



# NDC CHECKLIST

## Mexico Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- ✓ NDC We Want
- ⓘ Short Way to Go
- ✍ Some Way to Go
- ✗ Long Way to Go
- ✘ NDC We Don't Want

		2018 NDC	2020 NDC	Analysis
<b>AMBITION</b>				
<b>MITIGATION</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Strengthened mitigation targets</b>	<p>Unconditional commitment: reduction of <b>25% of Greenhouse Gases and Short Lived Climate Pollutants emissions (below BAU) for the year 2030</b>. This commitment implies a reduction of <b>22% of GHG</b> and a reduction of <b>51% of Black Carbon</b>. It also implies a <b>net emissions peak starting from 2026</b>, decoupling GHG emissions from economic growth: emissions intensity per unit of GDP will reduce by around 40% from 2013 to 2030.</p> <p>The 25% reduction commitment expressed above <b>could increase up to a 40% in a conditional manner</b>, subject to a global agreement addressing important topics including international carbon price, carbon border adjustments, technical cooperation, access to low-cost financial resources and technology transfer, all at a scale commensurate to the challenge of global climate change. Within the same conditions, <b>GHG reductions could increase up to 36%, and Black Carbon reductions to 70% in 2030</b>.</p>	<p>Unconditional contributions: Consist of, alternatively: <b>Reduction of 22% of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and 51% of black carbon emissions by 2030 as compared to the baseline business-as-usual scenario (BAU)</b>.</p> <p>Conditional contributions: <b>A reduction of up to 36% of GHG emissions and 70% of black carbon emissions by 2030 compared to the BAU scenario</b>.</p> <p>These commitments rely on the consolidation, at international level, of technology transfer mechanisms, an international price for carbon trading, adjustment of tariffs for carbon content, technical cooperation and access to low-cost financial resources, all on a scale equivalent to the challenge required to address climate change.</p>	<p>Mexico did not enhance the ambition of its unconditional mitigation targets, which remained the same (25% deviation from BAU from a reduction of 22% of greenhouse gas emission and 51% of black carbon emissions. The peaking year of 2026 is no longer mentioned in the updated NDC. The conditional target also remains the same.</p> <p>According to CAT's analysis (2021), the BAU associated with these targets has been revised upwards in the NDC update, with a total emissions level in 2030 higher than that reported in the 2016 NDC. Given the NDC is defined as a percentage reduction below BAU projections, a higher emissions level in 2030 effectively reduces the country's mitigation ambition, even if the reduction targets remain unchanged. The updated NDC is also less transparent than the original 2016 submission, which makes assessing the level of ambition more difficult. In the original 2016 NDC, Mexico included a sectoral breakdown of the BAU as well as a breakdown of each sector's contribution to achieving the unconditional target. The updated NDC only contains the sectoral breakdown for the BAU.</p>

2	<b>An economy-wide absolute 2030 target</b>	Broad sectoral coverage	Economy-wide target	The updated NDC presents an economy-wide target.
3	<b>A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C</b>	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned	The updated NDC does not present a carbon budget. According to the CAT analysis (2021), it has been downgraded from Insufficient to Highly Insufficient, which means it's not aligned to 1.5°C.
4	<b>NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy</b>	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
<b>ADAPTATION</b>				
5	<b>Clear adaptation objectives</b>	<p>Mexico includes an Adaptation component with commitments by 2030 described in the Annex I of this document. The priority of these actions are: the protection of communities from adverse impacts of climate change, such as extreme hydro meteorological events related to global changes in temperature; as well as the increment in the resilience of strategic infrastructure and of the ecosystems that host national biodiversity. In order to reach those priorities Mexico will, inter alia, strengthen the adaptive capacity of at least by 50% the number of municipalities in the category of “most vulnerable”, establish early warning systems and risk management at every level of government and reach a rate of 0% deforestation by the year 2030. Some of the adaptation actions presented foster positive synergies with mitigation actions.</p>	<p>The adaptation component reflects a greater understanding of the country's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. It also incorporates cross-cutting elements such as Nature-based Solutions (NBS) and Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) approaches; Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA); as well as Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) based Adaptation. It includes 5 general themes, or axes, and 27 lines of action focused on implementation. The axes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevention and management of negative impacts on the human population and the territory (7 lines of action)</li> <li>2. Resilient production systems and food safety (5 lines of action)</li> <li>3. Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services (7 lines of action)</li> <li>4. Comprehensive water resources management with a focus on climate change (4 lines of action)</li> <li>5. Protection of strategic infrastructure and tangible cultural heritage (4 lines of action)</li> </ol> <p>Sinergies with mitigation and SDGs are considered and presented for each line of action.</p>	<p>The NDC presents a robust adaptation component, that incorporates a focus on nature, social considerations and synergies with mitigation and SDGs. It is organized in 5 axes, each focusing on a target: human population, productive systems, biodiversity and ecosystem services, water resources, and infrastructure.</p>

FINANCE				
6	<b>Finance Commitments</b>	Mexico does not present details on finance, only a general mention that achieving their conditional goal will require fully functional bilateral, regional and international market mechanisms.	Mexico does not present details on finance, only a recognition that cooperation and climate finance are tools that can bolster the implementation of its commitments and expresses its interest in advancing and implementing Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in order to increase its climate ambition.	No details on finance commitments, such as the amount committed to climate change in the national budget or a figure for international conditional finance), are provided in the update.
7	<b>Clear conditional targets</b>	Mexico mentions that the 25% unconditional reduction commitment expressed above could increase up to a 40% in a conditional manner. No further details on the scope of the target and estimated costs are presented.	Conditional contributions: A reduction of up to 36% of GHG emissions and 70% of black carbon emissions by 2030 compared to the BAU scenario.	The NDC brings conditional targets, but does not present any details on specific conditional activities or cost estimates for them.
8	<b>Moving from conditional to unconditional targets</b>	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.
FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE				
9	<b>Increased sectoral coverage</b>	Sectors addressed: Energy (Fuel Combustion and Fugitive Emissions); Industrial processes and product use; Agriculture, Waste, Land Use, Land-Use Change and ForestryLand Use.	Sectors addressed: Transport; Industry; Oil and gas; Residential and commercial; Power generation; Agriculture and livestock; Waste; Land-use change and forestry (LUCF) (emission)	The NDC incorporated the sectors of Transportation and Residential and Commercial

<p>10</p>	<p><b>Quantitative Sectoral targets</b></p>	<p>Not mentioned</p>	<p>The NDC does not present quantified sectoral targets. It presents, however, a set of policies and measures for a few sectors:  Transport: strengthening of regulations applicable to motor vehicles, the encouragement of alternative transportation systems, the promotion of clean transportation programs, the development and implementation of the National Electric Mobility Strategy.  Power generation: increase the participation of clean energy in the national electric network, strengthening and optimization of existing infrastructure and the promotion of innovative technologies  Oil and Gas: actions that will promote the optimization of the processes of the refining and processing systems  Industry: reducing emissions and increasing energy efficiency  Agriculture and livestock: best agricultural and conservation practices, the promotion of agroforestry and agro-ecological systems, the reduction of agricultural fires and the promotion of biodigester technologies for a sustainable treatment of livestock residues.  Waste: increase in treatment of waste-water from both municipal and industrial sources, as well as other activities related to their final disposal, reuse, recycling, composting, and biodigestion.  LULUCF: a strategy towards a zero-net deforestation rate under the National Strategy to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (ENAREDD+), strategies for the management and administration of Natural Protected Areas.</p>	<p>No quantified sectoral targets are presented. However, the NDC presents a set of policies and measures for specific sectors.</p>
<p>11</p>	<p><b>Key structural sectors included</b></p>	<p>Not mentioned</p>	<p>Under the adaptation section, the NDC mentions implementing strategies to reduce health impacts related to diseases exacerbated by climate change, Encouraging research, education, training, social awareness, access to information and citizen participation within a framework of constant technological innovation are actions under Means of Implementation.</p>	<p>The NDC includes measures connected to health and education.</p>

12	<b>Just transition policies</b>	<p>Policies and actions include a cross-cutting human rights and gender perspective in order for the measures to be implemented to take into account women as important decision makers regarding energy consumption. Mexico also emphasizes the importance of implementing them such that they do not exacerbate the impacts of climate change that already have disproportionate adverse effects based solely on gender.</p>	<p>The Mexican Government ratifies its commitment to implement the NDC respecting human rights, integrating a gender equality approach, prioritizing the needs of vulnerable groups, and promoting the inclusion and recognition of science and traditional knowledge of native indigenous communities under the principle of intergenerational equity. Reports on the progress of the NDC's implementation will incorporate the objectives and goals of the Lima Work Program on Gender and the UNCCD Gender Action Plan. As a signatory of the Escazú Agreement, Mexico will abide by the objectives of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, under the principle of equal rights between women and men, as well as the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.</p>	<p>Both NDCs incorporate social policies but not just transition. The updated NDC has a strong social component of human rights, including gender considerations as well as a recognition of the traditional knowledge of indigenous communities.</p>
13	<b>Cross-sectoral approaches</b>	<p>Further ambition is reflected in the efforts of the Government of Mexico to establish synergies between adaptation and mitigation, using national resources. These actions not only help tackle global warming and reduce social and ecosystem vulnerability, but also promote inclusive green growth in the country. Another cross-sectoral approach is the carbon tax implemented in 2014.</p>	<p>The NDC identifies the synergies between the adaptation and mitigation components, thereby promoting the reduction of barriers to their implementation in the territory and enhancing co-benefits in the short and long term. Mexico affirms that enhancing these synergies will have an end-to-end benefit for the country's development and they may generate structural changes and modifications in production and consumption patterns. Similarly, strengthening the benefits of these synergies in the short term will contribute to a better allocation of financial and institutional resources in the implementation of the NDC.</p>	<p>Synergies between adaptation and mitigation components are considered in the NDC.</p>

## INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION

14	<p><b>Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design</b></p>	<p>Mexico mentions that the NDC design included a public participatory process through multiple sectorial meetings and a web based public survey.</p>	<p>In order to fulfill the mandate to increase the population's engagement in the construction of the NDC, during 2020, a participatory process was conducted nationwide. It included Ministries of State, through the Intersecretarial Commission on Climate Change, as well as state governments, scholars, social organizations, the private sector, and the public. It is noteworthy to underline the participation of young generations who have shown leadership and a growing commitment in addressing climate change. Government agencies and state governments were involved in the update of the NDC, along with the private sector and social organizations. Public and private discussions were conducted with representatives of each of the sectors included in the NDC, comprising human rights, gender perspective and youth associations. In addition, online consultation procedures were implemented, in order to engage society as a whole in the process of developing climate policy and updating the NDC.</p>	<p>For the update, the Government of Mexico conducted an online consultation process about the mitigation and adaptation components of the NDC. The survey included questions aimed at prioritizing the proposed action lines and encouraged suggesting additional action lines..</p>
15	<p><b>Disclosure of information</b></p>	<p>Not mentioned</p>	<p>The NDC informs that working groups were formed with representatives from the public, private and social sectors, each of which collaborated in the development of specific studies for each sector of the economy reflected in the NDC. As a result, taking advantage of a shared responsibility and the best interest of the sector's stakeholders, it was possible to identify the most viable initiatives for implementation, the best cost-benefit ratio, and the greatest opportunities for reducing emissions in the short, medium, and long term. These studies, known as implementation routes. have been fundamental in de- fining sectoral and programmatic action lines, as well as in assessing potential reductions in black carbon (BC) and other short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs). It is also informed that online consultations took place.</p>	<p>Information was disclosed through an online consultation process on the mitigation and adaptation components of the NDC.</p>

16	<b>Reporting back on process</b>	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	It is not clear how or to what extent the results of this consultation process were incorporated into the final version of the NDC.
17	<b>Participatory Climate governance structures</b>	The 2015 NDC mentions the following instruments of climate policy as its basis: General Climate Change Law, 2012; National Strategy on Climate Change, 2013; Carbon tax, 2014; National Emissions and Emissions Reductions Registry, 2014; Energy reform (laws and regulations), 2014; Ongoing process for new set of standards and regulations. It also informs that its elaboration includes a public participatory process through multiple sectorial meetings and a web based public survey.	The National Climate Change System is the permanent mechanism for consultation, communication, collaboration and coordination on national climate policy, which includes a series of institutional arrangements for its implementation: The Coordination of Evaluation, as the pluralistic body responsible for assessing national climate change policy; the Intersecretarial Commission on Climate Change (CICC), composed of fifteen ministries, as a space for coordinating the actions of national agencies and entities in relation to climate change; the Council on Climate Change (C3), composed of experts from the academic and social sectors who provides recommendations on mitigation and adaptation; the Federal Congress; state governments; and national associations of duly accredited municipal authorities. Several state level, some states replicate the federal scheme and included an Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change.	Both NDCs mention governance structures. The 2020 NDC provides further detail on structures for participation of stakeholders from academia and the social sector.

## CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18	<b>Linkages with SDGs</b>	Not mentioned.	Under the adaptation component, the NDC connects each of the lines of action to specific SDGs. Economic activities under the mitigation section are also connected to SDGs.	The updated NDC strongly incorporates linkages with SDGs.
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<p>19</p>	<p><b>Measurable Nature-based Solutions</b></p>	<p>In the Adaptation component, under Ecosystem-Based Adaptation, the following targets and measures are mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Reach a rate of 0% deforestation by the year 2030.</li> <li>ii. Reforest high, medium and low watersheds with special attention to riparian zones and taking into account native species in the area.</li> <li>iii. Conserve and restore ecosystems in order to increase ecological connectivity of all Natural Protected Areas and other conservation schemes, through biological corridors and sustainable productive activities. This approach will take into account the equitable participation of the population and will have a territorial approach.</li> <li>iv. Substantially increase the Programs of Action and Conservation of Species in order to strengthen the protection of priority species from the negative impacts of climate change.</li> <li>v. Increase carbon capture and strengthen coastal protection with the implementation of a scheme of conservation and recovery of coastal and marine ecosystems such as coral reefs, mangroves, sea grass and dunes.</li> <li>vi. Guarantee the integral management of water for its different uses (agriculture, ecological, urban, industrial and domestic).</li> </ul>	<p>Under the Adaptation axis of CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES; the following objectives and measures on NbS are mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Reach a zero-net deforestation rate by 2030;</li> <li>-Strengthen environmental policy instruments and implement actions to conserve and restore continental ecosystems, increase their ecological connectivity, and promote their resilience;</li> <li>-Strengthen instruments and implement actions for the conservation of biodiversity and the restoration of marine, coastal and freshwater ecosystems, as well as to increase and permanence of carbon reservoirs, emphasizing blue carbon;</li> <li>-Promote actions to prevent the establishment, control and eradication of invasive species, diseases and pests, whose impacts are exacerbated by the effects of climate change;</li> <li>-Design and implement actions that contribute to control desertification and foster soil conservation;</li> <li>-Strengthen environmental policy instruments and implement actions to conserve and restore insular systems and increase their resilience;</li> <li>-Implement actions for the conservation and restoration of the seas and oceans to enhance their resilience in the face of climate change</li> </ul>	<p>Both NDCs have NbS as a strong element, mostly connected to adaption. The updated one mentions Nature-based Solutions (NBS), Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) approaches and Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA) as cross-cutting elements for Adaptation.</p>
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# TRACKING PROGRESS

20	<b>A transparent national system to track implementation</b>	Not mentioned	The updated NDC mentions it foresees the consolidation of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanisms which will enhance the System for Information on Advances in Transparency (SIAT) of the Nationally Determined Contribution (SIAT – NDC). Under means of implementation, Strengthening of MRV systems for GHG emissions is also mentioned.	Mexico presents in the updated NDC a general commitment to strenghtening M&E and MRV systems, without any timelines or further details.
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## WWF checklist for Mexico's 2020 NDC assessment

Mitigation

Adaptation

Finance

Fostering system change

Inclusiveness and Participation

Contribution to Sustainable Development

Tracking progress

Mexico's rating grade after assessment:  Long Way to Go

## For more information

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