



Summary of the Nationally Determined Contributions submitted by
the countries of the Americas and the Caribbean at the Conference
of the Parties COP21 in Paris of the United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change

Key terms

- **Climate Change Adaptation:** In human systems, the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In natural systems, the process of adjustment to actual climate and its effects; human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate.
- **Climate Change Mitigation:** A human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases.
- **Nationally Determined Contribution NDC:** Countries publicly outlined actions in the Paris Agreement to contribute to international efforts to keep increases in global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius, with respect to pre-industrial levels, preferably that in a limit of 1.5 degrees.
- **Green House Gases (GHG's):** Greenhouse gases are those gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, which absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of thermal infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, by the atmosphere itself, and by clouds. This property causes the greenhouse effect.

Sources: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

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Canada 

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Accelerated coastal erosion and increase in flooding
- Lower average annual rainfall
- Rainfall intensity recently caused flooding and increased tropical storm intensity
- During drought, desalination of seawater can account for up to 90% of freshwater supply

Country Priority Objectives

- Establish enabling legal, policy and institutional environment for a low carbon emissions
- Update the Building Code to make it more sustainable
- Increase the resilience of energy systems for water resources

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Ensure efficient transfer of resources for climate action

Mitigation Commitment

- Meet demand through off-grid renewable resources
- Develop efficiency standards for vehicles and appliances
- Develop a waste to energy (WTE) plan
- Generate 50MW of electricity from renewable sources
- Protect wetlands with carbon sequestration

Adaptation Commitments

- Increase seawater desalination
- Improve and prepare buildings for extreme climate events
- Ensure affordable insurance scheme available for farmers, fishers, and residential and business owners
- Make water sector adaptation a national priority

ARGENTINA

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- From 1960-2010, the average temperature in most of the country increased by 0.5 °C and by 1°C in some Patagonian zones
- Changes in rainfall levels have produced socio-economic impacts and affected river levels

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce GHG emissions by 15% by 2030
- Promote sustainable forest management, energy efficiency, biofuels, nuclear energy, renewable energy, and changes in transportation modes

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Create inter-institutional work spaces to promote disaster risk reduction

Mitigation Commitments

- Conserve, restore, and sustainably manage native forests
- Conserve biodiversity and ecosystems

Adaptation Commitments

- Develop more sustainable farming techniques
- Strengthen health management processes related to the direct and indirect impacts of climate change
- Implement measures to address extreme weather events, including improved response and recovery efforts

THE BAHAMAS

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Rising sea levels
- Salinization of fresh groundwater
- Susceptible to damaging climate events like hurricanes

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce GHG emissions by 30% by 2030

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to the national policy framework to address climate change

Mitigation Commitments

- Promote less carbon-intensive fuels
- Regulate motor vehicle emissions and enforce proper maintenance
- Increase share of renewables in energy mix to 30% by 2030

Adaptation Commitments

- Enhance food security and sustainable food production
- Improve knowledge/data on environmental conditions and health risks related to climate change
- Protect coastlines and coastal ecosystems
- Assess population vulnerability and consider relocation
- Ensure access to potable water

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Acutely vulnerable to adverse impacts of climate change including hurricanes, flooding, erosion and loss of coastal habitats
- Rise in average temperatures

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce GHG emissions from its three most polluting sectors by 15% overall by 2030
- Reduce GHG emissions by 30% in the public transportation sector by the end of 2030

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to the climate change policy framework

Mitigation Commitments

- Reduce carbon emissions from power generation, industry, and transportation

Adaptation Commitments

- Reduce climate vulnerability in all sectors
- Enhance national capacity for adaptation

BARBADOS

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Rising temperatures and increased frequency of extreme weather events
- Sea levels rising and increasingly frequent coral bleaching events
- Indirect impacts include drought, flooding, increased pest outbreaks, illness and the destruction of key ecosystems

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce GHG emissions by 23% by 2030

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to aligning climate change concerns with national development plans

Mitigation Commitments

- Reduce electricity consumption
- Increase renewable energy supply and demand
- Institutionalise a formal monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system to track national emissions and the impact of specific mitigation actions

Adaptation Commitments

- Manage fresh water resources
- Improve agricultural productivity
- Prevent land degradation
- Focus on agriculture, tourism, fisheries, human health, coastal resources and human settlements
- Include youth and gender considerations in adaptation

BELIZE

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Vulnerable to natural disasters and climate-related shocks
- Sea level and average temperature rising
- Annual rainfall decreasing
- Increased erosion and contamination of coastal areas
- Effects on agriculture and fisheries pose threat to food security

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce CO₂ emissions by 62% by 2033
- Reduce conventional fuel use in transportation by 20% by 2033
- Increase share of renewables in electricity mix by 85% by 2027

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to the national action plans and policy frameworks on climate change

Mitigation Commitments

- Conserve and protect biodiversity, land and forests through community resource management
- Improve public transportation by upgrading fleet and promoting the use of bio-fuels
- Facilitate clean production systems in processing agricultural and forestry outputs to co-produce bio-fuels

Adaptation Commitments

- Sustainable management of fisheries and water
- Build resilience of settlements and coastal zone
- Integrate adaptation planning into the tourism sector
- Enhance resilience in the transport sector
- Improve health infrastructure and capacity and to reduce health impacts from extreme heat

BOLIVIA

Nationally Determined Contributions COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Loss of approximately 50% of the glacier surface in the country
- Changes in average temperatures and precipitation
- By 2030, 27% of the country could be affected by persistent drought and 24% by highly recurrent floods

Country Priority Objectives

- Systematically reduce hydric vulnerability in the country
- Increase electricity generation capacity through the use of renewable energies
- Build mitigation and adaptation capacity through sustainable forest management

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Prioritize linkage of mitigation and adaptation actions

Mitigation Commitments

- Increase renewable energy use to 79%
- Increase the surface of (re)forested areas to 4.5 million hectares by 2030
- Strengthen carbon capture and storage, organic matter and soil fertility, biodiversity conservation as well as water availability

Adaptation Commitments

- Improve water storage, delivery, and services, including through community management practices
- Restore and recover degraded soils and ecosystems
- Alter agricultural and livestock practices to limit climate impacts and increase food production
- Install national hydro-meteorological, geological and seismic stations to improve early warning systems

BRAZIL

Nationally Determined Contributions COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Changes in rainfall patterns resulting in drought, floods, landslides, etc.
- Natural disasters occur most often in urban areas and have the greatest impact on vulnerable populations

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 43% by the year 2030

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Develop initiatives to address climate change, focusing on adaptation, forestry, energy efficiency, and decreased carbon emissions

Mitigation Commitments

- Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- Enhance sustainable native forest management systems
- Increase the use of renewable energy and biofuels

Adaptation Commitments

- Enhance water security
- Integrate climate risk management into public policies and strategies
- Ensure coherence of national and local development strategies with adaptation measures
- Improve transportation infrastructure in urban areas

CANADA

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Increased health risks due to extreme heat and prevalence of infectious diseases
- Isolated and marginalized communities particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts, such as repeated and severe flooding

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce GHG emissions by 30% by 2030

Identified Areas for Parliamentary Action

- Legislation on environmental protection and oversight on national climate change initiatives

Mitigation Commitments

- Protect and enhance carbon sinks, including in forests, wetlands and agricultural lands
- Invest in clean energy technology to ease the transition to a low carbon economy
- Regulate emissions of various greenhouse gases and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

Adaptation Commitments

- Establish the Canadian Centre for Climate Services
- Build resilience through infrastructure with climate resilient codes and standards, including targeted focus on Northern communities
- Develop a national action plan to respond to health risks caused by climate change

CHILE

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Effects on ecosystems, in particular fisheries and aquaculture biodiversity, and on access to resources
- Decreased rainfall and increased temperatures
- Increased frequency and effects of extreme weather events

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce CO₂ emissions by 30% by 2030
- Sustainable forestry and recovery of 100,000 hectares of forest

Identified Areas for Parliamentary Action

- Introduce an emissions tax for CO₂, Sox, NO_x and PM
- Strengthen legal frameworks for climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Create mechanisms for monitoring, reporting, and evaluating national efforts

Mitigation Commitments

- Increase the share of renewables in the energy mix to 20% by 2018
- Reduce demand for and marginal cost of electricity
- Apply concept of sustainable development to construction work
- Ensure complementarity of medium- and long-term energy and environmental plans

Adaptation Commitments

- Develop sectorial adaptation plans
- Apply decentralized perspective to building resilience
- Work towards sustainable water, forestry, and agriculture management
- Protect biodiversity and ecosystems

COLOMBIA

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Vulnerable to extreme weather events, which can cause substantial social and economic losses and impacts

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce GHG emissions by 20% for 2030

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Analyze options to delink emissions and economic growth
- Contribute to national legal framework and action plans on climate change

Contributions to Mitigation

- Reduce deforestation
- Take actions to preserve ecosystems
- Increase protected land areas to more than 2.5 million hectares

Adaptation Commitments

- Build resilience in alignment with international agreements
- Develop territorial and sectorial action plans with monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
- Implement sustainable management of water resources

COSTA RICA

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Highly vulnerable to effects of climate change
- Changes in temperature, precipitation, soil degradation
- Increase in extreme weather events

Country Priority Objectives

- Achieve the goal of a carbon neutral economy by 2021
- Reduce GHG emissions by 44% by 2030

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribution to national legal framework and action plans on climate change

Mitigation Commitments

- Promote green, inclusive development
- Reduce energy demand and GHG emissions
- Increase supply of renewable energy aiming for 100% by 2030
- Effectively manage carbon sinks
- Implement comprehensive public transportation system

Adaptation Commitments

- Clearly define rights to forest and agro-ecosystem resources
- Conserve water resources and biodiversity
- Identify and address infrastructure system vulnerabilities by 2020
- Improve sewage and rainwater collection systems

CUBA

Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Warmer and more extreme climate
- Estimated annual sea level rise of 1.44mm
- Estimated average annual loss of 1.2m of beach coastline
- Increased variability in weather patterns, including rainfall and cyclones
- Changes in water availability

Country Priority Objectives

Continue to gradually reduce GHG emissions

Áreas Identificadas de Acción Parlamentaria

- Contribuir a los planes de acción nacionales contra el cambio climático

Mitigation Commitments

- Increase renewable sources in national energy network
- Convert organic waste to biogas and bio fertilizers
- Substitute outdated household technologies

Adaptation Commitments

- Incorporate adaptation into sectorial planning
- Reduce coastal community vulnerability
- Emphasize conservation, including of mangroves and coral reefs
- Create monitoring network to evaluate climate and environmental patterns
- Strengthen environmental education and research

DOMINICA

Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Increased incidence and severity of extreme weather events
- Rising sea level with more acidic sea waters
- Change in average climate and rainfall patterns

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce GHG emissions by 44.7% by 2030

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Establish the enabling legal/institutional framework to facilitate coordination/implementation of climate change measures and mainstreaming of these considerations

Mitigation Commitments

Convert to renewable energy sources in main economic sectors

Facilitate transition to hybrid vehicles

Implement sound forestry management to improve carbon absorption capacity

Adaptation Commitments

Develop climate resilient and energy efficient building codes

Conduct vulnerability assessments to identify risks

Provide support to communities vulnerable to effects of climate change

Establish early warning system and emergency

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Vulnerable to extreme weather events affecting human settlements and productive activities

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce GHG emissions by 25% by 2030

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to national climate change policies and plans

Mitigation Commitments

- Priority mitigation sectors: energy, transport, forestry, tourism, solid waste and cement

Adaptation Commitments

- Build ecosystem resilience
- Improve risk management and establish early warning systems
- Water management and food security are national priorities

ECUADOR

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Particularly vulnerable to extreme weather events, resulting in human, infrastructure and economic losses
- Annual precipitation has increased by 33% in coastal regions
- Glacier retreat has been exacerbated by 20 to 30% in the last 30 years in Andean regions

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce GHG emissions by 20-25% by 2025

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Improve the legal framework in place to protect and preserve wildlife areas and further complement national action plans to address climate change

Mitigation Commitments

- Restore national forests and eliminate deforestation
- Foster biodiversity conservation efforts
- Increase percentage of renewable energies
- Sustainably manage water supplies, including analysis of the impact of hydroelectric projects on water systems

Adaptation Commitments

- Strengthen community resilience through capacity building, focusing on food security and water access
- Analyze territorial and sectorial vulnerability to climate change and implement adaptation strategies
- Establish early warning systems and risk management at all levels of government

EL SALVADOR

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Progressive increase in extreme climate events
- Average annual temperature has increased by 1.3°C in the time that the global average has increased by 0.8°C
- Sea level has risen almost 8cm in the last six decades

Country Priority Objectives

- Increase renewable energy generation by at least 12% by the year 2025

Identified Areas for Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to the national legal framework and action plans on climate change

Mitigation Commitments

- Reduce GHG emissions through various initiatives
- Diversify energy mix with increased use of renewables
- Comprehensive restoration and conservation of land and forests
- Advance clean transportation technology

Adaptation Commitments

- Create sectorial adaptation strategies, focusing on agriculture, water, infrastructure, and health
- Incentivize community systems to reduce costs of eco-efficiency

GRENADA

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Changes in climate system evidenced by increased incidence of drought and higher temperatures
- Coastal degradation
- Salinization of aquifers
- Challenges to main economic sectors: tourism and agriculture

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce GHG emissions by 30% in relation to its 2010 emissions by 2025

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to the national policy framework to address climate change

Mitigation Commitments

- Promote energy efficiency through retrofitting and building codes
- Improve waste management
- Protect biodiversity and land through conservation

Adaptation Commitments

- Mainstream adaptation into national development planning
- Build community resilience
- Improve water resource management
- Support community groups and NGOs in their climate-related activities

GUATEMALA

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Experienced 8 extreme weather events linked to climate change from 1998-2014
- Stronger and more frequent storms, droughts, etc. will especially impact vulnerable populations

Country Priority Objectives

- Achieve an 11.2% GHG emission reduction in relation to the year 2005 by the year 2030

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to national legal framework and action plans on climate change

Mitigation Commitments

- Increase renewables from 69.2% to 80% by 2030
- Improve forestry management

Adaptation Commitments

- Prioritize actions related to food security, water management, and health
- Conserve and protect ecosystems and marine zones
- Integrate climate information in early warning systems to reduce disaster risk
- Coordinate with private sector to ensure clean production

GUYANA

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Agriculture particularly vulnerable to rising sea levels

Country Priority Objectives

- Sustainable forest management
- Power all newly established townships with renewable energy

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to national strategies and programmes to address climate change

Mitigation Commitments

- Increase share of renewable energy by 100% by 2025
- Address emissions from mining and logging activities in the country

Adaptation Commitments

- Continue the construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance of conservancies and canals
- Prioritize water supply and sanitation
- Introduce new agricultural techniques such as hydroponics and fertigation

HAITI

Nationally Determined Contributions COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Extreme climate events present major obstacle to development
- Rise in sea level and average temperature
- Decrease in annual rainfall
- 4th most vulnerable country in the world to climate change effects

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce GHG emissions by 31% by 2030
- Conserve 10 500 hectares and reforest 2500 hectares of national forests by 2030
- Conserve 10 000 hectares of mangrove forests by 2030
- Protect marine areas on the south coast

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribution to climate change frameworks and action plans

Mitigation Commitments

- Increase renewables to 47% of energy mix by 2030
- Substitute outdated household technologies for more eco-friendly ones
- Improve forestry management systems
- Create and implement a national waste management policy

Adaptation Commitments

- Sustainable management of water resources
- Ensure infrastructure resilience
- Adapt agricultural practices to enhance food security
- Improve weather monitoring, forecasting systems
- Conserve ecosystems, coastal zones, biodiversity
- Build awareness of climate change and adaptation practices

HONDURAS

Nationally Determined Contributions COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Stronger and more frequent extreme climate events
- Rise in sea level
- Increase in tropical illnesses

Country Priority Objectives

- Reforest 1 million hectares of land by 2030

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribution to climate change frameworks and action plans

Mitigation Commitments

- Reduce GHG emissions by 15% by 2030
- Reduce household consumption of firewood by 39%

Adaptation Commitments

- Support increased understanding and monitoring of climate indicators
- Adopt sustainable agricultural and livestock practices

JAMAICA

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Extreme weather events contributing to social and economic loss

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce GHG emissions by 7.8% by 2030

Identified Areas for Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to existing national action on climate change

Mitigation Commitments

- Increase the share of renewables to 20% of primary energy mix by 2030

Adaptation Commitments

- Integrate climate considerations into development plans
- Awareness and education programs
- Prioritize climate data collection and enhance research capacity
- Install and maintain automatic weather stations

MEXICO

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Increases in average temperature by 0.85°C and in mean precipitation
- Increased number of extreme weather events resulting in high social and economic costs

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce GHG emissions by 25% by the year 2030

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Ensure an efficient legal framework to address climate change and its impacts

Mitigation Commitments

- Protect ecosystems and biodiversity
- Eliminate deforestation by 2030
- Reforest watershed areas
- Conserve and restore ecosystems

Adaptation Commitments

- Increase vulnerable communities' adaptive capacity through early warning systems and risk management
- Implement early warning system to prevent illnesses exacerbated by climate change
- Regulate land use/infrastructure in high-risk areas
- Ensure sustainability of agriculture and water use

PANAMA

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Highly vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change
- More frequent and intense storms, floods and droughts
- Sectors likely to be most affected: agriculture, water and coastal management, forestry, and health

Country Priority Objectives

- Increase renewable energy by 30% by 2050
- Increase carbon absorption by 10% by 2050 through reforestation

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to climate change legal frameworks and action plans

Mitigation Commitments

- Increase energy efficiency and diversify energy mix
- Protect, conserve, and manage biodiversity
- Develop/improve mass public transportation systems

Adaptation Commitments

- Sustainably manage and restore river basins

PARAGUAY

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Rising temperatures and greater variability in precipitation
- More prolonged drought periods
- Economic risk due to importance of agriculture and other primary sectors to GDP

Country Priority Objectives

- Unilaterally reduce GHG emissions by 10% by 2030

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to legislation and policies on climate change

Mitigation Commitments

- Develop renewable energy sources
- Implement sustainable forest management and reforestation
- Increase sustainability of agricultural production

Adaptation Commitments

- Priority sectors for adaptation: water, forestry, agriculture, energy, health, infrastructure
- Develop capacity for risk management and early warning systems

PERU

Nationally Determined Contributions COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Change in average temperatures and rainfall patterns
- Accelerated loss of tropical glaciers
- Greater exposure to extreme weather events and increased difficulty in their prediction

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce GHG emissions by 30% by 2030

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to national legal framework on climate change

Mitigation Commitments

- Sustainable management of national forests

Adaptation Commitments

- Focusing on five areas in climate change adaptation: disaster risk management, resilient infrastructure, poverty and vulnerable populations, gender approach, and promoting private investment
- Prioritize districts for monitoring due to hydro-meteorological and climate events

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Nationally Determined Contributions COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Rising sea levels and average temperatures
- Changes in rainfall and water patterns

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce GHG emissions by 22% by 2025 and 35% by 2030

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to national policies on climate change

Mitigation Commitments

- Develop renewable energy sources
- Implement sustainable forest management and reforestation
- Increase sustainability of agricultural production

Adaptation Commitments

- Priority sectors for adaptation: water, forestry, agriculture, energy, health, infrastructure
- Develop capacity for risk management and early warning systems

SAINT LUCIA

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Highly vulnerable and impacted significantly over the past 5 years by severe weather events
- Increase in temperature and sea surface temperature
- Reduced average annual rainfall
- Potential for increase in vector borne diseases

Country Priority Objectives

- Generate up to 35% of electricity from renewable sources by 2020 and 50% by 2030

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to legal framework to address climate change

Mitigation Commitments

- Improve grid distribution and transmission efficiency
- Expand public transit and vehicle efficiency

Adaptation Commitments

- Reduce GHG emissions by 16% by 2025
- Develop comprehensive land use plan
- Implement early warning systems
- Undertake adaptation interventions related to infrastructure, water resources, and natural defenses like mangroves and wetlands

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Highly vulnerable and impacted significantly over the past 5 years by severe weather events
- Increase in temperature and sea surface temperature
- Reduced average annual rainfall
- Potential for increase in vector borne diseases

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce GHG emissions by 22% by 2025

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to policies and strategic plans on climate change

Mitigation Commitments

Install geothermal electricity generation facility

Improve efficiency and generation of other renewable energy sources

Reduce import duties on low emission vehicles

Develop carbon sinks through reforestation and sustainable forest management

Adaptation Commitments

Undertake climate vulnerability risk assessments

Design and implement gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction initiatives

Construct reverse osmosis plant to desalinate water

Install weather stations

SURINAME

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- High vulnerability to the effects of climate change
- Increased frequency of extreme weather events
- Rising sea levels impacts coastal ecosystems and agricultural land

Country Priority Objectives

- Sustainable management of forests and ecosystems
- Minimize deforestation and forest degradation

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to legal framework for climate change

Mitigation Commitments

- Ensure minimum of 25% renewable energy by 2025
- Promote energy efficiency through consumer awareness and building codes

Adaptation Commitments

- Climate resilient measures integrated into national development plan
- Improve water resource management and infrastructure
- Technological innovation in land use
- Build ecosystem resilience

UNITED STATES

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Increase in average temperatures and precipitation events
- Decrease in air quality
- Loss of coral reefs and marine habitats
- Damage to coast lines from sea level rise and increased number of storms

Country Priority Objectives

- Achieve an economy-wide target of reducing its GHG emissions by 28% below its 2005 emissions level by 2025

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to legal framework to address climate change

Mitigation Commitments

- Decrease emissions created by power generation and waste management
- Introduce fuel economy and energy conservation standards

Adaptation Commitments

- None reported

URUGUAY

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- Highly sensitive to droughts and flooding
- Agriculture sector is particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts

Country Priority Objectives

- Become net CO₂ remover by 2030
- Reduce concentration/intensity of other harmful emissions

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Contribute to the legal framework prioritizing

Mitigation Commitments

- Limit emissions from livestock and agricultural production
- Increase total forest coverage and reduce soil degradation
- Promote a sustainable transportation sector
- Improve waste management and treatment

Adaptation Commitments

- Create territorial and sectorial participatory adaptation plans
- Develop monitoring, reporting, and warning systems
- Improve processes for climate risk management, including land use planning
- Design and maintain resilient infrastructure
- Conserve water, ecosystems, and biodiversity

VENEZUELA

Nationally Determined Contributions
COP21 PARIS



Climate Impacts

- More frequent flooding
- Increased instances of droughts and more desertification
- Impacts on fragile mountain ecosystems

Country Priority Objectives

- Reduce GHG emissions by 20% by 2030

Identified Areas of Parliamentary Action

- Develop legislation to address climate change and its impacts

Mitigation Commitments

- Phase out ozone-depleting substances
- Increase generation of electricity through renewable energies
- Public awareness campaigns on energy efficiency
- Increase efforts of reforestation
- Improve national transportation systems

Adaptation Commitments

- Improve meteorological and early warning systems
- Promote sustainable water management, including through community initiatives
- Minimize risks to agricultural production