On behalf of:
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IKI Alliance Mexico Newsletter

News from IKI projects in Mexico
A service provided by the “Mexican–German Climate Change Alliance”

Dear reader,

We are very pleased to send you the sixth “IKI Alliance Mexico” newsletter that highlights activities and impacts of projects of the International Climate Initiative (IKI) in Mexico regarding **mainstreaming**, which refers to the consideration of climate change issues in other areas of sustainable development. Mainstreaming ensures that climate mitigation and adaptation measures go hand in hand with sustainable development actions in different sectors, thus ensuring more efficient and comprehensive development efforts. The IKI projects in Mexico are fostering the process of mainstreaming of climate change by integrating the subject in different sectors.

The quarterly "IKI Alliance Mexico" newsletter highlights activities and impacts of IKI projects in Mexico and aims at promoting exchange and synergies among them. We kindly invite you to share this newsletter and to encourage your colleagues and partners to subscribe via our IKI Alliance Mexico blog.

We hope you enjoy reading!

Jasmin Fraatz, Claudia Kirschning and Mona vom Endt from the IKI Alliance Mexico

Mainstreaming of Climate Change

What is mainstreaming?

In the climate change context, mainstreaming refers to the incorporation of climate change considerations into established or on-going development programs, policies or management strategies, rather than the separate development of adaptation and mitigation initiatives. The concept refers to the integration of climate change into the planning and decision-making of sectoral policies, measures, programs and budgets.

Benefits of mainstreaming

The integration of climate goals into development plans and sectoral policies has numerous and broad advantages. In particular, mainstreaming favors a better coherence between different policies and sectors and has the potential to reduce trade-offs or possible conflicts of climate change and development policies that could exist by addressing them separately (Lebel et al. 2012). In addition, it can reduce the rate of

duplicated actions and increase the efficiency of available resources. Therefore, mainstreaming can allow governments to take advantage of greater financial flows for climate change measures in other sectors compared to the budgets available solely for climate change. Likewise, the integration of climate change policies in other sectors can improve long-term development results, since the participation of different sectors can amplify the likelihood of success and sustainability of different development measures. Incorporating climate change into development policies is more efficient than addressing both issues separately, as existing institutional structures, policies and practices provide a solid basis for integrating climate change into other sectors (IIED 2008) and can foster better results in a more effective way. To give a concrete example of the convergence of climate change and sustainable development, communities around the globe could lose 1 to 12 percent of their GDP due to climate change. In a scenario of a high increase in global temperatures, losses could increase up to 200 percent by 2030 (WRI 2018). Mainstreaming climate change has the potential to protect development efforts that are being carried out in communities from these negative impacts of climate change.

In order to support climate action protection, IKI projects in Mexico are fostering the mainstreaming of climate change. Among other activities, the IKI is integrating the subject of climate change into different sectors and areas such as: water, agriculture, rural development, Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), gender, mobility, cities, states/municipalities, marine and terrestrial biodiversity, energy, industry, sustainable production and consumption, finance and tourism. In this way, the IKI funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) supports the mainstreaming processes which facilitate the implementation of Mexico's National Determined Contribution (NDC) and National Biodiversity Strategy (ENBioMex).

Water

Water and Wastewater Companies for Climate Mitigation (WaCCliM)

The extended Water and Wastewater Companies for Climate Mitigation (WaCCliM) project seeks to create a resilient and low-carbon water and sanitation sector. It further aims at mainstreaming the mitigation and adaptation approach to climate change in the sector and improving the level of ambition for compliance with the NDC, where the operating agencies of the sector play a predominant role. Being a global program, WaCCliM is implemented in Peru, Jordan and Mexico, with the objective of promoting the exchange of experiences between these countries. Based on the good results obtained during the first phase of the project, the lines of work on stakeholder awareness, capacity development and strengthening of operating agencies at the local level will be continued.

WACCliM has as its direct counterparts the National Water Commission (CONAGUA) and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT). The project is implemented by GIZ on behalf of BMU through its IKI in collaboration with the International Water Association (IWA).

- Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change: The Role of Integral Management in the Water and Sanitation Sector
- Water and Sanitation Operating Bodies - Why Consider Adaptation Measures and Resilience to Climate Change?

Agriculture

Biodiversity and Sustainable Agrosilvopastoralist Livestock Landscapes – BioPaSOS

The objective of the BioPaSOS project implemented by the Tropical Agronomic Research Center and Teaching (CATIE) is to promote systems and sustainable livestock production practices that favor

the conservation of biodiversity, while specifically improving living conditions of livestock families. BioPaSOS has created alliances with different local partners which are directed at fostering sustainable and long-term interventions as well as generating a multiplying effect based on lessons learned in the territories. BioPaSOS also builds tools that allow knowledge management with special emphasis on the importance of biodiversity conservation for sustainable livestock production. These tools are available to the general public and address the different dimensions of livestock production, the associated challenges and their potential for the conservation of biodiversity in farming landscapes. In addition, BioPaSOS is strengthening the capacities of more than 1200 cattle ranchers in topics related to sustainable livestock production, in the states of Jalisco, Campeche, and Chiapas.

- Mainstreaming sectors: Water, agriculture, gender, poverty, education, rural development, forests and reforestation, terrestrial biodiversity, EbA, industry, production and sustainable consumption
- Building Knowledge Management Tools for the Promotion of Sustainable Livestock in Mexico

Mainstreaming Biodiversity into the Mexican Agricultural Sector - IKI IBA

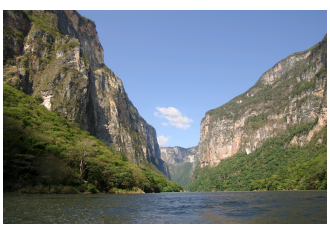
The agricultural sector is one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss and climate change. It is also one of the sectors most affected by these developments. Agriculture is highly dependent on biodiversity and ecosystem services, however, its value for the sector and the environmental costs associated with non-sustainable agricultural practices are often overlooked in the sector´s decision-making and not considered in subsidy programs or other economic or financial instruments. The IKI IBA project is implemented by GIZ on behalf of BMU through the IKI and its objective is to recognize and integrate the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the decision-making and planning instruments of key public and private actors in the Mexican agricultural sector. Continue Reading

Mexican-German Climate Change Alliance

A system of indicators for agro-food production allows the Mexican government to have access to reliable data to measure the progress in the compliance of climate change goals and boost sustainable development in the agro-food sector. Therefore, the Mexican-German Climate Change Alliance (implemented by GIZ on behalf of BMU through the IKI) has supported the creation of the Climate Change and Agro-Food Production Agenda and its system of indicators. The agenda is aimed at increasing the sector´s capacity to be climate responsible, through mitigating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increasing capacities to adapt to climate change. Measuring the effects of climate change on agro-food production and the progress of the sector will favor sustainable productive practices that guarantee food security without contributing to an increase in global warming. Continue reading

Rural Development

Implementing transition strategies to low-emission rural development



Pronatura Sur as part of the IKI has made an effort to include issues on the institutional agenda that will deepen the discussion on how to mitigate the effects of climate change. In this context, ProNatura organised the State Forum of Rural Development, Natural Resources and Climate Change in the city of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas in early 2019. The objective of the forum was to promote a space for

dialogue and reflection on the over-exploitation of natural resources, the vulnerability of the population to climate change and the actions to be taken at the legislative, programmatic and social levels. Continue reading

Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA)

Mainstreaming of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA)

The global project (implemented by GIZ on behalf of BMU through the IKI) aimed to help key actors for climate change adaptation integrate ecosystem-based instruments and solutions into the planning and decision-making processes. In its first phase (2016-2018), the project was implemented directly in Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Vietnam and South Africa, in addition to creating an exchange network in more than 35 countries. A community of practice was created with more than 180 participants from different sectors and professions who annually met to facilitate south-south cooperation by exchanging experiences, knowledge products, and challenges. A key tool of the project was the development of the platform PANORAMA Solutions which shares EbA experiences globally. It was developed jointly with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and other partners. So far, 103 EbA case studies in 47 countries have been published which have been consulted by 55,000 users. In Mexico, the Methodology for Prioritizing Adaptation Measures was updated integrating the EbA approach. Likewise, the project contributed to the development of capacities for the integration of EbA in development planning and the Mexican NDC.

Mobilizing Capital for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation - The Value of Resilient Forests for Water Management in the Tropics

CuencasVerdes

Mobilizing Capital for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation - The Value of Resilient Forests for Water Management in the Tropics is a regional project that seeks to encourage the implementation of EbA in priority basins of Mexico, Cuba, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic by strengthening local communities capacities, developing governance mechanisms, managing key actors to generate additional financing, creating awareness of water-dependent sectors and impacting on public policies. The project is implemented by Oro Verde Tropical Forest Foundation and Pronatura Mexico A.C. The objective of the project is to develop a comprehensive model of ecological conservation and resilience through the incorporation of EbA measures and innovative financial mechanisms to be implemented over a four-year period in four priority hydrological basins in Mexico, Guatemala, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic. Continue reading

Gender

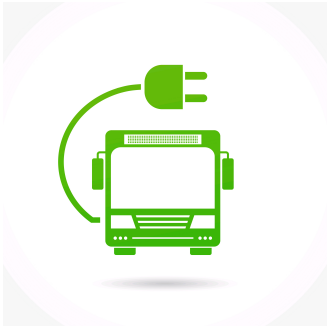
Gender into Urban Climate Chance Initiative (GUCCI)

GenderCC - Women for Climate Justice works with a consortium of organizations with experience in India, Indonesia, South Africa and Mexico to integrate social and gender issues into urban climate policy. Activities include capacity building for national organizations; training of “gender and climate change promoters” in pilot cities; developing and applying a method to evaluate and monitor city policies regarding gender sensitivity, inclusion and social and environmental impacts; identifying key actions for low-carbon and sustainable urban development; disseminating and advocating strategies for local governments; implementing actions and pilot campaigns; and developing training materials and an online learning courses. The partners participate in an intensive process of joint work and learning, which includes evaluation and dissemination. In 12 pilot cities, local capacities are built to increase women's participation and introduce

concrete recommendations to incorporate gender-sensitive strategies into urban policy. Continue reading

Mobility

Mexican-German Climate Change Alliance + Cities and Climate Change (CiClim)

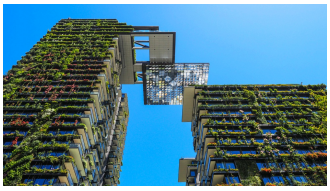


Considering the express request of ten state congresses and the pressing realities in the matter of mobility in the states, the federal government through the Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB), the Ministry of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development (SEDATU) and SEMARNAT carried out the coordination and implementation of the National Process of Regulatory Harmonization in Mobility. GIZ supported this process through the Mexican-German Climate Change Alliance and the Cities and Climate Change Program (CiClim). The objective of the process is to harmonize the regulatory framework with the primary objective of mitigating the impact of mobility on the climate crisis. The Regulatory Harmonization in Mobility is in accordance with the General Law on Climate Change (LGCC), which recognizes that in order to reduce emissions, comprehensive public transport systems, sustainable mobility programs and their strategic link with urban development and territorial planning must be designed and implemented. In this way, climate change is mainstreamed within the topic of mobility of people and goods, being the second largest emitter of GHG in Mexico and the sector that grows exponentially annually. Within the goals of the NDC, this sector represents an 18% mitigation potential (around 48 MtonCO2e).

■ Normative Harmonization with Citizen Participation in Mobility and Climate Change

Cities

Morgenstadt Global Smart Cities Initiative



Mexico faces enormous climate change challenges: from extreme weather events to severe droughts, in combination with a rapid urbanization process. The country's ability to adapt is being tested and will require innovative strategies. Growing metropolitan areas throughout the territory urgently require new tools, such as urban laboratories, to learn how to deal with this unprecedented change.
In mid-June the Morgenstadt project Smart Cities Global Initiative was successfully launched in Mexico. The City Lab Saltillo, established in one of the oldest settlements in northern Mexico, had its official kickoff with the active participation of various communities, such as academy, business, entrepreneurs, students, governments and the German Embassy. The Municipal Planning Institute of Saltillo is the partner organization with the support of academic partners. The project is funded by IKI and implemented by Stuttgart University together with Fraunhofer Institute. This proposal seeks to respond to global trends such as climate change and the great digital transformation, among others, which require local responses where cities play a crucial role. Continue Reading

Climate Protection in the Mexican Urban Policy: Cities and Climate Change (CiClim)

The CiClim Program (implemented by GIZ on behalf of BMU through the IKI) promotes the mainstreaming of climate change into Mexican urban policy at the federal and municipal level. To date, several milestones have been achieved:
1. The Mayor of Mérida and the Minister of Environment and Territorial Planning of Guanajuato participated in the high-level panel and, together with the Federal Government, committed themselves to the "Heidelberg Outcomes".

Mérida in particular committed to label Climate Change activities in the 2020 budget.
2. Climate change associated with the need to value and preserve ecosystem services is mentioned in the municipal development programs of the incoming administrations of León, Guanajuato; Morelia, Michoacán, and Tlaquepaque, Jalisco.
The program has identified new niches of opportunity to improve the work such as developing and strengthening the concept of green infrastructure and its implementation. This has been achieved by creating a roadmap for its implementation and also by providing a diploma course of streets and green infrastructure aimed at public officials and professionals, which seeks to generate a portfolio of new and feasible projects.

- CiClim's Newsletters

Financing Energy Low-Carbon Investment - Cities Advisory Facility (FELICITY)

Financing is a key factor for the implementation of climate projects. That is why, through the global program FELICITY (implemented by GIZ on behalf of BMU through the IKI), the parameters for financing low-carbon infrastructure in cities are established. FELICITY also develops capacities in local governments and in institutions related to climate change financing in three key partner countries: Brazil, China and Mexico.

The program has different areas: sustainable transport; district heating or cooling; public lighting systems; energy efficiency in buildings; renewable energies and waste and water treatment to help countries meet their Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular the following four:
SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy, SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities, SDG 13: Climate action, SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals.

- Mainstreaming sectors: cities, sustainable production and consumption, energy.
- Why Finance Emission Mitigation Goals in Cities?
- Get to Know the Strategy to Strengthen Preparation and Evaluation Capacities of Local Projects
- Sustainable Transition in Mexico City's Public Buildings

States/Municipalities

Vertically Integrated Climate Policies (VICLIM)

The global program Vertically Integrated Climate Policies (VICLIM) (implemented by GIZ on behalf of BMU through the IKI) is about to complete its activities in Mexico at the end of September 2019. During the last year, the program has supported the municipality of Puerto Vallarta in the state of Jalisco in the development and mainstreaming of its climate policy in order to respond to the adaptation and mitigation challenges imposed by climate change in the region, according to the state and national policy. Implementing adaptation and mitigation measures is not an exclusive task of the local environmental areas, but requires that each of the municipal government areas and local key actors recognize their role and incorporate climate change considerations into their planning processes and projects, allowing them to channel resources and efforts to achieve their local development goals in a climate change context.

As part of the elaboration of the Municipal Climate Change Program (MCCP) of Puerto Vallarta, VICLIM has supported the municipality to mainstream climate action through a series of diagnoses, participatory workshops and bilateral meetings with each of the areas of the municipality to identify and design climate change measures that are anchored in the MCCP but also in other local instruments. The municipality has managed to incorporate the subject of climate change as a transversal axis within the 2018-2021 Municipal Development Program, the guiding instrument of local planning, which will strengthen the coordinated work of different areas of the municipality and with other local actors.

- The Program VICLIM Closes in Mexico
- Presentation of Adaptation and Mitigation Measures for the MCCP of Puerto Vallarta
- Puerto Vallarta towards the Public Consultation of its MCCP
- Puerto Vallarta MCCP Blog: a Space for Exchanging Experiences
- MCCP of Puerto Vallarta
- Costa Rica and Mexico Share Experiences
- Presentation of the Video on Energy Efficiency and Energy Management Systems Learning Networks
- Summaries of the Regional Workshops “Strengthening Subnational Capacities and their Contributions to the NDC”

Marine Biodiversity

Smart Coasts - Climate-Smarting Marine Protected Areas and Coastal Management in the Mesoamerican Reef Region

The project "Smart Coasts" (implemented by WWF) integrates adaptation measures into coastal management and protection, fisheries and tourism. The measures identified will be fundamentally based on ecosystems, seeking to sensitize and train the sectors involved in the importance of ecosystem services and therefore in conservation and restoration of coastal ecosystems.

- Mainstreaming sectors: natural protected areas, coastal management, coastal protection, fisheries, tourism
- Adaptation to Climate Change and Ecosytem Servicces in Coastal Protection, Fisheries and Tourism

Terrestrial Biodiversity

BIOFIN Mexico Consolidates the Bio-Economy Collective

Existing funds for biodiversity financing are insufficient and not very diverse. It is essential to expand financing sources and increase the participation and investment of the private sector. To this end, the BIOFIN initiative (implemented by UNDP), whose objective is to implement financing solutions for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, has designed the Bio-Economy strategy. This concept encompasses those projects and processes that use the components of biodiversity as the main input, boosting economic activity, improving competitiveness and generating a positive impact on the accumulation of natural capital. At the end of July 2019, BIOFIN convened more than 25 organizations, most of them from civil society actively working on conservation of nature in Mexico, with the objective of creating the Bio-Economy Collective, in a participative manner.
BIOFIN's Bio-Economy strategy is composed of three elements to be developed and implemented by BIOFIN with the support of the Collective as a transversal axis:
1) Acceleration fund for productive projects with an impact on biodiversity
2) Online bio-economy platform
3) Strengthening of Wildlife Conservation Management Units (UMA)

- BIOFIN Mexico Consolidates the Bio-Economy Collective
- Bio-Economy Collective

Energy

Enhancing the Coherence of Climate and Energy Policies in Mexico (CONECC)

In Mexico the energy sector accounts for 70% of GHG emissions, which is why it plays a key role in the success of climate change mitigation policies. The CONECC project (implemented by GIZ on behalf of BMU through the IKI) seeks to provide technical support to the main actors of the climate and energy policy of the country. It initiates and implements political and institutional measures to improve collaboration between both sectors. The project thus strengthens the contribution of the energy sector to the country's climate goals, particularly to the fulfillment of the NDC.

CONECC works with two counterparts, SEMARNAT and the Ministry of Energy (SENER) in different areas, including the promotion of regulatory and economic instruments to foster convergence, national information systems improvement from both sectors, and the exchange of experiences at the international level. Among the results of the project to date, the following stand out: support for the preparation of the first Energy Sector Mitigation Potential Annual Report; consultancy on the integration of energy efficiency into the reviewed NDC, and support to subnational governments for the quantification and socialization of the social, environmental and economic co-benefits of renewable energy and energy efficiency.

- Carbon Budgets: A Pathway Towards Raising Mexico's Climate Ambition?
- Study: Convergence between Climate Change and Energy Instruments and Institutions in Mexico
- From Energy-climate Modelling to Effective Mitigation Actions: Building Capacities of Government Decision-makers on the Use of LEAP Modelling Environment
- Quantifying the Co-benefits of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

Industry

Preparation of an Emissions Trading System in Mexico

The Emissions Trading System (ETS) is a market instrument that seeks to achieve a cost-effective emission reduction in the industrial and energy sectors. The principle under which the ETS operates - indirectly - places a price on GHG emissions. This allows regulated facilities to incorporate into their operation the costs associated to climate change, encouraging investment in technological improvements and catalyzing innovation in low carbon technologies.
In Mexico, the pilot phase of the ETS is expected to begin in January 2020. In this context, the project “Preparation of an Emissions Trading System in Mexico” (implemented by GIZ on behalf of BMU through the IKI) carries out a series of capacity building activities about the ETS with representatives from the regulated sectors. For example, common core, and specialized workshops, study trips, and sectorial workshops for the steel and cement, and electric sectors have been carried out. Additionally, technical studies and dissemination materials have been generated (e.g. factsheets 1 and 2) to support the private sector in its understanding of the ETS. Countinue reading

- Mainstreaming sectors: industry, sustainable consumption and production and energy
- Co-designing the Mexican ETS based on International Experience
- Capacity Building for the Electrical Sector on the Emission Commerce System

Sustainable Consumption and Production

Mexican-German Climate Change Alliance

Mexico is the second biggest generator of waste of electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) in Latin America, registering a production of 1.1 million tons in 2016, equivalent to 8.2 kg per capita. According to the Office of Science and Technology Information for the Mexican Congress (Oficina de Información Científica y Tecnológica para el Congreso de la Unión; INCyTU 2018), of the total WEEE generated

nationwide, about 10% is recycled, 40% remains stored in residential houses or warehouses and the remaining 50% is sent to landfills.
The Mexican-German Climate Change Alliance (implemented by GIZ on behalf of BMU through the IKI) has been given the task of conducting an analysis of WEEE recycling with emphasis on entertainment devices (televisions, computers, and cell phones). The objective is to generate a series of public policy recommendations that allow the Mexican government to strengthen existing efforts, and to build a responsible system that encourages the sustainable consumption of these devices, as well as their adequate disposition at the end of their useful life. The results of this analysis will be presented to SEMARNAT and other relevant institutions in November 2019.

- Electonic Waste in Mexico and its potential Sustainable Consumption

Finance

Analysis of Environmental Risks in the commercial banking sector

The Mexican-German Climate Change Alliance and the Emerging Markets Dialog on Finance Project, implemented by GIZ, carried out a training for financial institutions and regulators in Mexico, together with the Banks of Mexico Association (ABM). The training integrates knowledge and tools that will allow stakeholders to take demonstrable measures to integrate the analysis of environmental scenarios into the financial risk management frameworks. Thus, the subject of climate change will be mainstreamed into the Mexican financial sector, enabling a greater mobilization of public and private resources to mitigate and adapt to climate change goals and the NDC. The aim is to transform the financial system to be able to identify, measure and mitigate the risks related to climate change that affect the sustainability of their business.

- Resources on Climate Financing
- Approaches for the Development of a Sustainable Financial Taxonomy: Exchange of the Mexican and European Experience

Tourism

Ecosystem-Based Adaptation to Climate Change in Cooperation with the Private Sector in Mexico - ADAPTUR

One of the objectives of the ADAPTUR project (implemented by GIZ on behalf of BMU through the IKI) is to ensure that tourism companies incorporate the risks and opportunities of climate change into their investment decisions, and that they implement EbA solutions as part of their business policies. To date, in San Miguel de Allende the local authorities have managed to incorporate the EbA approach into their Municipal Urban Development and Environmental Regulations Program, and along with enterprises start a process for the voluntary protection of natural areas to secure water in the future. In the Riviera Maya tourist destination, an Action Plan for the white band disease that affects coral reefs was established, in which local authorities, enterprises, civil society and academia have begun to implement coordinated strategies. In the Riviera Nayarit-Puerto Vallarta area, tourism entrepreneurs have created a Green Agenda Committee to mainstream the EbA topic across the operation of their partner companies and to drive the implementation of measures in the main ecosystems of the region. In addition, local authorities are already developing public policy instruments for local climate action with an active participation of the private sector.

- Mainstreaming sectors: Tourism, EbA

■ Tourism Entrepreneurs: Leaders in the Face of Climate Emergency

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