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Engagement of different ministries on climate change issues: the Mexican experience

OECD Side Event



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Climate change responsibilities in Mexico

- The main institutional responsibility and the leadership in designing and implementing the national policy to address climate change corresponds to the Mexican Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), created in 1994.



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- Climate Change responsibilities involve:
 - *National policy issues* (Planning, involvement of other actors, CDM issues)
 - *International issues* (negotiations, cooperation)
 - *Research and Development of National Capacities* (National Communications, Inventories, Impact Studies, etc.)

Achievements

Some achievements of climate change policy in Mexico include:

- 3 National Communications with Emmissions Inventories and the 4th National Communication nearly to be completed.
- 99 approved CDM projects (ranked 4th place worldwide).
- A voluntary corporate GHG emissions reporting registry
- Mexican Carbon Fund (FOMECAR)
- National Institutional and Policy Frameworks to address climate change



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The Inter Ministerial Commission on Climate Change

- A very important step was the creation, in April 2005, of an Inter Ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC).
- It includes the participation of seven Ministries, recognizing the cross-cutting nature of climate change policy.
- The CICC is a permanent body whose function is to coordinate the efforts of different entities of the Federal Public Administration for tackling the climate change and its consequences.



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Involved Ministries

Members of the Commission are the Ministries of :

- Environment and Natural Resources
- Foreign Affairs
- Social Development
- Energy
- Economy
- Agriculture, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food
- Transport and Communications.

The Ministry of Finance participates also as guest.



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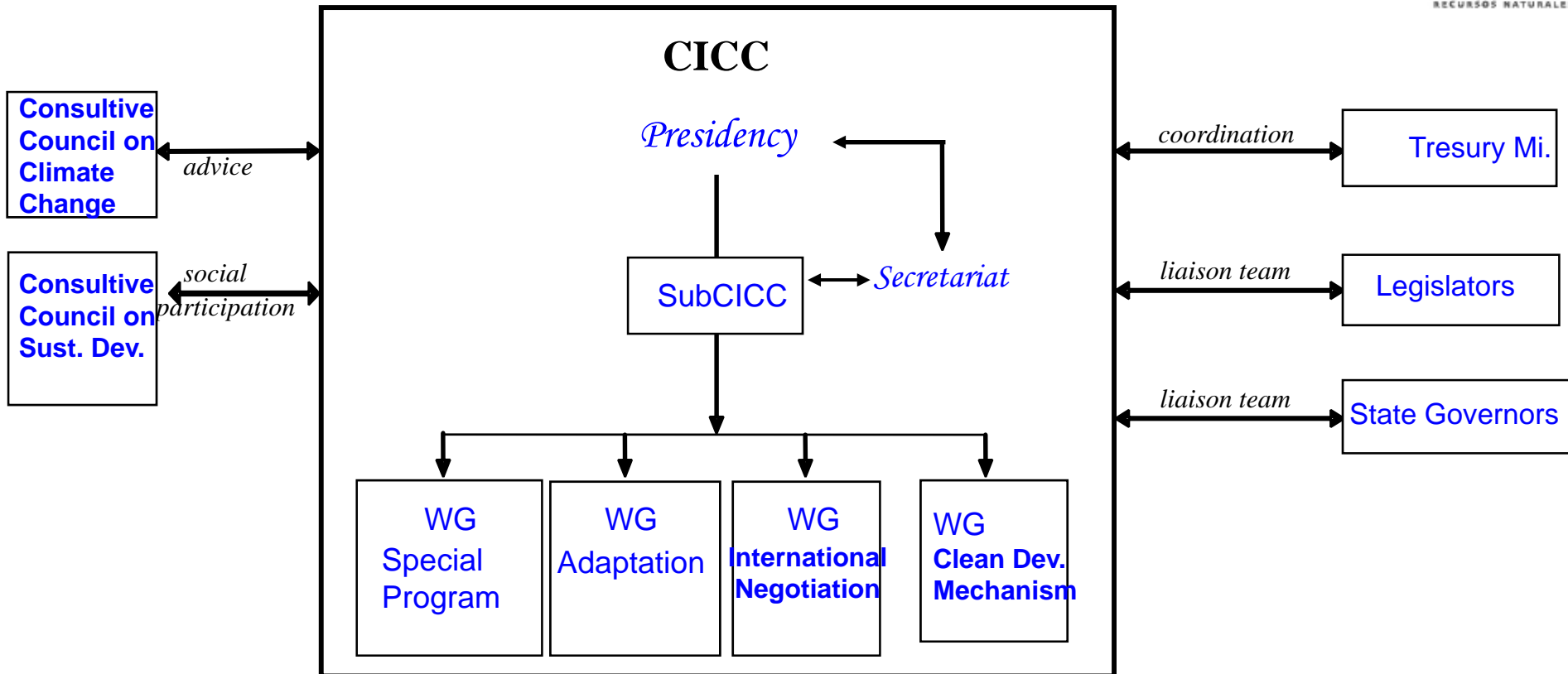
COMISIÓN INTERSECRETARIAL DE CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO



Interministerial Commission for Climate Change (CICC)



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The National Strategy

- In the frame of the new CICC the National Strategy on Climate Change was integrated and launched by the President early this year.
- The National Strategy on CC:
 - Identifies specific measures for mitigation, including estimates of potential for emissions reductions.
 - Proposes research objectives as a tool for laying out more precise mitigation targets.
 - Outlines national requirements of capacity building for adaptation to climate change.



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From the Strategy to the Special Programme

- On the basis of the Strategy a Special Program on Climate Change is currently being prepared. It will become an integral part of Mexico's National Development Plan, 2007-2012.
- A study on the social and economic impacts of climate change (*Stern*-like) is currently in process as a supportive input. The Ministry of Finance coordinates this study.



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Key Elements of National Climate Change Policies

- Support from different levels of government institutions but specially by the President.
- Creation of solid coordination bodies
- Establishing of a strategy and an accountable implementation plan.
- Obtaining the congress support and the budget.
- Continuous improvement of all the previous



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Final remarks

- Climate change demands new structures and urges us to mobilize production and consumption patterns, financing, technology and resources.
- This mobilization will only be fueled if the government, as a whole, becomes actively involved.
- The effective involvement of all relevant institutions remains a big challenge, probably not only for México:

All sectors **need to more actively participate** in the analysis of risks and opportunities and in the definition of targets and concrete actions.



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