LAC Perspectives on Transport NAMAs: WRI's Experiences in Mexico

Working with Key Stakeholders to develop ambitious NAMA proposals



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Benoit Lefevre, PhD

Director of Transport and Climate
Program, EMBARQ

World Resources Institute



Transport in Mexico

Transport Trends in Mexico

- Transport sector is 22% of national GHG emissions (Mexico 5th National Communication, 2012)
- Transport sector is the fastest growing sector in terms of energy consumption (CTS EMARQ Mexico, 2012)
- Freight transport is 30% of emissions from the transport **Sector** (CTS EMBARQ Mexico, 2012)
- More than 78% of Mexico's population is concentrated in urban areas (INEGI, 2010)









Transport NAMAs in Mexico

- > Energy Efficiency Program for Freight Vehicles
- > Optimization of Public Transport Routes
- Integrated Urban Mobility Systems as a Crediting Mechanism: Proposal for Market Readiness
- > NAMA based on the Federal Mass Transit Programme
- > Enhancing Vehicle Renovation in Mexico









Policy Context

1997

 First National Communication to the UNFCCC includes first national inventory 1990



2005

 Creation of the CICC (Inter-Ministerial Climate Change Commission)

2007

 Publication of the Climate Change National Strategy



2009

 Publication of PECC (Special Climate Change Program)



2012

 Publication of the General Law for Climate Change (LGCC), 5th Nat. Comm. to UNFCCC





Programa de Eficiencia Energética para Camiones de Carga (Energy Efficiency Program for Freight Vehicles)

- Objective: Improve the energy efficiency of the freight vehicle fleet
- > Actions: eco-driving training for drivers + technology:
 - ✓ Improved aerodynamics
 - ✓ Auto-inflating tires
- > Stakeholders: Ministry of Environment (SEMARNAT)
- Funding: Seeking international support for a total implementation cost of \$19.76 million USD



Optimización de Rutas de Transporte Público (Optimization of Public Transport Routes)

Objective: Increase the efficiency of public transport operations in the 56 metropolitan areas to reduce related GHG emissions

> Actions:

- Reduce oversupply of public transport routes and vehicle fleet;
- Renovate the vehicle fleet (buses and light vehicles more than12 years old)
- > Stakeholders: Ministry of Environment (SEMARNAT)
- > Funding: Seeking support for implementation,



Integrated Urban Mobility Systems as a Crediting Mechanism: Proposal for Market Readiness

- Objective: Mitigate GHG through optimization of public transport systems building upon
 - PROTRAM (Federal Mass Transit Program) promotes investment in mass transit through federal financial participation and loans
 - UTTP (National Urban Transport Transformation Project) finance projects of less than 500,000 inhabitants and complementary infrastructure
- Actions: Use revenue from carbon credit sale to promote
 - Mass Transit Systems
 - Optimization of existing routes
 - Vehicle technology & alternative fuels
 - Non-motorized transport
 - Transport Demand Management (parking, car-sharing)
 - Intelligent Transit Systems
- Stakeholders: National Works and Public Services Bank (BANOBRAS) and Ministry of Environment (SEMARNAT)
- Funding: Existing funding opportunities through PROTRAM and UTTP, as well as GHG credits on the crediting market

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NAMA Preparation

> 2008: MACC (MEDEC study "Low Carbon Development for Mexico")

Main Criteria:

- Environmental challenges
- Economic benefits
- Social benefits
- Country capabilities
- Alignment to national priorities

- Strong commitment of stakeholders for collaboration
- Involvement of private sector & local governments
- Existing institutional and financial capacities of previous programs
- Selected sectors & mitigation potential aligned with national priorities
- National Scope
- Replicability in other sectors or regions
- Synergies among NAMAs



MRV

- MRV Methodologies have been proposed for all three NAMAs.
- The detailed MRV process will be elaborated when a potential donor is identified

Freight NAMA	Route Optimization NAMA
Fuel consumption (liters/year)	Annual emissions (MTCO2e/year)
Annual emissions (MTCO2e/year)	Net emissions (KgCO2e/ km)
Number of vehicles with improved technology (vehicles/year)	Annual distance traveled by the system (Km/year)
Number of trained drivers (drivers/year)	Efficiency of the vehicles (Km/L of fuel consumption)
Number of companies that have participated in driver training program (companies/year)	



Co-Benefits

Social, Economic, and Environmental co-benefits will be derived from each NAMA.

- Quality of Life
- Accessibility
- Reduce travel times
- Reduce congestion
- Reduce air pollution
- Reduce traffic fatalities and injuries
- > The air quality co-benefit will be subject to MRV.



Lessons Learnt

- Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Finance are positive about the significant value of transport NAMAs.
 - The proactive role of the sustainable transport community has resulted in political engagement.
- Important to consider institutional framework from the early stages
 - Assigning a role to high-level stakeholders can increase domestic buy-in
 - Domestic ownership can increase political support
- > NAMA finance needs to be leveraged
 - Innovative financing mechanisms
 - Revolving fund
 - Credit carbon market



Merci!

Benoit Lefevre, PhD blefevre@wri.org

www.embarq.org

www.thecityfix.com



