



Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative Status Quo of Pilot Cities – Mexico City

1. OVERVIEW

Gender Into Urban Climate Change Initiative (GUCCI) & Planned Gender Assessment

Mexico City is the national capital, and, in this character, numerous federal institutions coincide in its territory, in addition to those for the administration of the city. Regarding their programs, policies and budgets, they allow an important development in terms of gender mainstreaming in key sectors for the quality of life and climate change, such as mobility. The local mechanism for the advancement of women, Secretariat of Women of Mexico City (SeMujeres), in addition to addressing violence against women of all ages, also participates in the promotion of sexual and reproductive rights, intervenes in policies of gender equality and conducts public budget exercises with a gender perspective. These conditions provide opportunities to deepen the proposed gender assessment.

2. PILOT CITY. Mexico City

2.1. General information

Mexico City is located in the valley of the central region of the country. It is located at an altitude of 22 500 meters above sea level, which, coupled with the orography and intense solar radiation, makes it difficult to spread pollutants, and promotes the formation of secondary pollutants, such as ozone (O₃), with serious implications for public health.

Territorial extension: 1 485 km²

Conservation land: 876 km²

Population: 8.9 million inhabitants in 2015 (in total, 21.4 million inhabitants in the Metropolitan Zone of the Valley of Mexico-ZMVM)

Vehicles: 2.3 million (cars: 1 302 591, SUV: 351 180)

Housing: 2.6 million - Average of 3.38 residents per household

Regulated industries: 875

Regulated shops and services: 2 945

2.2. Socioeconomic factors

Poverty, social problems, gender data (if available intra-household data) for instance number of female-headed households, women's situation in informal settlements, gender discrimination etc.

Note: GenderCC International Secretariat will contribute with the national data available from UNWomen UNEP or UNDP, please request the data once you start drafting the status quo report.

Total population: 8,918,653 (2015)

Percentage of illiterate population aged 15 years and older: 1.48%

Percentage of population aged 15 years or older with incomplete primary education: 6.54%

Percentage of occupants in dwellings without sewerage or toilet: 0.05%

Percentage of occupants in dwellings without electric power: 0.06%

Percentage of occupants in dwellings without piped water: 1.7%

Percentage of homes with some level of overcrowding: 19.62%

Percentage of occupants in homes with dirt floors: 0.58%

Marginalization index: -1.77

Degree of marginalization: (15 boroughs "Very low"; 1 borough (Milpa Alta) "Low")

Place in the national context: out of 2457

2072	Milpa Alta
2353	Xochimilco
2357	Tláhuac
2392	Iztapalapa
2398	La Magdalena Contreras
2421	Gustavo A. Madero
2424	Tlalpan
2429	Álvaro Obregón
2434	Venustiano Carranza
2435	Cuajimalpa de Morelos
2443	Azcapotzalco
2445	Iztacalco
2451	Cuauhtémoc
2452	Coyoacán
2455	Miguel Hidalgo
2457	Benito Juárez

Percentage of the population living in poverty: 26.4% (simple average)

Azcapotzalco	19.5
Coyoacán	19.8
Cuajimalpa de Morelos	30.1
Gustavo A. Madero	28.4
Iztacalco	17.1
Iztapalapa	35.0
La Magdalena Contreras	32.6
Milpa Alta	49.2
Álvaro Obregón	27.9
Tláhuac	39.2
Tlalpan	32.1
Xochimilco	40.5
Benito Juárez	5.0
Cuauhtémoc	16.0
Miguel Hidalgo	7.1
Venustiano Carranza	22.8

Source: CONEVAL estimates based on the 2010 MCS-ENIGH, the sample of the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the 2015 Statistical Model for the continuity of the MCS-ENIGH and the Intercensal Survey 2015.

Total employed population¹: 2,275,558 (1,342,901 men and 932,657 women). The important aspect: key 56 activity Business support services and waste management and remediation services² (total 673,515; men 378,831; women 294,684).

3. CLIMATE CHANGE IN CITY X

3.1. Climate hazards affecting city X

Floods. They are a constant in the city due to its historical anthropogenic origin that dates back to the founding of the city in the lacustrine zone. The unusual rains combined with the deficiencies of the sewerage system, lack of pluvial drainage, as well as obstruction of drainage by the accumulation of garbage generate from puddles to overflows of the city's rivers.

Heat waves. Without having records of deaths, they are increasingly lasting and accentuated. The population relates them to the process of urbanization and the - also increasing- lack of trees in the city.

Cold fronts. In recent years, the climate of Mexico City presents extreme peaks with high temperatures, in addition to cold fronts that tend to be severe, especially in the high and forested south-west area.

There is not enough information nor home infrastructure to cope with the increasingly extreme weather.

As for heavy rains, they affect the quality of life of people who are stranded halfway between their jobs and their homes, losing important rest time. They also represent material losses.

3.2. Greenhouse gas emissions of city X

The 2016 Inventory. This document brings together the report on emissions of criteria pollutants, toxins, gases and greenhouse compounds from 93 categories: 25 point sources, 55 area source categories, 11 types of vehicles and two natural sources. It incorporates the estimation of new categories and pollutants, such as the burning of waste and brick, carbon dioxide emissions from the consumption of cigarettes, as well as particles from pet feces and criteria pollutants from the treatment of organic waste (compost); finally, the biogenic

¹ INEGI (2014). *Censo económico*, México.

² Business support services and waste management and remediation services are offered by the economic units dedicated to providing support services for business administration, recruitment and placement of personnel, preparation of documents, photocopying, faxing, access to computers and related, reception of telephone calls, collection, organization of trips, surveillance and security, cleaning of properties, and packaging and labeling of property owned by third parties. It also includes consulting in executive search; style correction; stenography services not performed in the courts; voice mail services; promotion of cities to hold congresses, conventions, fairs and seminars; timesharing services; detectors of lies; high security locksmith; monitoring services in combination with the commercialization, installation and repair of security systems; interior cleaning of aircraft, ships, trains and rail cars; design, care and maintenance of green areas in combination with the construction of walkers, ponds, ornaments, fences and similar structures, and modeling agencies. (Source: SCIAN 2017 http://cuentame.inegi.org.mx/hipertexto/apoyo_negocios.htm consulted 28 January 2019; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services—North American Industry Classification System)

emissions were updated with the MEGAN (Model of Emissions of Gases and Aerosols from Nature) model and those of transportation with the MOVES-Mexico model for Mexico City.

Emission per capita of 2.5 t of CO₂eq 14.8 thousand t/year of CO₂eq/km².

In 2015 Mexico emitted 683 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO₂e), and according to the present inventory, Mexico City's GHG emission represents 3.2% of the national emission.

In Mexico City, emissions of greenhouse compounds are mostly of anthropogenic origin and are concentrated in the urban area; transportation and residential combustion are the sectors with the highest energy consumption, and, therefore, those with the highest CO₂ emissions. With regard to CH₄ emissions, these come mostly from urban waste (solid waste and wastewater). According to the emissions records of recent years, Mexico City has begun to stabilize the emissions of these compounds, thus it is estimated that from the year 2020 a significant reduction will be observed, with the strengthening of decarbonization strategies of transportation, the introduction of new and better vehicular technologies, as well as the use of renewable energies and the management of urban waste.³

Biogenic CO₂ is not reported as emission because it is part of the carbon cycle; however, for Mexico City, the following emissions were estimated: Firewood combustion 19,766 [t/year]; Sanitary landfills: 10,129 [t/year]; Change in land use: 63,033 [t/year].

Additionally, 6.4 million tons of CO₂eq were quantified from the generation of electric power and 12.9 million tons generated by Mexico City population activities, but that occurred outside the territorial limits (total outside Mexico City = 19,384.909 [t/year]).⁴

GHG emissions, where it can be observed that these are concentrated in areas of high population density and intense vehicular traffic, such as Mexico City's downtown area; furthermore, in the industrial zones of Azcapotzalco, Gustavo A. Madero and Miguel Hidalgo boroughs, emissions from the industrial sector stand out; particularly, in the Venustiano Carranza borough the emissions come mostly from Mexico City's International Airport (of federal jurisdiction), as shown below:

³ Inventory p. 85

⁴ Inventory p. 74

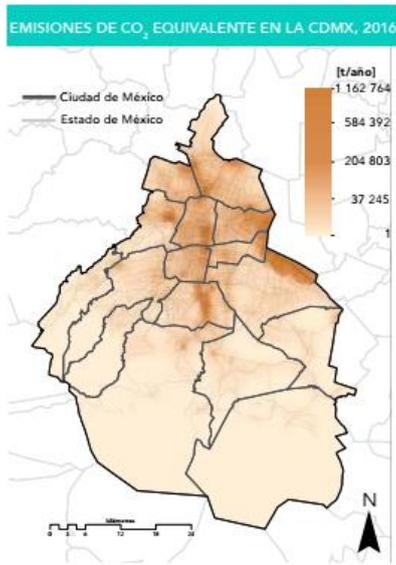


Figura 28. Distribución espacial de CO₂ equivalente, CDMX, 2016

It is worth mentioning that, in spatial-administrative terms, the methane emission is originated mainly by the degradation of the organic matter present in solid and liquid waste. A high emission zone is observed in Alvaro Obregon borough because Prados de la Montaña sanitary landfill, currently inactive, is located there; likewise, in the political demarcation of Iztapalapa, where the wastewater treatment plant "Cerro de la Estrella" is located, an area of significant emissions was also identified. The rest of the emissions, although not considerable, are generated by transportation and that is why their distribution follows a pattern similar to the road network.⁵

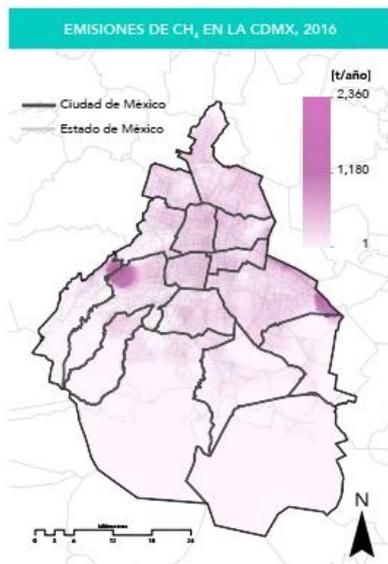


Figura 34. Distribución espacial de las emisiones de CH₄, CDMX, 2016

⁵ Inventory 2016 p. 218

4. THE CITY'S RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

4.1. Governance and services

The administration of Mexico City is led by the Head of Government, Dr. Claudia Sheinbaum Pardo. Her administration period began in December 2018 and it will last 6 years. For this reason, her work plan is not yet consolidated. However, there are advances in sectoral development programs, presented below.

Climate Action Program. Mexico City 2014-2020 prepared by the Mario Molina Center. Evidence, mitigation, adaptation in the cities. Previous program achievements 2008-20012.

11.1 Urban and rural energy transition

11.1.1 Energy efficiency

11.1.2 Renewable Energies

11.2 Containment of Mexico City urban sprawl

11.2.1 Urban planning instruments

11.2.2 Mobility and Transportation infrastructure

11.2.3 Intraurban Green Spaces

11.3 Environmental Improvement

11.3.1 Integral management of water resources

11.3.2 Reduction of polluting emissions

11.3.3 Integral management of waste

11.4 Sustainable management of natural resources and conservation of biodiversity

11.4.1 Conservation Land

11.4.2 Native species and wildlife

11.5 Building resilience

11.5.1 Risk prevention and mitigation

11.6 Education and communication

11.6.1 Citizen empowerment

Inter-institutional Commission on Climate Change of the Federal District (CICCDF, for its acronym in Spanish)

Mexico City Economic Plan 2018-2024 of the Secretariat of Economic Development. It is oriented to promote both gender equality and equity, the increase of salaries, and non-discrimination. One of its pillars in the energy transition that mitigates GHG emissions.

Mexico City strategic mobility plan 2019. A city, a system. The objective of this program is to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants and the floating population of the city, as it is known for its exhausting commutes. The program has three transversal axes 1) integration of means of transportation, promoting transfers on foot, the use of bicycles and public transportation 2) improve infrastructure and transportation service to reduce transfer times, improve travel conditions and make the transportation of goods more efficient, and 3) protection of the public user with inclusive, dignified and safe services. It is important to mention that the program was designed with a gender perspective and has statistics differentiated by sex.

Safe and Friendly City for Women and Girls (Medium Term Program). It is one of the few programs that remains from one administration to another and that holds ambitious objectives. The program seeks the safety of women of all ages, in all aspects of the city, which include public transportation. The program has gender gaps in the incidence of crime, a geography of sexual crimes against women in public spaces, but also resources for access to justice and change of cultural attitudes.

Urban development programs. The Secretariat of Urban Development and Housing is in charge of approving and overseeing compliance with the partial urban development programs, by borough, as well as the General Urban Development Program. For the most part, they are aimed at improving public infrastructure and ensuring the rational use of natural resources. In this sense, they may be linked to climate change, but it is not explicit, because the basis of these public policies is prior to the discussion of climate change in the locality.

Mexico City cabinet is made up, in addition to the Government Headquarters, by the Government Secretariat, Secretariat of Administration and Finance, Legal Counsel, Attorney General's Office, Secretariat of Economic Development, Secretariat of Urban Development and Housing, Secretariat of Integral Management of Risks and Civil Protection, Secretariat of Mobility, Secretariat of Works and Services, Secretariat of Indigenous Peoples and Neighborhoods and Resident Indigenous Communities, Secretariat of Health, Secretariat of Culture, Secretariat of Tourism, Secretariat of Labor and Employment Promotion, Secretariat of Women, Secretariat of Inclusion and Social Welfare, Digital Agency for Public Innovation, General Directorate of the Water System of Mexico City, General Coordination of C5, Undersecretariat of Government, Undersecretariat of Boroughs Programs and Reorganization of the Public Way, Undersecretariat of Metropolitan Coordination and Government Link, General Coordinator of the Historic Downtown Authority, General Directorate of Electric Transportation Services, General Coordination of Advisers and International Affairs, General Coordination of the Transportation Regulatory Body, Secretariat of the General Comptroller's Office, Undersecretariat of the Penitentiary System, Metrobus, Housing Institute, Comprehensive Protection Mechanisms for Human Rights Defenders and Journalists, Sports Institute.

4.2. Climate policies/action plans

4.2.1. National framework

There is a solid national framework for adaptation and mitigation of climate change. Though designed at the federal level, the framework provides guidelines to design local plan and policy on the subject matter. In our opinion, the most relevant quality of this

framework is that most of its instruments include a certain level of gender dimensions. The latter will be discussed in subsection 4.31.

General Law on Climate Change (2012). Its aimed to: I. Guarantee the right to a healthy environment and establish the concurrence of powers of the federation, the states and municipalities in the development and implementation of public policies for the adaptation to climate change and the mitigation of emissions of greenhouse gases and compounds; II. Regulate emissions of greenhouse gases and compounds [...]. III. Regulate actions for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. IV. Reduce the vulnerability of the country's population and ecosystems against the adverse effects of climate change, as well as create and strengthen national capacities to respond to the phenomenon. V. Promote education, research, development and transfer of technology, innovation, and dissemination in terms of adaptation and mitigation to climate change. VI. Establish the bases for the agreement with society. VII. Promote the transition towards a competitive, sustainable, low carbon economy and resilient to extreme hydrometeorological phenomena associated with climate change, and VIII. Establish the bases for Mexico to contribute to the fulfillment of the Paris Agreement [...].

National System of Climate Change. The System is a mechanism of governmental interinstitutional coordination (federal, state and municipal), to guarantee the operation and feedback of the national policy in the matter.

National Climate Change Strategy (2013). Is the governing instrument of national policy in the medium and long term to face the effects of climate change and move towards a competitive, sustainable and low carbon economy. It is prepared by the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources, approved by the Inter-Secretariat Commission on Climate Change and reviewed every ten years in the matter of mitigation and every six years in the matter of adaptation.

Special Climate Change Program 2014-2018. (PECC) It establishes the objectives, strategies, actions and goals to address climate change by defining priorities in terms of adaptation, mitigation, research, as well as the assignment of responsibilities, times of execution, coordination of actions and results and estimation of costs, in accordance with the National Climate Change Strategy. Through this program, Mexico seeks to demonstrate that it is possible to mitigate GHG emissions, without compromising development. In a long-term vision, PECC sets as a goal to reduce 50% of its GHG emissions by the year 2050, in relation to the year 2000, and a flexible convergence towards a global average of emissions per capita of 2.8 tons of CO₂ eq, in 2050.

National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change. Decentralized public body of the federal public administration (sectorized in the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources), whose purpose is: to I. Coordinate and carry out studies and projects of scientific or technological research on climate change, protection of the environment and preservation and restoration of the ecological balance; II. Provide technical and scientific support to the secretariat to formulate, conduct and evaluate the national policy on ecological balance and protection of the environment; III. Promote and disseminate criteria, methodologies and technologies for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources; IV. Assist in the preparation of qualified human resources, in order to address the national problems with regard to the environment and climate change; V. Collaborate in the preparation of strategies, plans, programs, instruments, contributions determined at the national level and actions related to sustainable development, the environment and climate change [...]; IV. Evaluate the fulfillment of the adaptation and mitigation objectives foreseen in the law, as well as the goals and actions contained in the National Strategy, the Program and the programs of the federative entities (states) referred to in this regulation, and VII. Issue recommendations on policies and actions to mitigate or adapt to climate change.

Information System on Climate Change. The Information System on Climate Change integrates updates and makes available to the public the statistical, geographic and indicators information that is generated and available in Mexico on the following topics: climate, soil, ecosystems, water resources, climate change, emissions of gases and greenhouse compounds, mitigation, vulnerability, population and biodiversity projects, among others.

Fund for Climate Change. It was created with the aim of capturing and channeling public, private, national and international financial resources to support the implementation of actions to face climate change. Actions related to adaptation are a priority in the application of the fund's resources.

National Inventory of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases and Compounds. An instrument contains the estimation of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and compounds and absorption by sinks in Mexico.

At the local level, Mexico City has in place several instruments to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The most recent of them, such as the Climate Change Action Program for boroughs, even has a certain degree of gender perspective. The most relevant instruments are reviewed below.

Law on Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change and Sustainable Development for the Federal District (2011). - The purpose of this Law is the establishment of public policies that allow the mitigation of Greenhouse Gases, the adaptation to climate change, as well as contributing to sustainable development.

Interinstitutional Commission for Climate Change of the Federal District. - is the permanent cross-sectional body for coordination, evaluation, measurement, verification and review of the Climate Action Program of Mexico City. It has among its faculties to: Formulate, promote and coordinate policies to face the effects of climate change in Mexico City; Coordinate the different Institutions so that they design their strategies, implement concrete plans of action to face climate change; Evaluate and monitor the Climate Action Program of Mexico City; Raise awareness and, where appropriate, define the mechanisms and criteria for coordination on the topic of climate change, which must be mainstreamed in Policies, Programs and Plans of the Public Administration of the Federal District; Encourage the participation of the public and private sectors in the implementation of the Climate Action Program of Mexico City; Design and coordinate dissemination strategies on climate change for society in general; Design financial strategies that generate resources for the environmental fund for climate change, among others.

Mexico City Climate Action Program 2014-2020. It is the guiding instrument for CDMX Government's policy on climate change. In general terms, it establishes the scientific, technical and institutional framework for mitigation and adaptation as fundamental referents for the Climate Action Program of Mexico City (PACCM). Additionally, it sets the objectives, goals and priorities to promote, regulate, restrict, guide, prohibit and in general induce actions for the mitigation and adaptation of climate change. The boroughs develop their own programs (known as PACDEL), according to their needs and context, and try to mainstream a gender perspective.

Environmental Fund for Climate Change. It is the basis for collecting and channeling economic resources for mitigation and adaptation to climate change in the Federal District. The resources are channeled to:

- programs and actions for adaptation to climate change, targeting in particular residents in high-risk areas and vulnerable groups (understood as women, children and people with varying abilities and disabilities.)
- mitigation and adaptation policies
- projects that contribute to increasing and preserving natural capital, conservation land and natural protected areas;
- raising awareness and disseminating information on climate change policies

CDMX Emissions Inventory. An instrument for the management of air quality prepared by the Environment Secretariat of CDMX, with the purpose of identifying and characterizing the main polluting sources that affect the air quality within Mexico City territory, and implement public policies to reduce the impacts of air pollution on the health of the population and the environment, as well as addressing climate change.

4.2.2. City-level commitments, strategies, e.g. mitigation and adaptation in various sectors

Sector	Mitigation (<i>name and short description</i>)	Adaptation (<i>name and short description</i>)
Building settlements and urban planning	The Housing Improvement Program by Mexico City Housing Institute (from the Secretariat of Urban Development and Housing) is aimed at promoting the acquisition of sustainable housing for low-income population. It grants subsidy to acquire and install technologies that save energy and water. The most widespread of these are the solar (water) heaters. It is aligned with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.	The same program can be considered a measure of adaptation in the part that corresponds to the systems for collecting rainwater or water reuse inside the home.
(Urban) agriculture, fishery and food security	SEDEMA has the barter market program, where local inhabitants and producers of vegetables meet to exchange (barter) recyclable waste and food. The city government serves as an intermediary receiving the waste (clean and organized) and in exchange grants valuable notes, with which people "buy" food from the producers. It favors small-scale urban producers. It offers technical information to install urban gardens.	"Conservation, use and biosecurity of native maize in conservation land of the Federal District" is a project from which was derived another one that programs to detect, prevent, avoid and remedy the introduction of crops with transgenic maize that contaminate the genetic material of maize. (There are dozens of varieties of maize in Mexico, which together are the basis of food, genetically modified crops threaten this diversity and are insufficient to guarantee local food security and sovereignty.)
Biological Diversity	Support Funds Program for the Conservation and Restoration of Ecosystems through Social Participation (PROFACE) promotes the protection, conservation and restoration of ecosystems, biodiversity and environmental services, which are generated in the Conservation Land of Mexico City, with the active participation of	Program for the Analysis and Restoration of the Lacustrine System of Xochimilco and the Axolote.

	<p>possessing owners or usufructuaries of this territory, thereby enabling them to strengthen their cultural and social identity.</p> <p>System of Natural Protected Areas Mexico City urban reforestation program: this year it intends to clean and reforest important avenues and ridges of the City, using species appropriate to climatic conditions and urban infrastructure.</p> <p>The San Luis Tlaxialtemalco nursery, located in the Xochimilco borough, is where plants from forest species native of the Valley of Mexico are produced, to be used in the program of rural reforestation of the conservation soil.</p>	
Disaster risk reduction		<p>Mexico City is located in a seismic zone. This condition is aggravated by subsidence due to overexploitation of aquifers, as well as poor infrastructure. In recent times, extraordinary rains have put more pressure on urban infrastructure so that the 2017 earthquake had serious impacts on lives and infrastructure. Together with the Rockefeller Foundation, Mexico City published a book to promote resilience.</p>
Economic and business activities	<p>Mexico City government encourages businesses to avoid unnecessary packaging through media campaigns, such as "Sin moño y sin bolsita, por favor" ("No ribbon and no bag, please").</p> <p>The manufacturing industry of local jurisdiction can request exemption from the Program for Atmospheric Contingencies of Mexico City (PCAA) for one year, according to the degree of ozone emissions and other emissions.</p>	
Energy supply	Nixtamalization with Solar Energy. The Secretariat of Economic Devel-	

and demand	opment calls producers to install solar heaters with tax benefits, reduction of GHG emissions of 50-70% and greater security.	
Health		<p>The measures are aimed at preserving health in an environment of air pollution.</p> <p>Campaign "Know your IRPS number" (Risk Index for Susceptible People) so that the population identifies their personal degree of vulnerability to weather conditions, according to their health status; the webpage http://www.aire.cdmx.gob.mx/conoce-tu-numero/ indicates who should limit their outdoor activities.</p> <p>App "Air" that presents the levels of CO, NO2, O3, PM and recommends that people, depending on their health conditions, limit outdoor activities and sun exposure.</p>
Tourism		
Mobility, Transportation and Transportation infrastructure	<p>No Driving Today (Hoy No Circula) Program, developed under the legal framework that responds to climate change. It has the objective of preventing, minimizing and controlling the emission of pollutants from mobile sources circulating in Mexico City. It is linked to the Vehicle Verification Program, which reviews the level of emissions of automobiles and public transportation concession to determine the days in which it is possible to circulate (in accordance with atmospheric contingency conditions).</p> <p>Ecobici is a program of public bicycles, operated by Mexico City's government, aimed at reducing transfer times while reducing GHG emissions by replacing means of</p>	

	transportation.	
Water and water regime	<p>INVI offers subsidies for water saving or reuse systems in low-income households.</p> <p>The Rainwater Collection System for Housing in Mexico City Program is under development. The current phase is the appointment of members of the Technical Operation Unit.</p>	There is an advertising campaign to promote water saving.
Coastal erosion and flooding	<p>Coastal erosion does not apply. However, soils play an important role in avoiding floods. In this context, the Altepetl 2019 Program offers assistance to Agrarian Nuclei and small landowners for the conservation, protection and restoration of the forest areas of the conservation land, of the community ecological conservation areas, of the community ecological reserves and of the community areas for conservation, as well as their surveillance and monitoring to participate.</p>	
Climate Friendly consumption and waste management	<p>The Secretariat of Environment has the following programs: separation of solid waste from urban homes, involves the separate collection of waste, as well as compost. (Environmental Standard NADF024)</p>	

4.2.3. Implementation status

The goals of the PACCMX include the reduction of 10 million tons of CO₂ equivalent accumulated by 2020 and, in terms of adaptation, ensure that 5.6 million vulnerable inhabitants build resilience to the adverse effects of climate change.

The follow-up to the implementation is based on the Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change and Sustainability Law for the Federal District, which establishes that the monitoring of the Program must take place under Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable parameters

The Direction of Climate Change of SEDEMA coordinates and evaluates the progress of the Program; in addition, a third-party verification is carried out. The system works in coordination with two other monitoring schemes, the Environmental Administration System and PROAIRE.

The results are published on the website <http://148.243.232.100/PACCM/pub/>, that reports the actions degree of progress by responsible dependence; in addition to a calculation of emissions reduction that up to January 2019 reported 7 174 248 tons of Co2eq, which represents 72% of the 2020 goal. On the other hand, the 2016 progress report was also issued, which presents the percentage of progress on the indicators of the program. The Women's Institute participated in the report preparation.

4.3. Gender considerations

4.3.1. Relevant policy frameworks

At the national level, there is a robust normative and institutional framework to promote equality between women and men and non-discrimination. The main approach is gender mainstreaming, which has earmarked funds as well as gender budgeting instruments. This framework has a high degree of development, which includes laws, programs and plans, as well as institutions and cross-sectional committees, in addition to the assigned resources, as already mentioned.

In terms of legislation, gender equality policies are framed in Article 1 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, the Law of Equality between Women and Men (2006), the General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence, the Law of Planning and the Federal Budget and Fiscal Responsibility Law; all of them federal.

Part of the strategy to promote equality between women and men is to replicate the federal rights and demands at the state and local levels. In this context, each state has the responsibility to adequate gender equality laws and programs to their particular environment and guarantee their enforcement. For these (and other) reasons, the attainment of gender equality varies deeply in Mexico, between one region and another.

In compliance with the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing (1995), Mexico set in place institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women. Following its administrative tradition, there is a federal institution for the advancement of women and 32 similar institutions, one per state. These state mechanisms for the advancement of women try to set an office in each of their municipalities. However, when reaching this level, the gender mainstreaming strategy fades off because of imperative necessities, forcing most of the local mechanisms to focus on the protection of victims of gender violence and their children.

Gender in climate change policy

The **General Law on Climate Change** states, in its article 26, that the national policy on the subject must observe, among other principles that of respecting "gender equality, the empowerment of women and intergenerational equity." The Article 71 states that the programs of the states must seek gender equity.

The **National Strategy on Climate Change**, Vision 10-20-40 (2013) is organized into "Pillars of national climate change policy", actions of "Adaptation to the effects of climate change", and actions of "Low carbon development / Mitigation". The Strategy includes lines of action such as: "To consider in the design of all policies of climate change the aspects of gender, ethnicity, disability, inequality, health status and inequity in access to public services and involve in its instrumentation the different sectors of society "; "Design and implement an effective communication strategy in all sectors of society, taking into account the diversity of contexts (cultural, economic, political, ethnic, gender and others)" and "Design and include the gender approach in the strategies of reducing social vulnerability. "

The **Special Climate Change Program 2014-2018** (PECC) included strategies and lines of action of the National Program for Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination against Women (PROIGUALDAD) of the past administration and integrated gender elements into the following lines of action:

- Consolidate the National Risk Atlas, integrating gender indicators.
- Promote, with a gender perspective, projects of sustainable community tourism in natural protected areas and / or vulnerable areas.
- Operate the Climate Change Fund and other financial resources with priority criteria: gender equity, transparency and efficiency.
- Identify social factors of gender vulnerability in the prevention and attention to risks of natural and anthropogenic disasters;
- Incorporate cultural and gender aspects linked to the use and exploitation of territorial resources in communities affected by disasters;
- Incorporate the needs and risks of women and girls in the design of evacuation or eviction plans;
- Incorporate the gender perspective in Civil Protection programs;
- Promote the integration of civil protection committees in disaster risk areas with the participation of women of all ages;
- Ensure the integrity and human rights of women and girls, in shelters and shelters of people affected by disasters;
- Respect women's right to privacy during evacuation, care and emergency;
- Encourage the construction, conservation and remodeling of public space with adequate and safe conditions for women, girls and children.

- Promote compact urban designs with a gender perspective to promote reconciliation, family coexistence, co-responsibility and recreation;
- Strengthen the coordination and cooperation between the three levels of government and society in favor of safe mobility.
- Incorporate a gender perspective in the National Climate Change Strategy;
- Align and coordinate federal programs and induce inclusive green growth with an intercultural and gender approach;
- Incorporate civil organizations in the ecological ordering, development and sustainable use of natural resources with a gender perspective;
- Promote programs aimed at reducing gender gaps in the access, use and exploitation of natural resources;
- Promote gender equality in the use and sustainability of natural resources including water, fishing, agriculture, livestock, renewable energies;
- Promote sustainable fishing and aquaculture activities for women in coastal and river areas;
- Promote sanitation and supply of water for human consumption and domestic use, in rural areas where women supply their households;
- Ensure that financial instruments for mitigation, adaptation and reduction of vulnerability benefit women and girls equally;
- Promote an information system on climate change that generates data and indicators disaggregated by sex.
- Transversal objective 6: Incorporate gender equality policies in the three levels of government and strengthen their institutionalization in the organizational culture.

Strategy 6.5 Orient and promote institutional capacities to comply with the National Policy on Equality between Women and Men.

Lines of action:

- Promote technical cooperation in the international arena to exchange knowledge and good gender practices;
- Strengthen the international presence of Mexico in forums, organizations and mechanisms linked to gender;

4.3.2. Possible gender dimensions of climate change in city X

At the present moment of review and analysis, it has often been identified that the programs of action on climate change enunciate the gender perspective, but this does not develop throughout the design and execution of the program. In particular, on adaptation issues it has been observed that women's unpaid work time increases, to the detriment of their rights. Something similar occurs with mitigation actions, which are more related to economic and business issues, where there is a risk of marginalizing women from plural benefits, especially when there is a monetary reward.

5. KNOWLEDGE GAPS/CHALLENGES

Lack of data or current information, any concerns about lack of transparency or difficulty of contacting relevant stakeholders, or expected challenges in the assessment process

The new administration headed by Dr. Sheinbaum began in early December 2018. This meant relieving a large number of public workers, so that many people, as well as work processes are in the act of being installed.

As if that were not enough, this change of administration occurred in a process of administrative political reform of the city, which transformed the hierarchy and attributions of the local authorities, both of the boroughs and of some institutions. Although this change is to grant greater autonomy and self-determination power, the adaptation process has been slow and there are numerous information gaps in terms of processes.

6. PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

Potentially key questions or priorities, or other stakeholders identified for outreach. Not necessarily recommendations at this point, as these will follow from the assessment.

Mexico City has a tendency to unite its programs for mitigation and adaptation to climate change with programs for the control of pollution, especially air quality. In turn, it links both issues with the guarantee of rights such as the right to health, food, housing, security, respect for dignity and to have an income, mainly. On the other hand, the most recent programs in Mexico City express the goal of achieving gender equality, recover the 2030 Agenda and are linked to the Sustainable Development Goals.

To conclude, in the past, social programs originated in Mexico City have been scaled and promoted at the federal level for their public utility. In addition, there is an important synergy between the city government and the federal government, unusual in recent times. Thanks to these matters, we believe that there are opportunities to promote GUCCI at the national level.

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