



MEXICO

Mid-Century Strategy

Institutional Arrangements

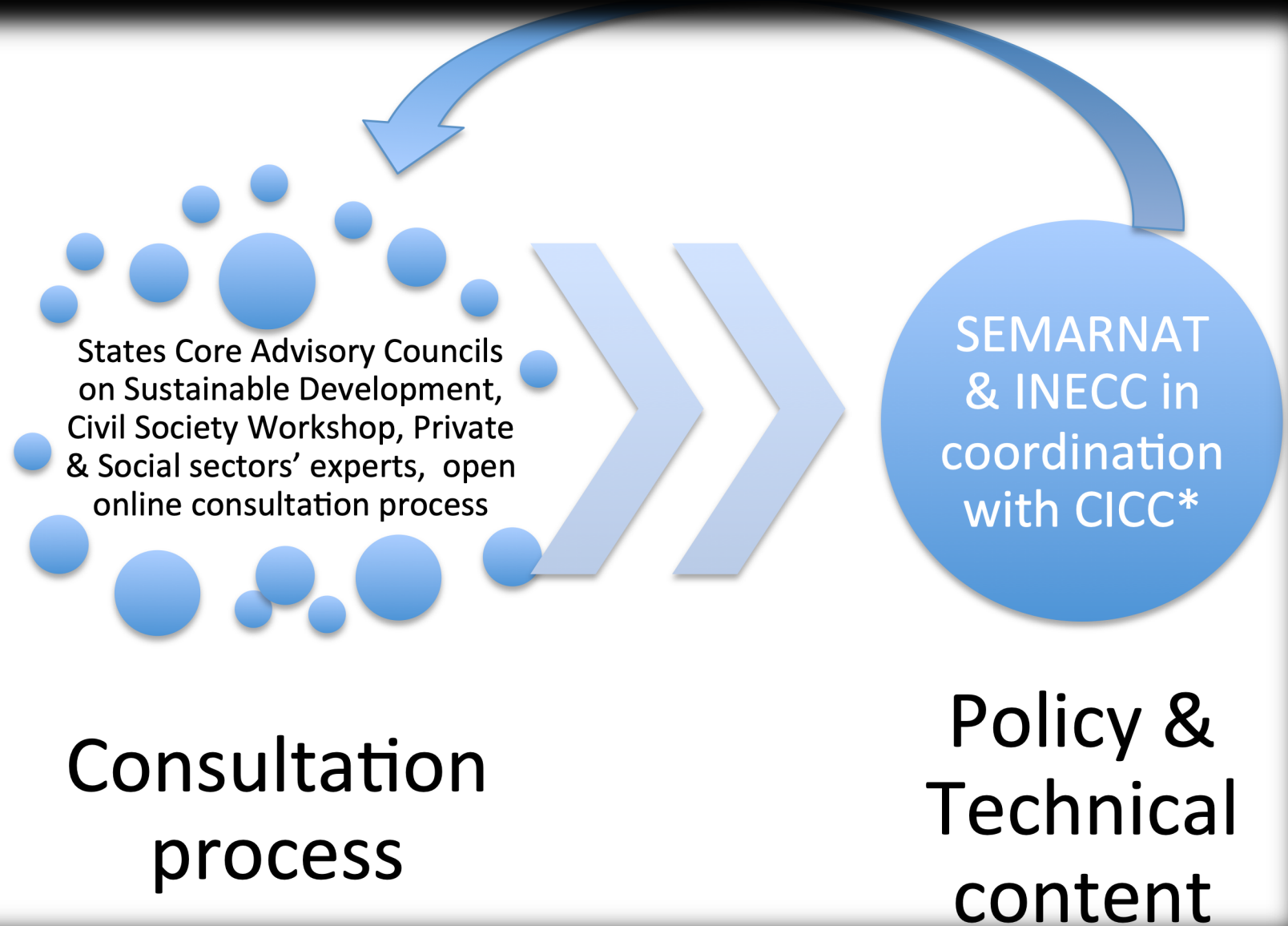


- ✓ Long-term Strategy
- ✓ National System
- ✓ Short-term plans
- ✓ NDC



National Climate Change System





NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

AREA	10 YEARS	20 YEARS	40 YEARS
SOCIETY/ POPULATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attention is given to the most vulnerable groups to the effects of climate change. Society is involved and actively participates in the subject of climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Society is committed to the task of reducing the effects of climate change. Human settlements have expanded their capacity to adapt to the strikes of climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Society is culturally and socially integrated to tackling climate change. Low vulnerable rural society
ECOSYSTEMS (WATER, FORESTS, BIODIVERSITY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most vulnerable ecosystems are protected and receive both attention and capital flow. Ecosystemic management and sustainable management become axes for the conservation strategy. Actions for conservation and sustainable use are implemented across the country. Integrated territorial management schemes are implemented. Appropriate financing schemes to promote sustainable landscapes. Technical and technological tools for local adaptation exist and are used Strategies are implemented for the transition to a zero percent rate of carbon loss in original ecosystems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecosystems and their inhabitant species are conserved and used sustainably. Natural resources are economically valued in a correct and adequate way. Sufficient infrastructure exists for a sustainable and efficient management of water. Efficient use of hydric resources helps restoring ecological and physical functions of water bodies. The economic and social development of the country is enhanced by improving its natural capital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydric balance is ensured through sustainable and efficient use of water. Conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems help them improve their resilience against climate change. Local levels of resilience are adequate.
ENERGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean technologies are integrated to the national productive development. Socioeconomic schemes encourage the use of clean energy. Incentive system promotes the larger advantages in the use of non-fossil fuels, energy efficiency, power saving, and sustainable public transportation versus the use of fossil fuels. Near to reach 35% of electricity generation from clean sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 40% of electric power generation comes from clean sources. Power generation through clean sources creates jobs, including vulnerable sectors. Residential, tourism, and industrial sectors use of various clean energy sources, energy efficiency and power saving schemes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean energy generation supports economic development of every production sector in a sustainable and equitable way. At least 50% of energy generation comes from clean sources.
EMISSIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% emissions reduction compared to baseline Mexico substantially reduces emissions of Short-Lived Climate Pollutants Parastatal industries implement energy efficiency schemes in all its operations and increase the use of renewable energy Urban centers whose population are larger than fifty thousand inhabitants have waste management infrastructure to prevent methane (CH₄) emissions to the atmosphere. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic growth decoupled from the dependency on fossil fuels and their environmental impacts. Short-lived Climate Pollutant emissions are minimized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% emissions reduction compared to those of 2000.
PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental impacts in the production sector are understood, acknowledged, monitored and tackled. Production technologies and practices contribute in the diminishment of climate change risks. NAMAs (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions) are implemented in various economic sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive rate in forest carbon sinks. Sustainable forest management stops deforestation Sustainable management practices in extractive, agricultural and livestock and forestry sectors increase productivity, reduce vulnerability and conserves land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production systems are resilient to the effects of climate change.
PRIVATE SECTOR / INDUSTRY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprises incorporate climate change criteria in their production projects. Main sources of GHG report their emissions component in the National Emissions Registry. Enterprises reduce their gas and compound emissions, and take advantage of opportunities in energy efficiency, power saving, and use of clean and renewable energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprises integrally manage their wastes. Production and sustainable consumption schemes are implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprises have sustainable production cycles.
MOBILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both public and private sectors adopt sustainable mobility systems. Socioeconomic schemes encourage the use of sustainable transportation. Common use of electric vehicles in public transportation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freight transportation is multimodal, efficient and low emissions Cargo transportation is multimodal, efficient, and low-emission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common use of trains and electric vehicles



MEXICO's Mid-century mitigation scenarios



THANKS!

Claudia Octaviano, Phd

www.gob.mx/inecc



INECC

INSTITUTO NACIONAL
DE ECOLOGÍA
Y CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO