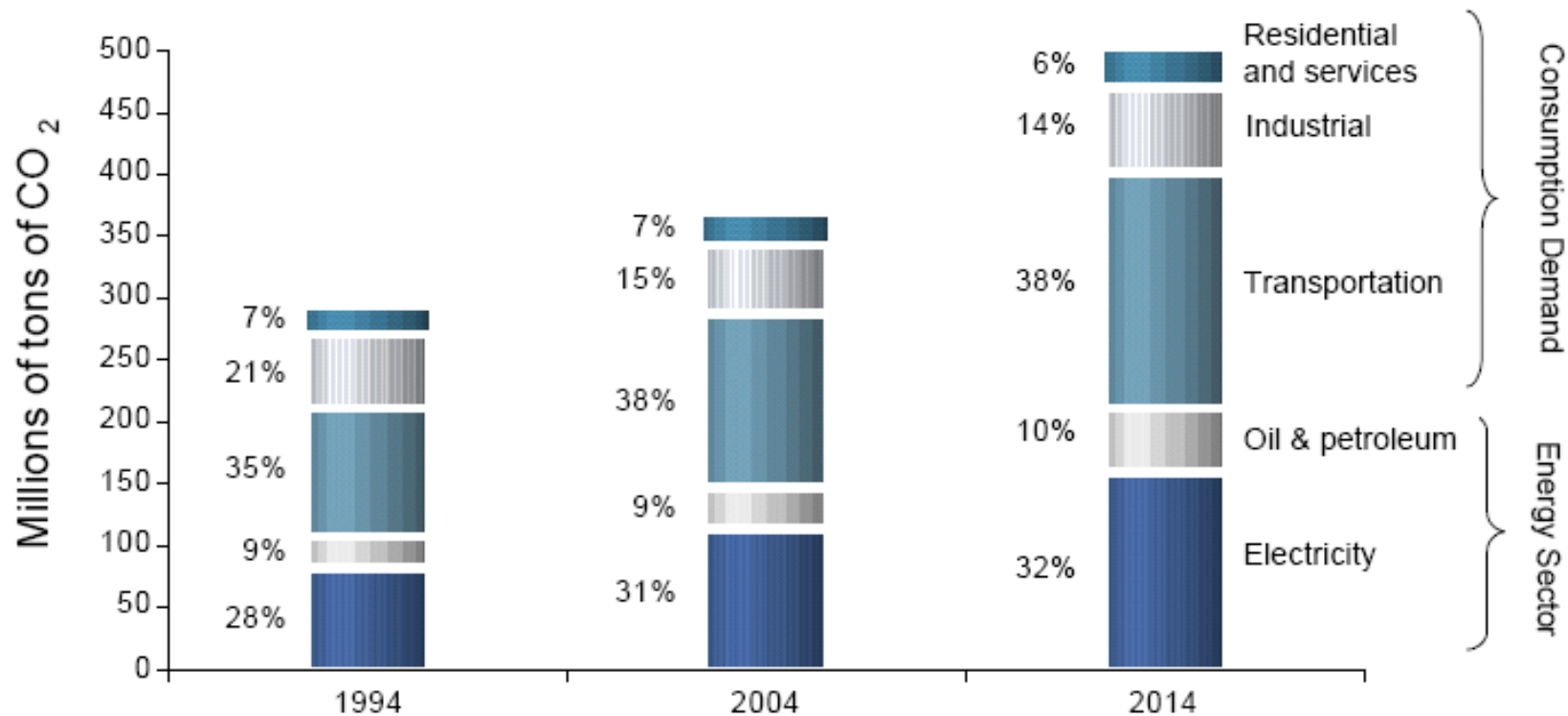


430 Mton COeq.

Preliminary data:

❖ GHG emissions of energy sector : **430 MTCO₂e**

❖ Estimated national GHG emissions: **715 MtCO₂e**



SOURCE: CMM 2006. Prepared with data from Balance Nacional Energético (BNE) [National Energy Balance] 2004, Ministry of Energy (SENER) 2005; Outlooks for the Electrical Sector, Natural Gas Sector, Liquefied Propane Gas Sector and Petroleum Sector, 2005-2014, Ministry of Energy 2005.

- Scientific research (mitigation and adaptation)
- Analysis of national circumstances
- National greenhouse gases (GHG) inventories. Fundamental for NAMAs registries and future MRVs,
- GHG emissions, modeling, scenarios and projections.
- Vulnerability assessments to climate variability and extreme events.
- Public awareness strategies.
- Design and analysis of policies for GHG mitigation and adaptation options to climate change
- Policy implementation, legal barriers for mitigation and adaptation at national, regional and local levels, and at general or sector-specific levels

Eje 4. Environmental sustainability

4.6 Climate Change

OBJECTIVE 10

To reduce GHG emissions



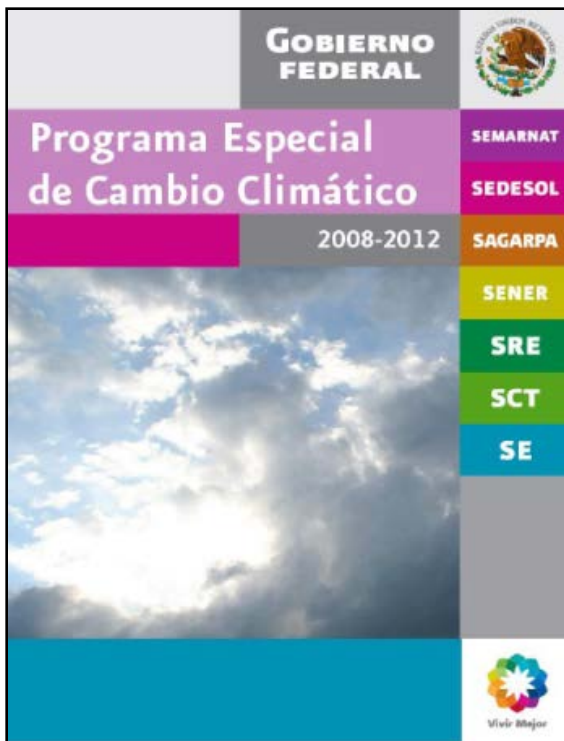
OBJECTIVE 11

To promote adaptation measures to face climate change

<http://pnd.presidencia.gob.mx/>

The Inter Ministerial Climate Change Commission (ICCC) was established for the purpose of coordinating the actions of the agencies and entities of the Mexican Federal Government related to:

- ❖ the design and implementation of national policies for preventing and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions
- ❖ adapting to the effects of climate change and, in general
- ❖ promoting the development of climate change action programs and strategies geared to the fulfillment of the commitments made by Mexico within the UNFCCC and other instruments deriving from it, in particular the Kyoto Protocol.



PECC will establish quantitative mitigation and adaptation goals for the period 2009-2012

- In 2012 the mitigation goal is roughly 50 MtCO₂e (about 8% of total emissions).
- For the period 2008 -2012, twelve groups of measures account for 55 % of the GHG potential reductions.
- For the long term (2050) Mexico aspires to reduce emissions by 50% in reference to year 2000.

A. Long term vision

A national (aspirational) goal by 2050 aligned to the *required global mitigation actions*

B. Adaptation policy

Actions to be adopted in different sectors and following three stages from now to 2050.

C. Mitigation policy

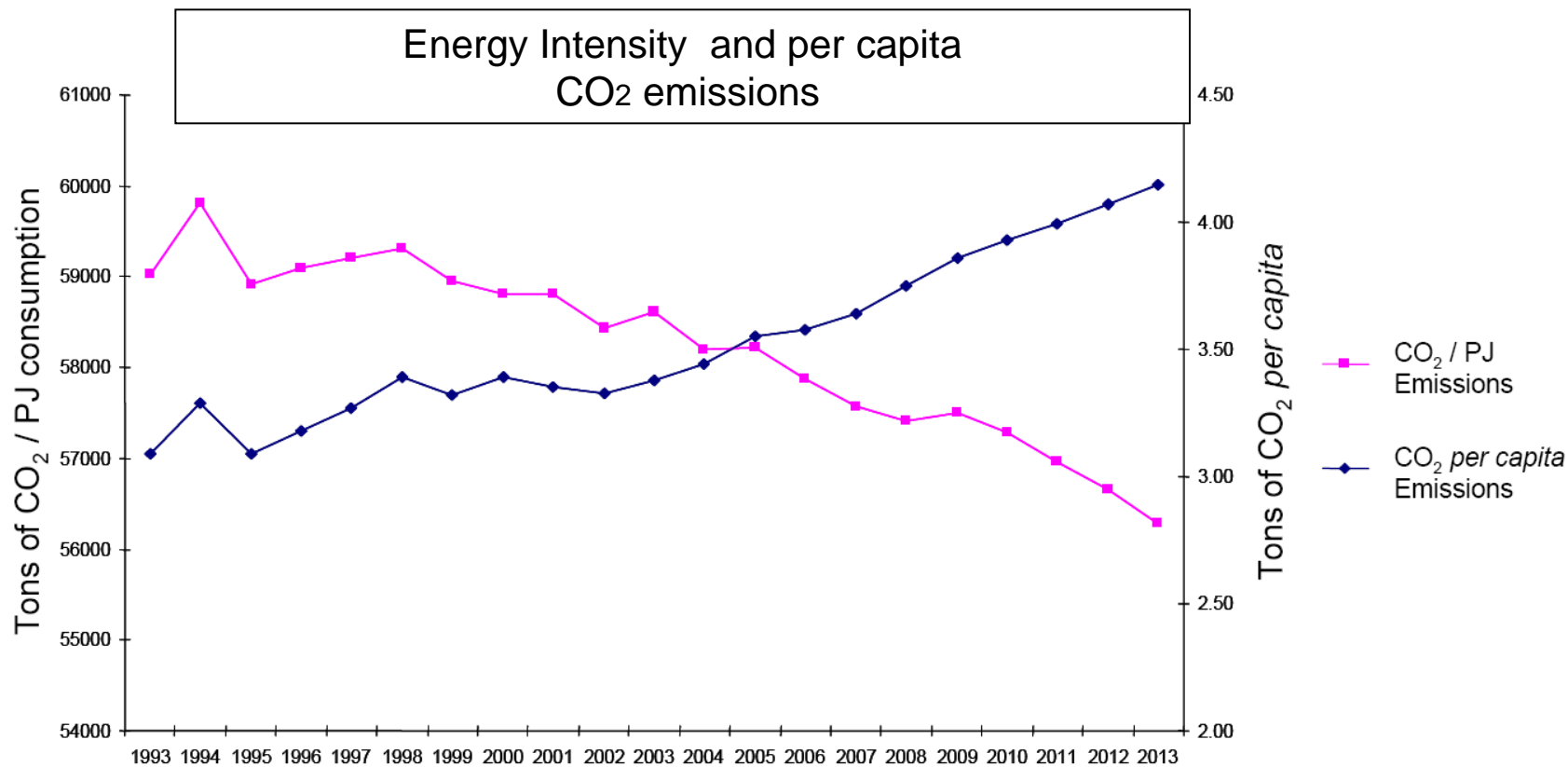
Emission reductions to 2012, mainly in: 1. LULUCF, 2. energy generation, 3. energy use, 4. solid waste and wastewater. Framework to create a carbon market

D. Cross-cutting issues

International policy / Economics of climate change / Institutional barriers / R&D / Capacity building & communication

Prospective Scenario

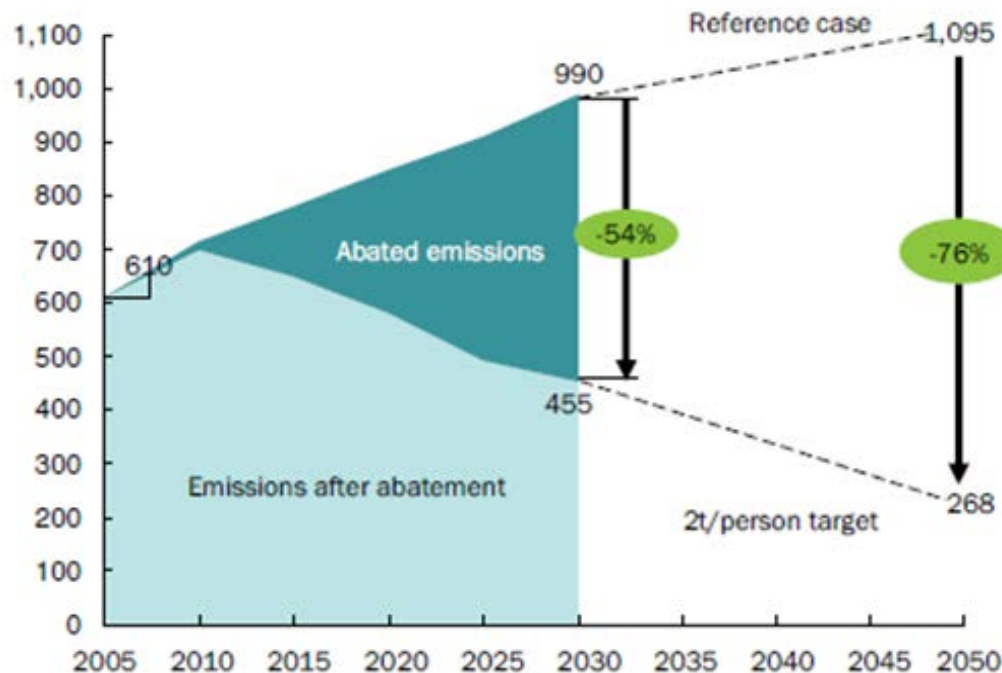
Emissions and growth are being decoupled



PJ = 10¹⁵ Joules. Only emissions derived from fossil fuel combustion and fugitive emissions considered. SOURCE: CMM 2006; National Energetic Balance 2003 and Forecasts to Electric Sector, Natural Gas, Liquefied Propane Gas and Petroleum 2004-2013, SENER 2005; and data from the Population National Council (CONAPO): www.conapo.gob.mx/00cifras/5.htm.

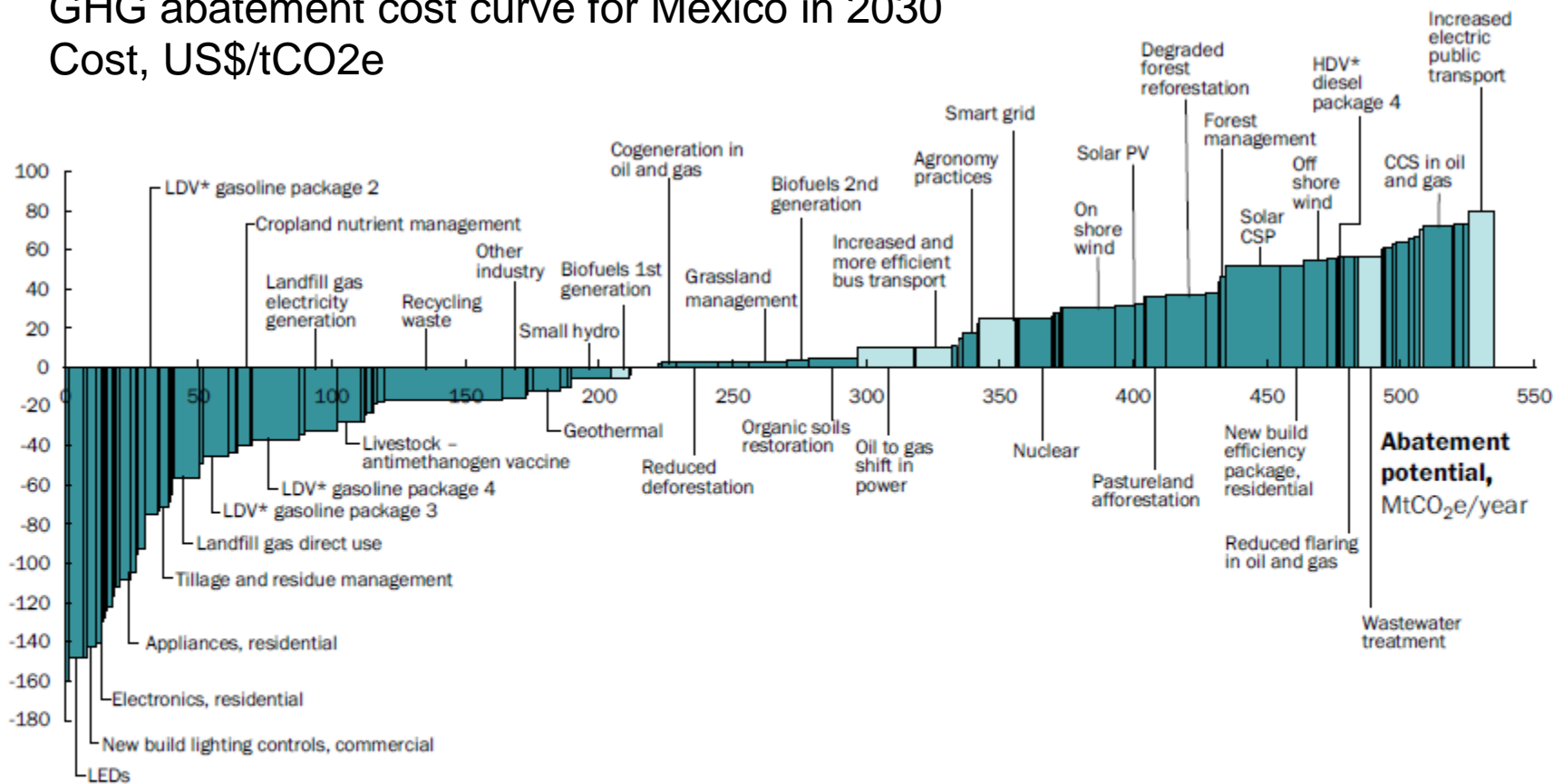
By using existing and near-commercial technologies, Mexico has the potential to peak GHG emissions by 2015 and reduce them by 25 percent versus 2005 levels by 2030—this is 54 percent below the point emissions would reach without action.

Total greenhouse gas emissions, MtCO₂e



GHG abatement cost curve for Mexico in 2030

Cost, US\$/tCO₂e



* LDVs = light duty vehicles; HDVs = heavy duty vehicles

Note: The cost estimate for the light-colored bars is approximate

Source: McKinsey GHG abatement cost curve v2.0; McKinsey analysis

A State Program of Climate Change is an instrument of environmental policy which sets lines of action to climate change at State level, in coordination with the levels of federal and municipal government, and with the participation of the private sector and civilian organizations.

This instrument describes the geography, climate, natural resources, demographics, economics, and quantifies GHG emissions by productive sectors of the state.

The program identifies the vulnerability to climate change of the productive sectors, geographical areas and population groups; mitigation options for greenhouse gases and climate change adaptation. As the key players in implementing the program.

The National Institute of Ecology in developing SPCC:

- Supports scientifically and technically the developing of SPCC, through working groups that are conformed by representatives from state delegations of SEMARNAT, the Ministry of Environment of the state and research institutions and academia, among others.
- A web site for the Mexican States to unload scenarios (50Km) for their climate V&A.
- As well as negotiating national and international financial resources to develop programs and its implementation.

Mexican Leadership in Climate Change (non Annex I Country)

Fourth National Communication in process

(will be published in November)

- National GHGs Inventory updated to 2006
- Special Program on Climate Change 2008-2012, and long term vision
- A study on the economics on climate change for Mexico. (IT is being replicated in Latin America, CEPAL).

THERE ARE GOOD PROSPECTS AND ALSO CHALLENGES FOR REGIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE COOPERATION

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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