

## Environmental Integrity Group (EIG)

Mexico as part of the EIG submitted the following proposals:

- **Adaptation communication**
- **Mitigation**
- **Transparency Framework**
- **Article 6**
- **Global Stocktake**
- **Further work on APA**

Full text of these documents can be consulted at the following link:

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/SitePages/sessions.aspx?showOnlyCurrentCalls=1&populateData=1&expectedsubmissionfrom=Parties&focalBodies=COP>



## Position Paper

**Mexico** reiterates its commitment with the Paris Agreement and believes that all actors, including Parties and non-Party stakeholders, should strive for its full implementation, incorporating the adoption of long-term low-carbon and climate resilient development strategies. Cooperation must lead to action at the local, national, regional and global scales. In consideration of common, but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, Mexico participates in COP-23 with a view for building trust and solidarity and is convinced that enhanced ambition is the path to be followed.

### COP-23 Outcomes

Mexico expects for COP-23:

1. An agreed **structure** (headings and subheadings) of the Paris Agreement Work Programme based on the views, opinions and submissions from Parties.
2. A draft of the **roadmap** for the development of the Paris Agreement Work Programme before the session in May 2018.
3. A definition on the process and outcome of the **Facilitative Dialogue 2018**.

### Pre-2020 Ambition

Actions undertaken during the pre-2020 period must be ambitious. Pre-2020 actions should be discussed before and decided upon in the Facilitative Dialogue of 2018, in the spirit of Talanoa.

This dialogue must guide Parties in preparing new or revised National Determined Contributions (NDCs) with enhanced ambition for submission by 2020 and should inspire strong political statements towards the most ambitious scenario.

**SBI  
Subsidiary  
Body for  
Implementation**

**National Adaptation  
Plans (NAPs)**

Increasing resilience and reducing vulnerability of society, ecosystems, and economic activities are crucial to address climate change. Parties should look for synergies between mitigation and adaptation.



### Mexico side-event

#### “Mobilizing private finance and assessment tools towards sustainable infrastructure: Latin America’s experience of NDC Implementation”

##### Theme:

Latin America and the Caribbean are at the forefront for efforts to move onto a sustainable development pathway consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The event will consider approaches towards mobilizing private and public investments in sustainable and resilient infrastructure, along with stakeholder engagement and evaluation tools toward the implementation of countries Sustainable Development Goals and Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement.

##### Side event:

**Tuesday November 14th, 2017**

**16:45 – 18:15 pm**

**Room: 4**

##### Agenda (tentative)

##### Presentation:

**Co-Host:** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Mexico.

Panel debate. Moderator presents panelists and starts the debate

**Moderator:** Amal-Lee Amin, Inter-American Development Bank

##### Panelists (TBC)

- Rafael Pacchiano, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, Mexico
- Senior Official/Minister of Finance or Planning, UK
- Senior Official/Minister of Environment, Colombia
- Prof. Thomas Malone, MIT
- Lord Nicholas Stern

##### Q&A

Adaptation must be mainstreamed into national/ regional and local development planning. The adoption of Ecosystems based Adaptation (EbA) enhances a systemic approach, coherent with the goals of the Paris Agreement and those adopted under Agenda 2030 and in other international conventions and instruments.

Mexico will prepare a NAP to guide the implementation of the adaptation component of the NDC.

### **Capacity Building**

Mexico considers that capacity building is a key cross-cutting issue for the full implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Capacity building must be carried out at national and subnational level. Mexico strongly supports south-south cooperation programs and actions in this key issue.

### **Technology Transfer**

The new Technology Framework (TF) should be consolidated in order to provide guidelines on how to make progress towards the transformational changes needed to achieve the Paris goals.

Collaborative innovation is instrumental, therefore there is a need to strengthen the UNFCCC institutional frameworks on this regard. The Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) and the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) should be provided with resources to support the Parties with focalized technical assistance at the adequate scale.

Strong linkages between the Financial and Technology Mechanisms should be strengthened.

### **Finance**

Mexico urges developed countries to honor their commitment to mobilize at least \$100

billion per year of financial support for mitigation and adaptation actions by 2020. All Parties should seek for alternative sources of funding including innovative financing schemes that allow joint financing from the public and private sector.

Mexico will participate in the design and development of the transparency architecture for climate finance and will seek funding for the full implementation of the NDCs, both in mitigation and especially in adaptation.

Regarding the Adaptation Fund, the new mechanisms discussed under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement are expected to provide further insight on the fund replenishment, in substitution of the current funding through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), with a view to agree on its terms by COP-24.

### **SBSTA Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice**

#### **Cooperative Action**

Linkages between the Paris Agreement, and other relevant UN Conventions towards the Agenda 2030 should be encouraged.

#### **Article 6 on Voluntary Cooperative Approaches (markets and non-markets)**

Mexico holds the view that Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOS) must be accounted in tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year and may be used for achieving the mitigation targets under the NDC's.

Ensuring transparency, environmental integrity, and avoiding double counting are basic principles to be considered in the guidance of Article 6 of the Paris agreement.

We stand for simple mechanisms and guidance under the UNFCCC, based on best practices; free of any bureaucracy or additional requirements.

### **APA Ad-hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement**

#### **Mitigation and Adaptation in the NDC**

Mexico is of the view that guidance coming from COP-23 must help Parties in preparing and submitting information on adaptation and mitigation that enhances the clarity, transparency and understanding of the NDC's.

This Guidance should acknowledge the different types of NDCs allowing Parties to inform about their targets or actions, or their level of progress.

#### **Transparency**

Transparency is a cross cutting issue for avoiding duplication of efforts and accountability in financial aspects, technology transfer, experts and good practices support, capacity building and mitigation.

A robust and enhanced framework for transparency built on the assumption of collective action, is crucial for achieving our NDCs and for accomplishing the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Transparency of both, action and support, are the basis of the global stocktake.

COP-23 must provide common language pertaining modalities, procedures and guidelines. Mexico supports the existing reporting mechanisms, in order to avoid unnecessary additional burden.

#### **Global Stocktake (GST 2023)**

We look for a Conference Meeting of the Paris Agreement (CMA) decision to establish the structure and global assessment process, using a flexible approach to allow adjustments that could derive from scientific progress and political developments in the next 6 years (first global stocktake will take place in 2023).

### **CROSS CUTTING ISSUES**

#### **Short-Lived Climate Forcers (SLCF)**

Mexico stands for a full consideration of Short-lived climate forcers as a mitigation option in the context of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, that is additional to Green House Gases (GHG) mitigation actions.

We welcome the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on SLCF, based on the most recent scientific evidence.

#### **Early Warning Systems (EWS)**

Mexico stands for the implementation of EWS as an Adaptation measure for reducing the risk and vulnerability derived from climate related impacts.

Mexico promotes that these systems that help prevent human losses and reduce economic impacts, associated to climate change, should be available to all parties, including technology, data and expertise sharing.

#### **Gender and Human Rights**

Mexico supports the integration of human rights in the climate agenda and the development of the Lima Workplan on Gender and recognizes the importance of involving women and men equally in the development and implementation of national climate policies, likewise in the UNFCCC processes.

As a crosscutting issue, the differentiated effects of climate change need to be acknowledged. Due to economic, social and political inequalities among regions, social groups, women and men, it should also be stressed that vulnerability, adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change also need to be differentiated.

#### **Global Climate Action**

Mexico endorses the involvement of non-Party Stakeholders as stated in the Marrakech Alliance for Global Action and the NAZCA Platform to keep track of climate action.