

Mexico's Mitigation Actions: Technology and Financial Needs



Vivir Mejor

Diagnosis

- Mexico contributes with approximately 1.6% of the total greenhouse emissions
- It is highly vulnerable to the adverse consequences of climate change
- It is one of the most biodiverse countries in the planet

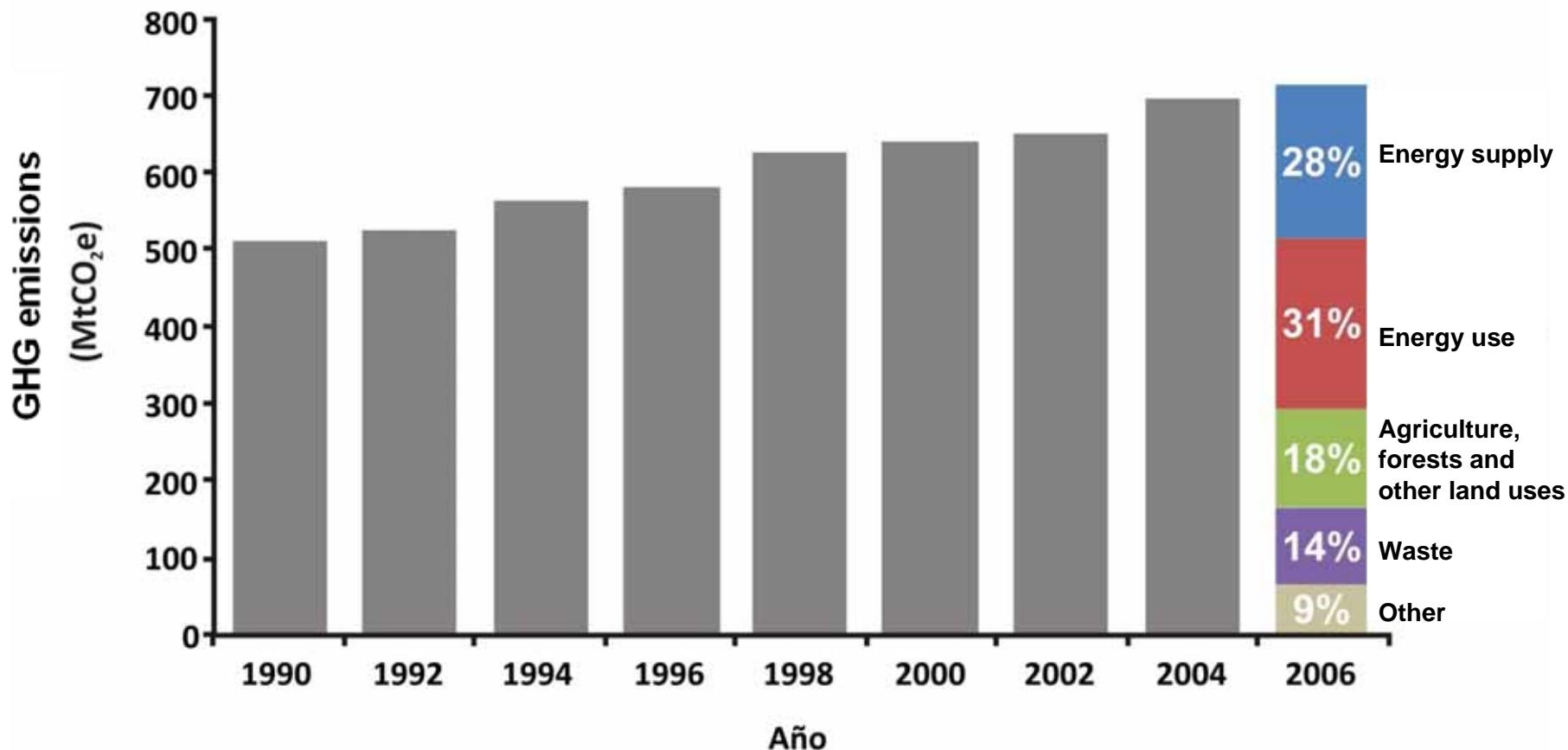


Impacts of Climate Change in Mexico

- Approximately 20 million people live in areas vulnerable to the impact of hurricanes
- Every year the damages caused by the erosion in the rivers' margins amount to 270 million dollars
- Predictable Impacts: climatic conditions and water resources; ecosystems, biodiversity and their environmental services; coast lines; agriculture and cattle raising; human settlements; energy; transportation and communications; industry; and public health
- The impacts are exacerbated by the social and economic inequality of the country



Evolution of GHG emissions in Mexico



Source:

INE. Inventarios Nacionales de Gases de Efecto Invernadero. México.

INE. INEGI. 2006. preliminar.

National Strategy on Climate Change (NSCC)

- Presented in May 2007
- Created by an Interministerial Commission on Climate Change
- Dr. Mario Molina, 1995 Nobel Prize of Chemistry, is part of the Advisory Council on Climate Change
- It reflects the Mexican Government's commitment to climate change mitigation and adaptation

National Strategy on Climate Change

- Identifies opportunities for mitigation measures and emissions reductions
- Acknowledges the vulnerability of diverse economic and social sectors and geographic regions to climate change and takes measures to develop the necessary national and local-level capacity for response and adaptation
- Contributes to the development of strategies, priorities and policies for the Special Programme on Climate Change



Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigation under the NSCC

- The general objective of greenhouse gas emissions mitigation is the progressive decoupling of increased emissions from economic growth.
- The NSCC sectoral opportunities and specific mitigation targets are identified in two major areas
 - a) Energy Generation and Use (59%)
 - b) Vegetation and Land use (32%)

Energy Generation and Use under the NSCC

- As part of the NSCC to promote energy efficiency a new Law for the Better Use of Renewable Energy and the Financing of Energetic Transition was passed. This law opens the door to private investment in the generation of electricity derived from renewable energy
- An energy reform was promoted

Energy Reform

- Approved by the Congress on October 2008
- A new Law for the Sustainable use of Energy, which will promote the better use of renewable sources of energy and the sustainable use of energy (In 2006 the use was of 26% and it is expects that it will be of 29% in 2012)
- It created a National Commission for the Efficient use of Energy which mandates government institutions at all levels, federal, state and local, into energy efficiency

Special Programme on Climate Change

- This is a long term programme based in the guidelines of the NSCC. It will run until 2050 in three different stages.
- Through this programme Mexico's government wants to show that it is possible to mitigate climate change and adapt as much as necessary without compromising development and even with financial benefits.



Long Term Vision

Mexico's Position

Based on a principle of justice and equity, Mexico:

Supports a flexible process of per capita emissions

Supports an aspirational global goal to reduce by 50% emissions by 2050*

*with respect to 2000

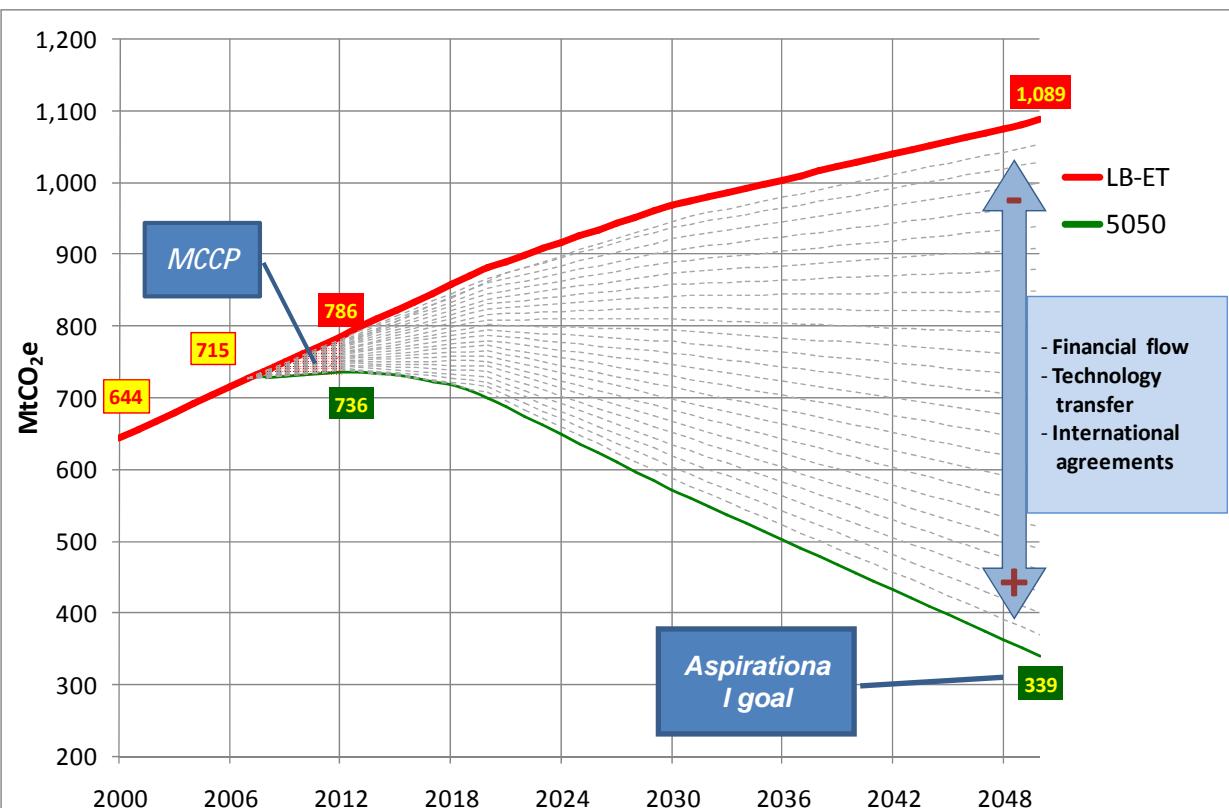
Implications:

- Industrialized countries progressively reduce their per capita emissions and mobilize financial and technological support toward developing countries on an unprecedented scale;
- **Developing countries** maintain their emissions beneath the base line, while achieving full and sustainable development;
- Jointly and step by step the international community tends to converge by mid century at a global average at or below 2.8 tCO₂e per capita / per year.



Long-Term Vision

Mexican mitigation pathway

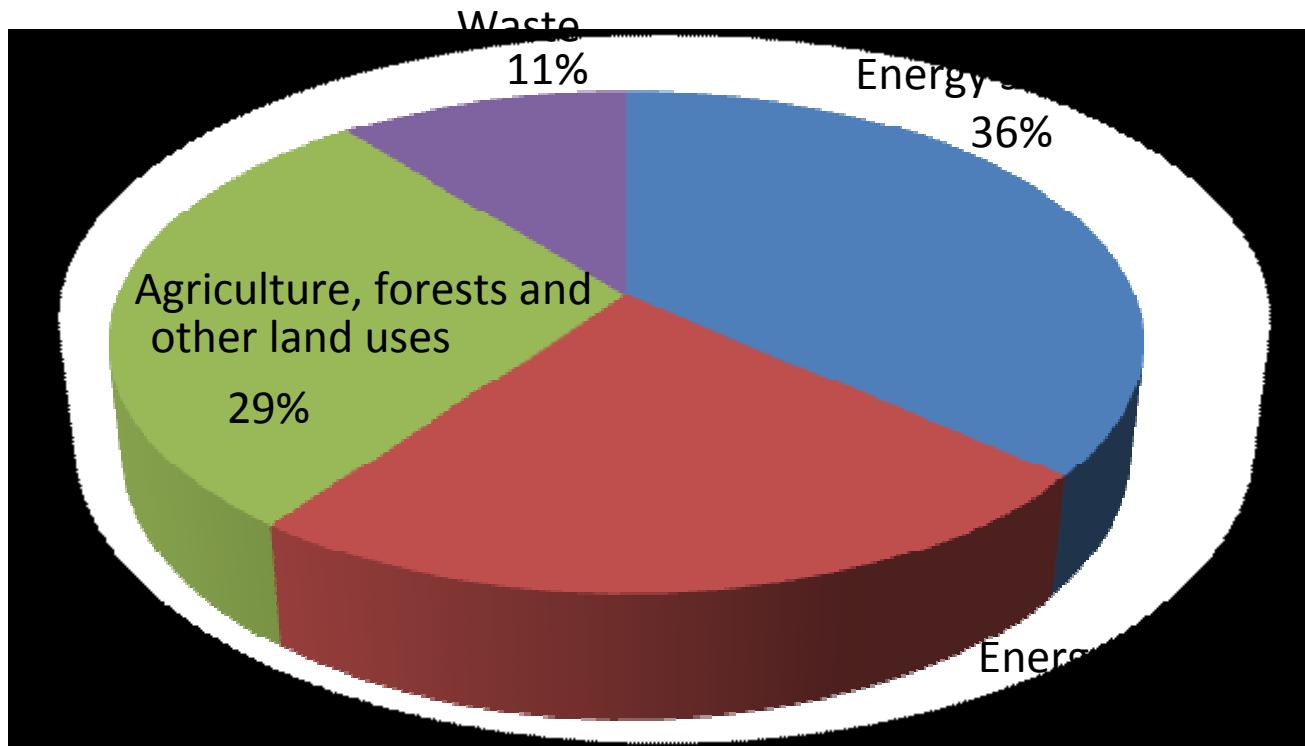


The long-term aspirational goal...

- Is not a legally binding commitment
- It is conditioned to:
 - the availability of technical and financial support from developed countries
 - the signature of a multilateral agreement in line with globally adopted parameters (2-3 °C increase of average temperature; stabilization of CO₂e concentration at 450 ppm)

The indicative goal states that, if the international community were determined to successfully face the immense challenge that climate change poses, Mexico would collaborate in this global effort

Mitigation Goals in the MCCP



85 specific goals included in 39 objectives,
distributed in 4 emissions categories and 12 subcategories



Vivir Mejor

Long Term Vision

Adaptation

Reducing vulnerability of human and natural systems requires:

Land zoning of human settlements and relocation of those exposed to highest risk

Coastal defense that assumes a rise in sea levels (40 cm by the end of the century)

Development planning is based on territorial and ecological zoning

1st phase (2008 - 2012): evaluation of vulnerability and identification of priority measures

Evolution toward 2050

2nd phase (2013 - 2030): strengthening of adaptation capacities at the national, regional and sectoral level

3rd phase (2030 - 2050): consolidation of capacities



Vivir Mejor

International Financial Support and Technology transfer

- Mexico's goals cannot be attained without the international financial support and the necessary technology transfer

World Climate Change Fund (Green Fund)

- Will support from a technological and financial standpoint, actions of mitigation and adaptation
- The aim is to build a complementary scheme to the Kyoto Protocol that ensures full, sustained and effective implementation of the UNFCCC

Goals of the Green Fund

- To foster mitigation actions
- To support adaptation efforts to the adverse effects of climate change
- To promote the transfer and diffusion of technologies
- To contribute to the financial underpinning of the new global climate change regime



Advantages of the Green Fund

- Provides access to financial and technical resources
- Extends participation of countries
- A dependable regime with verifiable results
- Enlargement of the global mitigation scale
- Contributions based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities