

Comparison table of submitted latin American INDC's

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Main GPA partner countries in LA

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<i>Country</i>	<i>Base Level</i>	<i>Target Year</i>	<i>Reduction Target</i>	<i>Sector and Gases</i>	<i>Use of International markets</i>	<i>Land-use Inclusion / accounting method:</i>	<i>Document</i>	<i>Other issues</i>
Mexico	BAU	2030	25 percent 40 percent (conditional)	CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, Black Carbon. Energy; industrial processes and product use; agriculture; LULUCF; waste	Conditional target contingent on fully functional bilateral, regional and international market mechanisms	Land-use included; accounting methodology not specified	Download here	Includes gender perspective. Includes an Adaptation component with commitments by 2030. Includes an Adaptation component with commitments by 2030 in three areas: i) adaptation for social sector; ii) adaptation based in ecosystems, iii) adaptation of strategic infrastructure and productive systems.
Colombia	BAU	2030	20 percent (unconditional) 30 percent (conditional)	CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6 All of the IPCC Sectors (Energy; industrial processes and product use; agriculture; LULUCF; waste)	Colombia will explore the use of market instruments	The AFOLU sector (agriculture, forestry and other land uses) 3 is included in the economy-wide target.	Download here	Adaptation and building resilience are a priority for Colombia and represent a national security issue. Specific prioritized adaptation actions by 2030 in Colombia: i)100% of the national territory covered by climate change plans; ii) A National System of Adaptation Indicators; iii) Water Resource management tools; iv) Six sectors will include climate change considerations in their planning instruments and will be implementing adaptation actions; v) Strengthening of the awareness, training and public education strategy on climate change; vi) Delimitation and protection Colombia's 36 "paramo" areas; vii) Increase of more than 2.5 million hectares in coverage of newly protected areas in the National System of Protected Areas; viii) Inclusion of climate change considerations in projects of national and strategic interest; ix) 10 subsectors of the agricultural sector, with improved capabilities to adapt appropriately to climate change and variability; x) 15 of the country's departments participating in the technical working groups on climate and agriculture.

Brazil	2005	2025 2030	37 percent 43 percent (indicative)	CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6,	Any transfer of units resulting achieved in Brazil subject to prior and formal consent by the Federal Government. Will not recognize units originating from Brazil established outside Convention, Kyoto Protocol, or Paris Agreement	Inventory based approach for estimating and accounting, as appropriate, removals in accordance with applicable IPCC guidelines.	Download here	<p>Brazil is committed to implementing its iNDC with full respect to human rights, in particular rights of vulnerable communities, indigenous populations, traditional communities and workers in sectors affected by relevant policies and plans, while promoting gender-responsive measures</p> <p>The implementation of policies and measures to adapt to climate change contributes to building resilience of populations, ecosystems, infrastructure and production systems, by reducing vulnerability and through the provision of ecosystem services</p> <p>The social dimension is at the core of Brazil's adaptation strategy, bearing in mind the need to protect vulnerable populations from the negative effects of climate change and enhance resilience.</p> <p>Recognizes the complementary role of South-South cooperation, on the basis of solidarity and common sustainable development priorities.</p>
Peru	BAU	2030	20 percent (unconditional) 30 percent (conditional)	CO2, CH4, N2O Energy, industrial processes and product use, transport, land-use and forestry, waste	Not currently under consideration for compliance with Peru's INDC. However, Peru is considering selling international credits.	2010 GHG inventory used as basis for forestry projections.	Download here	<p>Mitigation and adaptation national policies and instruments incorporate a gender perspective to promote and ensure active, continuous, full and equal participation of women and men.</p> <p>Peru supports a global agreement that is a short and concise document by which a long-term system is established with legally binding obligations for all countries.</p> <p>Peru adapts to the adverse effects and takes advantage of the opportunities imposed by climate change.¹² Scopes, objectives and goals (formulated in consultation with the relevant sectors) were identified under this vision for each sector / system. In addition, five crosscutting areas, where action must be taken in order to address adaptation effectively, are identified: i) Water (Water resources); ii) Agriculture; iii) Fishery; iv) Forestry; v) Health.</p>

Chile	2007	2030	<p>30 percent (carbon intensity) (unconditional)</p> <p>35-45 percent (carbon intensity) (conditional)</p>	<p>CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs</p> <p>Energy, industrial processes and uses, solvent use, agriculture, land-use, land-use change and forestry, waste</p>	Does not rule out the use of market-based mechanisms to fulfil its INDC	Land-use included; accounting methodology not specified	<p>Download here (Spanish)</p>	<p>Chile recognizes that reduces short lived climate pollutants, contributes to mitigate climate change. Chile considers that the efforts made in abatement carbon black are a contribution to its sustainability and Chile is available to receive technical cooperation and financing to support these initiatives.</p> <p>Actions on adaptation will be structured on the basis of two different cycles: 1. The first ending in 2021: i) specific action to increase resilience in the country; ii) identifying sources of funding to implement these plans; iii) synergies with mitigation efforts; iv) strengthening the institutional framework of adaptation; v) development of mechanisms for measuring sectoral plans.</p> <p>2. The second ending in 2030: i) begin a second round of sectoral adaptation plans; ii) have a National Adaptation Plan updated; iii) develop a national assessment exercise to 2026, using vulnerability indicators</p>
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