



# Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative

## Gender Assessment Report



*Gender Assessment Report: Mexico City*

Gender Equity: Citizenship, Work and Family A.C. 2020

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

As part of GenderCC's Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative, the Gender Assessment and Monitoring of Mitigation and Adaptation (GAMMA) methodology has been developed based on an existing monitoring and evaluation framework related to climate gender-responsive public policies in urban contexts. This methodology was developed to conduct a gender assessment and evaluate local climate policies and actions from a gender perspective to provide policy recommendations to improve women's lives in the context of climate change adaptation and mitigation.

The purpose of conducting this assessment in urban contexts is because climate change poses considerable challenges to cities so that local governments need to improve their policies, including people and their strategic needs, which are crossed by gender relations. Also, it is an opportunity to work towards healthier, livable, sustainable, equitable, gender-just, and inclusive cities.

The aim of conducting this gender assessment of local climate policies is not just about finding out whether gender is already considered. It is a learning process, which allows for gaps in awareness and knowledge to be identified, discussed, and addressed by a range of local actors. The process, which involves several steps, can highlight how existing and future policies can be made more effective and equitable by fully integrating gender dimensions into the planning and implementation process.

Equidad de género, ciudadanía, trabajo y familia A.C. conducted this collaborative methodology in the cities of Mexico and Tlaxcala. In our experience, the different national policies about climate change barely include a gender perspective. For this reason, we started the assessment process with the identification of the main plans and programs related to climate change in Mexico and Tlaxcala Cities. Then, we identified policymakers and stakeholders, which was part of the designing and implementation process. It means to have a closer look at who are the institutions and people able to address gender and climate change policies. Subsequently, we identified what policies, actions, or programs are already implemented and if it reduces gender gaps and covers its priorities. Finally, we determined how gender issues are including in policies. For example, in the case of actions that suppose it includes gender, what we have seen is that if they are related to women's issues will not necessarily work to decrease gender inequalities. The results show us that most of the programs designed in terms of "gender-sensitive" reproduces stereotypes, generate extra burdens of work, and are limited in a short time that it is a constant problem in all Mexican programmatic structures.

For this reason, there are some of the gaps that arose during the evaluation and proposals that we consider relevant to strengthen the methodology and that it is applicable for cases as opposed as those we find in Mexico, such as a massive city with robust regulatory, programmatic and budgetary frameworks where climate policy has shifted towards more ambitious and participatory objectives and a city where there is lack of updating diagnosis about climate change local impacts, and where it is hardly conceived as an issue crossed by gender and human rights.

In the following pages, we present the assessment process in Mexico City and its final findings to highlight strengths and weaknesses from the climate and gender-relevant policies and actions and, as an outcome, drawn recommendations to the local policymakers and stakeholders.

## 2. GAMMA 1: SUMMARY OF THE INTERVIEWS AND SCORES

The first step of the GAMMA methodology consists of evaluating local institutional settings and procedures by conducting different interviews with stakeholders from local institutions in climate change and gender issues. The interviews use eight indicators:

1. Climate change integration into planning and consideration of gender issues
2. Mainstreaming of climate change and gender into policies and institutions
3. Budgeting and finance for gender-responsive climate policies and measures
4. Institutional knowledge and capacity on climate change & gender dimensions
5. Collection and use of data and climate information.
6. Integration of socio-economic aspects into climate policy
7. Awareness among key actors
8. Participation

At first, each of the indicators contains questions that make it possible to carry out a general examination of how local climate policy addresses the issues related to gender gaps and who are the relevant institutions identified in this process.

Each indicator is associated with a quantitative rating that, in general terms, results in an approximation of the assessment of the local institutional framework. Although this may seem complicated and relative, it is essential in subsequent comparative studies between cities and even to monitor the policy, so it is complemented with qualitative observations presented below.

### *2.1. Mexico City's Scorecards*

At first, in the case of Mexico City, we interviewed the head of the Environmental Secretariat (SEDEMA) and the General Director of Substantive Equality of Women's Secretariat (SEMUJERES). As an outcome of these interviews, there was the opportunity to carry out two interview sessions, in a focus group model, with the team of the Climate Change Directorate of the Secretariat of the Environment of Mexico City. In this way, interviewing a working group made it possible to comprehensively count each key actor's relevant information because it encompassed different operational areas' expertise. The participants included the General Directorate for the Coordination of Environmental Policies and Culture, the Directorate for Climate Change and Sustainable Climate Change Projects, the Subdirector for Climate Change, the Head of the Department of Strategic Projects, and the Link for Substantive Equality of Mexico City; also, the responsible areas of Project Planning and Coordination, Planning Support and Coordination; and Training. In the following pages, there are the relevant findings for each indicator.

#### Indicator 1: Climate change integration into planning and consideration of gender issues

This first indicator begins by examining whether the City's climate policy addresses gender issues and to what degree it is considered: i) at an initial stage, ii) fully integrated, or iii) never been considered. In this sense, the responses revealed the differences between crucial institutions.

On the one hand, SEMUJERES is clear about the relevance of gender integration to all the City's public policy, the strategy they will need to follow, and the entry points on climate change, even they mention specific adaptation and mitigation actions.

On the other hand, from SEDEMA, it is not clear what it effectively implies to address gender inequalities in their work, and they associate it more with incorporating indicators disaggregated by sex and with gender general training for their staff, not in terms of how from their attribution they can contribute in a particular way.

The results of this indicator make it possible to identify the relevance of the Women's Secretariat to act as a guide in the effective gender mainstreaming and the gradual integration of actions between different dependencies of the local government, but which requires the disposition of the sector that leads to climate action and that is usually seen as the technical and challenging part.

#### Indicator 2: Mainstreaming of climate change and gender into policy and institutions.

The results of the second indicator illustrate that SEMUJERES has the mandate to promote the policy on gender equality and is taking the lead in promoting the Inclusive City and Good Living for Women Project, working with each local Secretariat to encourage equality through an inter-institutional approach. Still, resistance is prevalent to the issue, which turns out in isolated actions. For example, the interview refers to that Mexico City counts with a Ministry of the Environment (SEDEMA), a Ministry of Mobility (SEMOVI), a Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (SEDUVI), bodies that have promoted actions on gender equality, but rather in isolation.

This problem was confirmed with the results of the interviews, and the score obtained because although there is a secretariat that specifically leads the gender equality agenda in the City and is weaving networks in some secretaries through advice and training, there is still resistance by most of them and the work that is achieved is materialized in few actions. In turn, on the part of those who lead climate action, there is a lack of knowledge to translate the normative framework of gender equality into specific climate change programs and possible inter-institutional links that allow progress in the matter.

It is crucial to highlight two points that resulted from addressing this problem. On the one hand, it highlights no technical or conceptual tools to shape the gender perspective in programs or specific actions that address climate change. Worse still, in the speech used, a deficiency is identified to separate the programs aimed at women from programs that address gender inequalities, aggravated by resistance to working inter-agency and addressing gender in terms of attributions and not of general culture for those who operate climate action. Moreover, all this is recognized as an aspect susceptible to improvement from previous administrations where the genre was adjusted to the planning, looking for a place as a kind of patch. What is expected is that in the medium-term planning, which will be updated for 2020-2026, it will be the opposite and effectively mainstream the gender perspective, which will be very difficult to continue with the current trend.

#### Indicator 3: Budgeting and finance for gender-responsive climate policies and measures

In this indicator, the ideal is to identify how climate and gender-responsive policies and measures are financed. The first finding in Mexico City is that the first point of entry that is identified is through public budgets with a gender perspective, which have antecedents at the federal level and in the City; in these processes, Equidad has provided support and technical training. However, at this point, there are a series of factors that show that little progress has been made in them, and

this is reaffirmed by what the interviewees shared since there is a lack of coordination between what is understood as a gender budget and what is labeled as such. Thus, SEDEMA labels gender resources for its actions without gender-responsiveness being reflected in its operation, with all the problems mentioned in the previous and next indicators.

The only progress so far is that SEMUJERES within the framework of Inclusive City retakes the programming that the different agencies already have not to ask them for anything new. With this, they are making an inventory of actions that distinguish actions for women, women of priority groups, and actions to reduce inequality gaps. This is important because it allows delineating the route to budget a program with a gender perspective and monitors progress, identifying inequality gaps and how much budget is allocated to it.

#### Indicator 4: Institutional knowledge and capacity on climate change & gender dimensions

Although the responses received show a positive result with a score of 7 on a scale of 10, the reality is that it is one of the weakest points in urban gender and climate change policies. It has not been identified that there is personnel specialized in gender equality to work on climate change policies, nor gender data used for the design of the City's climate policy. Those who participated in the interview acknowledged that some instances, such as SEMOVI, have a gender team and are trying to design some actions. However, this situation is not generalized in all government agencies.

A nodal point of the results of this indicator is that the absence of a gender team with technical capacities within SEDEMA results in the inability to link, on the one hand, the gender equality agenda and, on the other, that of climate change. They are addressed as isolated issues and are even perceived as a point to be certified in their operation, representing concrete actions that will not transcend the gender discourse as equal to women and gender as organizational culture. Hardly a step has been taken in generating awareness spaces among those who set up the dependencies of the government of Mexico City. This step has not been developed enough, even with the accompaniment of SEMUJERES.

#### Indicator 5: Collection and use of data and climate information.

It is essential to highlight that the collection and use of statistical information are crucial in the formulation of public policies since they are the input for diagnoses and a nodal point for dialogue with those making decisions. Thus, because it is only data, they are not helpful. They will carry a relational interpretation, which is the remarkable absence in the efforts that CDMX has made and all the progress in this regard.

Although concerning other Mexican cities, Mexico City has abundant and easily accessible information, and they remain empty to generate statistics with a gender perspective in all dependencies of the local administration since many efforts remain in the disaggregation by sex in indicators on the number of beneficiaries in social programs, the number of people trained, population by demarcations, etc. This is the case of SEDEMA, which mentions the production of technical information on the emissions produced in the City and its primary emission sources but considers that integrating gender would imply disaggregating this information between the emissions of women and men, which would not make visible the relevance of incorporating gender as an analytical category. Furthermore, this refers us to the results of indicator four that

constantly shone in the conversation with the team, since the lack of capacities to link gender and climate change leads to considering it impossible to obtain data in this regard.

As part of a capacity-building process, SEDEMA had a training process in which gender and climate change links were brought together to coordinate the working process to develop indicators corresponding to progress in implementing PACCM 2014-2020 actions. However, they noted that of the total actions (111), only 32 had information that could be disaggregated by sex, and 22 were the ones that did. It was possible to identify that this scenario was not taken into consideration at the time of receiving the training since it was limited to raising awareness about general concepts of gender and its link to climate change is limited to the differentiated perception between women and men of how it affects the climate change to the City.

On the other hand, SEMUJERES is being designed as a system of gender indicators with different components, including gender indicators to establish baselines and a portfolio of gender indicators for management, which will be an input for public officials. They are going to generate modules, including one for Gender and Environment. However, it is not designed to overlook the implications of climate change. We perceive a misunderstanding about the different impacts and agendas and what climate change means for the people in the City. Due to the strength capacity of those who have integrated the Secretariat, they can see all the implications of gender in adaptation and mitigation in their discourse and recognizes as a goal a sustainable and healthy environment for the citizens. Also, as part of the Inclusive City program targets women as the priority beneficiaries of climate policies and their data collection, and especially those of priority groups, such as women in a street situation, prison, LGBTIQ +, migrants, and by age groups, considering that what is not named does not exist, seeking the visibility of all groups of women.

#### Indicator 6: Integration of socio-economic aspects into climate policy

SEMUJERES itself is trying to generate methodologies that promote incorporating the gender perspective, including the environmental area. Still, unfortunately, there is no full conviction on the part of CDMX public officials about the potential and indispensable need for inclusion of gender equality in all the different climate actions.

Although there are impact evaluations, these reflect, if anything, some minimal information on the economic inequalities that they are addressing or integrating from the climate action, such as information on the reduction of fuel consumption, but minor on social impacts. Moreover, even less on gender impacts, they recently benefited from training by the German Cooperation (GIZ) to develop a matrix of gender indicators that will accompany the implementation of the PACCM in force until 2020. However, this matrix barely covers the minimum criteria to obtain information disaggregated by sex, not enough to investigate the constitution or reproduction of inequalities derived from implementing the agenda to face climate change in the City. At SEDEMA, they identify diagnoses that began to identify women as the most vulnerable population due to the impact of climate change in Mexico City, which is still far from the ideal of gender equality and focuses on women's short-term socio-economic needs. It is essential to highlight that no one analysis integrates the sexual division of labor to do a feminist reading of how climate change intersects with gender, race, ethnicity, gender identity or expression, sexual preference, etc.; and how this shapes the habitability of the City, therefore how the effects of climate change are felt as in the case of floods.

### Indicator 7: Awareness among stakeholders

One of the weakest points for the implementation of urban climate policies with a gender perspective in Mexico City is that there is great reluctance on the part of different decision-makers involved, including those who make up the SEDEMA team, to accept the need to include gender analysis in their work beyond meeting a requirement, which they come to see almost as imposed or unnecessary since their work is linked to sectors or aspects "that do not involve people" or on the contrary that affect all city dwellers equally, which is reflected in the materials and social communication strategies.

In this regard, the energy sector emerged as an example where work was started regarding the use of firewood as fuel for domestic work activities in the southern areas of the City and its implications for health, which has a gender axis as it is the sexual division of labor and the unjust social organization of unpaid domestic and care work, which define that this type of activity is burdened by women. The solution to this environmental problem was developing a biodigester program, but without including the gender perspective, which does not modify the structural root of the problem and prevents affirming that said mitigation action is gender-responsive and even gender-sensitive.

It is important to highlight the role that the local feminist and environmental movement has had, as well as the popular urban and cycling movement, organized civil society and academia; since they are the ones who have promoted studies and have followed up on the problems that are experienced in the City, such as the scarcity of water. They have sensitized the rest of the population and advocated for policymakers to involve the voices of city dwellers.

### Indicator 8: Participation

In this administration, there is a commitment to make the sectoral planning processes participatory. This has resulted in consultations with the population living in the City to inquire about the main problems they identify. SEMUJERES, even though the lack of information, there will be consultation forums for the National and Mexico's City Program for Equality between Women and Men (PROIGUALDAD), where one of the proposed panels is on the environment and where climate change can be addressed.

SEDEMA, for its part, is in the design of consultations with the population, civil society, academia, private sector, government counterparts of the City and the Metropolitan Area for the design of the Local Climate Action Strategy, the Climate Action Program of the Mexico City and ProAire for the 2021-2030 period. However, they have not included in relevance the participation of the feminist movement to give the corresponding dimension to the structural gender implications. It is crucial to highlight that outside of the consultation with the population initially in the design of administrative planning. They did not communicate their inclusion in the follow-up. Even at SEDEMA they commented that in the design of the programs, they do not include citizens, and there is no direct link with the population served. All of this resulted in the lowest score for Mexico City.

## *2.2. Mexico City's Results*

After conducting the interviews, the overall quantitative result of the evaluation gave different results for each indicator, from an eight on a scale of 10 for the mainstreaming of climate change and gender in the policies and institutions of Mexico City, such as the best result. And three on a scale of 10 for the participation indicator, with the lowest score. However, it is crucial to highlight that these indicators do not reflect the reality in the implementation, which was one of the limitations of this standardization. This is especially relevant for Mexico City, which has advanced legal frameworks and planning instruments that effectively incorporate gender and climate change at least minimally, with some crossovers between them in the main programs of the agencies that lead the sectors (SEMujeres and SEDEMA), this made it possible to have favorable responses. However, the great challenge continues to be the operationalization of the proposals, monitoring and evaluating them to account for their impacts or not on reducing gender inequalities.

Another significant result is that the responses from SEMujeres allowed for better results since they have the expertise to identify the nodal points of the gender perspective and respond appropriately. Not so in the case of SEDEMA, where they did not identify a relationship between the questions or even actions that they already carry out as actions with a gender perspective. This accounts for a lack of inter-institutional communication that limits the capacity within dependencies unrelated to the issues. They tend to detach from the issues because they consider that their actions are more of the technical order and little of the social order (which relates to gender).

In gender questions, a favorable response was also obtained with a score of 20 out of 36, which is due mainly to the same reasons as for the general results. Thus, in the case of the questions with the best results (2-Q.3; 3-Q.5, and 4-Q.4), we noticed the disagreement between the positive response and the comments made by the interviewees. This is the case of SEMujeres belonging to the Interinstitutional Commission on Climate Change (provided for in the City's Climate Change Law) but without clarity on how it works and the specific role of this Secretariat, solved with the invitation by the different agencies to the intervention of SEMujeres in the programs that they consider include a gender perspective. However, the reality is that they correspond instead to those where they identify women. Furthermore, all these deficiencies in planning and programming are transferred to budgeting since SEDEMA has programs with gender budgeting, but they could reproduce or aggravate inequalities.

<b>Scorecard results</b>	<b>Mexico City</b>	<b>Score</b>	
INDICATOR 1	Climate change integration into planning, and consideration of gender issues	<b>7.0</b>	/ 10
INDICATOR 2	Mainstreaming of climate change and gender into policies and institutions	<b>8.0</b>	/ 10
INDICATOR 3	Budgeting and finance for gender-responsive climate policies and actions	<b>4.5</b>	/ 10
INDICATOR 4	Institutional knowledge and capacity on climate change & gender dimensions	<b>7.0</b>	/ 10
INDICATOR 5	Collection and use of data and climate information	<b>5.5</b>	/ 10
INDICATOR 6	Integration of socio-economic aspects into climate policy	<b>4.5</b>	/ 10
INDICATOR 7	Awareness among key actors	<b>5.5</b>	/ 10
INDICATOR 8	Participation	<b>3.0</b>	/ 10

Gender-related results		Score
INDICATOR 1, Q.3	Is the City incorporating gender into policy making and decision making (gender mainstreaming) in general? (Yes/no/partly)	0.5
INDICATOR 1, Q.4	Are climate-relevant initiatives routinely screened for potential effects on women and men and on gender relations, and modified, if necessary? (Yes/no/partly)	1.0
INDICATOR 2, Q.3	If yes, are institutions and policymakers responsible for gender equality and/or gender mainstreaming part of this body or mechanism? (Yes/no)	2.0
INDICATOR 2, Q.5	If yes, do these overarching institutional processes and interactions address gender aspects? (Yes/no/partly)	0.5
INDICATOR 3, Q.3	Is funding available to cover the costs of the gender screening of climate policies and actions, e.g., to involve gender expertise? (Yes/no)	1.5
INDICATOR 3, Q.4	Is funding available for specific actions addressing gender inequalities related to climate change, or the specific vulnerabilities, needs and capacities of women? (Yes/no)	1.0
INDICATOR 3, Q.5	Does the city government undertake gender-responsive budgeting? (Yes/no/partly)	2.0
INDICATOR 4, Q.3	Do capacities exist for assessing the costs associated with actions to address climate change? (Yes/no/partly)	1.0
INDICATOR 4, Q.4	Does urban planning involve individuals with awareness of gender issues? (Yes/no/partly)	2.0
INDICATOR 4, Q.5	Are gender experts involved in urban planning, in particular in the development and implementation of climate policies and actions? (Yes/no/partly)	1.0
INDICATOR 5, Q.4	Are socio-economic and demographic data (related to sex/gender, income, education level, household data, etc.) available and used in planning for climate action? (Yes/no/partly)	0.5

Gender-related results		Score
INDICATOR 5, Q.5	Are gender-disaggregated data related to climate change collected through the city government's statistics system and additional data collection, e.g. on access of citizens to energy and mobility services, water supply and sanitation? (Yes/no/partly)	0.5
INDICATOR 6, Q.4	Is climate-related analysis and planning guided by frameworks and methodologies that address social and gender aspects, e. g. gender-disaggregated assessments of exposure to climate risks and vulnerabilities? (Yes/no/partly)	1.5
INDICATOR 6, Q.5	Are changes in resilience and wellbeing tracked across all social groups, including women and girls? (Yes/no/partly)	1.0
INDICATOR 7, Q.2	Are there local-level policies which actively communicate climate change, its potential impacts and planned and ongoing responses to stakeholders, civil society, and women and gender groups? (Yes/no/partly)	1.5
INDICATOR 7, Q.3	Are women and gender groups and marginalized women aware of climate change and its potential impacts, as well as planned and ongoing responses? (Yes/no/partly)	1.0
INDICATOR 8, Q.3	Are there provisions to achieve a gender balance and to ensure that women's voices are heard in climate-related planning and decision-making among those stakeholder groups? (Yes/no/partly)	1.0
INDICATOR 8, Q.4	Is the meaningful participation of women and gender groups ensured throughout planning, implementation, and evaluation of climate policies? (Yes/no/partly)	0.5
<b>TOTAL GENDER SCORE</b>		<b>20</b>
		<b>/36</b>

### 2.3. Conclusions

This first step allows us to weave together what is identified in the status quo of the City, understanding the different problems related to climate change in the City and their relationship with gender inequalities and the scope of local institutions given the legal framework; With what those who are in charge of the dependencies that attend to the problem of climate change and that follow up on the gender equality agenda currently identify as their attribution, participation, interference in the solution and how they should be articulated to advance in concrete actions.

An area of opportunity that this result leaf is that with the next step of the methodology, potential actors are identified to participate in an existing concrete action and know how they conceive their entry into the link between gender and climate change for the closing gaps and reducing inequalities from what is currently operating. Moreover, to this, give a gendered reading from how they conceive this action, how they will include it in their planning, and how they will assign resources and follow up on it.

A challenge of this first step has been to make the qualitative content of the responses more visible than the quantitative one, which, as mentioned, could be misleading, benefiting, or disadvantaging some indicators. Standardization is helpful for making comparisons, but it cannot be understood without a critical reading of the results that are also nourished and articulated by the findings in the following steps of the methodology, since only at that point will a complete picture of climate gender-responsive action be obtained where this evaluation is applied.

## 3. GAMMA 2: GENDER SCREENING

The second part of the GAMMA methodology consists of the assessment of what climate change policies are being done or planned in the pilot city and its comparison with an ideal portfolio of gender-responsive urban adaptation and mitigation policies.

The process of conducting gender-screening in Mexico was complicated because of the extensive information about public policies related to climate change in Mexico City and the absence in Tlaxcala. Furthermore, nowadays, Mexico City's administration deal with the last administration's programs and its existing programs. In previous policies, it results in complicated identification of the implementation status and counting with updated and relevant information. On the other hand, the news's programs and measures are very recent, and we cannot identify all the potential benefits, results, and impacts on women's lives.

At first, we consider what is being done in the pilot's cities. Then we cluster by type or sector the different policies. Later, we search for gender keywords and key concepts in the various measures, we check for plans with a direct or indirect impact on people living and working in the City, and we compared the actual policies and measures with the ideal gender-responsive portfolio of adaptation and mitigation policies and measures provided by Gender CC. This second step results in identifying 'priority' policies and measures that should be examined more closely from a gender perspective in the last phase of GAMMA.

The possible climate policies presented in the portfolio provided by Gender CC show that climate change is not a public problem that a single sector should address. Even more, centralizing it at the environmental offices in the public administration opposes crosscutting and represents a limited

vision of the problem and the possible policies that could address it with social, economic, and environmental co-benefits. Also, carrying out small, isolated actions with a low budget, dissemination, monitoring, periodicity, and results represents a setback gender-responsive climate policies.

In this sense, the following policies include potential gender impacts in implementing actions to anticipating and modifying the adverse effects of climate change and taking strategic action to prevent or minimize them.<sup>1</sup>

### *3.1. Potential gender-responsive adaptation policies*

#### Buildings, settlements, and urban planning

Enhancing infrastructure in informal settlements to ensure access to water, sanitation, and electricity; upgrading houses with climate-proofing, and plans for green and open spaces within the cities for natural cooling and shading of streets, including the establishment of protected areas. This kind of actions allows the reduction of the use of women's time in unpaid domestic work relating to fetching water and enables rethinking the construction of the urban space in more integrated settlements that could put the life and peoples differentiated needs at the center, as well as its implications in the security and free transit of women and girls.

#### Urban food security

To ensure food security for city dwellers is essential considering the variability of crops, support of small-scale agriculture, fisheries, and farmers, access to markets for urban gardening products to improve new income possibilities gender-responsive livelihood strategies. This has direct implications for the unpaid work time that women allocate from harvesting to food provision, which in cities is often overlooked due to the consumption dynamics that have been built up; but that would benefit local commerce where women have relevant participation with the transmission of knowledge and the preservation of endemic foods. They must not become programs for women that reinforce and promote traditional gender roles.

#### Biological Diversity

Community-based reforestation programs including women's groups and organizations, integrating gender training/approaches into learning opportunities, and including gender indicators for funding. A sector with the potential to modify the conception of certain activities as exclusively for men, allowing women to participate effectively in equity and parity, for which it is essential a prior redistribution of unpaid work.

#### Disaster Risk Reduction

Early disaster warning systems that effectively reach strategies to integrate the different situation of women. Also is crucial that in post disasters situations the State guarantees the right to live without violence against women and girls and hers sexual and reproductive rights (emergency contraception, menstrual management products, etc.).

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<sup>1</sup> Please see the Annex II for more detail information about Gender screening of urban actions for adaptation and mitigation policies.

### Economic and business activities

Integrate policies that make it possible to guarantee that women are included on an equal basis in the jobs generated because of the green transition and guarantee that women can integrate them into paid jobs without reproducing stereotypes in cases of extreme weather events.

### Energy supply and demand

Prevent urban energy poverty, especially when extreme events are prevented; promoting clean cooking solutions that are less dependent on traditional biomass in which the redistribution of domestic work within households is included and is not limited to actions that do not question why women are exposed to more risks after cooking under these conditions.

### Human health

Prevention measures for climate change consider health risks especially for dependents population groups, in which the unfair social organization of care is taken into consideration. Therefore, it will be necessary to play the guarantor role of the State in the protection and attention of diseases linked to climate change.

### Tourism industry

Policies to promote income-generating activities for women that integrate other relevant sectors and do not reproduce gender stereotypes that incentivize women's role as a natural and local tradition safeguard.

### Transport and transport infrastructure

Policies for building alternative transport infrastructure to replace and complement existing transport infrastructure at risk of climate hazards. Risk analysis, forecasting, and monitoring for infrastructure and regular maintenance work that includes the differentiated needs of women and places at the center the different situations of the different groups of population (children, elderly, disabled).

### Water regime and management

Provide safe sanitation establishing drinking water facilities and individual toilets; improves access to basic infrastructure and reduces safety risks for women and girls; policy to diversify water supply, to support household water treatment and safe storage, post-construction support (PCS) for community-managed water systems and keep switching to less water consuming production technologies that reduce vulnerability against water shortage. All of it has the potential to ease the burden of providing/fetching water and preventing sickness.

### Coastal Erosion and Flooding

Policy targeting wetland restoration and conservation to protect from weather-related catastrophes must recognize women's leadership role and do not reproduce gender stereotypes or increase the burden of unpaid work.

### *3.2. Assessment of existing and planned adaptation policies in Mexico City*

Guided by the policies proposed in the previous section, the result for Mexico City is that it effectively has this type of action, which comes from past administrations and others are the result of this new government that insists on innovating with policies that consider the environmental benefits hand in hand with social ones. Below are some generalities of the most representative actions of the administration and those with the greatest potential to reduce gender inequality linked to adaptation to climate change in an urban context<sup>2</sup>.

#### Rainwater Harvesting System (SCALL for its acronym in Spanish)

It is a social program operated by the Secretariat of the Environment, through the General Directorate for Coordination of Environmental Policies and Culture, which aims to improve water supply for people living in low-income neighborhoods, with the installation of rain harvest systems. In December 2019, the first 10 thousand rainwater harvesting systems were installed in homes in Xochimilco and Iztapalapa. In 2020, 10 thousand more systems are expected to be installed, expanding coverage to 279 neighborhoods in the municipalities of Tlalpan, Tláhuac, Milpa Alta, Iztapalapa and Xochimilco. The budget allocated in the two years has been 200 million pesos. This Program has been successful in the sense that it has allowed more homes to have access to water for daily activities (not for human consumption). It is one of the actions that City's authorities consider such as gender responsive. However, we found in the promotional materials of the Program that this system dangerously entails increasing the women's unpaid domestic and care work. In 2020 SEDEMA will start an evaluation to find out the impacts of the Program, because they recognize that there is a higher proportion of women beneficiaries than men. This worries us because we warn that it may be widening inequality gaps while increasing the availability of water and functioning as an alternative source for the provision of water in the City.

#### Tax reductions for home eco-improvements

The City's Tax Code allows reductions for those who install eco-techniques in their homes, such as duo flush system toilets, water-saving faucets and showers, garbage separator cans or composters, as well as for those who carry out the greening of their house roof.

Tax incentives date back to old administrations, however there is no impact evaluation. We identify that tax incentives to make the infrastructure of houses adaptive are not a well-known measure between the population. Crucial point is that among the requirements of these programs one is the accreditation of home ownership, which we see as a limitation for women and other marginalized groups such as indigenous women. The homes built by the local Secretariat were adapted with these eco-techniques, so the support can be concentrated on these and on the big companies that have converted their roofs into green roofs.

#### Green challenge

There are preexisting measures regarding urban community gardens in Mexico City through the Low Emission Housing Units Program, in which gardens were created in two housing units in Iztapalapa. This new proposal includes in its first stage the revegetation of the City with more than

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<sup>2</sup> Please see the Annex II for more detail information about the different Mexico City's urban actions for adaptation and mitigation.

10 million trees and plants in streets, avenues, ridges, urban parks, and conservation lands. This Program includes actions such as *Gardens for pollinators* and *Gardens for life*. Likewise, prioritization has been given to install more revegetation spaces in main avenues and in recovered spaces, for example, the administration created Points of Innovation, Freedom, Art, Education, Art and Knowledge (PILARES for its acronym in Spanish) where SEDEMA promoted the capacitation of 500 women in gardening as part of the measure *Gardens for Life* with the purpose to create communitarian urban gardens as part of the messages from the Secretariat inviting citizens to cultivate urban gardens in their homes and change the idea that vegetables for self-consumption cannot be grown in urban areas. This is only part of the awareness and training campaigns but reproduces gender stereotypes about women as main caregivers and responsible for food security, social cohesion and environmental improvement. Additionally, all this work does not include a remuneration, only the long-term vision that this training will create future sources of income for the women beneficiaries.

Other public information related to this measure points that as part of a temporary job project, in collaboration with the Labor and Employment Promotion Secretariat, agro-ecological and pollinator gardens in the City will seek the sustainable production of 50 kilograms of food per week. This measure will be remunerated, although for now there will only be 30 people and there is not gender-related information or at least sex-disaggregated data. It is part of one of the strategies for the creation of green jobs in the City and it will be important the gender evaluation guarantee gender equality criteria, which so far are not visible.

#### Urban food security

In the previous administration, the Small-Scale Sustainable Agriculture Program was implemented; for the support of projects focused on organic agricultural production and small-scale cultivation in spaces such as backyards, rooftops, balconies.

The Comprehensive Program for Sustainable Food Production (PIPAS) published its last call in 2019 mention it the promotion of gender equality and the participation of women, but there is no clarity, because there are not specified concrete measures to reduce inequality gaps nor evaluation results.

The Barter Market is part of an education program focused on the exchange of inorganic waste for local agricultural products. Green Sundays, part of this initiative, also include the sale of vegetables, greens, and other organic food at affordable prices as a strategy to promote recycling, the use of renewable energy and the reduction of greenhouse gases. In the available information, it is not mentioned gender or non-discrimination criteria in the case of the supply, that is, in terms of food producers. Nor in the demand, in which information disaggregated by sex is identified to know if it has the potential to reduce the food insecurity of the most vulnerable women in the City.

#### Social Program Reforestation in Conservation Land of the Municipality of Tlalpan.

This Program seeks to implement collective projects focused on the restoration, conservation, and maintenance of forest areas, encouraging the participation of young people in the promotion of natural and cultural heritage, fostering an identity based on the conservation of the territory.

The Program of the municipality of Tlalpan considers equality and non-discrimination criteria in its design; however, it could be strengthened to align the provisions on gender equality programmatically and normatively. Through the Program, greater inclusion and gender equity of the elderly and young people in the rural sector is sought for actions of preservation, surveillance, and restoration of conservation land, organizing workgroups to obtain more significant results in soil maintenance of conservation, so it will be essential to monitor that gender stereotypes are not reproduced in the activities, and especially not generating extra burdens of unpaid work for women through actions for redistribution and remuneration of the women's work in these activities of reforestation.

### Altépetl

The Altépetl program is one of the first and most important programs implemented by the new city administration; it highlights that having different components encompasses different aspects for the conservation of natural resources in Mexico City, including conservation tourism in rural areas of the City. The Program that seeks to promote sustainable agricultural productive activities and the rescue of the biocultural heritage of the inhabitants of the conservation lands to contribute to the wellbeing, social and gender equality.

Among the components of the Altepétl program is the "Centli" or "Change facilitators" that seeks to promote alternative tourism projects in support of agrarian areas and rural private property with the rehabilitation of infrastructure, equipment, dissemination, and promotion. Nature and heritage tourism projects of conservation land, rural tourism, adventure tourism and ecotourism, heritage tourism routes and agrotourism corridors are involved. The Program mentions that it incorporates the gender perspective in this measure, since its objective and general strategy seeks social welfare, social and gender equality, and states that "it aims to reduce gender and ethnic gaps in access to productive resources, training, savings mechanisms, social participation and decision-making". It is important to have impact evaluations to know if they are really working for it, because for now we do not have complete information.

The "Sowing Life Ciudad de México" component seeks to promote the creation of agroforestry systems that allow the obtention of additional income in the short and medium-term. In "Wellbeing for the Countryside" it is expected to promote agroecological production, sustainable livestock, management and use of wildlife, processing and commercialization of products, and cooperation to achieve goods and income generation from the agricultural activities carried out in conservation lands. Within "Facilitators of change" also includes technical assistance for extensive agroecological production (agroforestry), intensive (agriculture, beekeeping), and family. It will help in the management of wildlife, rural tourism, opening to the creation of the Communities of Integration and Knowledge (COIS) for the specialized attention and continuous advice of the rural producers of the conservation lands of Mexico City.

The Altepétl program offers aid to small owners for the conservation, protection, and restoration of forest areas of conservation land, community ecological conservation areas, community ecological reserves and community areas destined for conservation, as well as their surveillance and monitoring. For this, there is the special "Cuauhtlan" component for the rescue and preservation of the forest zone that includes the activities: Brigades, construction of bicycle lanes, Community programs of Forest Management, Promotion of buffer areas and ecological

restoration, Protection and Restoration of Natural Resources, Health Forestry, Accident and life insurance, Forest nursery. Also, it is established that in the wetland ecosystems and the agroecological system of chinampas, ecological restoration actions and the consolidation of the huts with native species will be carried out, based on the approved Program. It is not clear from the operating rules how these activities will contribute to reduce inequality gaps in the sector.

### Resilient Neighborhoods

Proposes and implements a community resilience methodology based on the training of residents from various areas of the City to strengthen their organization and capacity of reaction to various disaster risks. This project has the potential to include the effective participation of women in the design of strategies to reduce risks, in which differentiated needs are considered according to sex, age, sexual preference and identity, disability, disease, among other identity characteristics. This is because it is a citizen and participatory process with an adaptable methodology. Among the methodology, it mentions community resilience, the construction of a map of vulnerabilities, capacities, and resources available in the community and the community assessment that seems an ambitious and innovative roadmap. For the purposes of this evaluation, it is crucial to learn more about its implementation which is information not publicly available so far.

#### *3.3. Potential gender-responsive mitigation policies*

##### Buildings, settlements, and urban planning

Policy to promote a polycentric city, moving away from the male-dominated and oriented type of settlements and urban structures may benefit women and girls in many ways. As women are less likely to own a car than men, access to public transport is particularly beneficial. As well as the promotion of better energy performance of new dwellings could reduce the burden of unpaid domestic work.

##### Mobility, transport, and transport infrastructure:

Public transport is particularly beneficial for women due to the gender differences of mobility patterns so that the improvement of public transportation that promotes better services, including transit times, accessibility, tariff systems, the safety of bus stops, the expansion, and better interlinkages of the public transport network, the promotion of non-motorized transport and the redistribution of urban space towards pedestrian areas and bike lanes in place which includes care perspective result in climate and social benefits.

##### Energy supply and demand:

Even in cities, many women lack access to modern energy services. They must rely on traditional biomass such as fuelwood charcoal for cooking, either permanently or temporarily, during electricity shortages, improving access to energy is essential for them. Small-scale renewables, if appropriately implemented, can be a cost-effective solution. Moreover, they offer income generation opportunities, for example, if women are trained to maintain solar systems or more energy-efficient household appliances. Also, it includes the policies orientated to the promotion of energy efficiency and low-carbon energy in public facilities, for example, with efficient street lighting that includes the needs and interests of women and girls.

### Climate-friendly consumption and waste management

In many cities, poor women are involved in waste management and recycling. If waste management is professionalized without considering this, they will lose their income. Measures targeting households can lead to additional work for caregivers unless separation and recycling services are close to dwellings and easily accessible.

#### *3.4. Assessment of existing and planned mitigation policies in Mexico City*

### Sustainable Energy Policy for Mexico City

It aims to create strategies and programs that promote renewable energies, that improve efficiency in energy consumption and optimization of electricity demand, to encourage the value chains of renewable energies and take advantage of their potential as an engine of economic development.

The creation of solar technology companies with professional human resources will be promoted. From 2020, photovoltaic systems will be installed in 400 businesses per year, including: laundries and dry cleaners, hotels, pensions and guesthouses, cabins, villas and similar, furnished apartments and houses with hotel service, salons, beauty clinics and hairdressers, aquatic parks, spas, and public baths of the private sector. The promotion of the Environmental National Standard will be carried out, as well as the installation of a solar water heating system in 22,435 new homes per year. In the home rebuilding program, a solar heater will be installed for each home and 300 buildings of the Government of Mexico City will be converted with an ESCOs Scheme. The goal of public buildings with energy conversion is 8 buildings per year.

The Program shows that in the following years different alternatives will be used to create energy, such as the production of biodiesel with used cooking oil, the generation of biogas and the installation of photovoltaic systems. In the PACCM 2014-2020 it was mentioned that there would be actions to reduce the incidence of lung tumors and respiratory diseases; eye irritation and cataracts, and of women exposed to pollutants from the burning of wood and garbage used for cooking food and heating water. However, it was not one of the priority actions, and it is likely that it has not been successful as there is no information available on its evaluation and monitoring. It will be essential that the new actions incorporate the consideration of the inequality gap in urban energy security based on gender.

All the measures have the potential to include equality criteria that until now have not been considered, this would reduce working time for women in the City and improve their position in the face of the risk of energy insecurity. Images of women technicians in solar panel installations are included in the advertising of the programs, which could be a sign of the inclusion of women in this type of training for the generation of paid green jobs.

### Emissions Reduction Plan for the Mobility Sector in Mexico City.

Actions to reduce by 30% the emissions of criteria pollutants from mobile sources in Mexico City by 2024 including:

Redistribution of road space. It will seek to reverse or at least maintain the current modal split, which has shown a constant rise in the participation of private motorized modes, which translates

into an increase in traffic congestion and with it longer travel times. Through investment in infrastructure, maintenance, recovery and renewal of the fleet, public transport, walking and the use of bicycles will be favored.

Integration of the public transport system. Physical, operational, mode of payment and image integration of the different transport systems of the City, favoring intermodality and promoting trips on foot, by bicycle and by public transport.

Rescue and improvement of public transport. Attention to the state of abandonment and deterioration of the infrastructure and existing transport services, to increase the accessibility conditions of the citizens, reduce travel times, improve travel conditions, make transparent the operation of the different mobility systems of the City and make freight transport more efficient.

Actions for the integration of the City's transportation system include strengthening the connection with the areas furthest from the most economically dynamic points in the City and where educational spaces are located. Therefore, it is proposed to develop a cable car system connected to mass transport networks aimed at serving low-income areas located in mountains with difficult access and with urban barriers around them. For the first phase, the analysis, evaluation, and implementation of four lines will be carried out. The Metrobús lines will also be expanded and the implementation of two more lines. One of the projects includes the mass transportation connection with a possible projected extension to the State of Mexico in conjunction with the Federal Government.

It is expected that this administration will build connected road networks for exclusive or preferential use and implement of traffic-calming schemes, promoting the smooth and safe movement of public transport services and non-motorized means of transport. In addition, complementary programs have been launched to increase accessibility and safety for people in situations of greater vulnerability on public roads, such as the widening of sidewalks, whose principle is the redistribution of space with an ideal type of street, including wide sidewalks, wooded areas, bike lane, car parking lane and a rapid transit bus line.

As part of the actions for "the management of car trips", the restriction of circulation from 6 to 10 in the morning (from Tuesday to Thursday) for cars with foreign license plates, except for cars from the State of Mexico or with verification from Mexico City, is extended through 2020. Car sharing is also promoted in some compulsory controlled access roads, from 7 a.m. to 10 in the morning. The car sharing plans for school, institutions and business, the parking management program. and the creation of a Low Emission Zone in the central area of the City continue.

The mobility strategy of Mexico City's Mobility Secretary is based on a diagnosis that states that the public transport systems administered by CDMX are inefficient and fragmented; various maintenance problems were identified that result in poor service to the population, a large part of the fleet is not in operation and faces continuous breakdowns, which result in low travel frequencies and crowding both inside trains, trolleybuses, and buses and in stations. In view of this, it is proposed to improve the transportation systems managed by CDMX; as part of this, an opportunity is foreseen to promote electromobility in Mexico City (complemented by policies and programs aimed at promoting the use of electric vehicles at the private level and in freight systems); the problem of emissions generated by the sector will also be addressed, paying specific

attention to freight transport, in order to improve its logistics processes and introduce new technologies. It is important to highlight that a strategic plan for gender and mobility was also presented, which establishes interventions in the infrastructure and equipment of the transport network to improve the safety conditions for women users. Also, in the update of the Comprehensive Mobility Plan, specific actions will be detailed to include gender perspective in the mobility policy, both to stop violence against women in the mobility system and to specifically address their travel needs including those related to care work.

#### *Walk Free, Walk Safe*

In this action the general objective is not specifically to contribute to the mitigation of GHG but to guarantee a public space free of violence on the roads and to identify the recurrence of acts of violence against women. However, the works included the replacement of 205 luminaires with others with LED technology, which increases the brightness index and reduces energy consumption by 30 percent; the installation of 25 pole tips and the placement of 87 new LED light points. In 2019, an estimated coverage of 20,875 new lighting devices was achieved, spanning 170 kilometers of roads.

Also, the action was implemented in roads with a greater flow of women and seeks to improve lighting levels, security levels and infrastructure levels to increase security; is part of those carried out by the government of Mexico City in the framework of the Immediate Action Plan for Attention to Violence against Women, undoubtedly urgent and the result of the social demands of the women's and feminist movements against gender violence exercised by elements of the city police. With the implemented actions, roads were improved, including its illumination infrastructure. It is necessary to emphasize that lights were placed in such a way that even with the growth of the flora they will continue working. This is one of the actions that undoubtedly relate gender and climate change in its application; until August 2020, there was no information on its continuation, only the intention to replicate it on the Ignacio Zaragoza Road, one of the City's main roads connecting the people who live in the neighboring State of Mexico and Puebla.

#### *3.5. Further analysis of results*

Mexico's City planned and implemented adaptation and mitigation action program do not include policies that address priority issues from a gender perspective, this despite the efforts and good intentions in the rhetoric, since gaps prevail not only for the attention of intergender inequalities but also intra-gender, especially those of a structural nature, which will be emphasized throughout the development of this project since they are the nodal points to unravel the web of inequalities between urban, gender and climate change.

It is important to mention that one of the conclusions of this second step is the importance of having the conceptual elements to identify what each of the actions carried out by climate agencies corresponds to (adaptation, mitigation, both of them) and if there are possible exercises in other sectors such as energy, transport, agriculture or even tourism. In the case of Mexico City, we find that there is a long- and medium-term guiding sectorial planning from which programs are derived, which must be budgetary to be relevant, as this guarantees their implementation and the possibility of monitoring them through the government transparency; They include more disaggregated components or actions that may correspond to direct or indirect actions that

contribute to mitigating and adapting to climate change. Here, the next step is to have the necessary tools to carry out a gender scan. That is, it involves carrying out a critical reading to identify the absences and successes that contribute or prejudice the gender equality agenda, transcending the idea that is aimed at identifying policies for women, where women are named, majority served, or as naturally associated with a healthy environment. This is a crucial point that will define the meaning and scope of the recommendations translated into the lives of historically discriminated groups, including most women.

Thus, the information presented in this section makes it possible to identify the following gender nodes in urban climate action:

- Climate action in CDMX is not led by measures that give priority to the gender perspective. On the contrary, there is an approach based on technological solutions and even potential economic (market) incentives aimed at the private sector, actions within public agencies, and those with sufficient income to make purchases of green infrastructure for the home. or for low-carbon transportation, such as individual electric vehicles. Moreover, palliative measures for the population, not seen as subjects of law that are crossed by gender condition, position, and situation, as well as other systemic oppressions such as ethnicity and class.

The most visible entrance that the city policies are weaving is through income poverty and the marginality in which specific areas of the City find themselves, mainly due to the scarcity of basic public services such as drinking water, efficient sewerage, and public transportation. Problems that the population living in Mexico City, mainly in its periphery, have faced and continue to do so. Given this, the design of programs focused on serving these spaces through alternatives for the provision of water with rainwater harvesting systems and the construction of new interconnected public transport routes that allow the movement to and from peripheral areas: where plans are also being developed to concentrate mobility within it and avoid long journeys.

All of this converges in the attention to the demands of the population are not oriented to a structural transformation that questions why the City has developed in this way and why it is women who are most affected. This given that they are the ones who are assuming responsibility for the installation, cleaning, and maintenance of the rainwater harvesting systems and therefore identified as the greatest beneficiaries, but this allows observing the reproduction of gender stereotypes and the unequal distribution of domestic work marked by the sexual division of labor. Although this policy has decreased the use of women's time to manage the arrival of drinking water pipes and the administration of the liquid for the various activities in the homes, this use of time only changed from one type of water provision to another climate responsive.

Regarding mobility programs, the diagnosis developed by SEMOVI includes a gender analysis that integrates the reasons for travel made by women in the City marked by care responsibilities, which marks travel times, the cost of travel, and facing gender violence. Given this, prevention policies have been developed through social communication,

differentiated transport schemes in buses, metro, and Metrobús (pink busses), and incipiently developing gender-sensitive infrastructure with buses that include spaces for people with functional diversity, packages, bicycles, and trails with greater lighting and public safety. Although they are proposals already installed in the City and with a long-term view, it is crucial to identify good practices that affect not only how women in the City perceive mobility but also how they carry it out and how much they invest in terms of time and entry.

- The segmentation of actions related to adaptation and mitigation to climate change in different sectors has prevented the conjunction of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with a gender perspective that will account for progress in terms of impact on women's lives since, from the beginning, they do not think with this gender-responsive vision, without developing indicators that account for the inequalities that they will seek to address.

Another point to highlight is that despite national and local regulations on planning, sector programs are not yet finished, and there is no certainty about i) whether they will actually transcend the current administration or be limited to the six-year term until 2024, ii) what will be their objectives and population beneficiary, iii) how they will operate, and even iv) what will be their budget; which leaves little space to identify with official public information the status of implementation and the most detailed is emerging through the official website of SEDEMA and its press releases.

Thus, not all the information available is significant, and not all the measures have official public documents that speak about them and less about their particularities. An example is a measure called "Mujeres polinizadoras" which was identified through dialogue with authorities in the first step of this methodology, and for this second moment, it was very difficult to obtain information on whether it was a program, action, or just a strategy communication. Nevertheless, in terms of a gender evaluation, it was essential to integrate their analysis because it is oriented to women from its name and therefore is related to gender policies. The results were difficult to find and showed that it was an action that was part of a more extensive program with goals defined for 2019, so it would not cover the entire six-year period; secondly, this Program is a kind of training aimed at women in their "natural" role of environmental safeguarding to create and preserve spaces where they start an urban garden with plants that allow them to attract pollinators and then allow them to obtain food. The third point is that it was confusing whether or not to affirm that in the face of this training there was a payment or not, the conclusion is that it is not the case and despite claiming to be a project with the potential to generate income in the future (after this training) it results in another workshop that has been oriented to women in community centers such as dressmaking, confectionery or styling since they have the same target group and the same promise to generate economic benefits without transforming traditional gender roles and increasing the unpaid work time of women.

- Mexico City has developed innovative policies to address the climate crisis; this is not discussed, as it represents one of the highest standards in the country. However, they still have multiple areas of opportunity to strengthen and improve them so that climate change is not a phenomenon perceived as long-term, without immediate consequences in people's lives that are also marked by gender, ethnicity, or class. Thus, the multiple similarities with the policies proposed in sections 3.1 and 3.3 are highlighted, but as part of an analysis with a gender perspective that allows identifying the potentialities in each action carried out by SEDEMA or other agencies such as Labor, Mobility, Water, Energy, not because they effectively address inequalities and even because those who are implementing them understand these potentialities.

In this sense, it is possible to identify policies more associated with a gender-sensitive framework that includes more women as part of the beneficiary population, begins to develop indicators disaggregated by sex, and identifies problems related to women's material conditions, linking women's participation to adaptation actions in programs of revegetation, reforestation, soil conservation, generation of resilience to disasters and modification of consumption patterns towards more sustainable ones.

The nodal difference is that all these advances hardly generate an interpellation to the differences between women and men. However, they do not seek the transformation of existing gender norms, of the traditional roles associated with women and, in particular, those who live in spaces where rurality coexists with urban space, and they do not question whether what they propose in reality would be generating additional costs assumed entirely by women in terms of income and especially time, since there is no analysis of how the sexual division of labor permeates and how the local government, through inter-institutional actions, could contribute for its modification and progress towards gender equality.

- The absent policies that interrelate gender and climate change in Mexico City are those aimed at economic autonomy, including those for the generation of green jobs that address a just and equitable transition in employment that accrues from the changes in the energy matrix or changes in consumption patterns, such as waste management.

Nor are there policies that consider the health impacts derived from floods, poor air quality, or extreme temperatures and how these phenomena impact differently according to sex or age; and fundamentally, there is an absence of the integration of the climate agenda with sexual and reproductive rights, for example guaranteeing their exercise in the event of disasters in shelters, shelters or care centers, SEDEMA has not even raised these questions.

Another absent sector is industry, where it is not observed that it is relevant to include responsive gender questions, and therefore, it has not even been considered how its activities impact the lives of those who inhabit the City. However, conversations are beginning on the contributions of small and medium-sized companies in the emission of

GHG where there is a majority presence of women as owners. In the dialogue with stakeholders, it was identified, for example, that the nail businesses have a significant impact due to the use of aerosols and the volatile organic compounds derived from their activity, suggesting that they be considered in measures aimed at SMEs. On the other hand, they identify the tremendous impact that LP gas leaks have on air quality, with suppliers being the main responsible but households providing solutions and assuming the cost. To these two specific phenomena, it is necessary to incorporate an analysis of how gender roles and stereotypes shape their exercise and what needs to be done in conjunction with other agencies to provide them with a climate solution with social co-benefits.

There is no strategy that integrates early warning systems in which there is equal participation of citizens, where women in all their diversity are part of decision-making, and the community plays a relevant role. Although progress has been made in the Risk Atlas by incorporating sex-disaggregated data on the location of female-headed households, it can be strengthened by including questions that allow identifying concrete actions to prevent gender-based violence in situations during or after disasters; and on how the organization of care work is resolved during these events, who assumes this work? What about the few spaces for care such as childcare services, day houses, or social assistance centers during climatic emergencies? Is safe and efficient mobility guaranteed? Could this have another result if the City is planned in such a way as to integrate paid and unpaid workspaces?

Finally, it is imperative to note two significant fundamental absences to advance urban climate policies with a gender perspective: financing and communication strategies. This is because although the local administration has dissemination campaigns on how to have a more environmentally friendly consumption, on how it impacts, and what is climate change; It does not do so by integrating a gender perspective that also integrates the situations that those who live in the City go through, such as ethnicity, social class, gender identity and expression, age, among others. They are aimed at a neutral audience, with neutral proposals, and this has generated campaigns that reproduce gender stereotypes, intensify the sexual division of labor, and do not contribute to strengthening the equal rights agenda. All this is combined in the lack of capacities within the dependencies to link gender and climate change and thereby generate spaces for their dialogue, their translation into concrete actions, and their financing, since to carry out all these possible gender-responsive actions a budget allocated by the State is required; otherwise, they will only continue as good written intentions.

All these absences will be taken up in the following section to present recommendations for their strengthening and initiate the discussion on what steps the sector that spearheads climate policies in Mexico City should follow.

#### 4. GAMMA 3: SIMPLIFIED GENDER IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The last stage of the GAMMA methodology step is an in-depth analysis of how certain policy measures or actions are designed and on their possible gender dimensions, also about how certain policies and measures could be improved to contribute to gender equality. To do this, considering the information available for each action, the following categories are read: representation and participation in decision-making; needs for, and access to, and control over, resources; education; paid and unpaid work; health; rights and access to justice; and androcentrism.

Derived from the evaluation and research of policies aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change in Mexico City to assess their suitability and correspondence to address gender inequalities between women and men in all conditions of diversity, it was reached the selection of the following policies that reflect the general panorama of government climate action in Mexico City and its tendency to include gender.

In the first place, it was chosen as part of the adaptation measures to the Altépetl Program and the Rainwater Capture System Program (SCALL for its acronym in Spanish). This is due to the fact that they meet the following characteristics: i) they are specific programs that come from a broader planning strategy and lead to different actions related to climate adaptation, ii) they are in force, and their implementation is projected for at least the period that remains of the current administration, until 2024, iii) they are programs subject to published Operating Rules in accordance with national and local regulations, iv) they are considered by SEDEMA and SEMUJERES as actions with a gender perspective, v) they have the potentiality to address structural causes of gender inequality and its intersection with other inequalities such as ethnicity and social class (distribution of unpaid domestic work and property).

The third choice is based on the potentiality identified in the different mitigation measures in the energy sector, hardly associated with gender equality, which through the intervention in public spaces with green technologies and low-carbon infrastructure proposals and as part of the Immediate Action Plan for Attention to Violence against Women emerges: Walk Free, Walk safe. The choice lies in its possibility of replication and scope to link urban issues, gender, and climate change with specific cases.

Below is the relevant information of each selected measure, including the description and discussion about their key facts and suggested recommendations to improve them.

##### *4.1 Altepétl*

The Altépetl Program begins in 2019 as a response of the local government of Mexico City, in the face of the degradation of the natural resources present in the conservation land and specially to conserve, improve, protect and safeguard the ecosystem, productive and biocultural services. By 2020, its continuation adds actions for community environmental monitoring, compensation for the payment of environmental services to agrarian nuclei and private property, as well as the promotion of sustainable production of agrarian communities and the recovery of biocultural wealth in the Area. World Heritage.

It is the Ministry of the Environment through the General Directorate of the Commission for Natural Resources and Rural Development (DGCORENADR), which is responsible for the execution

of the program with the operation by the Executive Directorate of the World Heritage, Natural and Cultural Zone of Humanity in Xochimilco, Tláhuac and Milpa Alta, Directorate of Sustainable Production, Directorate of Training for Sustainable Production, Directorate of Preservation, Protection and Restoration of Natural Resources, Directorate of Innovation Centers and Community Integration of conservation land, and the four Coordination of Centers for Innovation and Community Integration.

The corresponding public problem is the loss and deterioration of conservation soil, associated with changes in the use of land on forests, agricultural lands and wetlands, the growth of the urban area, the development of irregular human settlements, the degradation of the forest ecosystems and the expansion of the agricultural frontier, which affects in various ways and degrees those who live in Mexico City and its metropolitan area.

The target population is people of legal age who live in localities with high and very high levels of poverty and who: i) conserve and monitor natural resources, environmental services and maintain land use; ii) develops traditional productive activities and that, individually, requests incentives for support for sustainable agricultural and livestock production in any of its aspects that are compatible with land uses and the micro-region, for the commercialization of agricultural goods that contribute to the sustainable development of agroecosystems; and iii) rescues, preserves, disseminates and conserves the natural heritage of the World Heritage, Natural and Cultural Zone of Xochimilco, Tláhuac and Milpa Alta, and bioculturality, through cultural activities. Priority will be given to young people, indigenous peasant women, the elderly and people with their own production units or holders of possession rights, who demonstrate any official document that fully establishes ownership or possession of the land.

The purpose of this program is to support activities aimed at conserving, protecting, restoring, and maintaining the ecosystems and agroecosystems of the conservation soil, through the promotion of community actions and the payment for environmental services, as well as the promotion and support of productive activities sustainable agriculture and the rescue of the biocultural heritage of the inhabitants of the conservation land, contributing to social welfare, social and gender equality. This is affirmed because the Program aims to reduce the gender and ethnic gaps in access to productive resources, training, savings mechanisms, social participation, and decision-making. However, and despite the Policy on Substantive Equality between Women and Men of Mexico City, it is intended that “as far as possible” women's access to this program is equal.

It is made up of two components that contemplate the strengthening of capacities, and the formative diffusion of knowledge and new knowledge: “Cauhtlán” for the conservation, protection, surveillance and restoration of the forest areas of the Conservation Soil, of the Community Areas of Ecological Conservation (ACCE), Community Ecological Reserves (REC) and Community Areas for Conservation (ACC); and “Centli” for the promotion of agroecological production and technological, associative and commercial innovation for agrarian nuclei and private property that make up the conservation land of Mexico City.

The budget allocated is one billion pesos (50 million USD) divided into 445 million pesos (approximately 24 million USD) for the “Cauhtlán” component and 455 million pesos (approximately 26 million USD) for the “Centli” component.

In the indicators for each component, neither the breakdown by sex is identified to measure its progress and impact:

#### Cuahtlán

- Percentage of agricultural subjects served.
- Number of people dedicated to protection in conservation land and proportion of conservation land monitored with social participation.
- Number of Agrarian Nuclei.
- Number of dedicated people.
- Number of grants delivered.

#### Centli

- Proportion of the target population that had incomes above poverty due to the Centli component program.
- Increase in beneficiaries compared to the previous year that ended the aid.
- Annual variation of the total amount of aid from the Centli component.
- Proportion of applications approved.

#### 4.1.1 Evaluation

In the previous section, the main characteristics of the Altépetl Program were descriptively reviewed based on its operating rules, which is the regulatory instrument that reflects how this program will operate through the identification of objectives, which is subject to receive the support, which ones are the specific supports offered, the requirements to obtain them, and the evaluation and monitoring mechanisms. Although, every year it is intended to achieve continuous improvement, it is observed that in this case, from the beginning, the objectives, the beneficiary population, and the type of assumptions under which it is said "incorporate the gender perspective" have been maintained. A critical analysis is presented below based on relevant areas to account for the gender relations that permeate the operation of urban climate public policies.

The first point of analysis is equal representation and participation in decision-making when designing, monitoring, and evaluating the program. We find that women's voices are not heard or represented because although there is an effort to identify in the public problem the relationship that the loss of conservation land in the city has with the material living conditions of the people in the areas of intervention, it is limited to a poverty paradigm. Where a minimum purchasing power line is considered with lack of gender analysis, since income inequality linked to the sexual division of labor, for example, is not problematized. On the other hand, it turns out that despite all the claims indicated for the reduction of inequality gaps, in the program, there is no gender diagnosis, which is reflected throughout the rules.

This program can generate capacities, promote scientific research, and continuing education to improve agroecological and sustainable production. One of its components is the provision of technical assistance. However, as it is not designed from a gender perspective, formal or informal knowledge, cultural practices, skills development, the language used by women and men, and gender stereotypes around access to education are not considered differently, crucial in masculinized sectors such as agricultural production or the science behind conservation.

Among the objectives of this program is the remuneration for environmental services, the promotion, and adoption of good practices in the management of natural assets, the transition towards less dependence on agrochemical inputs without compromising production levels, the improvement of food security and agricultural productivity, diversification of activities related to the conservation and recovery of cultural practices of agricultural production and forest care. However, none of this incorporates an analysis of the power relations that mediate, which is hugely problematic, since by making it invisible that people carry out all these practices, it is not discussed: who performs what activities, if there is a payment in them or if the assignment is made based on the sexual difference, if there are patterns of consumption and production differentiated by sex or ethnicity, what material conditions are these types of activities carried out (land ownership, use of technologies, training, access to previous subsidies) and who benefits the most from each component designed to solve this problem. In other words, despite describing that it seeks to close gaps and prioritize women, youth, and indigenous people, there is no single criterion that allows them to effectively access this program under equal conditions.

In this regard, there are a series of limitations in the requirements to access the program, the benefits granted, and the prevention of possible acts of discrimination in its operation. In the first place, it is not recognized that, structurally, women's work in conservation and agricultural production has been unpaid, undervalued (with the lowest salaries and in precarious conditions, without social security), and even invisible because it is considered an extension of domestic work. This could imply that fewer women recognize themselves as potential beneficiaries of the program and that if they join they do so through fellow landowners or even with some relationship, for which they do not have an active and representative role in the development of activities and limit themselves to the reproduction of stereotypes that associate them "naturally" with the production of food or care of the environment, without payment and increasing the number of hours they work. Other characteristics of the operation of this program are that to access it the ownership or ownership of the land must be proven, immediately leaving out 97% of women who do not have it. Another point is that do not consider that women have a limited time of their own given the unpaid work they do for care, that they may not be able to travel long distances to deliver documentation, and the risk that violence against women implies and that can occur among those who disseminate the call or within their homes.

Derived from the previous points it is essential to discuss: who benefits from this public subsidy, the small producers? or the small male producers who have always had government resources and support. Also, is this program a potential job generator for women? How will account for this and their quality? With the available information, no answer can be given since the program design itself does not have the indicators to account for whether it is a program for capacity building or is limited to granting economic transfers to a sector that has been historically discriminated.

Thus, it turns out that this program from its design does not contribute to challenging male structures, norms, and privileges in society; it does not modify the androcentric paradigm on which climate policies have been built, and the results will most likely show that its final impact was the reinforcement of gender inequalities.

#### 4.1.2 Recommendations

The program does not incorporate the voice of women as beneficiaries or of SEMUJERES as an expert unit in mainstreaming the gender perspective, which could be modified by integrating this unit into the Internal Committee for Allocation of Resources (CIAR) and the Technical Unit Operative (UTO) of the program, as they are the ones who participate in its implementation.

Also, the lack of gender-responsive measures in the Altépetl program does not have to happen if SEDEMA and the Directions that operate its implementation were given articulations with other agencies and even levels of government where there is experience and technical expertise in gender. For example, since 2015 at the federal level there has been a guide normative instrument to incorporate the gender perspective in the operating rules of social programs, a precedent that it can be used by dependencies to do the same.

This type of program must take into consideration that gender inequalities permeate how women have appropriated technical knowledge in its technical assistance component, otherwise it is generating patterns of discrimination, since women and men will not access this component on equal terms. Aspects that extension workers should take into consideration are the burden of domestic work and unpaid care, gender stereotypes, the language used, the familiarity and relevance of the issues, and the development of a horizontal educational model.

#### 4.2 Rainwater Capture Systems for Homes in Mexico City

The Rain Harvest Program or Rainwater Capture Systems for Homes in Mexico City (SCALL) is a social program operated by the Ministry of the Environment through the General Directorate for Coordination of Environmental Policies and Culture. Its implementation began in 2019, reaching a beneficiary population of more than 100,000 people, the majority identified as women, in 20,010 households located in the Mayor's Offices of Iztapalapa, Xochimilco, Tlalpan, Tláhuac, Milpa Alta and Coyoacán.

SCALL arises to address the climatic problem that is observed in CDMX of a constant reduction in water availability, at the same time that liters of rainwater are channeled into the drainage system and that in the rainy season represents the emergency of floods that affect the public transport network, the infrastructure of homes and therefore harm the well-being of the population, particularly those members of historically discriminated groups, including women, LGBTIQ + people, indigenous people, migrants, girls, young people and people older adults.

Hence, this program intends to integrate into its operation technical environmental elements such as the selection of implementation areas and appropriate technologies, with potential social co-benefits, prioritizing care with criteria of inclusion of gender, age and ethnicity, training, education, and accompaniment of users. Identifying that said action:

- Reduces water flow to drains, resulting in less flooding.
- Decreases the amount of energy required to pump and transport water to homes.
- Allows self-sufficiency in the water supply at least between 5 and 8 months of the year.
- Contributes to the non-over-exploitation of the aquifer and its recovery by reducing demand.

- Reduces the unpaid work time of women in tasks of management, storage, transport, quality improvement, attention to water diseases.

This last point is identified because of the diagnosis of the problem where it is stated that currently about 2 out of 10 inhabitants in the city do not receive water every day and 3 out of 10 do not have enough water to meet their most basic needs. This insufficient availability of water, along with its unacceptable, accessible, and affordable quality, results in health problems, nutrition, disproportionate spending on water, and due to the sexual division of labor, it disproportionately affects women who are usually responsible for the provision. from water to homes.

The beneficiary population focuses on those communities that report higher levels of water scarcity and, within this list of neighborhoods, those with higher levels of economic marginalization were prioritized in relation to other neighborhoods of the municipalities of Tlalpan, Tláhuac, Milpa Alta, Azcapotzalco, Gustavo A. Madero, Magdalena Contreras, Iztapalapa and Coyoacán. Well, it is in this space where the scarcity of water prevails due to the supply system by batch, the index of water continuity and the number of requests for pipes submitted. Households headed by women, single mothers, indigenous people, the elderly, and people with disabilities will be prioritized.

The general objective is to improve access conditions and increase the water supply of the population in homes with water scarcity in Mexico City, prioritizing those living in conditions of economic marginalization. It is expected to reduce inequalities in access to water, increase resilience in the face of specific supply crises and contribute to closing gender gaps that affect women, who are often tasked with fetching water to meet basic household needs. The Program promotes the rights to water, to a dignified life, to the city and to social infrastructure.

Specific actions include the installation of at least 10,000 Rainwater Capture Systems; the training of the beneficiaries, the possibility of intervening in neighborhoods with the same criteria of water scarcity and lower levels of marginalization, through the installation of a thousand systems under the modality of partial subsidy, covering 50% of their unit cost.

The authorized budget for this program within the Mexico City Expenditure Budget for Fiscal Year 2019 and 2020 is 200 million pesos (approximately 10 million USD), resources aimed at installation and maintenance by suppliers or facilitators of catchment systems, operating expenses, including training, promotion, dissemination, monitoring, editing of audiovisual material, monitoring of water quality, and for the acquisition of rainwater catchment systems and materials necessary for their installation . The unit cost of the systems is estimated to be less than 20 thousand pesos (1,000 USD) and that of its installation less than 2 thousand pesos (100 USD). However, it is noted that the cost may vary according to the characteristics of the home and the beneficiaries will be responsible for the proper maintenance of their systems.

Among the requirements to be beneficiaries is the need to participate in community assemblies and/or training courses by the operational personnel; comply with a technical evaluation of the housing infrastructure conditions and carry out the necessary adjustments in the home so that it can be carried out.

Another relevant feature of this program is that it seeks to coordinate with the Housing Reconstruction Program (designed to address the damage caused after the 19S earthquake on 2017) and the Pillars: Innovation, Freedom, Art, Education and Knowledge Program (where it is sought to carry out training for rainwater catchment).

Finally, the indicators of said program stand out:

- Average number of liters of water collected by beneficiaries per year.
- Percentage of beneficiary households that harvest rainwater.
- Percentage of beneficiaries that harvest rainwater with respect to the total number of beneficiaries.
- Percentage of rain harvesting systems installed with respect to the annual goal.
- Percentage of completed trainings carried out with respect to the total facilities.
- Percentage of female beneficiaries trained in relation to the total number of beneficiaries trained.
- Percentage of technical visits made with respect to the total of pre-registered homes.
- Percentage of installation visits made with respect to the total of homes that meet the feasibility criteria.
- Percentage of facilitators (s) trained in relation to the total number of active facilitators.

#### 4.2.1 *Evaluation*

The description presented on the characteristics of the SCALL program is based on a critical reading of its ROP and the internal evaluation carried out after one year of operation of the program. The results of this analysis are presented below, taking up the key questions of the GAMMA methodology that account for how gender relations leak into urban climate policies.

In the first place, for the instrumentation of the program, technical elements on the availability and efficiency in the provision of water for households were included in the background, as well as the problematization of social elements with inclusion criteria. This is how the experience of women is not taken up but simply added to the "gender" as a point of inclusion.

In the first evaluation report on the operation of the program, women are identified as the main beneficiaries, but as an aggregate category, since the target population is households, not individuals. This point is crucial to effectively resume the experience of women as individuals with rights and not as part of a household.

This is important to point out, since policies that seek to benefit women repeatedly include them as an added category of the family or household, which dilutes their specific needs and interests, does not take into consideration that households and families are units of cooperative conflict (each individual has a different position of power) and tends to reinforce the gender condition linked to unpaid domestic and care work, as in this case the program focuses on the provision of eco-technology and not on how it will be appropriate or benefit the people who make up the household.

Consequently, the results of the evaluation of the program found that in the design the experience of a man (androcentrism) was taken as valid and they started from an assumption in which they

did not glimpse experiences of structural inequality (ownership of property), a watershed for receive this benefit:

“Many potential beneficiaries, who do have the requirements to be part of the Program, experience situations of family violence that prevent systems from being installed despite having the necessary requirements. For example, on multiple occasions, the installation team was unable to carry out the activities because the spouses of the beneficiaries, who had submitted the necessary documentation and participated in the training, refused” (SEDEMA, 2019:22).

Second, this program undoubtedly contributes so that a part of the population that lives in Mexico City, which for years has faced water scarcity, now has better access to water, which also improves sanitation. However, it is important to clarify that the use of rainwater is limited to activities related to domestic work such as washing dishes and clothes, bathing, mopping. More does not result in drinking water available for consumption. Due to these characteristics, it is considered that the policy is redistributive, by benefiting the most marginalized neighborhoods, and that it reduces the time of domestic work of women by avoiding the management of water pipes. Information on the use of time linked to water management in households in the face of water scarcity is included in the operating rules of the program.

This argument must be taken into perspective, because with the public information available it is possible to notice that there is no reduction in the time of unpaid domestic work, but only a reassignment. This is because the time that was previously invested in carrying water or managing the pipe, is now used in maintaining the rainwater system and the organization of domestic work within households has not changed, with women continuing to carry out the work of “wash” but now “with rainwater”.

Thirdly, to access this program one of the requirements is to attend training workshops to learn how the collection system works, its maintenance and benefits. Training on environmental education is also provided. However, it is training that does not consider the sexual division of labor and gender stereotypes.

This had an impact on those who promoted the adoption of the eco-technique or played a training role, because at the time of carrying out their work, the promoters experienced cases of sexual harassment by beneficiaries and providers, and they did not have a protocol that would allow them to know how to act as part of an institution, this despite the fact that it has been insisted that the public administration be certified in the Mexican Standard 025 on Labor Equality and Non-Discrimination, which contemplates integrating actions to prevent and deal with violence in the workplace . Likewise, the risk factors for gender-based violence were not considered in the public spaces where the trainings were carried out, the attention colonies and the hours in which the workshops were given and the installation was carried out, reporting some cases of assaults.

Lastly, it is important to point out that the program only provides the initial subsidized catchment system but does not grant economic support for its maintenance and even for its installation. That is, if the houses do not have the appropriate design and infrastructure for the installation, they must make modifications that are borne by their owner. This would mean a pressure on the

income of people who live with lower incomes (since they are the potential beneficiaries), affecting women in greater proportion.

Regarding the indicators of the program, it is important to recognize that of the programs reviewed in GAMMA II and III, it is the only one that explicitly integrates indicators that seek to account for the relationship between the beneficiary population of women with respect to that of men, that is, they are limited to indicating the sex-disaggregated coverage of the program.

#### 4.2.2 *Recommendations*

This program is undoubtedly one of the examples of how a link can be effectively made between gender inequalities, access to the city and the impacts of climate change, for which it is essential to return to the findings of its evaluation and adopt the recommendations that allow its strengthening and replication as a good practice for other cities. In this sense, after carrying out this analysis, it is recommended:

- It is crucial that in this type of program where there is work in the field at the time of planning, criteria are considered to guarantee the safety of women as beneficiaries and promoters, establishing safe hours and environments to carry out training and visits to homes.
- Take up the expertise of the Women's Secretariat as the head of the sector for equality and a local unit that has the capacity to add technical elements on how the sexual division of labor is aggravated by water scarcity; as well as with whom a strategic alliance can be made for the development of communication campaigns that have a positive impact on culturally modifying the association of unpaid work with the social order of gender, seeking and encouraging the participation of men in domestic tasks.
- The program could be strengthened by integrating components that allow a subsidy to be granted so that the beneficiaries can make the pertinent modifications to their homes and can pay for the system's maintenance costs without putting extra pressure on their income and use of time.
- It insists on not integrating proof of ownership as a requirement, since this mostly excludes women, and it was shown that it is a factor that triggers situations of gender violence.
- It is necessary to clearly identify that the beneficiary population is individuals, not households. This will make it easier to identify women's strategic gender interests to promote a program that is effectively gender-based.
- Finally, it is suggested that gradual progress be made in the integration of indicators so that indicators disaggregated by sex are moved on to those that expose the dynamics of power due to gender and its link with other situations such as class, ethnicity, disability, age, etc.

### *4.3 Walk free, Walk Safe*

This program established by the Government of Mexico City seeks to protect women to eradicate gender violence in the public space. It is implemented on the roads with the highest number of women as pedestrians, due to their daily, recreational, work, cultural, and transport activities. In its first stage, it includes the intervention in 50 road stretches in 8 municipalities.

This program is designed in conjunction with the actions derived from the Gender-Based Violence Alert for Mexico City, given the levels of violence against women, so that in the streets of the city where more people are passing through and where there is a prevalence of crimes against women, the installation of LED and photovoltaic technology luminaires will be used, the revegetation of spaces through the Green Challenge program, the improvement of facades, totems of the "My C911e" project, which are emergency buttons, sound alerts and strobe lights that in total makeup 52,000 cameras in addition to those of the Command, Control, Computing and Telecommunications Centre (C5), and the interconnection with multimodal public transport.

There are no Rules of Operation for this program, nor is there any other publicly available information on the agency leading the action, which could be the Secretariat of Infrastructure or the Secretariat of Inclusion and Social Welfare, as it is the latter that operates the Neighborhood Improvement Program for the recovery of Safe Paths in small roads. For this reason, it is not possible to identify where the expenditure is earmarked, or whether they are all part of SEMUJERES' actions for the prevention or attention of violence against women with a local or federal budget.

#### *4.3.1 Evaluation and recommendations*

In the design of this measure, the voices and needs of women in the different districts of the city were considered. Prioritizing the points where the highest number of crimes against women were reported. It is crucial to highlight the participation of SEMUJERES together with other agencies such as Mobility, Infrastructure and Environmental.

Better access to urban public infrastructure is strengthened with the dignification of spaces for recreation and better access to public transport. In other words, the differentiated mobility patterns of women and men in the city were considered, promoting a fairer and more equitable distribution of urban space.

In the absence of more publicly available information, it is necessary to evaluate this measure in the future to determine whether the objectives of this intervention were achieved. For now, it seems to be one of the most territorialized efforts to link different agendas to improve people's lives and their relationship with their environment in cities.

It will be essential that along the way it is replicated in other roads and even in other cities, as the use of public transport, the occupation of public space, and having spaces for recreation can be considered as measures that contribute to the redistribution of time and space allocated to domestic and care work. This will require constant inter-institutional work and budget allocations that may be subject to a gender assessment.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

Derived from the implemented actions related to adaptation and mitigation in Mexico City, we considered as a priority the need for alignment of the regulatory framework (international, national, and local) with the programmatic and budgetary level of each climate program/strategy/action. In this sense, rather than creating new measures, it is essential to strengthening the current ones that potentially go beyond the enunciative gender mainstreaming to achieve effective identification, design, implementation, and monitoring of actions with gender and non-discrimination components that advance in the systemic reduction of inequalities.

The national and international regulatory framework for gender equality must be incorporated into the Mexico City Climate Action Program, considering at least the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement), the negotiations within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as the Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan (which establish objectives and activities in five priority areas that aim to advance knowledge and understanding of gender-responsive climate action and its integration into the implementation of the UNFCCC), and finally, the specific Human Rights Council Resolutions on climate change (from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights).

Government policies/programs/actions would first have to identify the problem, the inequality gaps due to gender, considering the life cycle and all forms of human diversity. The sexual division of labor is the first and original inequality with which the rest of the economic, political, social, and cultural inequalities are articulated. All climate action must have at the center of the analysis the category of time use. Likewise, it is necessary to promote the recognition, revaluation, and redistribution of domestic work and unpaid care work and ensure that this leads to a reduction in women's time on this work. Each policy/program/action must be assessed in terms of whether it contributes to the transfer of care responsibilities from women to men and from the domestic to the public sphere (co-responsibility of the State and the market). Also, it is necessary to analyze the context to identify strategic needs (specific objectives) and strategic interests (general objectives) differentiated by women and men according to the life cycle, in addition to considering the diversity of groups of women from the categories of analysis of the condition (the structural) and the situation (the phenomenal).

To carry out these actions are necessary resources, so it is urgent to implement local gender budgeting exercises, representing an opportunity to link the climate, fiscal, and gender justice agendas. Governments need to be trained on gender budgets, as these are the most effective way to incorporate the gender equality perspective into public policies since, also, they are a tool that strengthens transparency and accountability.

Policies, programs, or actions are usually gender-neutral, seeking to obviate inequalities, which has a cascading effect of the absence of gender analysis. This was recurrent when analyzing the measures implemented under the PACCM 2014-2020 and the new actions; it is often thought that

the measures, especially those for climate change mitigation, have little to do with people and even less gender-differentiated impact. On the contrary, it is necessary to consider the economic, political, social, and cultural gender inequalities throughout the life cycle and in all forms of human diversity. Because of that, it is essential to strengthening the schemes of generation, analysis, and socialization of gender-responsive statistical information. The disaggregation of statistical data should have an intersectional approach that considers sex, age, ethnicity, location, geographical situation, and other relevant conditions. Each institution linked to urban climate actions must have diagnostics that, based on its powers, identify inequality gaps, on the one hand, and the other, it is level of incidence. Likewise, it is recommended that the presentation of data on official websites be easily accessible and consulted by all people and not only by specialists in data management.

Finally, it is essential to mention the need for an interinstitutional approach, including in all climate responses the mechanism for the advancement of women in Mexico City to strengthen gender mainstreaming without replacing the specific authority of the agencies and advise the authorities of each sector. In addition, it is crucial to recognize and make visible that this task is a mandate that forces us to move from traditional schemes that involve problems that only concern and are oriented towards women to a framework of knowledge that places the analysis of gender structural inequalities at the center; likewise, it is essential to point out that the structural inequality between women and men originates in the sexual division of labor.

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