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 fourth "IKI Alliance Mexico" newsletter that highlights activities and impacts of projects of the International Climate Initiative (IKI) in Mexico at the subnational level. As states and municipalities play a key role in implementing the NDC and the Mexican biodiversity strategy ENBioMex, IKI projects are working closely with subnational levels in Mexico. Currently, the IKI is collaborating with 18 states (Oaxaca, Yucatan, Campeche, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, State of Mexico, Morelos, Michoacán, Veracruz, Tlaxcala, Jalisco, Quintana Roo, Sonora, Aguascalientes, Coahuila, Colima and Mexico City) in the four IKI areas: mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity and REDD+.

Our IKI newsletters highlight activities and impacts of IKI projects and are aimed at promoting exchange and synergies among those projects in Mexico. We kindly invite you to share this newsletter and to encourage your colleagues and counterparts to subscribe via our IKI Alliance Mexico blog.

We would also like to inform you know that the third IKI networking workshop in Mexico will take place shortly. If you are managing an IKI project in Mexico, we kindly remind you to submit contacts from your project and Mexican political partners by email: iki.alliance.mexico@giz.de.

We hope you enjoy reading!

Jasmin Fraatz and Claudia Kirschning from the IKI Alliance Mexico

Climate and biodiversity policies at subnational level

In December 2015, the Paris Agreement was adopted during the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Its main objectives are to keep this century's average global temperature increase below 2°C and reduce the impacts of climate change. Upon ratification of the Agreement in September 2016, Mexico committed itself to meeting a series of mitigation and adaptation goals that are included in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Regarding biodiversity protection, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and the Aichi Targets represent a global-level agreement that recognize the fundamental role of conservation in human development.

Due to its great biological diversity, Mexico is considered one of the world's 17 "megadiverse" countries. According to the Mexican Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), despite representing just 1.5% of the earth's land surface, Mexico is home to an estimated 10 to 12% of the world's species. The country ranks second in the world in reptile species (with 804), third in mammals (with 535) and fourth in amphibians (with 361). With regard to its flora, Mexico is among the five countries with the highest number of vascular plant species. More than 25,000 species have been described, which is equivalent to approximately 9.1% of the described species in the world. However, Mexico's natural heritage is threatened by several factors, among them habitat loss and degradation, climate change and pollution.

In 2016, Mexico hosted the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), where it promoted the integration of biodiversity into productive sectors and presented its National Biodiversity Strategy of Mexico (ENBioMex) with an Action Plan 2016-2030. In addition, Mexico was the first Latin American country to present its NDC, as well as a pioneer in integrating a climate change adaptation component. To achieve its climate and biodiversity goals, all levels of government need to participate. The effects of climate change are directly felt at the local level, be it through droughts, floods, heat waves or the loss of endemic species. Furthermore, states and municipalities are in direct contact with the population and responsible for identifying their territories' ecosystem problems. Thus, subnational sectors have a significant role in the implementation of climate and biodiversity policies.

Current situation in Mexico

At the national level, Articles 8 and 9 of the General Law on Climate Change (LGCC) indicate that both states and municipalities have the power to formulate, implement and evaluate climate change policy, in accordance with national policy. At the state level, they have the power to 1) Develop and implement their program on climate change, promoting social participation, listening, and serving the public and private sectors and society in general; 2) Manage and administer local funds to support and implement climate actions; and 3) Enter into coordination agreements with the federation, states and municipalities for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions. Municipalities are authorized to 1) Formulate and implement policies and actions consistent with the national planning system to address climate change that concern the provision of drinking water and sanitation services, natural resources and environmental protection within their jurisdiction, municipal solid waste management, local ecological zoning and urban development, efficient and sustainable passenger public transport within their jurisdiction and civil protection; and 2) Conduct education and information campaigns, in coordination with the state and federal government, to raise awareness among the population about the adverse effects of climate change. Based on the above, states and municipalities need to identify the actions that mitigation and adaptation impacts have to contribute to NDC objectives.

According to the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC), 23 of 32 states already

have specific laws on climate change and six have modified their environmental laws to include articles related to addressing climate change. In addition, 25 states currently have state climate change programs.

Moreover, Mexico's ENBioMex includes a set of objectives, strategies and actions for biodiversity conservation. Its vision up to 2030 includes six strategic axes: 1) Knowledge; 2) Conservation and restoration; 3) Sustainable use and management; 4) Attention to stress factors; 5) Education, communication and environmental culture; and 6) Integration and governance. At the subnational level, the strategy provides for the development and strengthening of regional, state, municipal and local networks to guarantee biodiversity protection.

Similarly, the National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO) promotes the State Biodiversity Strategies (EEB) initiative to learn about and conserve each state's biodiversity, taking into account their geographical, social and cultural richness. To date, activities are being carried out in 27 states, of which 10 already have strategic planning documents, with the other 17 under development. In addition, Aguascalientes, Veracruz, Morelos and Tamaulipas have established State Biodiversity Commissions.

Subnational sector relevance

Local governments are responsible for more than 70% of the measures to reduce climate change and up to 90% of climate adaptation actions. Moreover, not only do cities hold the majority of the world's population, but they are also centers of energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), cities use 2% of the land area worldwide where they concentrate more than 50% of the world population and generate 70% of GHG emissions.

Regarding vulnerability to the effects of climate change, it is estimated that by 2040 more than 70% of the world's coastal cities could see a 20-centimeter increase in their sea levels. The places most affected will be those with the highest urban density – for example, megacities on the coast, such as Sao Paulo or Shanghai. In Mexico, cities such as Puerto Vallarta, Acapulco, Cancun or Veracruz could be affected. In addition, extreme weather events will more strongly affect those areas with high vulnerability to climate change. Mexico is one of the nations that is particularly vulnerable due to its geographical

location between two oceans. According to the Special Program on Climate Change (PECC), 319 municipalities have a high level of risk to droughts, landslides and floods. This document finds that states with the most vulnerable municipalities include Campeche (90.9%), Quintana Roo (33.3%) and Guanajuato (26.1%).

Heat waves will also be a relevant factor in the future. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), extreme air temperatures will contribute directly to deaths from cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, especially among the elderly. At the local level, the effects of climate change are not only felt in terms of environmental and physical health conditions. They are also associated with high economic costs related to infrastructure, health and agriculture. For example, according to data from the Government of Mexico City, a 1.5°C rise in temperatures would increase health spending by 0.17% at current GDP levels, an increase of 3.945 million pesos .

Climate change has also increased habitat degradation by modifying the structure and composition of large biotic communities. For example, coral reefs represent one of the world's most biodiverse ecosystems. The variety of species inhabiting them is greater than that of any other shallow-water marine ecosystem. Approximately 25% of all known marine species are located there, even though they occupy less than 1% of the global ocean area. Coral reefs in Mexico (mainly in Yucatán and Quintana Roo) are currently under threat from the effects of climate change, including rising temperatures and sea levels. Their preservation is of utmost importance, as they protect the coasts against erosion and pounding waves, which helps to avoid floods and reduce the effects from hurricanes.

In the coming years, states and municipalities could face even greater challenges due to the increase and intensity of extreme weather events. Therefore, actions to mitigate GHGs, adapt to the consequences of climate change and protect biodiverse and forested areas are crucial at the local level.

Challenges at the subnational level

To advance with climate and biodiversity actions at the subnational level, it is vital to create or improve legal frameworks, strengthen operational structures, provide information and generate coordination mechanisms regarding subnational contributions. To achieve the goals of the NDC and ENBioMex, it is essential to involve all government levels (federal, state and municipal), for which the vertical integration of climate and biodiversity policies is of utmost importance. Effective communication, joint planning and continuous learning at the municipal and state levels are key factors for contributing to climate and biodiversity objectives at the national and international level.

IKI in Mexico at the subnational level

To support climate action and biodiversity protection, IKI projects in Mexico are working at all government levels. So far, IKI has supported activities related to mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity and REDD+ in the states of Sonora, Coahuila, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Yucatán, Campeche, Quintana Roo, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Aguascalientes, Colima, Michoacán, Veracruz, Tlaxcala, Mexico City, Hidalgo, the State of Mexico and Morelos. This collaboration has focused on capacity development and the exchange of experiences about climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as biodiversity, the generation of planning instruments for policies and monitoring systems and the creation of financial instruments. In this respect, the IKI of Germany's Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) supports the implementation of the NDC and ENBioMex in Mexico at the subnational level.

Mitigation

The Climate Footprint Project

The Climate Footprint Project supports state and regional governments to improve their GHG emissions tracking and reduction efforts. Regional GHG inventories provide the level of detail needed to allow local policymakers to understand their emission sources and trends to enhance the design of their emissions reduction strategies. The Climate Footprint Project is led by The Climate Group, as Secretariat of the Under2 Coalition, in coordination with the following consortium partners: Ricardo Energy and Environment, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, Greenhouse Gas Management Institute and CDP. Continue reading

Activities and locations at subnational level:

- Technical assistance and personalized training for state governments to improve their skills and knowledge about Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems
- Dialogues between national, state and local governments to promote integrated climate action and align MRV systems
- Knowledge and good-practice sharing with other states in Mexico and other global regions that are part of the Under2 Coalition (15 states in Mexico)
  - Baja California, Jalisco and Yucatán states

Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative (GUCCI)

The gender perspective in climate change policies
The project on mainstreaming the gender perspective in climate change policies is implemented by Gender CC – Women for Climate Justice and based on the premise that it is essential to incorporate gender in urban planning to improve the resilience of cities to climate change impacts. Based in Berlin, GenderCC is a global network of civil organizations, experts and activists working for gender equality and climate justice. GenderCC began working on the project in 2015 with organizations from India, South Africa and Indonesia, with Mexico joining last year. Overall, it operates in 12 cities across the four countries. The objective is to contribute to the promotion of strategies with a gender perspective – intersectoral and long-term at the local level – for the transition to a low-carbon development model. Continue reading

Activities and locations at subnational level:

- Documentary research about incorporating a gender perspective into the policies and programs of the city governments
  - Mexico City and Tlaxcala

Financing Energy for Low-Carbon Investment - Cities Advisory Facility

(FELICITY)

GIZ and the European Investment Bank (EIB) have established a Cities Advisory Facility to support the preparation of sustainable, climate friendly infrastructure projects to realize their emission mitigation potential in the areas of energy, transport, waste and water. The Financing Energy for Low-carbon Investment – Cities Advisory Facility (FELICITY) closes the gap between urban development planning and infrastructure project financing by providing tailored support to financial intermediaries and cities to make their low-carbon infrastructure projects bankable for EIB lending.

- Representatives of Mexican Counterparts Are Trained in the Management Model for the Successful Implementation of Energy Projects
- Local Mexican Governments Strengthen their Digital Skills in the Preparation of Low-Carbon Infrastructure Projects

Activities and locations at subnational level:

- Structuring of the low-carbon infrastructure project in the energy efficiency and solid urban waste areas
  - Municipality of Naucalpan de Juárez, State of Mexico and Mexico City

Mexican-German Climate Change Alliance

The Mexican-German Climate Change Alliance (implemented by GIZ) contributes to the development and implementation of climate policy at the subnational level and its alignment with the commitments of Mexico's NDC. The project has supported SEMARNAT's General Directorate of Climate Change Policies (DGPCC) to strengthen the role of states in the fulfillment of Mexico's climate objectives under the NDC. This collaboration has focused on capacity development and the exchange of experiences about climate change mitigation and adaptation, the generation of robust planning instruments for climate policies and monitoring systems, climate financing and the creation of financial instruments. Additionally, the project has facilitated intersectoral dialogue at the local-regional level to implement pilot actions shared by all local sectors (public, private and civil).

- Federal and municipal entities in the face of climate change
- Series of Workshops Given on Biodiversity and Climate Change in the Agrifood Sector

Activities and locations at subnational level:

- Supporting greater transparency about the progress of subnational climate policies through the development and implementation of monitoring systems for state climate change plans
  - Veracruz and Jalisco
- Increasing transparency about the generation of gender indicators and about fulfilling the local

reporting requirements for the National Emissions Registry (RENE)

- Mexico City

- Supporting the implementation of specific measures such as solar heaters and of rainwater collection systems, which will amount to a reported reduction of more than 2.8 million tCO2eq
  - Aguascalientes and Guanajuato
- Providing guidance for states and municipalities in accessing, obtaining and generating climate funds and financial vehicles. The goal is to implement adaptation and mitigation measures through practical guides, and to design operating rules and processes for calls for proposals for environmental funds
  - Jalisco and Sonora
- Strengthening of the climate change capacities and the mainstreaming of biodiversity in agro-food production in SADER offices, and of extension agents and producers at the local level
  - Jalisco, Michoacán, Yucatán, Coahuila and Puebla

Vertically Integrated Climate Protection (VICLIM)

The general objective of the global proyect VICLIM (implemented by GIZ) is to support the implementation of national climate commitments through the integration of subnational actors (states and municipalities). Its approach proposes strengthening the capacities of those responsible for climate policies at the subnational and national levels and establishing vertical coordination and cooperation mechanisms, thus involving all levels of government. In addition, it tries to feed back the international negotiation processes with lessons learnt.

- Development of the Municipal Climate Change Program (PMCC) begins in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco
- Guide for the Elaboration or Updating of Municipal Climate Change Programs
- Video Series: Jalisco's Contribution to Mexico's NDC

Adaptation

Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change in cooperation with the private sector in Mexico - ADAPTUR

San Miguel de Allende, cultural destination for tourists

Strengthening the capacities related to ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change (EBA) of the tourism sector
The objective of ADAPTUR (implemented by GIZ) is to support the tourism sector to adapt to climate change. The purpose is to reduce the risks for the tourism business, protect their natural assets (e.g. beaches, reefs, forests, biodiversity) and the services provided by ecosystems (e.g. water supply, hurricane protection, floods, landslides).

- ADAPTUR: Journalists against Climate Change

Activities and locations at subnational level:

The following activities are carried out with the participation of actors from the public and private tourism sectors:

- Technical advice to integrate ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in policies and instruments
- Strengthening capacities on climate change and EbA
- Advice for identifying EbA solutions
- Awareness-raising of actors through a communication and training campaign for journalists
  - San Miguel de Allende (Guanajuato)
  - Bahía de Banderas (Nayarit)
  - Puerto Vallarta (Jalisco)
  - Tulum, Solidaridad, Puerto Morelos, Cozumel (Quintana Roo)

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

The Smart Coasts project implemented by WWF aims to mainstream climate-smart principles into Marine Protected Area management and coastal development policies in countries bordering the Mesoamerican Reef with a view to improve the adaptive capacities of coastal communities in the region. Specific (e.g. ecosystem-based) adaptation options will be determined in a cross-sector and stakeholder-driven decision-making process applying science-based tools including ecological risk assessments and cost-benefit analysis.

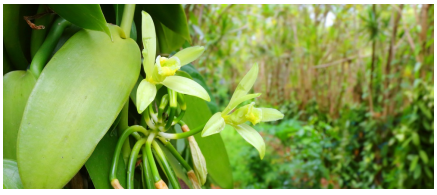
- CONANP Staff Is Trained in Ecosystem-Based Adaptation

Activites and locations at subnational level:

- Strengthening the climate change adaptation capacities for communities that depend on the ecosystem services provided by the natural protected areas Ría Lagartos Biosphere Reserve and the Yum Balam Flora and Fauna Protection Area
  - Lázaro Cárdenas, Quintana Roo
  - Tizimín, Río Lagartos, San Felipe, Yucatán

Biodiversity

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 processes. 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 considered in subsidy programs or other economic or financial instruments. The project IKI IBA is implemented by GIZ and its objective is to recognize and integrate the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services into decision-making and planning instruments of public and private key actors in the Mexican agricultural sector.

- The Vanilla Value Chain Is Promoted in the Huasteca Region of Hidalgo
- The Biodiversity and Agriculture Initiative in Mexico Is Presented
- Promoting Sustainable Agricultural Practices and Biodiversity Conservation in the Mixteca
- Promotion of the Tuna Value Chain in the State of Mexico

Activities and locations at subnational level:

- Pilot Project: “Sustainable agricultural practices, restoration and conservation of biodiversity”
  - Municipality of Santiago Tilantongo, Nochixtlán District, Oaxaca
- Pilot Project: Strengthening of the “Seed guardians of Southern Yucatán” group
  - Municipality of Chacsinkin, Yucatán
- Pilot Project: “Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Bajío Region”
  - Municipality of Apaseo el Grande, Guanajuato
- Design of a value-added strategy for the vanilla (Vanilla planifolia) and cocoa (Theobroma cacao) agroforestry system, based on the valuation of its ecosystem services
  - Municipality of Ayotoxco, Guerrero
- Promotion of the vanilla value chain in the Huasteca Region of Hidalgo
  - Municipalities of Huejutla, San Felipe Orizatlan, Atlapexco, Xochiatipan, Huautla, Hidalgo
- Promotion of the tuna value chain in San Pablo Xúchitl
  - Municipality of Axapusco, State of Mexico
- Inclusion of actions supporting biodiversity with strawberry producers
  - Municipality of Maravatío, Michoacán

Biodiversity and Sustainable Agrosilvopastoralist Livestock Landscapes - BioPaSOS

Héctor Carrillo, farmer from the Ricardo Flores Magón ejido in Chiapas, who participates in the Farmer Field Schools

Promoting the Conservation of Biodiversity through climate-smart agrosilvopastoral practices in landscapes dominated by livestock in three regions of Mexico

Livestock farming is one of the most important productive activities in Mexico. However, traditional livestock production has caused deforestation and loss of biodiversity, worsening the effects of climate change. In this context, the project Biodiversity and Sustainable Agrosilvopastoralist Livestock Landscapes, known as BioPaSOS, promotes the use of agrosilvopastoral practices that support biodiversity conservation through the development of climate-smart livestock (CSL). The BioPaSOS project is implemented by CATIE (Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center) in conjunction with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

(IICA) in three intervention areas in the states of Jalisco, Campeche and Chiapas.

- BioPaSOS Project Promotes Climate-Smart Livestock in Three Mexican States of Mexico

Activities and locations at subnational level:

- Promoting the use of agrosilvopastoral practices that support biodiversity conservation through the development of climate-smart livestock (CSL)
- Strengthening the capacities of more than 1000 livestock producers and technicians through Farmer Field Schools (FFSs)
- Creating important alliances with livestock producers to establish demonstration modules that function as training and replication centers
  - Jalisco: municipalities of Zapotitlán de Vadillo, Tuxcacuesco, Tonaya, Toliman, El Limón, Autlán de Navarro, Cuautitlán de García Barragán, Villa Purificación, La Huerta and Tomatlán
  - Campeche: municipalities of Calakmul, Escárcega and Champotón
  - Chiapas: municipalities of Villaflores, Villa Corzo, Arriaga, Cintalapa, Jiquipilas, Arriaga and Tonalá

Restoration of mangrove forest landscape: an opportunity for social development in the RAMSAR site “Alvarado Lagoon System” in Veracruz

Practice of habitat monitoring in mangrove swamps of the Alvarado Lagoon System

The Alvarado Lagoon System (ALS) is a mosaic of wetlands with more than 314,000 hectares (ha). This wetland includes mangrove swamps, seasonal water bodies and halophyte communities. The ALS is of great ecological and economic importance for the country. It houses more than 14,000 ha of mangrove forests that provide strategic environmental services for the population. In this sense, mangroves protect communities from hurricanes, tropical storms and intensity of floods. The project implemented by Pronatura Veracruz aims to create the technical, legal and market foundations for the economy of mangrove wood. The goal is a deeply rooted social base and self-management capabilities.

- Community Biodiversity Monitoring of the Lagoon System of Alvarado, Veracruz

Activities and locations at subnational level:

- Strengthening of capacities related to ecological restoration, silvicultural management and biodiversity conservation
- Protection of preserved mangrove forests
- Ecological restoration of mangroves (reforestation and canal rehabilitation)
- Monitoring of preserved mangroves under restoration and where the harvesting of timber takes place
- Creating a guide for integrating biodiversity in the harvesting of mangrove wood
- Supporting the sustainable and legal harvesting of mangrove wood
- Promoting products from mangrove areas managed under a sustainability criteria in niche markets
  - Municipalities of Acula, Alvarado and Tlacotalpan, Veracruz

Development of a regional system to monitor biodiversity and climate change - Selva Maya

The Selva Maya, located in the border area between Mexico, Belize and Guatemala, is a region of tropical rainforest characterized for having rich biodiversity. Today, the protected area of the Selva Maya is already under high ecological pressure, resulting in biodiversity loss and a changing climate, which threatens the livelihood of the local population. The aim of this project implemented by GIZ is to construct a regional system to monitor biodiversity and climate change across national borders, to systematically quantify the impact of climate change and socio- economic drivers on biodiversity. In the future, the monitoring system can serve as a tool to develop, implement and qualify new strategies for protection and adaptation together with local population. The project directly contributes to the implementation of the CBD targets.

Activities and locations at subnational level:

- Citizen Science with Birds
  - Calakmul, Campeche
- Training workshops for bird community monitors
  - Felipe Carrillo Puerto and Puerto Morelos, Quintana Roo
- Control and surveillance tours using SMART
  - Ocosingo, Maravilla Tenejapa, Tumbalá, Salto de Agua y Chilón, Chiapas
  - Tulum, Felipe Carrillo Puerto, Bacalar y Othón P. Blanco, Quintana Roo
  - Calakmul, Campeche

REDD+

From Climate Research to Action under Multilevel Governance: Building Knowledge and Capacity at Landscape Scale

The overall goal of the project that ended last year was to ensure REDD+ policymakers and practitioners in target countries make decisions informed by science-based knowledge, information, analysis and tools to contribute to effective and efficient reduction of carbon emissions with equitable impacts and poverty reduction, biodiversity and livelihoods co-benefits. As a complement to CIFOR's Global Comparative Study on REDD+ at national and project levels, the project focused on REDD+ at the landscape level. Policy lessons from high quality research on multilevel governance and land use decisions and carbon trade-offs at landscape levels were generated. The emphasis on multiple governance levels and on landscapes – where policy meets practice on the ground – addressed existing gaps in science that must be urgently has addressed to guide and inform the implementation of REDD+, low carbon strategies and related adaptation options to support to multiple decision-making arenas.

- From climate research to action: a CIFOR study in Chiapas and Yucatan

Mobilizing capital for ecosystem-based adaptation - the value of resilient forests for water management in the tropics

Common San Pablo Oztotepec, forest area damaged by a forest fire

In Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Cuba, this initiative will work to reduce the vulnerability of habitants to extreme climate events due to climate change and minimize their social and economic impact, developing ecosystem-based adaptation measures and innovative financial mechanisms. The project is implemented by Oro Verde and Pronatura México AC in Mexico. Currently, the project's efforts focus on preparing ecosystem-based adaptation plans for different working communities in the Valley of Mexico Watershed. The ecosystem-based adaptation plans will create the basic guidelines for implementing climate change adaptation actions in the working communities. Through participatory exercises and local consultation, the communities' sensitivity, exposure and capacity to adapt to climate change will be defined, and adaptation measures will be prioritized. This will strengthen the communities' capacity to confront climate change.

Activities and locations at subnational level:

- Work Sites: Boroughs of Xochimilco, Magdalena Contreras, Milpa Alta and Cuajimalpa, Mexico City; and Municipalities of Amecameca and Atlautla de Victoria, State of Mexico
- The project is located in the well-known Water Forest of the Valley of Mexico Watershed (community: San Pablo Oztotepec, Milpa Alta).
- Additionally, work is carried out in conservation areas where priority species live, such as: the Mexican mole salamander (ambystoma) (in the National Protected Area Ejidos of Xochimilco and San Gregorio Atlapulco), the Sierra Madre Sparrow (gorrión serrano) and volcano rabbit (teporingo) (in San Pablo Oztotepec) and on the migratory route of the monarch butterfly (Atlautla de Victoria).

Relevant resources regarding activities at subnational level

- **Tool kit: subnational contributions to the NDC**
- **National Meeting of Federal Entities and their Contributions to the NDC**
- **Video: How does climate action contribute to sustainable development and to the 2030 Agenda?**

Other news

- **BIOFIN and IKI IBA**
  - The Temporary Exhibition Echoes of the Earth Is Inaugurated
- **Nitric Acid Climate Action Group (NACAG)**
  - New IKI project in Mexico: NACAG works for the sustainability of the nitric acid sector
- **Preparation of an Emissions Trading System (ETS) in Mexico**

- The interaction between the Mexican Emissions Trading System and the Clean Energy Certificates quota system: how to address the risk of double-counting?
- Operating a Plant an under Emissions Trading System: Training on Key Elements for Decision Making at a Business Level
- Managing the transition to a Mexican Emissions Trading System: how can allowances be distributed among regulated installations?

- **Enhancing the Coherence of Climate and Energy Policies in Mexico (CONECC)**
  - Improving and Refocusing Electricity Subsidies in Mexico
  - White Certificates: An Instrument to Promote the Saving and Efficient Use of Energy in Mexico?
- **Mexican-German Climate Change Alliance**
  - Mexico, Important Recipient of International Financing for Climate Change
  - Climate Financing in Mexico. An Uncertain Path Towards Fulfilling National and International Climate Change Goals
  - Electromobility: A Path to Follow for Improving Air Quality Opportunities and Challenges
- **Mexican-German Climate Change Alliance** and **Preparation of an Emissions Trading System (ETS) in Mexico**
  - GIZ Mexico, Brazil and Costa Rica Explore Possibilities and Challenges for Blockchain Solutions in Climate Policy
- **EUROCLIMA+** (financed by the EU)
  - Forests are key in implementing climate commitments in Latin America
- **New Twitter name of the IKI interface: Follow us @IKI_Mexico**
  - The IKI interface in Mexico has a new name on Twitter @IKI_Mexico (previously @climate_blue). Follow us to stay updated on news and events of IKI projects in Mexico. If you participate in an IKI event and tweet, do not hesitate to tag us!

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