CCAC Scientific Advisory Panel Experts Workshop
“Metrics for Evaluating and Reporting on Black Carbon and Methane Interventions

“Gaps, challenges and possible way forward to black carbon inventory development from Mexico's perspective“
March 2017
CCAC Ottawa
National Background

1. Highly vulnerable to climate change and which is responsible for 1.4% of global greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Is the thirteenth largest nation in area worldwide.
3. Mexico has transformed into a predominantly urban country where tourist cities and border cities have shown the greatest growth.
4. Is one of the designated “megadiverse” countries. On Mexican soil, almost all types of vegetation that exist in the world are found, and they are habited by thousands of species from diverse taxonomic groups, many of which display high genetic variability.
Institutional Arrangements

National Climate Change System
The regulatory and legal framework that supports the alignment of public policies and the coordination of institutional arrangements on climate change in Mexico stems from the

- General Law on Climate Change (Climate Forcers) (LGCC, spanish acronym),
- National Development Plan 2013-2018 (PND, spanish acronym)
- Sectorial Program of Environment and Natural Resources 2013-2018 (Promarnat, per its Spanish initials).
SLCP Reports

FINAL REPORT

Supporting National Planning of Short-lived Climate Pollutants in Mexico

prepared by the Molina Center for Energy and the Environment (MCE2)

with collaboration and consultation of the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC)

as part of the CCAC SNAP Initiative

July 2013

First Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

National air quality strategy

- Impacts on human health, ecosystems and economy.
- Policies to improve the air quality based on scientific knowledge
- Implementation models
National Emission System

Several approaches

Sector

Pollutant

International commitments

-Criteria Pollutants.
- GHG
- POP’s
- Mercury
- SLCP
Addressing Science and Policy Needs with Community Emissions Efforts

Emissions Information Challenges

Many emissions data requirements are common to air quality and climate research, regulation, & policy

- Transparency
- Accuracy
- Uncertainty
- Consistency
- Timeliness

At the same time, there are many issues and needs associated with emissions data

Complexity
- Spatial/temporal scales
- Source types
- Interdisciplinary

Development
- Inconsistencies
- Timeliness
- Traceability

Analysis
- Evaluations
- Uncertainties
- Impacts

Communication
- Data access and sharing
- Literature access
- Producer – user feedbacks
Next Steps

• Integrated National Emission Platform (CITEPA-INERIS-INECC)
• Google Earth Emission Visualization