

Mexico's Submission to the Call for Inputs for the Belém Mission to 1.5°C

Mexico welcomes the opportunity to provide inputs to the Belém Mission to 1.5°C and reiterates its commitment to advancing in its highest possible ambition to fulfil our Paris Agreement goals.

For Mexico the Belém Mission should be firmly grounded in the best available science and serve as a guiding framework to uphold the 1.5 goal. At the same time, the report should convey clear and strategic messages regarding the key gaps that developing countries face in accessing to means of implementation.

The Mission should also emphasize the importance of strengthening international cooperation, enhanced means of implementation, the effective use of science, humanities, technology and innovation (SHTI), fostering integrated approaches that contribute simultaneously to mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, sustainable development, and social well-being. These elements are essential to support the effective implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

The Belém Mission should be explicitly integrated into the implementation of the first Global Stocktake outcomes, serving both as an operational vehicle and as a concrete reference point for advancing ambition and action toward the GST2. In particular, it can help translate the key needs identified in GST1—such as scaling up mitigation efforts, strengthening adaptation and resilience, closing finance and capacity gaps, and enhancing technology transfer—into coordinated, actionable initiatives.

At the same time, the Belém Mission can generate practical lessons and measurable progress that will inform and shape the second GST2, ensuring continuity, accountability, and an evidence-based cycle of implementation and ambition-raising.

In this context, Mexico identifies the following areas and solutions as having significant potential to support ambition and implementation:

1. Priority solutions and innovations across policies, technologies, practices and investments.

Mitigation.

- Tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030 while promoting equitable and inclusive transitions, including through technological innovation, sustainable materials, circular economy approaches, and affordable energy storage solutions.
- Accelerating efforts to phase-down of methane emissions;
- Promoting deep electrification of transport, buildings, and industry;
- Accelerating the phase-down of unabated coal;
- Halting deforestation and restoring ecosystems;
- Phasing down inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that do not address energy poverty or just transitions;
- Facilitating the transition toward low-emissions industries -specially cement, chemical, and glass- through technological innovation and the adoption of, sustainable alternatives;
- Advancing the production of biofuels across diverse industries, mitigating emissions that contribute to air quality deterioration;
- Promoting the transition of the mining industry toward sustainable practices and strengthen its capacity to produce critical minerals;
- Enhancing capacity development for the implementation of best practices and the advancement of innovation within the industrial sector.
- Transforming agrifood systems to simultaneously advance climate mitigation and adaptation, while contributing to biodiversity conservation, food security, and rural well-being.

Adaptation:

- Advancing sustainable and resilient urban development, including public and sustainable transportation systems, while taking into account the specific needs of priority populations in their use of such systems, including women in all their diversity and circumstances; children and adolescents; Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples; youth; people in

situations of human mobility; LGBTIQ+ persons; older persons; and persons with disabilities.

- Promoting sustainable and resilient urban planning;
- Transforming agricultural practices, soil restoration, integrated water management, and nature-positive production systems, particularly for small-scale producers and vulnerable rural communities, as an essential way to accelerate implementation and enhance the ambition of NDCs and NAPs.
- Promoting nature-based solutions and ecosystem conservation through a human rights-based approach, recognizing the importance of biodiversity, local communities, and the ancestral knowledge of women, while strengthening ecological restoration, water security, ecosystem services, and long-term environmental monitoring.
- Scaling up investment in climate change adaptation and resilience across key sectors, such as water, agriculture, biodiversity and ecosystems, infrastructure –including cultural heritage-, and public health.
- Transforming food and water systems to withstand the increasing frequency of climate shocks
- Recognizing and promoting the knowledge and values of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Mexican Peoples and Communities in environmental conservation and restoration.
- Strengthening women's community networks to foster their participation in decision-making spaces, with an emphasis on environmental protection, conservation, and restoration.
- Enhancing resilience and adaptive capacity, particularly among populations in vulnerable situations, in particular Indigenous Peoples
- Supporting co-participatory design (local governance) by actively involving local and Indigenous communities in identifying water recharge zones, degraded forests, or key species.
- Strengthening traditional knowledge and implementing technology as a supporting tool, while integrating communities' ancestral knowledge of land cycles into management plans, drawing on scientific evidence alongside Indigenous and local knowledge systems.

- Promoting early warning systems and climate information services, a foundational infrastructure that saves lives and enables adaptation at scale, including through Community-Based Early Warning Systems (EWS), using simple tools (such as community radio networks, sirens, Facebook groups, or WhatsApp) alongside training communities through flood drills.
- Scaling up investment in climate change adaptation and resilience across key sectors, such as water, agriculture, biodiversity and ecosystems, infrastructure -including cultural heritage-, and public health.
- Enhance the protection of tangible cultural heritage from extreme climatic phenomena and slow-onset events.
- Promoting wetland restoration to prevent coastal flooding and slope reforestation to avoid landslides, while generating local employment. Ensuring that the transition toward resilient, low-emission agrifood systems is guided by the principles of equity and climate justice, preventing the poorest and most vulnerable producers from shouldering a disproportionate share of the costs and risks of this transition.

Loss and damage

- Strengthening responses to climate-related emergencies, disasters and humanitarian assistance;
- Defining damage thresholds to support legal frameworks and risk transfer and retention tools such as parametric insurance, while expanding the access to life and property insurance covering climate risks in vulnerable communities;
- Identifying opportunities to promote risk transfer and retention tools under the UNFCCC finance mechanism (e.g., parametric insurance, contingency funds) to reduce protection gaps;
- Encouraging contingency and risk retention plans to build resilience in vulnerable communities and sectors;
- Supporting platforms to estimate economic impacts, improve risk assessment, and provide disaggregated data, including costs of inaction;

- Promoting technical support and recommendation to integrate climate change impacts and human mobility into planning;
- Developing reconstruction and rehabilitation processes that reduce existing and future risks through territorial planification and implementation of *Build Back Better*, *Build Back Fast*, *Build Back Fair*, and *Build Back Potential* criteria;
- Fostering actions that aim to comprehend and quantify non-tangible loss and damage, such as loss of cultural expressions and identity.

2. Finance, technology, capacity building, and institutional opportunities

- Strengthening transparency tools such as climate observation, environmental monitoring, modelling, and interoperable information systems to support evidence-based decision-making, monitor progress, and improve the implementation of NDCs and NAPs.
- Supporting inclusive initiatives for capacity-building, institutional coordination, scientific cooperation, and access to technical knowledge and innovation, and knowledge transfer, taking into account the cultural contexts and circumstances of different population groups.
- Identifying the key barriers limiting developing countries' access to climate finance and put forward actionable recommendations for multilateral development banks (MDBs), including the establishment of targets to enhance support for the implementation of NDCs and NAPs.
- Including an analysis to support the integration of climate action into national budgeting processes, including climate budget tagging, in line with relevant COP and CMA decisions, to strengthen transparency and help mobilize and allocate resources for the effective implementation of NDCs and NAPs.
- Providing recommendations to support the development and operationalization of Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs) with support of the TEC and CTCN, aligned to the NAP and NDC targets while ensuring coherence with the Technology Mechanism and its work programme.
- Strengthening technical advice for the development and implementation of Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) strategies, consistent with the

Glasgow work programme on ACE and subsequent COP/CMA guidance, particularly for countries that have yet to establish national frameworks.

- Mainstreaming a just transition framework into the implementation of NAPs and NDCs, ensuring a people-centered approach that prioritizes well-being, inclusivity, gender and intersectional equity, safeguards against disproportionate impacts, and advances social justice while enabling the transformation toward resilient and sustainable communities.
- Strengthening scientific research, technological innovation, and interdisciplinary approaches, including the social sciences and humanities, to accelerate the development and scaling-up of climate solutions adapted to national and local contexts.

3. The most significant barriers

- Ensure the continuity of climate policies across government transitions, to maintain long-term commitment and consistency in the implementation of climate actions.
- Promote the alignment of national legislation with the Paris Agreement, particularly with the latest decisions adopted under the COP and CMA, to ensure coherence, effectiveness, and up-to-date implementation framework. Mexico also underlines the importance of improving access to climate finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support, particularly for developing countries. In this regard, international cooperation should contribute to closing implementation gaps and enabling countries to translate climate commitments into concrete actions.
- Among the main barriers identified are limited access to predictable and adequate financing, existing technological and capacity gaps, insufficient long-term investment in research and innovation, limited technology transfer and scaling-up of climate solutions, fragmented institutional coordination, weak technical capacities at the local level, the limited availability of granular data to support robust economic analysis and evidence-based decision-making, and the need for stronger institutional coordination and international support frameworks.

Mexico further considers that strengthening international cooperation requires:

- Reinforcing multilateral collaboration and solidarity;
- Fostering inclusive and transparent partnerships among governments, international organizations, the private sector, academia, Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Mexican Peoples, women's networks, local communities, youth, and civil society;
- Facilitating knowledge-sharing and exchange of best practices, including traditional knowledge with the free, prior and informed consent of their owners;
- Promoting international scientific cooperation, joint research, technology development and transfer, shared research infrastructure, and interoperable climate information systems; including joint research networks among universities, academia and technical centers, encouraging interdisciplinary collaboration, knowledge co-creation, and the generation of regionally relevant evidence to inform climate policy and innovation.
- Supporting nationally driven approaches that reflect countries circumstances, priorities, and development needs.
- Assisting governments, within the framework of their NDCs, in implementing climate action plans and programmes that incorporate human rights, substantive equality, intersectionality, and cultural relevance approaches.
- Develop structured peer-to-peer technical capacity-building programs among governments, enabling the direct exchange of expertise, best practices, and policy implementation experience between public institutions.

Strengthen international and South-South technology transfer mechanisms, fostering collaborative platforms that facilitate the development, and scaling of climate solutions tailored to shared regional contexts.

In the current global context, characterized by fiscal constraints, geopolitical uncertainty, and declining international climate aid flows, it is essential that

developed countries uphold and strengthen their commitment to mobilize at least 300 USD billion annually by 2035.

At the same time, given that developing countries' climate finance needs amount to several trillions of dollars per year, the private sector, philanthropy, and multilateral development banks must help deliver the USD 1.3 trillion annual finance goal by 2035 and support efforts to triple adaptation finance by 2030.

In addition, it is important to strengthen technical capacities in developing countries to design and implement sustainable finance frameworks such as country platforms, national sustainable finance strategies, as well as sustainable taxonomies that can help align public and private investment with climate and development objectives. Such frameworks can facilitate the implementation of actions at the local level in each country, with the support of central governments, universities, the private sector, and their own resources. These actions could build experience as well as confidence and would contribute to a more precise definition of specific needs for external assistance, should it still be required.

Science, humanities, technology and innovation are essential enablers of effective climate action, supporting evidence-based policymaking, technological development and transfer, capacity-building, and international cooperation to accelerate the implementation of NDCs and NAPs.

Mexico reiterates the importance of maintaining the highest level of ambition in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement and emphasizes that international cooperation remains essential to advancing effective, just, and sustainable climate action towards the achievement of the 1.5°C goal.