



## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

ANNUAL: 637 BILLION USD (2018) PER CAPITA: 14,508 USD (2018)

### ARGENTINA SHARE OF EMISSIONS VS. FOREST COVER



## GHG EMISSIONS

Total: 365.65 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e  
World Ranking (total): 24

Per Capita: 8.22 tCO<sub>2</sub>e  
World Ranking (per capita): 48

## NDC SCORECARD

Is the updated NDC GHG emission reduction target more ambitious?	
Is adaptation/resilience component more ambitious?	
% of total GHG emission reduction targets that depend on intl. assistance.	0%
Carbon neutrality commitment?	
Is it on track to achieve its pledges?	
Is it implementing policies/regulations consistent with NDCs?	
Are COVID-19 recovery measures aligned with Paris commitments?	

YES   
 INSUFFICIENT  
 NO   
 UNDETERMINED

Details on methodology used and relevant sources are available on technical note found on: <https://iamericas.org/environment-climate-change/>

# ARGENTINA

**First NDC GHG emissions reduction target:** capping net emissions at 483 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030.

**Updated NDC GHG emissions reduction target:** capping net emissions at 359 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030 (25.7% more ambitious), + net-zero emissions by 2050.

Overall adaptation pledges were updated and are more ambitious, particularly by addressing existing implementation barriers such as tech transfer, capacity building and access to financing.

- Even after the large drop in emissions due to the pandemic, Argentina's projections under current policies lie around 2%–4% above its 2030 target.
- Whether or not Argentina achieves its NDCs will depend largely on the energy sector, renewable energy expansion, and future energy demand.
- The agrofood sector likewise needs deep reforms, as it is the largest source of emissions to date.
- The country is implementing regulations to increase renewable energy production, yet is also continuing to protect carbon intensive industries and pushing for the development of the Vaca Muerta oil and gas project. According to Greenpeace, this project could account for over half of the country's emissions by 2030.
- Building Back Greener: 35% recovery spending from country's total spending, from which 1.8% has been green recovery spending, according to the UN Environment Programme's COVID-19 Recovery Tracker for LAC.



## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

ANNUAL: 4.67 BILLION USD (2018)

PER CAPITA: 16,328 USD (2018)

BARBADOS SHARE OF EMISSIONS VS. FOREST COVER



## GHG EMISSIONS

Total: 3.79 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (total): 157

Per Capita: 13.22 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (per capita): 25

## NDC SCORECARD

# BARBADOS

### First NDC GHG emissions reduction target:

44% reduction relative to BAU scenario by 2030, fully conditional on intl. assistance.

### Updated NDC GHG emissions reduction target:

35% reduction relative to BAU by 2030, and up to 70% reduction with intl. assistance.

The new submission includes a Roofs to Reefs Program (R2RP) —a holistic, integrated public investment program that uses sustainable development principles as the framework for improving environmental and social outcomes. It focuses on coastal and marine ecosystems and water resource management to increase resilience from climate change and natural disasters.

- Barbados updated NDC is one of the most ambitious in the Caribbean, with a related 2021 Physical Development Plan (PDP) focused on increasing resilience and operationalizes sustainable developmental objectives. Even though the emissions reduction target decreased, it has now a substantial unconditional component, and double the ambition with international assistance.
- The 2019 Barbados National Energy Policy aims to reduce fossil fuel dependence in power generation, with the goal of producing 95% of renewable energy by 2030. Passenger transport is also set to be fully electrified or run on biofuels by 2030. Economy wide policy plans such as the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), the Barbados Policy Framework (2020-2030), and the National Water Reuse Policy have been implemented to attain sustainable economic development in the future.
- Actions from the 2015 NDC such as the decentralized solar PV installations of 2,000 independent power producers, now generating 45 MW of power, have been implemented successfully.
- Building Back Greener: 46% recovery spending from country's total spending, from which about 1.1% has been green recovery spending, according to the UN Environment Programme's Covid-19 Recovery Tracker for LAC.
- \*\*Barbados has not been able to objectively determine whether it is on track to meet its NDC pledges thus far, due to limitations in its GHG inventory.\*\*

Is the updated NDC GHG emission reduction target more ambitious?	
Is adaptation/resilience component more ambitious?	
% of total GHG emission reduction targets that depend on intl. assistance.	50%
Carbon neutrality commitment?	
Is it on track to achieve its pledges?	
Is it implementing policies/regulations consistent with NDCs?	
Are COVID-19 recovery measures aligned with Paris commitments?	

YES   
 INSUFFICIENT  
 NO   
 UNDETERMINED

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## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

ANNUAL: 2.054 TRILLION USD (2018)

PER CAPITA: 9,881 USD (2018)

BRAZIL SHARE OF EMISSIONS VS. FOREST COVER



## GHG EMISSIONS

Total: 1032.64 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (total): 6

Per Capita: 4.93 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (per capita): 92

## NDC SCORECARD

# BRAZIL

### First NDC GHG emissions reduction target:

37% reduction below 2005 levels by 2025, and 43% reduction by 2030.

### Updated NDC GHG emissions reduction target:

Did not increase its ambition. Update does not include target in absolute emissions reduction, thus allowing for a possible increase in emissions.

Brazil has updated its net-zero commitment to 2050, contingent upon external assistance. The NDC includes unconditional targets only, yet it also calls for receiving 10 billion USD a year to address climate change-related challenges.

- Even though the initial NDCs contained an adaptation component, including a National Strategic Plan for Protected Areas and the implementation of a Forest Code, the updated NDCs got rid of these. It is one of few countries in the LAC region that does not include a strong adaptation component.
- With rising deforestation rates and LULUCF emissions, Brazil will be on track to miss both its deforestation target and its economy-wide 2030 targets. The largest emitter in the region now expects a 35% rise in emissions compared to previous baselines by 2030.
- Regulations and legislation is going in the opposite direction as to tackle emissions and achieve NDC targets, like rollbacks on forest protection policies and no new policy instruments to halt growing emissions on the agro sector. Illegal deforestation in the Amazon has soared under the Bolsonaro administration to a 12-year high between August 2019 and July 2020.
- Building Back Greener: 1% recovery spending from country's total spending, from which 25% has been green recovery spending, according to the UN Environment Programme's Covid-19 Recovery Tracker for LAC.

Is the updated NDC GHG emission reduction target more ambitious?	
Is adaptation/resilience component more ambitious?	
% of total GHG emission reduction targets that depend on intl. assistance.	0%
Carbon neutrality commitment?	
Is it on track to achieve its pledges?	
Is it implementing policies/regulations consistent with NDCs?	
Are COVID-19 recovery measures aligned with Paris commitments?	

YES   
 INSUFFICIENT  
 NO   
 UNDETERMINED

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# CANADA

**First NDC GHG emissions reduction target:** 30% reduction below 2005 levels by 2030.

**Updated NDC GHG emissions reduction target:** 40%-45% reduction below 2005 levels by 2030 (and a non-GHG target of 100% of new light-duty vehicle and passenger trucks sold to be zero emissions by 2035).

Adaptation component is much stronger on updated NDCs, including the protection of 25% of lands and oceans by 2025 and 30% by 2030, and budget to plant two billion trees over 10 years and to restore and enhance wetlands, peatlands, grasslands and agricultural lands. It also established a \$185 million Agricultural Climate Solutions Program and a \$165 million Agricultural Clean Technology Program.

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

ANNUAL: 1.736 TRILLION USD (2018)

PER CAPITA: 44,841 USD (2018)

CANADA SHARE OF EMISSIONS VS. FOREST COVER



\*Axis is adjusted for every country. An 'x' axis of 1.0 represents 1% out of 100%.

## GHG EMISSIONS

Total: 725 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (total): 10

Per Capita: 21.7 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (per capita): 3

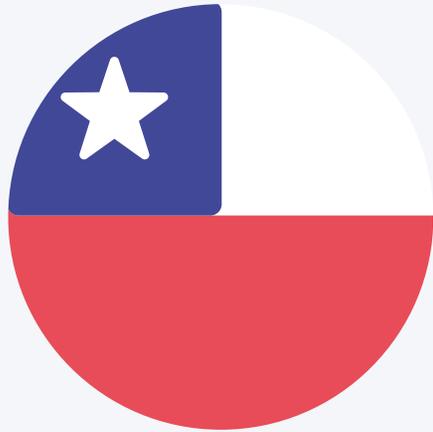
## NDC SCORECARD

Is the updated NDC GHG emission reduction target more ambitious?	
Is adaptation/resilience component more ambitious?	
% of total GHG emission reduction targets that depend on intl. assistance.	0%
Carbon neutrality commitment?	
Is it on track to achieve its pledges?	
Is it implementing policies/regulations consistent with NDCs?	
Are COVID-19 recovery measures aligned with Paris commitments?	

YES   
 INSUFFICIENT  
 NO   
 UNDETERMINED

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- ▶ While 2030 projections are still uncertain, Canada still may not meet its pre-2021 NDCs (with the combined effect of current or planned policies and the pandemic), or its updated pledges.
- ▶ Furthermore, there has been little done to curtail upstream oil and gas production—something that faces opposition from many political fronts.
- ▶ Building Back Greener: 75% of Canada's total COVID-19 recovery spending has been green spending, according to the Global Recovery Observatory by Oxford University.

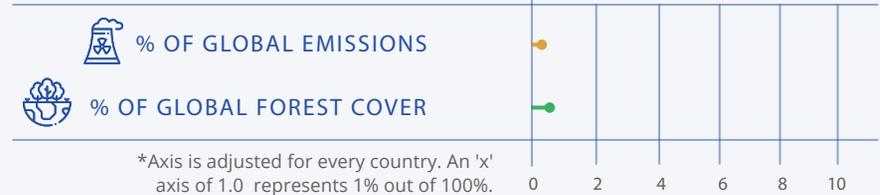


# CHILE

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

ANNUAL: 277 BILLION USD (2018) PER CAPITA: 15,001 USD (2018)

### CHILE SHARE OF EMISSIONS VS. FOREST COVER



## GHG EMISSIONS

Total: 109.59 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e  
World Ranking (total): 46

Per Capita: 5.85 tCO<sub>2</sub>e  
World Ranking (per capita): 79

## NDC SCORECARD

Is the updated NDC GHG emission reduction target more ambitious?	
Is adaptation/resilience component more ambitious?	
% of total GHG emission reduction targets that depend on intl. assistance.	0%
Carbon neutrality commitment?	
Is it on track to achieve its pledges?	
Is it implementing policies/regulations consistent with NDCs?	
Are COVID-19 recovery measures aligned with Paris commitments?	

YES   
 INSUFFICIENT  
 NO   
 UNDETERMINED

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- To achieve its NDCs, the current policy emissions pathway includes the Unconventional Renewable Energy Law; a carbon tax; an Electromobility Strategy (an action plan to achieve electrification of 40% of private vehicle fleet and 100% of public urban transport by 2050); and a National Green Hydrogen Strategy to provide clean fuel to the most difficult to decarbonize sectors.
- It is also formulating a Climate Change Framework Law that would engrain in domestic legislation the carbon neutrality commitment by 2050, along with financing measures and economic instruments. The government also announced in April 2020 that the retirement of coal-fired power plants will be achieved 15 years ahead of schedule.
- According to Climate Action Tracker, if all planned policies are implemented, Chile could reach and overachieve the updated NDC target for 2030.
- Building Back Greener: 7% recovery spending from country's total spending, from which 14.5% has been green recovery spending, according to the UN Environment Programme's Covid-19 Recovery Tracker for LAC.

**First NDC GHG emissions reduction target:** reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per GDP unit by 30% below 2007 levels by 2030, and up to 35%-45% reduction with intl. assistance.

**Updated NDC GHG emissions reduction target:** limit total annual emissions at 95 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030 + emissions budget limit of 1,100 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e between 2020-2030 + peak emissions by 2025.

Under adaptation, Chile increased ambition too by committing to protect at least 20 coastal wetlands as new protected areas by 2025 and additional 10% by 2030. It too commits to the sustainable management and recovery of 200,000 hectares of native forests, representing GHG captures of around 0.9 to 1.2 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e annually by 2030.



## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

ANNUAL: 314 BILLION USD (2018)

PER CAPITA: 6,429 USD (2018)

COLOMBIA SHARE OF EMISSIONS VS. FOREST COVER



## GHG EMISSIONS

Total: 184.1 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (total): 38

Per Capita: 3.71 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (per capita): 108

# COLOMBIA

**First NDC GHG emissions reduction target:** economy-wide reduction of 20% below BAU by 2030, and up to 30% with intl. assistance.

**Updated NDC GHG emissions reduction target:** 51% emissions reduction by 2030 compared to its 2014 emissions level + reduction of black carbon emissions by 40% + net-zero by 2050.

Its update on adaptation is more ambitious. Establishes a net-zero deforestation by 2030 target, plus targets on wastewater treatment; REDD+, afforestation, technology conversion and renovation of agricultural practices.

- Its NDCs are one of the most ambitious in the LAC region and is highly aligned with the country's goal of carbon neutrality by 2050.
- Colombia is also one of the few countries in the Hemisphere that is on track to achieve its Paris pledges.
- NDCs include massive landscape reforestation and restoration projects, including an initiative to plant 180 million trees by 2022.
- It is putting in place an Active Transport and Travel Demand Management program to increase the share of trips made by bicycle above 5% in all Colombian cities by 2030, and it has begun to elaborate a pilot Emissions Trading Scheme in 2018 to be ready for implementation by 2025.
- More stringent vehicle emission standards for road transport as well as reductions in agricultural burning, and switching to more efficient technologies for heating and cooking.
- Building Back Greener: 26% recovery spending from country's total spending, from which 27.7% has been green recovery spending according to the UN Environment Programme's Covid-19 Recovery Tracker for LAC.

## NDC SCORECARD

Is the updated NDC GHG emission reduction target more ambitious?	
Is adaptation/resilience component more ambitious?	
% of total GHG emission reduction targets that depend on intl. assistance.	
Carbon neutrality commitment?	
Is it on track to achieve its pledges?	
Is it implementing policies/regulations consistent with NDCs?	
Are COVID-19 recovery measures aligned with Paris commitments?	

YES   
 INSUFFICIENT  
 NO   
 UNDETERMINED

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## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

ANNUAL: 57.9 BILLION USD (2018)

PER CAPITA: 11,573 USD (2018)

COSTA RICA SHARE OF EMISSIONS VS. FOREST COVER



## GHG EMISSIONS

Total: 15.81 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (total): 130

Per Capita: 3.16 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (per capita): 127

# COSTA RICA

### First NDC GHG emissions reduction target:

reduction of 44% relative to a BAU scenario and committed to a maximum of 9,374,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq net emissions by 2030.

### Updated NDC GHG emissions reduction target:

absolute maximum of net emissions by 2030 of 9.11 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e and an absolute maximum budget of net-emissions 2021-2030 of 106.53 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e.

Updated NDCs are more ambitious on adaptation. Costa Rica launched a National Ecosystem-based Adaptation Strategy, part of the National Policy for Adaptation to Climate Change 2018-2030, which includes a National Policy for Wetlands, National Policy and Plan for Disaster Risk Management, Rural Territorial Development Policy, Strategy for Low Carbon Livestock, REDD + Action Plan, and an Agricultural and Fisheries Sectoral Plan.

- NDCs are among a counted few that Climate Action Tracker has rated as "2°C compatible", and it significantly strengthened its transparency from previous submissions. The country is on track to achieving its 2030 emissions reduction target under both current and planned policy scenarios.
- It outlined its net-zero pathway in a National Decarbonization Plan.
- It includes strategies for all sectors of the economy, which, if implemented, will lead to further emissions reductions. These include the electrification of the public transport system, energy efficiency measures in the industry, transport and buildings sectors, as well as improved farming practices and measures in the waste and agriculture sectors.
- Building Back Greener: 1% recovery spending from country's total spending, from which 0% has been green recovery spending, according to the UN Environment Programme's Covid-19 Recovery Tracker for LAC.

## NDC SCORECARD

Is the updated NDC GHG emission reduction target more ambitious?	
Is adaptation/resilience component more ambitious?	
% of total GHG emission reduction targets that depend on intl. assistance.	0%
Carbon neutrality commitment?	
Is it on track to achieve its pledges?	
Is it implementing policies/regulations consistent with NDCs?	
Are COVID-19 recovery measures aligned with Paris commitments?	

YES   
 INSUFFICIENT  
 NO   
 UNDETERMINED

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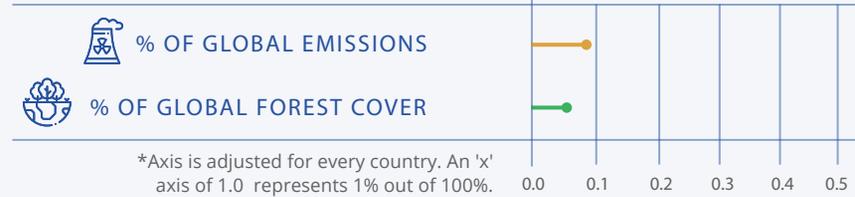


## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

ANNUAL: 75.93 BILLION USD (2018)

PER CAPITA: 7,223 USD (2018)

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC SHARE OF EMISSIONS VS. FOREST COVER



## GHG EMISSIONS

Total: 39.06 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (total): 96

Per Capita: 3.68 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (per capita): 110

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### First NDC GHG emissions reduction target:

25% reduction by 2030 of base year (2010), conditional on "favorable and predictable support, feasible climate finance mechanisms, and corrections to the failures of existing market mechanisms."

### Updated NDC GHG emissions reduction target:

7% reduction by 2030 compared to BAU, and up to 27% reduction with intl. assistance.

The adaptation component is also considerably more ambitious, and includes strategies to create low-carbon and resilient small cocoa supply chains by assisting small producers. It will also invest in substantially reducing emissions from rice cultivation through production technology changes in 30,000 Hectares.

- The robust new targets are based on sectoral consultations, an innovative grading methodology, and enhanced information and modeling that got support from partners such as the WB, GIZ, and IRENA.
- It estimated its NDCs implementation costs at 8 billion USD, and built a national climate plan to engrain them as part of their national legislation and make implementation easier.
- It introduced a carbon tax for the transportation sector, as it aims to fully electrify rapid bus systems in major cities. It will also target energy efficiency measures in air conditioners, refrigerators for commercial use, and a high-efficiency stove project to reduce deforestation and improve health conditions in the border region with Haiti.
- Building Back Greener: 1% recovery spending from country's total spending, from which 19.5% has been green recovery spending, according to the UN Environment Programme's Covid-19 Recovery Tracker for LAC.
- \*\*There is insufficient information to objectively determine whether it is on track to meet its NDC pledges thus far.\*\*

## NDC SCORECARD

Is the updated NDC GHG emission reduction target more ambitious?	
Is adaptation/resilience component more ambitious?	
% of total GHG emission reduction targets that depend on intl. assistance.	74%
Carbon neutrality commitment?	
Is it on track to achieve its pledges?	
Is it implementing policies/regulations consistent with NDCs?	
Are COVID-19 recovery measures aligned with Paris commitments?	

YES   
 INSUFFICIENT  
 NO   
 UNDETERMINED

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# ECUADOR

### First NDC GHG emissions reduction target:

emissions reduction—from energy sector only—by 20.4-25% below BAU scenario by 2030 (up to 37.5-45.8% with intl. assistance).

### Updated NDC GHG emissions reduction target:

(includes agriculture, industry, and energy): Reduce emissions by 9% by 2025 below BAU scenario (up to 20.9% reduction with intl. assistance), + an emissions reduction from LULUCF sector of 4% by 2025 (up to a 20% reduction with intl. assistance).

Unlike most other countries, Ecuador presented its updated NDC in 2019, and its multilevel, multi-stakeholder NDC enhancement process resulted in a stronger and more ambitious overall pledge. The adaptation component is more ambitious. It set clear targets on agriculture and forestry regarding land-use, management, and restoration, following Ecuador's National Adaptation Plan.



## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

ANNUAL: 104 BILLION USD (2018)

PER CAPITA: 6,214 USD (2018)

ECUADOR SHARE OF EMISSIONS VS. FOREST COVER

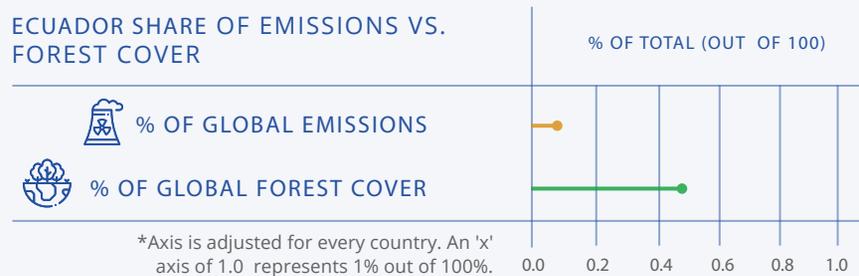


% OF GLOBAL EMISSIONS



% OF GLOBAL FOREST COVER

% OF TOTAL (OUT OF 100)



\*Axis is adjusted for every country. An 'x' axis of 1.0 represents 1% out of 100%.



## GHG EMISSIONS

Total: 65.68 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (total): 68

Per Capita: 3.84 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (per capita): 107



## NDC SCORECARD

Is the updated NDC GHG emission reduction target more ambitious?	
Is adaptation/resilience component more ambitious?	
% of total GHG emission reduction targets that depend on intl. assistance.	56%
Carbon neutrality commitment?	
Is it on track to achieve its pledges?	
Is it implementing policies/regulations consistent with NDCs?	
Are COVID-19 recovery measures aligned with Paris commitments?	



YES



INSUFFICIENT



NO



UNDETERMINED

- NDCs are fully aligned with the National Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the government has started integrating NDCs into its finance and planning structures. It also put in place a National Forestry Program (2016-2025), new transportation measures and a REDD+ Action Plan that should cost-efficiently tackle emissions.
- Announced in July 2021, Ecuador will put in place a Zero Carbon Program, to incentivize in private sector and institutions at large, the quantification, reduction and neutralization of GHG emissions, including a carbon offset program.
- However, the new administration has issued a decree aimed at opening up Petroecuador's assets to private investment and at making exploration and production contracts more attractive to private investors. The goal is to double the country's crude oil production to 1 million b/d in the medium term. This could lock down emissions going forward and could hinder Ecuador's ability to make good on its climate pledges.
- Building Back Greener: 5% recovery spending from country's total spending, from which 0% has been green recovery spending, according to the UN Environment Programme's Covid-19 Recovery Tracker for LAC.
- \*\*There is insufficient information to objectively determine whether it is on track to meet its NDC pledges thus far.\*\*

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## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

ANNUAL: 3.62 BILLION USD (2018)

PER CAPITA: 4,671 USD (2018)

### GUYANA SHARE OF EMISSIONS VS. FOREST COVER



## GHG EMISSIONS

Total: 5.04 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (total): 115

Per Capita: 6.46 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (per capita): 70

## NDC SCORECARD

# GUYANA

### First NDC GHG emissions reduction target:

N/A (target only established in terms of strategies regarding sustainable forest management and increasing renewable energy). Conditional pledge: develop 100% renewable energy power supply by 2025 and avoid 48.7 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e annually through REDD+.

### Updated NDC GHG emissions reduction target:

\*there is no updated submission at time of writing\*

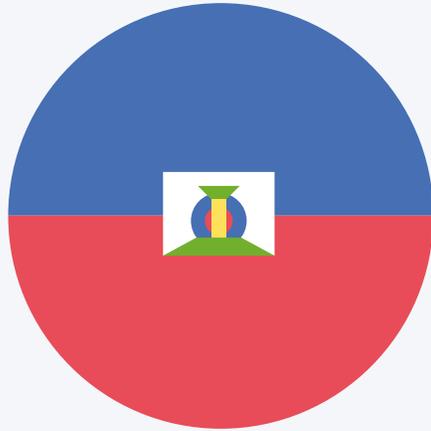
The adaptation component includes a mangrove restoration program along vulnerable coasts, as well as sustainable agriculture and land and forestry management practices, such as Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS), funded through Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF), resources earned under the Guyana-Norway Agreement (GNA).

- Guyana's efforts to implement its NDCs include an Emissions Reductions Programme (ERP) that focuses on mining and forestry activities (since these are the largest emission sources) and a Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) program to decrease incidental damage.
- It is also implementing a mineral mapping program in mining districts to find usable deposits and reduce deforestation, which occurs through mining exploration and small mineral deposits.
- After successful discoveries of high-quality oil reserves since 2015, and partnering with Exxon Mobile for exploration and production, S&P Global Platts Analytics expects Guyana's crude production to rise to 1.4 million b/d by 2040. This will be hard to reconcile with a decreasing carbon footprint and with the pledge of increasing renewable energy production.
- Building Back Greener: 0% recovery spending from country's total spending, from which 0% has been green recovery spending, according to the UN Environment Programme's Covid-19 Recovery Tracker for LAC.
- \*\*There is insufficient public information available to objectively determine whether it is on track to meet its NDC pledges thus far.\*\*

Is the updated NDC GHG emission reduction target more ambitious?	
Is adaptation/resilience component more ambitious?	
% of total GHG emission reduction targets that depend on intl. assistance.	
Carbon neutrality commitment?	
Is it on track to achieve its pledges?	
Is it implementing policies/regulations consistent with NDCs?	
Are COVID-19 recovery measures aligned with Paris commitments?	

YES   
 INSUFFICIENT  
 NO   
 UNDETERMINED

Details on methodology used and relevant sources are available on technical note found on: <https://iamericas.org/environment-climate-change/>



## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

ANNUAL: 8.41 BILLION USD (2018)

PER CAPITA: 766 USD (2018)

HAITI SHARE OF EMISSIONS VS. FOREST COVER



## GHG EMISSIONS

Total: 9.93 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (total): 141

Per Capita: 0.89 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (per capita): 185

# HAITI

### First NDC GHG emissions reduction target:

unconditional 5% reduction compared to BAU by 2030 (equivalent to 10 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) and conditionally reduce another 35.24 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e (additional 26% reduction relative to BAU).

### Updated NDC GHG emissions reduction target:

\*there is no updated submission at time of writing\*

Adaptation: its initial submission includes relevant strategies for increasing resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems, water resources and food security, as well as to tackle deforestation (the country is highly reliant on wood for energy).

- The country aims to tackle emissions according to its 2015-2030 climate plan by switching 1 million traditional light bulbs for more efficient LED bulbs, growing 137,500 hectares of new forest, and shifting 47% of its electricity generation to renewable sources.
- However, NDC targets are not mentioned in any domestic laws/regulations.
- Building Back Greener: 26% recovery spending from country's total spending, from which 0% has been green recovery spending, according to the UN Environment Programme's Covid-19 Recovery Tracker for LAC.
- \*\*There is insufficient public information available to objectively determine whether it is on track to meet its NDC pledges thus far.\*\*

## NDC SCORECARD

Is the updated NDC GHG emission reduction target more ambitious?	
Is adaptation/resilience component more ambitious?	
% of total GHG emission reduction targets that depend on intl. assistance.	84%
Carbon neutrality commitment?	
Is it on track to achieve its pledges?	
Is it implementing policies/regulations consistent with NDCs?	
Are COVID-19 recovery measures aligned with Paris commitments?	

YES   
 INSUFFICIENT  
 NO   
 UNDETERMINED

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# JAMAICA

**First NDC GHG emissions reduction target:** unconditional 7.8% reduction relative to the BAU scenario by 2030 and up to a 10% reduction with intl. assistance.

**Updated NDC GHG emissions reduction target:** unconditional 25.4% reduction relative to the BAU scenario by 2030 and up to a 28.5% reduction with intl. assistance.

Jamaica moved towards an economy-wide target and included LULUCF for the first time. The country has also identified opportunities to deepen emission reductions from the energy sector, effectively doubling its target, such as expanding the electric vehicle network. This is relevant as Jamaica relies heavily on fossil fuels.

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

ANNUAL: 637 BILLION USD (2018)

PER CAPITA: 14,508 USD (2018)

JAMAICA SHARE OF EMISSIONS VS. FOREST COVER



## GHG EMISSIONS

Total: 10.02 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (total): 140

Per Capita: 3.41 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (per capita): 118

## NDC SCORECARD

Is the updated NDC GHG emission reduction target more ambitious?	
Is adaptation/resilience component more ambitious?	
% of total GHG emission reduction targets that depend on intl. assistance.	11%
Carbon neutrality commitment?	
Is it on track to achieve its pledges?	
Is it implementing policies/regulations consistent with NDCs?	
Are COVID-19 recovery measures aligned with Paris commitments?	

YES   
 INSUFFICIENT  
 NO   
 UNDETERMINED

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- It is implementing a Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan, and its Medium-Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework (2018-2021), to drive NDC goals forward.
- In agriculture and forestry, it developed strategies through programs such as the Integrated Management of the Yallahs and the Hope River Watershed Management Areas (Yallahs-Hope) Project, to improve the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- It also implemented a Plastic Waste Minimization Project, funded with a \$33 million allotment, to improve legal and policy frameworks to decrease plastic marine waste from terrestrial activities, along with a ban of single use plastics.
- Mitigation strategies include the introduction of electric vehicles in the public transportation network, putting solar panels on hospitals, and commissioning the largest solar farm in the English speaking-Caribbean.
- Building Back Greener: 51% recovery spending from country's total spending, from which 17.6% has been green recovery spending, according to the UN Environment Programme's Covid-19 Recovery Tracker for LAC.
- **\*\*There is insufficient information to objectively determine whether it is on track to meet its NDC pledges thus far.\*\***



## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

ANNUAL: 1.151 TRILLION USD (2018)

PER CAPITA: 9,224 USD (2018)

MEXICO SHARE OF EMISSIONS VS. FOREST COVER



## GHG EMISSIONS

Total: 679.88 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (total): 12

Per Capita: 5.39 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (per capita): 84

## NDC SCORECARD

Is the updated NDC GHG emission reduction target more ambitious?	
Is adaptation/resilience component more ambitious?	
% of total GHG emission reduction targets that depend on intl. assistance.	38%
Carbon neutrality commitment?	
Is it on track to achieve its pledges?	
Is it implementing policies/regulations consistent with NDCs?	
Are COVID-19 recovery measures aligned with Paris commitments?	

YES   
 INSUFFICIENT  
 NO   
 UNDETERMINED

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# MEXICO

### First NDC GHG emissions reduction target:

22% reduction by 2030 compared to BAU scenario and up to 36% reduction with intl. assistance. Reduction of black carbon emissions by 51% by 2030.

### Updated NDC GHG emissions reduction target:

same as first NDC submission.

Mexico increased its adaptation component ambition by including cross-cutting adaptation and mitigation components through Nature-based solutions focused on water management, preventing deforestation, and sustainable economic activities that improve ecological connectivity and conservation schemes. It also included a new multisectoral approach focused on blue carbon ecosystems.

- Mexico will need to implement additional policies to meet its 2030 target. Mexico's rollback of support to renewable energy and its response to the pandemic has put the country's emissions on an upward path. Beyond 2020, emissions will ramp up again as the economy recovers, climbing up to 774-852 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030, excluding LULUCF. Its interim goal of 35% clean electricity by 2024 will fall short too.
- The government is now favoring fossil fuels with the construction of a new refinery; a new budget allocation for the modernization of coal, diesel, gas and oil-fueled power plants; and the cancellation of long-term power auctions.
- Lastly, a recent energy bill effectively halting private renewable energy investments prioritizes the government's own aging fossil-fuel power plants. This reform could force changes in the electricity dispatch order that would significantly increase CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- Building Back Greener: 63% recovery spending from country's total spending, from which 0% has been green recovery spending, according to the UN Environment Programme's Covid-19 Recovery Tracker for LAC.



## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

ANNUAL: 211 BILLION USD (2018)

PER CAPITA: 6,723 USD (2018)

PERU SHARE OF EMISSIONS VS. FOREST COVER



## GHG EMISSIONS

Total: 96.28 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (total): 53

Per Capita: 3.01 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (per capita): 128

# PERU

**First NDC GHG emissions reduction target:** reduction by 20% in relation to the BAU scenario by 2030, and up to 30% with intl. assistance.

**Updated NDC GHG emissions reduction target:** Updated NDC GHG emissions reduction target: limit emissions to a maximum level of 208.8 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030 (and down to 179.0 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e with intl. assistance). Net-zero commitment by 2050.

The updated NDCs have a more ambitious adaptation component, including strategies aimed at the tourism and transportation sectors for the first time.

- ▶ Peru is on track to overachieve both its unconditional and conditional 2030 targets under current policies scenario. The COVID-19 pandemic and associated economic standstill is projected to lead to a 10-13% reduction in emissions for 2030, compared to pre-COVID-19 projections.
- ▶ Peru has made moves to add legislations that can translate commitments into actions. At the end of 2019, it approved regulation of the National framework Law on Climate Change, making Peru's NDC pledge legally binding. It also established "Huella de Carbono Perú" as a tool for voluntary emissions reporting.
- ▶ In May 2021, the government approved the National Program for Sustainable Urban Transport, which supports cities in developing cycling and low-carbon infrastructure.
- ▶ Building Back Greener: 74% recovery spending from country's total spending, from which 0% has been green recovery spending, according to the UN Environment Programme's Covid-19 Recovery Tracker for LAC.

## NDC SCORECARD

Is the updated NDC GHG emission reduction target more ambitious?	
Is adaptation/resilience component more ambitious?	
% of total GHG emission reduction targets that depend on intl. assistance.	17%
Carbon neutrality commitment?	
Is it on track to achieve its pledges?	
Is it implementing policies/regulations consistent with NDCs?	
Are COVID-19 recovery measures aligned with Paris commitments?	

YES   
 INSUFFICIENT  
 NO   
 UNDETERMINED

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## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

ANNUAL: 22.08 BILLION USD (2018)

PER CAPITA: 15,952 USD (2018)

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO SHARE OF EMISSIONS VS. FOREST COVER



## GHG EMISSIONS

Total: 22.9 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (total): 114

Per Capita: 16.48 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (per capita): 18

# TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

### First NDC GHG emissions reduction target:

Unconditional 30% reduction by 2030 from the public transportation sector, compared to BAU scenario. Conditional target: reduction of 103 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e from power generation, transportation, and industrial sectors with international financing.

### Updated NDC GHG emissions reduction target:

\*there is no updated submission at time of writing\*

\*there is no updated submission at time of writing\*

- It implemented a National Environmental Policy (NEP) in 2018 to carve an environmentally sustainable pathway for the economy.
- It developed a policy framework for a low carbon development plan through the National Climate Change Policy, which included a Carbon Reduction Strategy for power generation, transportation, and industrial sectors.
- It has made substantial improvements in national public sector transportation with reduced private vehicle use, and incentivizing the adoption of more efficient vehicles.
- Building Back Greener: 12% recovery spending from country's total spending, from which 0% has been green recovery spending, according to the UN Environment Programme's Covid-19 Recovery Tracker for LAC.
- \*\*There is insufficient public information available to objectively determine whether it is on track to meet its NDC pledges thus far.\*\*

## NDC SCORECARD

Is the updated NDC GHG emission reduction target more ambitious?	
Is adaptation/resilience component more ambitious?	
% of total GHG emission reduction targets that depend on intl. assistance.	98%
Carbon neutrality commitment?	
Is it on track to achieve its pledges?	
Is it implementing policies/regulations consistent with NDCs?	
Are COVID-19 recovery measures aligned with Paris commitments?	

YES   
 INSUFFICIENT  
 NO   
 UNDETERMINED

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## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

ANNUAL: 19.485 TRILLION USD (2018)

PER CAPITA: 59,939 USD (2018)

### UNITED STATES SHARE OF EMISSIONS VS. FOREST COVER



## GHG EMISSIONS

Total: 6023.62 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (total): 2

Per Capita: 18.44 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

World Ranking (per capita): 11

# UNITED STATES

**First NDC GHG emissions reduction target:**  
26%-28% reduction by 2025 relative to 2005 levels.

**Updated NDC GHG emissions reduction target:**  
50%-52% reduction by 2030 relative to 2005 levels.

Updated NDC adaptation component is more ambitious inasmuch the initial NDC did not mention it. The updated submission mentions a 2030 pathway for agriculture and lands; the need to invest in protection and management of forests; and, to support Nature-based Solutions for coastal ecosystems. However, it does not include any targets and leaves out the 30X30 initiative.

- The U.S. is not on track to meet its NDC. An analysis by the Rhodium Group found that the country is on track to reduce emissions by 20%-22% below 2005 levels by 2025 and anywhere between 20% to 26% below 2005 levels by 2030, absent additional measures.
- According to a December 2020 study by Princeton University, the U.S. is poised to spend \$9.4 trillion over the next decade on energy infrastructure. Getting on a path to net-zero emissions would need to add an additional 3% to that amount.
- Obama-era regulations on methane emissions have been reinstated and EPA has announced a rule sharply cutting emissions of HFCs. During the G7 2021 Summit, the U.S. reinstated commitment to conserve 30% of lands and oceans by 2030.
- Any real overhaul to forward the transition to net-zero, and achieve permanent emission reductions would need Congressional approval (such as the infrastructure and jobs economic recovery package), something yet to be achieved.
- Building Back Greener: 9% of the United States' total COVID-19 recovery spending has been green spending, according to the Global Recovery Observatory by Oxford University.

## NDC SCORECARD

Is the updated NDC GHG emission reduction target more ambitious?	
Is adaptation/resilience component more ambitious?	
% of total GHG emission reduction targets that depend on intl. assistance.	0%
Carbon neutrality commitment?	
Is it on track to achieve its pledges?	
Is it implementing policies/regulations consistent with NDCs?	
Are COVID-19 recovery measures aligned with Paris commitments?	

YES   
 INSUFFICIENT  
 NO   
 UNDETERMINED

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