

# MEXICO CITY, INNOVATION AND RIGHTS

VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW OF MEXICO CITY, 2021



GOBIERNO DE LA  
CIUDAD DE MÉXICO



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DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

**giz** Deutsche Gesellschaft  
für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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This Voluntary Local Review has been carried out within the framework of the project “2030 Agenda Initiative” by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH Mexico and by the General Coordination of Advisors and International Affairs (CGAAI) of the Government of Mexico City, with the support and collaboration of different capital agencies.

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# PREFACE

Mexico City ratifies its commitment to sustainable development from its own Political Constitution, which guarantees human rights and sustainability as cross-cutting axes to build an innovative and rights-based city. The lines of action of the 2019-2024 Government Program express the commitment of the City Government to advance in the construction of an inclusive and sustainable city, in perfect harmony with the principles contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the rest of the global agendas to which Mexico has committed. In this sense, the actions we carry out from the different areas of public policy in the city are an expression of our commitment that as local actors we also have with the world.

This Local Voluntary Review reports on the strategies, programs and concrete initiatives implemented by Mexico City, as well as the progress and challenges to become an innovative and rights-based city; an inclusive and egalitarian city; a polycentric city that provides life and development opportunities to the most disadvantaged people and communities; a city resilient to the effects of climate change and natural disasters; a city in recovery of its biodiversity; a city in energy transition; a city of inclusive and sustainable mobility; a city where culture is a vehicle for expression and social cohesion; a city with quality services; a safe city for its citizens; a city where technology facilitates an open government that is close to people's needs; a city that is moving towards development in all its dimensions: social, environmental, economic and cultural.

We present the progress achieved in providing quality services for the entire population and meeting their needs, the construction of integrated and equitable territories, the transition to renewable energies and the recovery of biodiversity, the extension of integrated public transportation, the use of digitalization as a tool for public innovation, transparency and governance. But we also bring forward the great challenges we still face in guaranteeing affordable housing for those who need it and in eradicating violence and corruption.

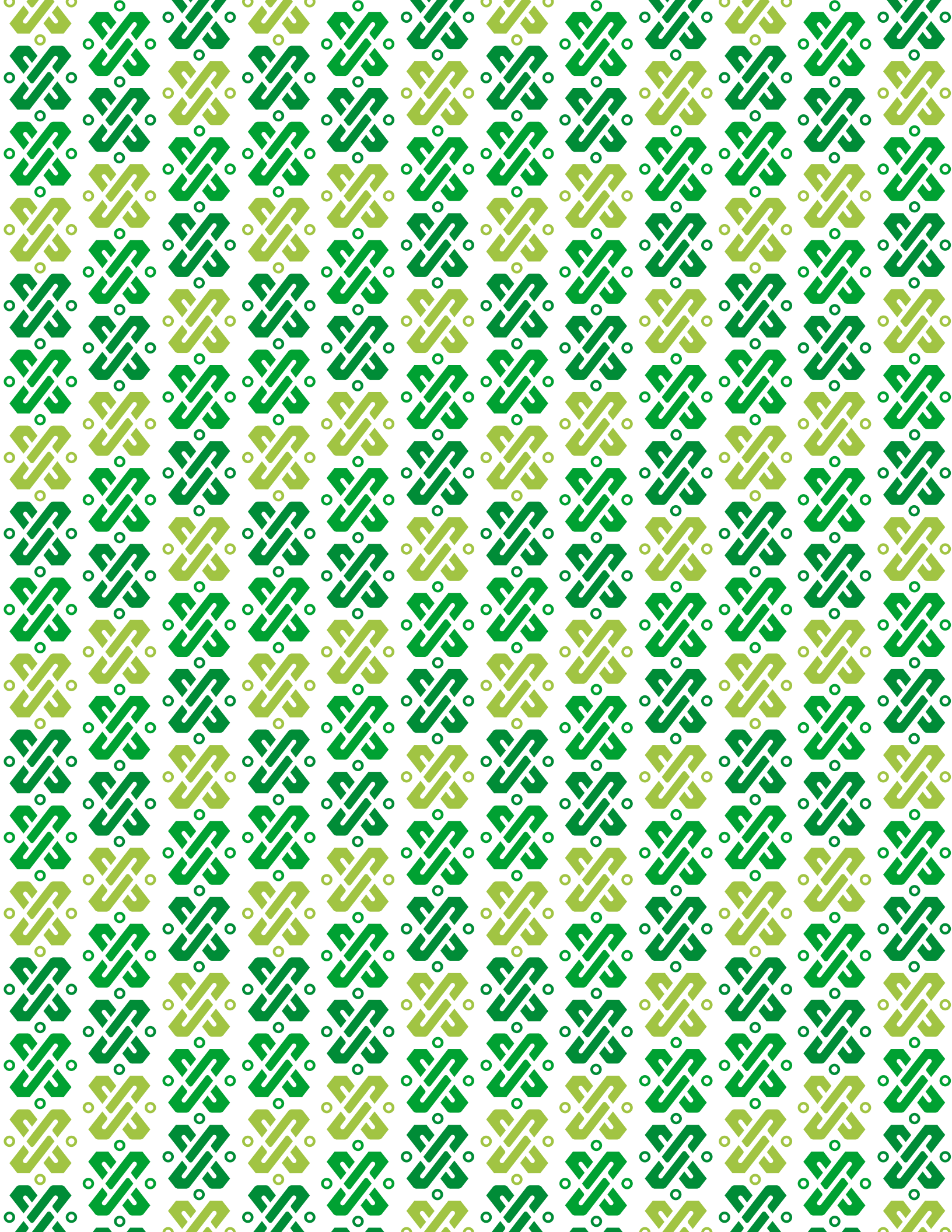
With the support of the national Sustainable Development Goals monitoring statistics platform, we provide information on our progress and challenges ahead, as a valuable tool to identify implementation gaps in local development policies, as well as positive changes towards a more sustainable, inclusive and resilient city.

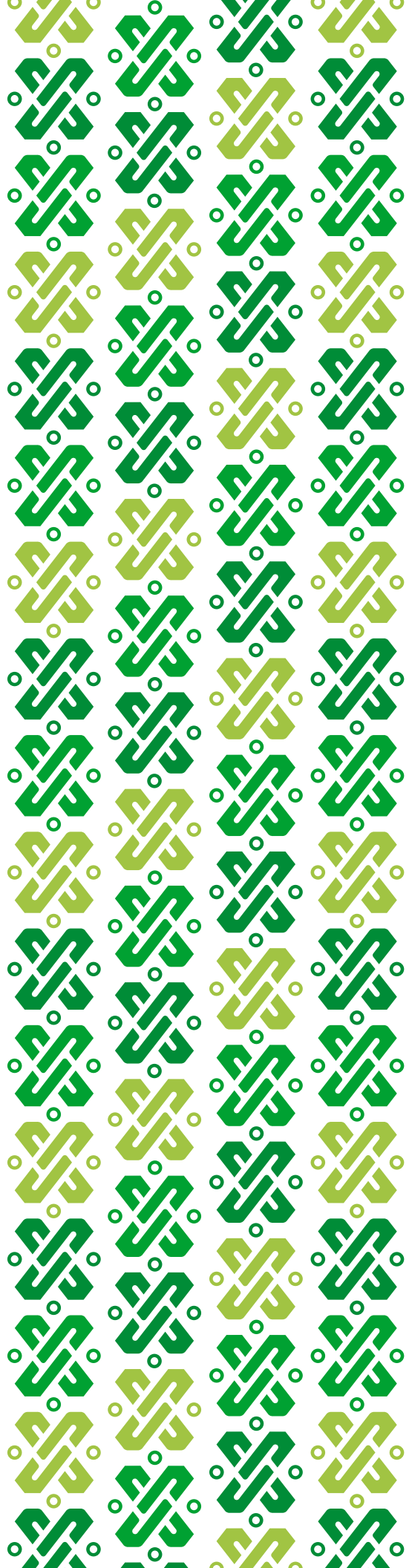
Over the last fifteen months we have worked with various actors to compile this report. During the month of May, with the help of the German Cooperation for Sustainable Development (GIZ) in Mexico, we carried out an online consultation that gathered the responses of different agents of change working for sustainability in the city. Through this consultation we were able to recognize their contributions to the challenges we face in reactivating city life after the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is the basis for renewed collaboration among all the inhabitants of the megalopolis.

With the publication of this local report for Mexico City, we share our vision, the progress we have made towards sustainable development and the complexity of the challenges we face at a time in the history of humanity that requires actions that are effectively transformative and committed to sustainability.

**Diana Alarcón González**

General Coordinator of Advisors and International Affairs





# INTRODUCTION



# INTRODUCTION

Mexico City assumes sustainability as a guiding principle in the definition of its development policies and in its contribution to global development agendas. This Voluntary Local Review (VLR) has been prepared with the objective of making known the policies and actions that are being implemented at the local level, consistent with the vision and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda, as well as with other international agendas.

The global vocation of the City is not new, as its internationalization has always been linked to development goals and cutting-edge universal approaches, so the preparation of this Voluntary Review has been an opportunity to reaffirm the sustainability and human rights perspective of the metropolis, while it comes at a key moment in the face of the urgent re-construction of development policies after the challenging effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in local spaces.

Towards the future we want, the goal of our City will be to favor a recovery that puts the care of life and people, equality, resilience and well-being at the center of our actions.

## CITY OF MILLENNARY HISTORY IN TRANSFORMATION

With 9.2 million inhabitants, Mexico City is characterized by its cultural diversity and multiethnic richness, its social, political and economic dynamism, and the diversity of its neighborhoods, barrios and native peoples. Home to 2.7 million homes, distributed in 16 municipalities, the megalopolis is Mexico's main urban concentration and its political capital, so the magnitude of its social, economic and environmental problems requires a sustainable and innovative approach to ensure that resources, spaces, goods, services and rights are guaranteed.

In response to this, models have been incorporated for the care of its inhabitants and communities with a focus on justice, equality and resilience, especially for those groups whose opportunities for development and participation have been limited, such as women, children, adolescents and young people, people with disabilities, as well as native and indigenous peoples, neighborhoods and communities in marginalized areas where it has not been possible to overcome territorial inequality.

The City is also an economic epicenter of the country due to its links with international markets, its sustained dynamism for the growth of the national economy, representing 17% of the national GDP, and it is also the most competitive city in Mexico. But GDP growth alone is not enough to achieve well-being and substantive equality, so it is necessary to propose an economic development that goes hand in hand with environmental protection, social inclusion and territorial deconcentration, for which we innovate in strengthening the local economy from the construction of a polycentric city that also promotes other forms of subsistence, such as social, community and solidarity economy, with the purpose of distributing development equitably in the territory.

The city we want and need for the future requires a sustainable approach, particularly at this crucial moment of transition towards better development policies. Innovation and rights will continue to be the response of our great city to face the challenges imposed by this new situation.

## MEXICO CITY IN CONTEXT

### TERRITORY



EQUIVALENT TO **0.1%** OF THE NATIONAL TERRITORY

### POLITICAL AND TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION



### SCHOOLING

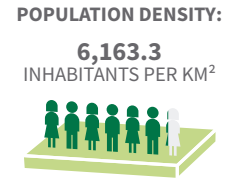
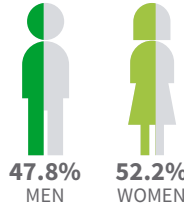
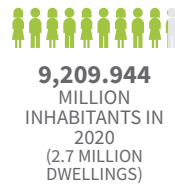


### ECONOMY



**CONTRIBUTION TO GDP: 17%**  
**TERTIARY ACTIVITIES: 90.28%**  
(COMMERCE, COMMUNICATIONS, TOURISM, AND THE PROVISION OF SERVICES SUCH AS EDUCATION, HEALTH, WATER, ELECTRICITY).  
**SECONDARY ACTIVITIES: 9.68%**  
Source: General Government Plan 2020-2040

### POPULATION DYNAMICS



### PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES



**626,000 PEOPLE** WHO PRESENT SOME PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY (ENIGH, 2018)



**19 OUT OF EVERY 100** CAPITAL HOUSEHOLDS ONE OF ITS MEMBERS HAS AT LEAST ONE PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY (EVALÚA, 2020).

### INDIGENOUS POPULATION

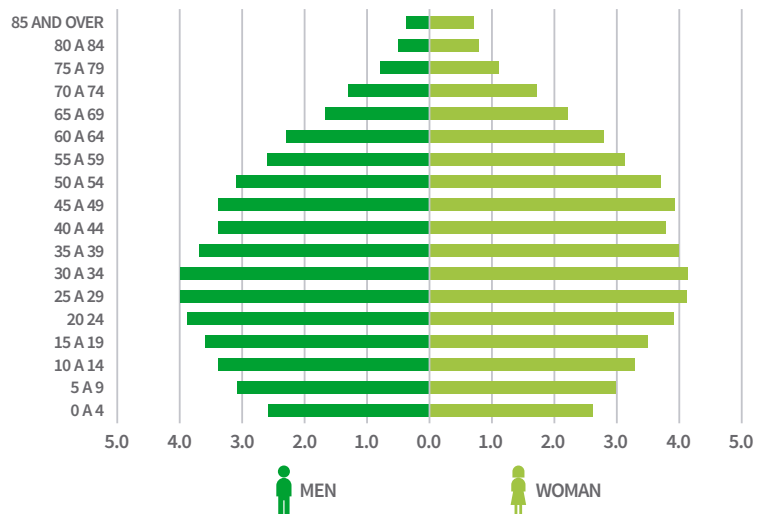


**8.8%** SELF-DESCRIBE THEMSELVES AS INDIGENOUS (785 THOUSAND PEOPLE)



**124,540 PEOPLE** AGED THREE YEARS AND OLDER SPEAK AN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE, **1.4%** OF THE TOTAL POPULATION (INEGI 2020)

### MEXICO CITY POPULATION PYRAMID



Sources:  
INEGI, Population and Housing Census 2020  
INEGI, México en Cifras, Mexico City

## INNOVATIVE AND RIGHTS-BASED CITY: THE ROAD TO SUSTAINABILITY

With the adoption of its first Political Constitution in 2018, Mexico City has a transformative tool to redefine the course of its inhabitants and contribute to the fulfillment of global development agendas. The Constitution, as a result of a long social and political struggle for the democratization and autonomy of the capital and a participatory constituent process, fully integrates an approach for the materialization of human rights, through the construction of equality as an articulating axis of government policy. As a vanguard instrument, it also incorporates the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, consistent with the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement as global frameworks for sustainability, and adds a fundamental dimension for development, which is the cultural dimension, as well as the right to the city, in accordance with other global agendas such as Agenda 21 for Culture and the New Urban Agenda, in order to guarantee social inclusion and the equitable distribution of public goods, reducing social and territorial inequalities that significantly affect the city.

Given that the achievement of sustainable development requires synergies, the City assumes itself as a global actor, so its membership and linkage to other cooperation frameworks such as the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Beijing Platform for Action are unbeatable vehicles to achieve the aspiration of being an inclusive and resilient city, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Beijing Platform for Action are excellent vehicles to achieve the aspiration of being an inclusive and resilient city, while at the same time contributing to the solution of major global problems from the local level.

With this in mind, the 2019-2024 Government Program is inspired by the global vision of the sustainability agendas. It is also based on a long-term perspective on the city that its inhabitants long for, through the General Development Plan towards 2040, which proposes transformative strategies to articulate policies on the most relevant issues to achieve greater social, economic, environmental and territorial resilience.

For this purpose, in 2019 a new Development Planning Law was enacted in accordance with the vision of sustainability and comprehensiveness of the Constitution and recently the Institute for Democratic and Prospective Planning was created, which in coordination with the Evaluation Council of Mexico City, will carry out a work of review, monitoring, evaluation and adjustments to the development policies of the capital with a long-term vision. Instruments such as these will allow us to face the challenge of planning and evaluating programs, projects and budgets with a comprehensive perspective of the 2030 Agenda.

Thus, Mexico City has set as a strategy for planning and management of its problems to focus collective actions on the achievement of human rights, on using and promoting technological, institutional, social and environmental innovation, as well as on metropolitan collaboration with the region to which it belongs and coexists. Through 6 axes of action, we articulate efforts, approaches, initiatives and aspirations to address the great challenges of the City such as social and territorial inequality, economic and urban development hand in hand with environmental protection, improved mobility, promotion of culture, eradication of violence and the use of science and technology for connectivity and improved government management. Through the initiatives and programs contained in this Voluntary Review, we seek to improve the quality of life of the people of the capital and contribute to the success of the goals set forth in the global development agendas.

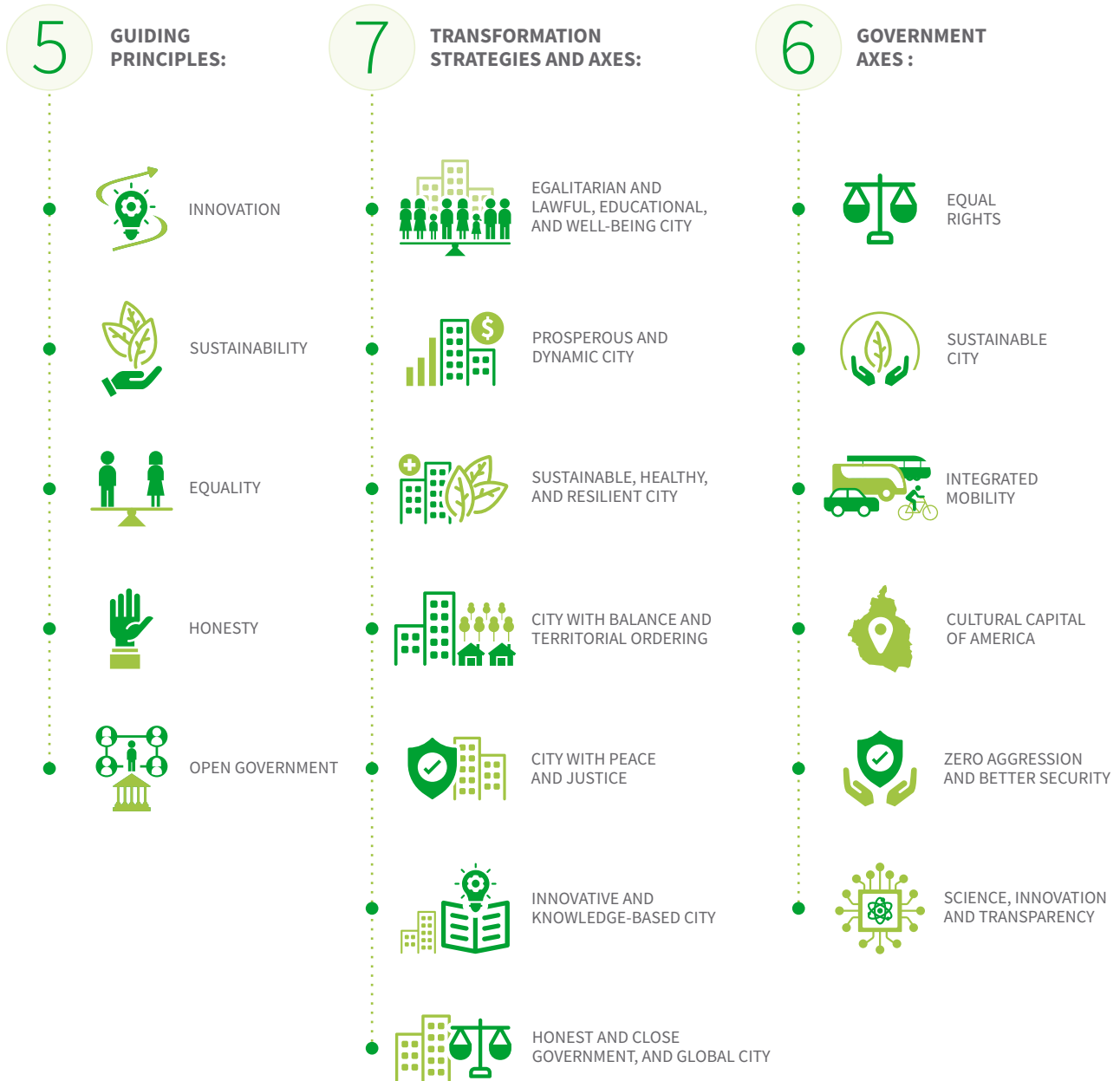
With this route, the inhabitants of Mexico City have a map towards sustainability, but the effort could not be complete if we do not take into consideration other measures, such as those that must be taken at the legislative and territorial level to face the challenges that we face as a large city, as well as the initiatives and actions that come from civil society, academia and the private sector.

The local Congress has worked on the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda with the commitment to incorporate the goals and spirit of the SDGs in all proposed legislation. At the territorial level, municipalities such as Miguel Hidalgo, Iztapalapa and Azcapotzalco have aligned their government programs to the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda and other development agendas. For their part, academia and civil society

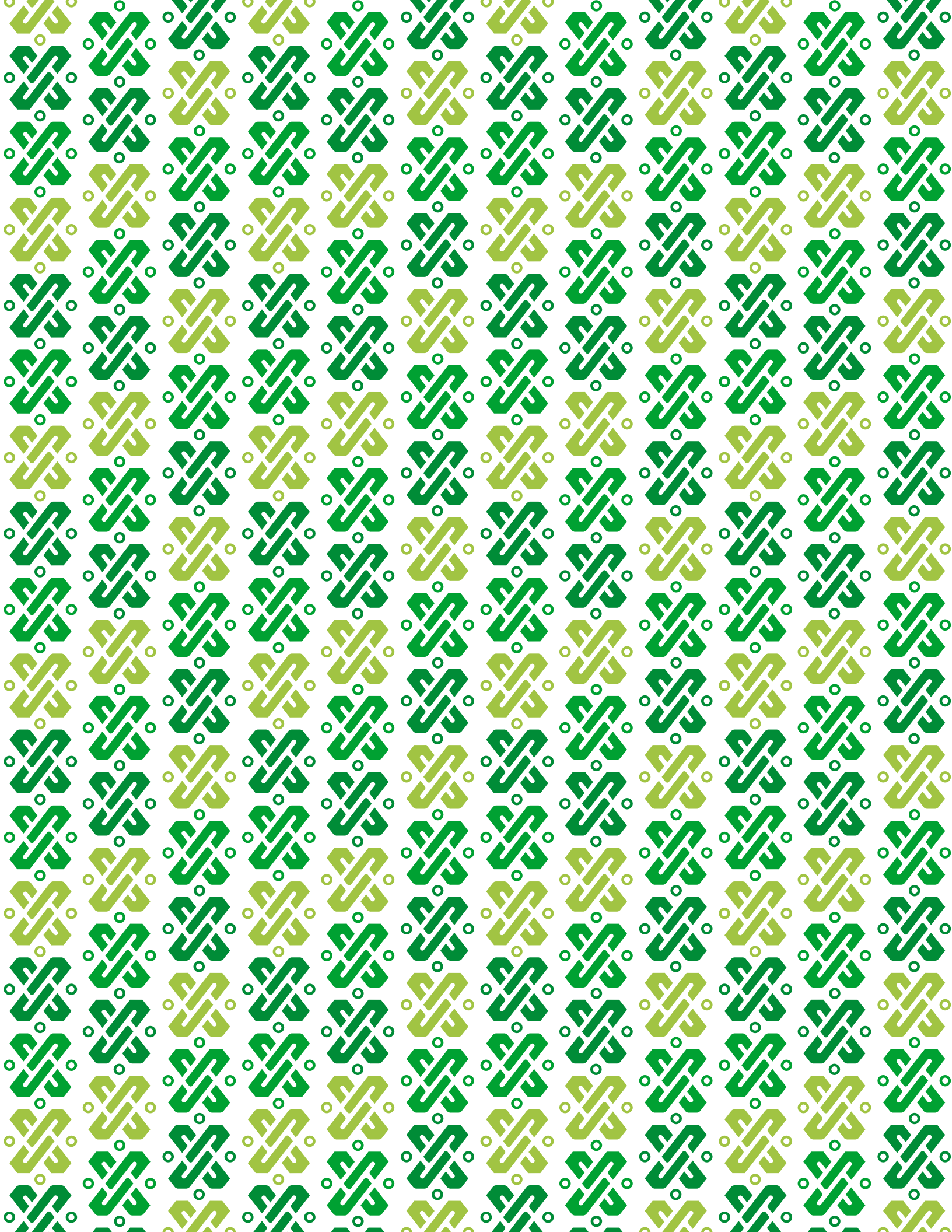
contribute to the development of the city with a critical vision, advocacy and innovation through territorial and community work for the defense and promotion of human and environmental rights and the right to the city, as well as linking different actors to find sustainable solutions to the problems of the megalopolis.

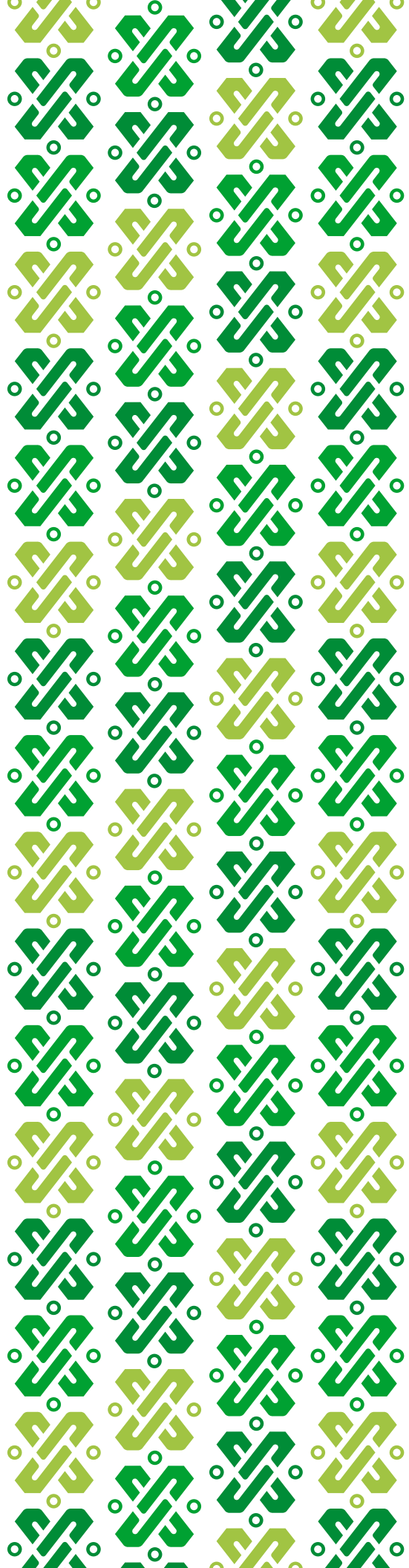
This is how Mexico City is building the road to sustainability, so that in the coming years the integrality of local development policies should have mechanisms for multi-stakeholder articulation, appropriation of the 2030 Agenda approach, monitoring and measurement, in order to be able to improve the institutional framework for sustainability.

## GUIDING PRINCIPLES, TRANSFORMING AXES OF GOVERNMENT ACTION, WITH AN EMPHASIS ON THE 6 LEADING ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT









## REVIEW PREPARATION

# REVIEW PREPARATION

This Voluntary Review was carried out by the General Coordination of Advisors and International Affairs (CGAAI), in order to favor compliance with the priorities and commitments assumed with the global development agendas. Undoubtedly, this review has been a valuable exercise within the government by condensing into a document of this nature the vision, needs, experiences and expectations of the different areas working for the social, economic, environmental, cultural and institutional sustainability of the City.

In this context, and in the face of the Mexico City Government's firm commitment to sustainability, there are still missing components of the sustainability policy that need to be strengthened, such as greater intersectoral participation within the government and inter-institutional participation with other actors, as well as to achieve a more progressive fiscal policy that allows for increased resources for programs leading to a more egalitarian and sustainable city and a system that provides information to evaluate the progress of development policies with a focus on integrality of human rights, sustainability, gender and the 2030 Agenda.

The preparation of this second voluntary local review began in January 2020 with a view to presenting it at the High Level Political Forum in July 2021. We worked closely with the GIZ to showcase the capacity, experiences, efforts and innovations being made by different actors in the country to translate global development goals into local actions. In collaboration with the Tec de Monterrey in its capacity as co-coordinator of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network Mexico (SDSN), a Knowledge Platform was set up as a space for the exchange of ideas and improvements during the review process, in order to optimize exercises that, like this one, materialize the contribution of local actors to global development goals and accountability.

Following the trend of other local reviews around the world, we present the priority and/or transformative strategies, programs and initiatives in our purpose of mainstreaming sustainability in our 6 axes of action, and thus contribute to the fulfillment of the development agendas and their synergies. We seek to share and exchange experiences and challenges with partner cities and other local agents to find sustainable solutions to local, regional and global development problems, such as poverty, inequality, natural resource management and climate change, among others.

This collaborative work has been fundamental for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and other global development agendas in Mexico City, as well as for the preparation of the Local Voluntary Reports that have been presented so far. Working groups created by networks of cities, international organizations and other global entities have been the ideal space to exchange methodologies and strengthen the implementation and reporting mechanisms of our contribution to these agendas. Such is the case of the "SDG Leadership Cities" initiative of the Brookings Institute, the voluntary reporting workshops of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) or the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) Community of Practice.

We integrated a matrix of indicators, with the greatest possible disaggregation, which gathers data from the Information System of the Sustainable Development Goals of Mexico and our own databases in order to account for the monitoring of progress in the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda. Likewise, we incorporated another matrix of alignment of our government strategies with the SDG goals, which in synergy with other development agendas, allow us to locate the approaches and tools used to comply with our international commitments, as well as to share our experiences.

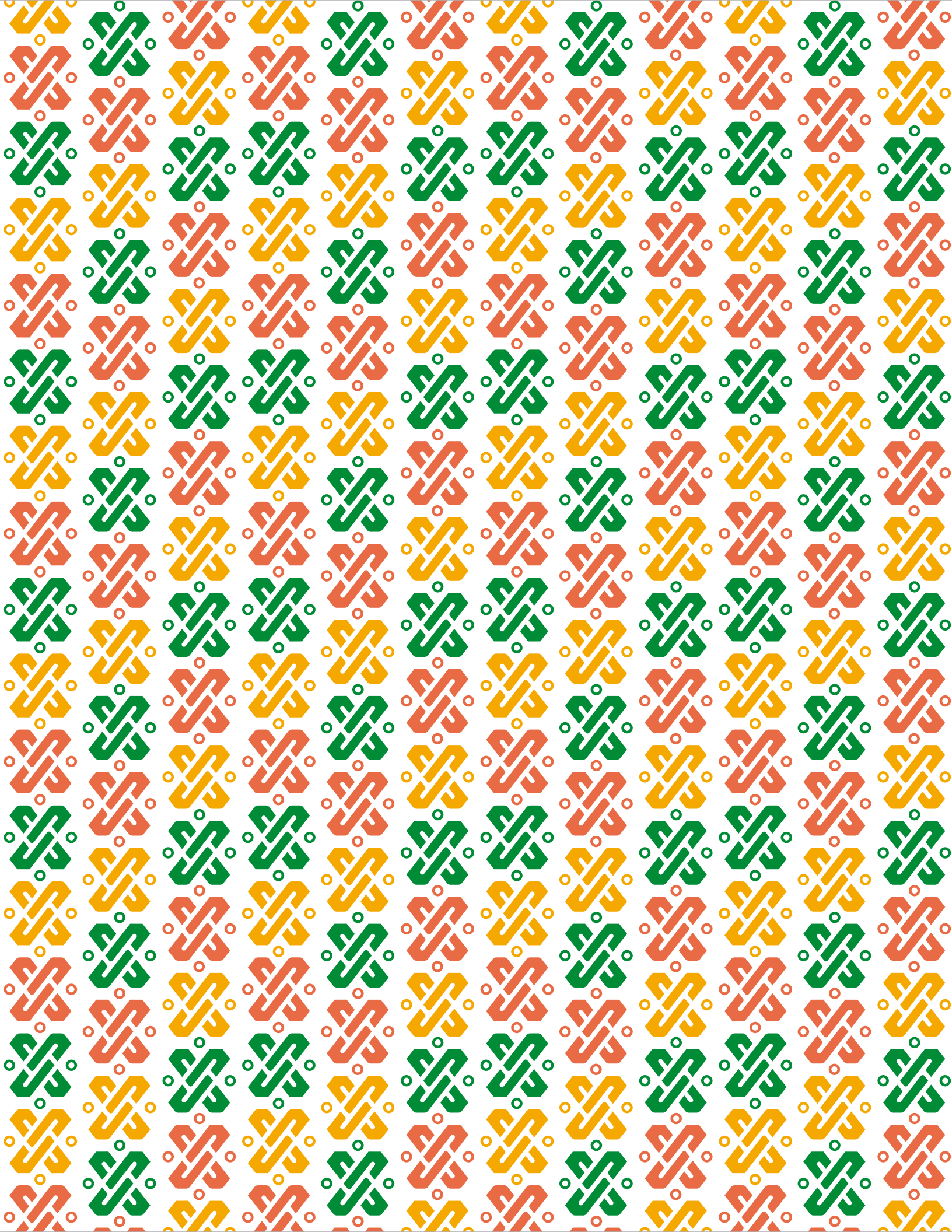


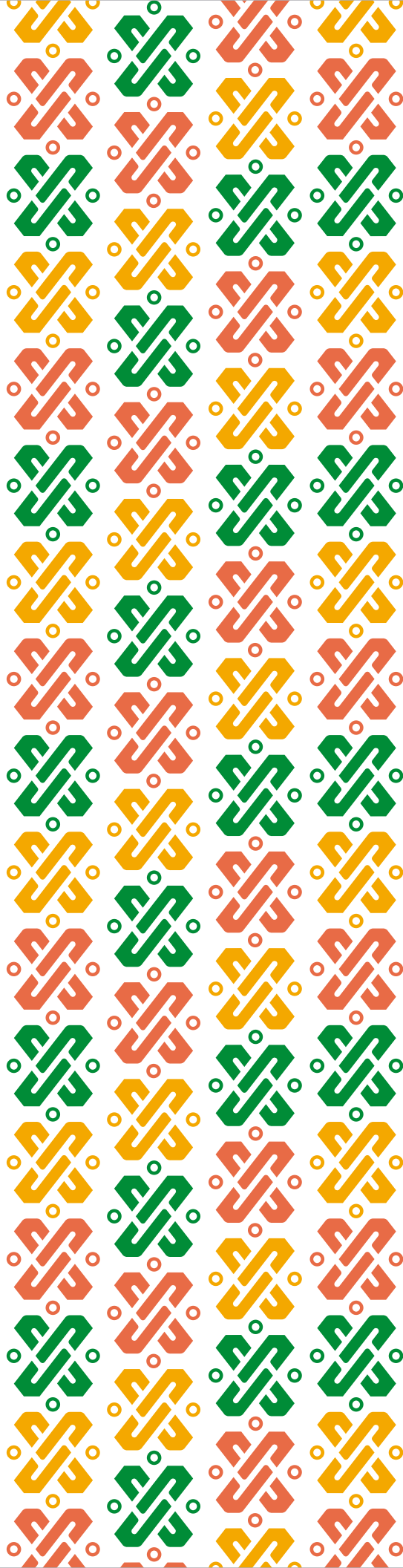
The Review also gathers the responses and findings of a consultation carried out with different government agencies, civil society organizations and academic institutions through an online questionnaire. With the collaboration of GIZ, a preliminary mapping of social, academic and business actors was carried out to learn about their vision and contribution to sustainable development in its different dimensions, as well as the challen-

ges the city faces to achieve it. The success and progress of the various strategies presented in this report has required multi-stakeholder participation and the generation of strategic alliances with academia, the private sector and social organizations, which will undoubtedly need to be replicated and scaled up in all areas of public policy in the capital to achieve our goal of sustainability.









# 1

## EQUAL RIGHTS

# 1: EQUAL RIGHTS

## EGALITARIAN AND RIGHTS-BASED CITY, EDUCATING AND WELFARE CITY

Mexico City is at the forefront in the expansion of human rights, and has worked progressively in the construction of equality as an articulating axis of its governmental action. The General Development Plan 2020-2040 recognizes education, health, social security, housing, sports, culture and work as fundamental social and human rights, so the City works on the development of strategies and actions to reverse the shortages, social inequalities and territorial lags that affect people and groups living in disadvantaged situations. In 2018, 30.6% of the population lived in conditions of multidimensional poverty, a situation that may be aggravated by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic due to the loss of jobs and income, so the City works on mechanisms so that the men and women of the capital have opportunities for development, inclusion and participation.

With a new outlook, the City has strengthened its Comprehensive Human Rights System as a guide and planning lever to ensure the progressiveness of rights and create inclusive spaces free of discrimination and violence, since it still experiences structural inequalities that need to be eradicated, and which are expressed in the access and enjoyment of services and rights, in the prevailing disparities in rural areas, in the gaps between men and women, in the incidence of violence, etc.

In this equation, the City Government's programs incorporate human rights principles such as non-discrimination, the best interests of the child, and gender and intercultural perspectives in a cross-cutting manner.

## RIGHT TO EQUALITY AND INCLUSION



## INCLUSION AND WELFARE SERVICES NETWORK

The City offers a network of services for inclusion and well-being, in which civil society organizations participate to expand the provision of social services, in our aim to mitigate inequality and patterns of social exclusion and to foster a system of care for priority groups.

With Círculos de Aprendizaje, Socialización y Saberes (CASSA), for example, the elderly have a space for participation, physical and mental activation, educational, cultural and recreational socialization, in order to strengthen their autonomy and improve their quality of life, promoting a culture of dignified aging. This action is complemented by personalized medical care at home.

In areas with socio-territorial conditions of poverty and marginalization, these services provide housing, professional care and soup kitchens to other vulnerable populations such as homeless and socially abandoned people.

However, the City must advance in material and substantive measures that help to fully comply with the human rights of socially disadvantaged people, in order to ensure the satisfaction of their personal, economic and psycho-social development. For this reason, we are working on strategies such as "Abriendo Espacios" (Opening Spaces), in order to promote the labor inclusion of older adults and people with disabilities, through a facilitation work with companies or employers.



## SPACES WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION

The exercise of human dignity requires guaranteeing the universal and integral fulfillment of all human rights. Mexico City belongs to the Latin American Network of Rainbow Cities and the Rainbow Cities Network, with the purpose of continuing to work on the recognition of the rights of the LGBTTTI+ population, with respect to their rights to identity, family, living as a couple, emplo-

yment, social security, health and a life free of violence and discrimination. With the collaboration of the 16 mayoralties of the City, there are Human Rights and Sexual Diversity Councils to eradicate discrimination against this population group, which reinforce the Sexual Diversity Attention Unit as a safe space for those who are vulnerable due to their sexual orientation, gender identity or expression.

The Council for the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination of Mexico City has an equality agenda aimed at labor inclusion of the LGBTTTI+ community, access to justice, and the rights of LGBTTTI+ youth, among other issues. The right to health of this population has two branches of the Condesa Clinic, which specializes in the care of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, as well as cases of sexual violence.

### 1.2 BY 2030, REDUCE BY AT LEAST ONE-HALF THE PROPORTION OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF ALL AGES LIVING IN POVERTY IN ALL ITS DIMENSIONS ACCORDING TO NATIONAL DEFINITIONS

1.2.2 Proportion of men, women, and children of all sexes in the population ages living in poverty, in all its forms, in all its forms dimensions, according to national definitions

Percentage of poor people living in multidimensional poverty

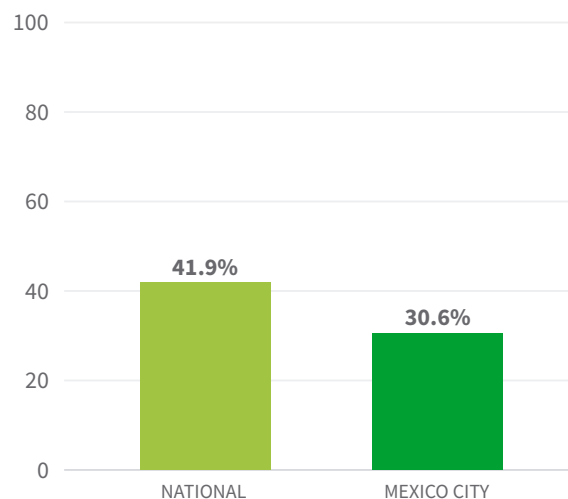
#### Most recent data: 2016

National	Mexico City
<b>41.9%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>

Source: INEGI, SIODS

#### GOAL 2040

In 2018, the General Guidelines and Criteria for the definition, identification, and measurement of poverty were published in the Official Journey of the Federation, which provides for an update of the indicators and thresholds. A projection of multidimensional poverty figures is recommended once the afore mentioned update is published.



Note: At a national level, the indicator is presented based on the Methodology for the Multidimensional Measurement of Poverty (MMP) of the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL), while the calculation of data for Mexico City is made with the Integrated Poverty Measurement Method (MMIP) of the Council for the Evaluation of Social Development (Evalúa), which uses the thresholds of satisfaction of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR), in order to reflect the conditions of deprivation in Mexico City.



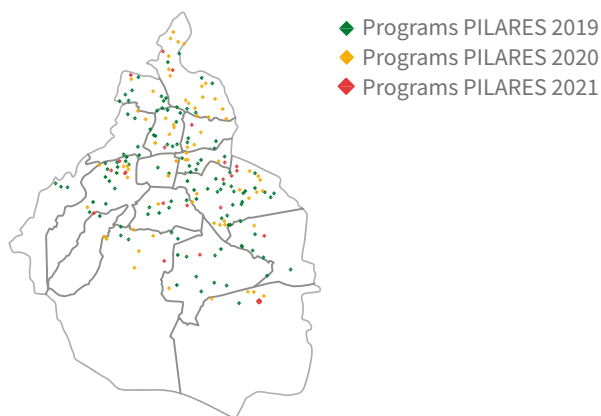
## RIGHT TO EDUCATION



## PILARES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF EQUALITY IN THE CITY

With the purpose of serving communities in conditions of social backwardness, PILARES (Points of Innovation, Freedom, Art, Education and Knowledge) is formed as a community meeting space that offers various educational services in areas of high marginalization and violence, where there were no opportunities for access to technical and professional training and recreation. With the goal of having 300 facilities throughout the city by the end of 2021, PILARES provides free services at 260 points where priority is given to target groups.

### INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT:



Source: Mexico City Government. Ministry of Public Works. General Director of Public Works. Director of Construction of Public Works "C". July 2021.

This model opens up spaces for young people whose education has been cut short or who have not had options for inclusion, to finish their studies and move away from violence. Through *CiberEscuela*, for example, a system is offered to complete primary, secondary, high

school and even a bachelor's degree, placing young people at the center of the learning process, by involving blended learning models, distance education and other technological tools that allow them to complete their studies.

Mexico City also promotes economic autonomy within this model by providing courses and workshops for employment and business development in order to promote social and self-managed economy. PILARES emphasizes that women in marginalized conditions can generate their own income, have access to a job or develop entrepreneurial skills, because we are aware that the construction of equality requires avoiding the reproduction of inequalities that affect women and support to enable access to training and employability opportunities.

PILARES also aims to advance in the recognition of the cultural diversity of the City around the knowledge of its indigenous and native peoples, providing workshops that help to rescue and preserve their traditions, as well as the biodiversity of their physical environments as an inherent part of the conservation of indigenous peoples.

As an innovative program for the expansion of rights, these actions are also aimed at strengthening the social fabric. PILARES promotes the development of cultural and sports activities, a culture of peace, dialogue and coexistence. During the COVID-19 pandemic, PILARES continued to carry out its activities with the help of technology for its online programs and activities, serving more than 100,000 users. Since its inception in 2019, PILARES has served more than 176,000 users, with more than 1 million 138 thousand activities carried out. In fact, during the COVID-19 pandemic, PILARES continued with its online programs and activities with the help of technology, reaching more than 100,000 users.

In January 2021, PILARES won the "Building Equality" award from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as a proposal that expands educational infrastructure, while reflecting Mexico City's commitment to serve marginalized groups according to their needs and expectations and improve their spaces for inclusion and participation. With PILARES, Mexico City seeks to be an international benchmark for inclusion and equality.



## GUARANTEED EDUCATION: BETTER TEACHING AND LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS

Educación Garantizada is a public trust to enforce the right to education from kindergarten through higher education. The programs contained in the trust seek to combat school desertion and absenteeism, as well as to improve educational achievement by providing financial support, school supplies, food rations of high nutritional value, insurance against personal accidents and improvement of facilities.

In order to fulfill the right to education, putting into practice the best interests of children, "Mi Beca para Empezar" contributes to improve the material conditions for the comprehensive development of children and adolescents, while seeking to strengthen the family economy, particularly in contexts where social marginalization becomes an impediment to school achievement. As a result of the health contingency caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, other economic support was granted to children and adolescents from 3 to 17 years of age who lost one of their guardians responsible for the economic support of the household, so that they can continue with their studies. In addition, a strategy to reduce the effects caused by the pandemic and confinement on school dropout, school achievement and the cognitive and socio-affective capacities of children and adolescents will have to be added.

With "Mejor Escuela", Mexico City invests, addressing the priority needs of school communities, in the improvement of educational facilities, since infrastructure can play a relevant role for educational performance, by acquiring furniture and equipment for the development of educational or sports activities, rehabilitating sanitary or accessibility services, or providing maintenance and conservation work. With a resilient approach, Mexico City is working on strategies to help address the expo-

sure of educational facilities to natural disasters such as the 2017 earthquake, through the regulation, review, reconstruction and improvement of educational facilities and thereby ensure safe spaces for students and teachers. Since the operation of the trust, general maintenance support has been granted for the benefit of 2,076 schools.



## CLOSING EDUCATIONAL GAPS

Mexico City experiences significant gaps in educational inequality, affecting young people significantly, as only four out of ten are able to attend high school and university. An effective inclusion of young people as a force for social transformation requires public policies aimed at reducing educational gaps. With a territorial focus, Mexico City is working to improve opportunities and access to high school in outlying areas of the city by expanding educational facilities and improving curricula and teacher training to prevent student dropout.

On the other hand, through projects such as the Rosario Castellanos Institute of Higher Education, an innovative model of dual education is promoted to reduce unemployment among young people, with the objective of developing practical tools for their insertion in real work environments linked to productivity and the development of solutions for the City. The model is also collaborative, by expanding educational opportunities for young people with the most important academic institutions in the City.

**4.1 BY 2030, ENSURE THAT ALL GIRLS AND BOYS COMPLETE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, WHICH IS FREE, EQUITABLE AND OF GOOD QUALITY AND PRODUCES RELEVANT AND EFFECTIVE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

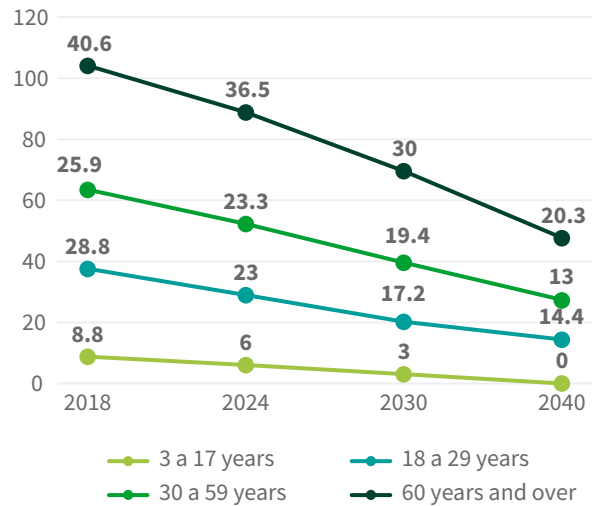
**4.3 BY 2030, ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS FOR ALL MEN AND WOMEN TO QUALITY TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING UNIVERSITY EDUCATION**

Local indicator

Educational backwardness	
Most recent data: 2016	
National	Mexico City
ND	<b>3 to 17 years: 8.8</b> <b>18 to 29 years: 28.8</b> <b>30 to 59 years: 25.9</b> <b>60 years and over: 40.6</b>
GOAL 2040	
<b>3 to 17 years: 0</b> <b>18 to 29 years: 14.4</b> <b>30 to 59 years: 13</b> <b>60 years and over: 20.3</b>	

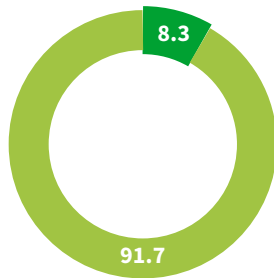
Source: General Development Plan 2020-2040

Source: General Development Plan 2020-2040



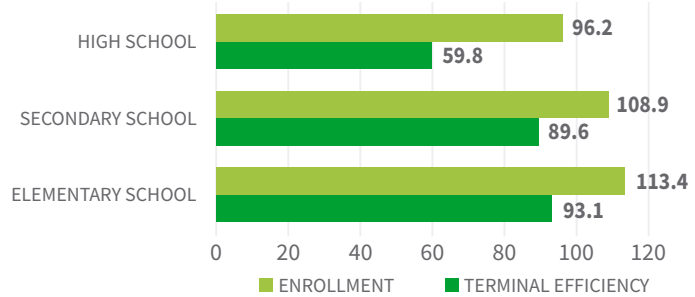
**EDUCATIONAL COVERAGE AND CARE**

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE 2020



Source: INEGI, SIODS

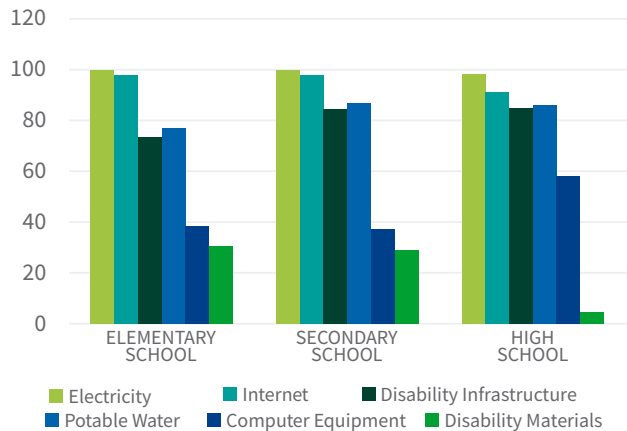
ENROLLMENT PERCENTAGE AND TERMINAL EFFICIENCY OF THE BASIC AND UPPER SECONDARY LEVEL 2020



Source: INEGI

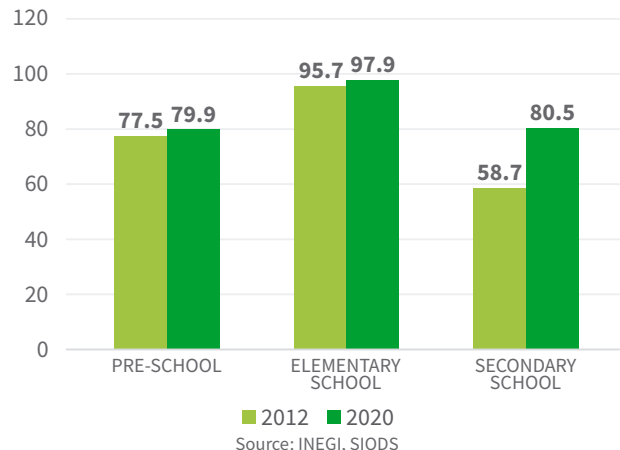
**ENVIRONMENTS CONDUCIVE TO LEARNING**

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR LEARNING 2020



Source: INEGI, SIODS

PROFESSOR TRAINING FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING



Source: INEGI, SIODS

## RIGHT TO HEALTH



The health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the urgent need to guarantee the right to health care universally and free of charge, particularly in a context in which a quarter of the City's inhabitants lack access to health services and social security. The City has advanced in the construction of a universal health care model whose goal is to achieve a single system that results in a healthier life, through the free provision of medicines, the improvement of health centers and the quality of services, with dignified treatment, gender and intercultural perspective. Without an institutional effort of this magnitude, it will be difficult to overcome the challenges of combating epidemics such as overweight and obesity, which affect 75% of the adult population and 6 out of 10 children, and the high prevalence of chronic diseases such as diabetes and hypertension, which were adverse factors during the COVID-19 pandemic emergency.



## COVID-19 STRATEGY

Attention to the COVID-19 health emergency requires innovative actions to address a problem that has unexpectedly affected Mexico City due to its megalopolis conditions. In order to guarantee the right to health, the proposed strategy contemplates a metropolitan coordination work with health authorities of the Federal Government, the State of Mexico and Mexico City in our metropolitan area, and thus increase hospital capacity, which added the conversion of hospitals located in the City to provide timely care.

The use of science, technology and territorial work have also been useful tools for medical care, as they contributed to the dissemination of scientific information to prevent contagion, the performance of detection tests and automated screening via simple message services (SMS), the verification of hospital availability in a mobile application (App) and electronic platform, the containment and prevention of cases through medical brigades in areas of high spread of the virus, as well as the provision of a kit of medicines for the recovery of patients with COVID-19. During the vaccination stage, coordinated work has been required with the 16 municipalities and various institutions, as the challenge lies in guaranteeing universal, safe, agile and effective inoculation to all people in the event of a health crisis.





### PONTE PILA

Ponte Pila is an innovative program to promote physical activation, sports and community recreation that seeks to provide great benefits to the physical and mental health of the inhabitants of neighborhoods, neighborhoods and towns of the City. Given that quality of life finds in sports and recreation good tools, the program offers specialized attention to the needs and conditions of different groups, such as children, youth, women, people with disabilities and the elderly. This also promotes social cohesion by fostering mass inclusion of the city's inhabitants.



### 3.1 BY 2030, REDUCE THE GLOBAL MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO TO LESS THAN 70 DEATHS PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS

#### 3.1.1 Maternal Mortality Rate

Deaths of women per 100 thousand live births

#### Most recent data: 2016

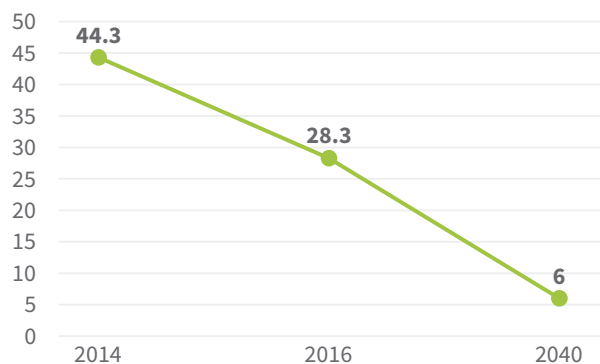
National	Mexico City
<b>36.7</b>	<b>28.3</b>

Source: INEGI, SIODS

#### GOAL 2040

<b>6</b>
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Source: General Development Plan 2020-2040



## WOMEN'S RIGHTS



### LUNAS: A MODEL OF CARE FOR WOMEN

One of Mexico City's goals is to achieve substantive equality and the full exercise of women's rights, particularly in a context where the structural gaps of gender inequality are evident and have been aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite advances regarding the autonomy of women in the capital, problems that affect their integrity and development, such as violence and femicide, persist. Between June 2019 and July 2020, the incidence of homicide against women increased by 70%, while several mayoralities of the city are among the 100 localities in the country with the highest occurrence of femicides, according to data from the federal Secretariat of Public and Citizen Security.

With LUNAS, Mexico City implements a model of comprehensive care and prevention of violence against women, identifying the level of risk and providing information, referral and psychological and legal care in cases, to achieve autonomy and empowerment of girls and women. These are spaces where information is also provided on issues such as sexual and reproductive rights, legal interruption of pregnancy and economic development for women.

In addition to this model, there are strategies that operate at the territorial level, such as Mujeres sos: Red de Mujeres en Alerta por ti (sos Women's Network on Alert for You), to identify, house by house in high-risk areas, the domestic violence to which girls, adolescents and women are exposed, since at least one third of the women in Mexico City suffer physical, sexual or emotional violence from their intimate partners. This is intended to contribute to the creation of solidarity centers for women.

The City has also made progress in the institutional framework for the advancement of women by raising the operational structure for addressing gender inequalities to the rank of Secretariat. This reinforces a model of attention based on a territorial, intersectoral and intersectionality approach, as well as the mainstreaming of the gender perspective in the various social, economic and environmental programs and policies of the City to implement differentiated measures for the advancement and empowerment of women at all stages of their lives, as well as for priority groups, such as women belonging to indigenous communities. The establishment of a budget monitoring system and gender indicators will allow us to evaluate the impact of our actions to improve the living conditions of all women in the city.

In this renewed institutional framework, efforts are being made to transform the conditions of women, such as the establishment of a Universal Care System that contributes to the redistribution of domestic work and recognizes the contribution of women in the home, as well as raising awareness among men and women in the construction of equality and the reelaboration of new masculinities as part of a cultural change necessary to eradicate violence in the City.





**5.2 ELIMINATE ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SPHERES, INCLUDING TRAFFICKING, SEXUAL AND OTHER TYPES OF EXPLOITATION**

5.2.1 Proportion of women aged 15 years and over who have suffered physical, sexual or psychological violence inflicted by a current or former sexual partner, in the previous 12 months, by state, by type of violence

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced sexual violence at the hands of a non-partner in the last 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

To reduce the risk of femicide in all detected cases.

**Most recent data: 2020**

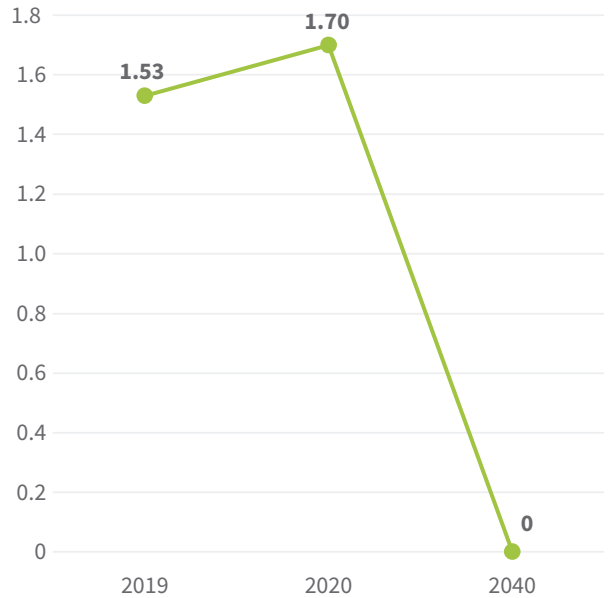
National	Mexico City
<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.70</b>

Source: Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System

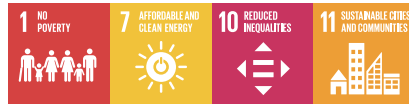
**GOAL 2040**

<b>0</b>
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Source: General Development Plan 2020-2040



## RIGHT TO HOUSING



COP21-CMP11  
**PARIS 2015**  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

## URBAN REGENERATION AND INCLUSIONARY HOUSING PROGRAM

Access to adequate housing is a right recognized in the City's Constitution. In 2018, 49.2% of the population saw their needs

for decent habitability unsatisfied. In order to fulfill this right, we work on an urban-real estate development model respectful of land use, the promotion of social housing, sustainability and reconstruction. The Urban Regeneration and Inclusive Housing Program seeks to make housing affordable through incentives to the private and social sector for the construction of social housing in areas that already have basic services. This type of action opens up possibilities for people who have been expelled from the megalopolis to acquire decent and affordable housing.

The City also promotes the construction of sustainable housing that contributes to reducing the annual emission of 3,122,000 kg. of carbon dioxide, as well as the resilient reconstruction of buildings and homes derived from the damage caused by the earthquake of September 2017.

### 11.1 BY 2030, ENSURE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE, SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND BASIC SERVICES FOR ALL PEOPLE AND UPGRADE SLUMS

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in urban areas slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing

Percentage of social housing demand met that integrates safety and energy saving systems, promotes social inclusion, and addresses the needs of female heads of household and the elderly.

#### Most recent data: 2018

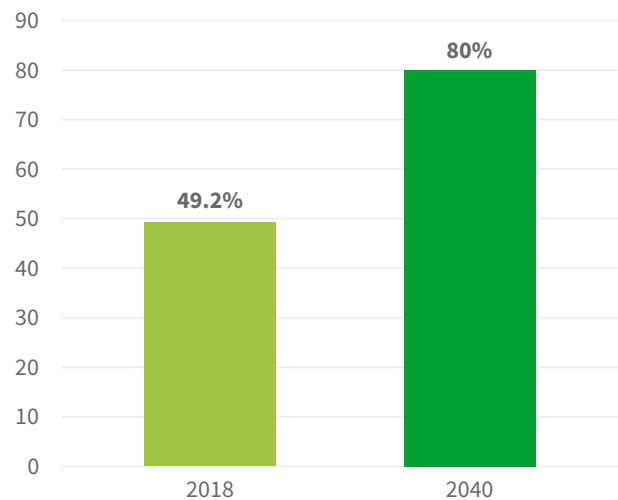
National	Mexico City
ND	<b>49.2%</b>

Source: Evalúa CDMX

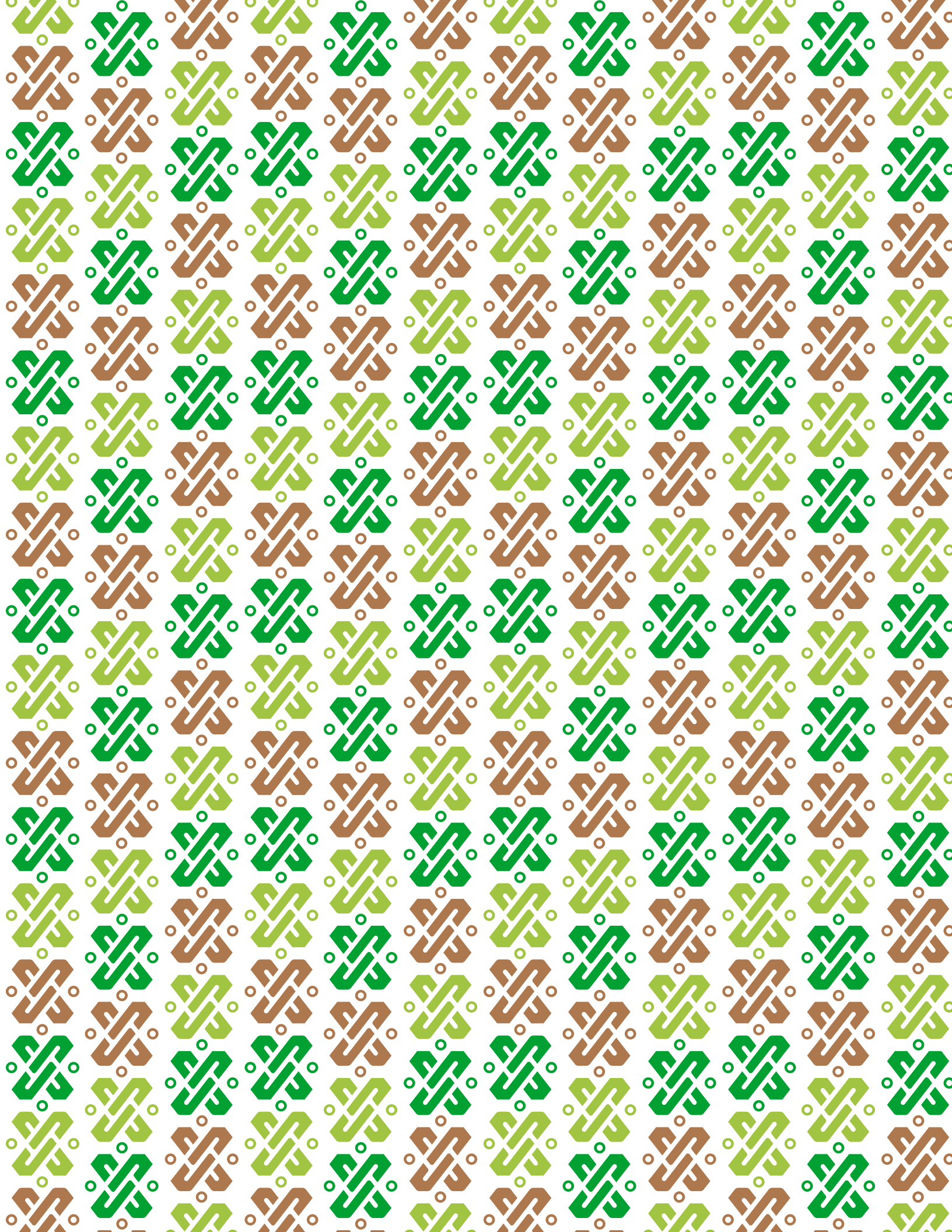
#### GOAL 2040

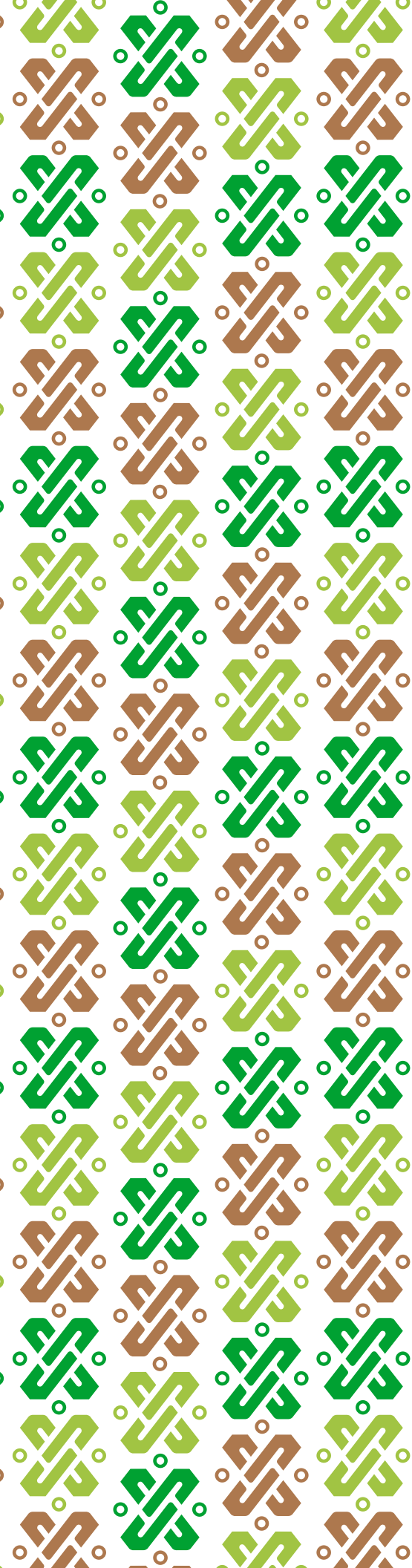
<b>80</b>
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Source: General Development Plan 2020-2040









## 2

# SUSTAINABLE CITY

## 2: SUSTAINABLE CITY

### PROSPEROUS, DYNAMIC, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT CITY

Towards sustainability, Mexico City seeks to generate economic development hand in hand with environmental protection and social inclusion, which will help us to reactivate the economy and employment after the COVID-19 onslaught on the big city. At the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the loss of more than 218,000 jobs was recorded, as well as the closure of 40.5% of formal and informal commerce of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) due to the confinement. In addition, the patterns of social, economic and gender inequality that persist in the city and that must be overcome became evident. For this recovery, a Gradual Plan towards a New Normality was implemented that combines the direct support of social programs, the granting of micro-credits and unemployment insurance, with the promotion of financing and public and private investment for the development of educational, hospital, hydraulic, mobility, public space, waste management, reconstruction and social housing infrastructure.

This recovery is part of our general objective for a development that promotes the vocation of services, culture and tourism that characterizes the country's capital, but also incorporates the circular economy, technological innovation and the use and promotion of renewable energies, as major challenges facing the City towards the energy transition and the urgent rethinking of consumption and production patterns. Likewise, we seek the development of a polycentric city through the promotion of the social and solidarity economy to address the territorial inequalities of many of the City's communities.

The strategy is to improve public action on five elements of sustainability: 1) economic development; 2) urban development; 3) environment and natural resources; 4) public space and green areas; and 5) water, drainage

and sanitation. To this end, we are working to improve our urban-territorial reordering and soil conservation rules, as well as climate resilience strategies, metropolitan coordination, sustainable infrastructure expansion, and the promotion of a culture of sustainability.

Thus, in collaboration with GIZ Mexico, and to raise awareness of the importance of the 2030 Agenda at the local level, in 2021 the City Government launched the campaign "Comparte el objetivo de una ciudad sustentable (Share the goal of a sustainable city)", in order to raise awareness among the population and government that we must be committed to small actions such as increased use of bicycles or sustainable transport, the care of public space, saving water and energy, the consumption of local products and the promotion of cooperation and solidarity bonds to improve our quality of life, because our actions for the city are "retaken" or can be returned to us!



### INNOVATION AND CLEAN INDUSTRY CLUSTER: VALLEJO I

Vallejo-i is an ambitious plan for industrial innovation and sustainability promoted by the Government of Mexico City together with private companies, academic institutions, local authorities and international organizations, to create the most important innovation cluster in the metropolitan region of the Valley of Mexico. Located in the Azcapotzalco district, the objective is to recover, revitalize and strengthen the productive vocation of the area, which was created as such in 1929 and currently covers an area of 500 hectares.

The project incorporates urban infrastructure and logistics improvement programs, and promotes job creation and investment, as well as a Technology Development and Innovation Center with the participation of neighboring academic institutions to find intelligent and scalable solutions to the problems of the industrial zone and the City.

Vallejo-i's circular economy strategy also includes the use of renewable energies and the installation of a sustainable waste management and recycling plant that will serve neighboring municipalities.



### CITY CLIMATE ACTION

As the largest center of consumption, service provision and population concentration in Mexico, the capital city is also one of the largest emitters of components and greenhouse gases (GHG). Due to its dynamics and structure of mobility, electricity consumption and other activities, the megalopolis contributes 4% of these GHGs to the national total. If we do not change course, by 2050 the generation of carbon dioxide may reach 65 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq with serious consequences to the environment and the health of people and the most vulnerable groups. In 2017, for example, the City observed just over 4,500 premature deaths from exposure to PM10 and PM2.5 particles generated by transport and pollution. The City is also exposed to climate change impacts and risks such as local-scale temperature increases, floods and droughts, air quality, and impacts on farmland in rural areas of the capital.

For this reason, Mexico City is an important sounding board for national climate policy. The Local Climate Action Strategy 2021-2050 and its Program 2021-2030, which counted with the participation of specialized social organizations in its elaboration, incorporate 8 transversal axes of action to address the climate emergency and move towards a low carbon economy, through measures of 1) Integrated and sustainable mobility, 2) Solar City, 3) Zero Garbage, 4) Sustainable water management and rescue of rivers and water bodies, 5) Revegetation of the countryside and the city, 6) Adaptive capacity and urban resilience, 7) Air quality and 8) Climate culture, to which are added the incorporation of gender perspectives, social inclusion, human rights and green jobs to achieve a just and sustainable transition to the city we need.

But public climate policy must be supported by legislative advances that incorporate new or renewed instruments in accordance with the Paris commitments, both for planning, diagnosis, measurement, monitoring, reporting, verification and evaluation of GHG emissions and financing. In May 2021, the Congress of Mexico City harmonized and updated the Law on Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change and Sustainable Development in order to condense a comprehensive and articulated climate action policy that favors intergovernmental coordination, planning at the mayoral level, the creation of an Environmental Fund for scientific-technological development and innovation, training and education, and mitigation instruments to achieve carbon neutrality through carbon reduction and sequestration.

Convinced of the importance of international cooperation, Mexico City is committed to undertaking transformative climate action through its membership in networks such as C40 and the Resilient Cities Network to contribute to the ambitious goals of the Paris Agreement. Climate resilience is at the core of our governmental management: between 2014 and 2019 our climate action programs have contributed to the reduction of 9,646,114 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> and we have set a goal to reduce and capture 10% of GHGs by 2024, as well as mitigate them by 83% by 2040, and thereby contribute to the solution of climate change as a global challenge.



For its climate action, Mexico City has been awarded distinctions such as "A List" from the Carbon Disclosure Project (2020) for its GHG emissions monitoring and reporting activities, as well as first place in the World Wildlife Fund's (wwf) 2019-2020 "Cities Challenge" for its efforts to align its climate policy with the Paris Agreement. The City's leadership was also present at the Leaders Summit on Climate, hosted by the U.S. Government, aware of the necessary commitment to work for resilience and carbon mitigation based on innovation, science, technology and citizen participation.

In April 2021, Mexico City was also recognized by UNESCO's "Netexplo Linking Cities" award for its resilience policies in its efforts to improve air quality, despite pressure from increased vehicles, and for its initiatives in revegetation, traffic management, water resilience and recovery from the 2017 earthquake disasters.



### SOLAR CITY

The megalopolis has opted for an energy policy aimed at achieving a low GHG emissions economy, and thus replacing fossil fuels. Ciudad Solar is a multi-stakeholder strategy for the transition to renewable sources and energy efficiency in which the City Government, funds from the federal Ministry of Energy, academia, solar energy development associations, organizations and networks of experts, multilateral and development banks, as well as international cooperation agencies participate in alliance.

In a cooperative effort, over the last two years, with the support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and GIZ, a project was carried out to support the training and installation of solar panels in commercial establishments to increase their productive activity,

profitability and competitiveness. The goal is to reach 400 small and medium-sized businesses per year, thereby contributing to the economic development of the capital and its value chains.

This photovoltaic technology program is also installed in public buildings, with the objective of avoiding the annual emission of 12 thousand tons of CO<sub>2</sub> and an economic saving of more than 70 million pesos, and the use and extension of solar energy to private homes is planned. A central project of the program is the installation of solar panels in the Central de Abastos (CEDA), with the purpose of building the largest solar plant in the world in a city, which will illuminate the daily activities of more than 440,000 users and 90,000 workers and surrounding areas, while reducing 13,852 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year, equivalent to what is absorbed by 890,000 trees during the 25 years of operation of the plant.

In our goal to decarbonize the capital's energy matrix, the challenge is to scale up, finance and monitor these technologies in our race to achieve zero emissions, foster green jobs and democratize clean energy to make it accessible and affordable to service economy establishments and thousands of households in the city, particularly the most disadvantaged.





**ZERO WASTE: TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS**

Mexico City is a major generator of solid waste, producing more than 14 thousand tons of garbage per day, of which almost half (48%) is produced in homes, while the rest is generated by businesses (26%), the service sector (14%), food supply (4%) and other controlled and diverse sources (8%), with a consequent emission of GHGs such as methane gas and contamination of the soil and water of the big city. To meet the global objective of modifying our consumption and production patterns in a sustainable manner, the capital city proposes a strategy to reduce solid waste, food and construction waste, including measures for reuse, recycling, energy use, efficient use of natural resources and generation of green jobs. By 2024, we have set a goal of reducing the volume of municipal waste by 50%.

In keeping with our commitments to the Milan Pact for a social and solidarity economy, we are developing the Itacate program (Innovate, Transform, Feed, Central de Abasto tu Espacio), for the collection and redistribution of food from the Central de Abastos to channel food in good condition to altruistic organizations and soup kitchens. Strategic alliances have been created with food banks, community kitchens, social organizations and communities to contribute to our dual purpose of combating climate change and food insecurity that affects important sectors of the City.

For the energy use of food waste, in collaboration with the National Polytechnic Institute, the National Autonomous University of Mexico and the National Council of Science and Technology, we are working in biodiesel laboratories and in the installation of a biofuel plant in the Central de Abastos that converts used cooking oil into biodiesel that will be used as fuel for 200 buses in the city, while contributing to the challenge of moving

towards energy efficiency and the rational use of water in the production of an environmentally friendly fuel.

Sustainability requires regulatory changes with shared responsibilities. For this reason, the City has worked on an environmental standard to classify the management of construction waste, given the importance of public works and real estate activity in the capital city, so it is proposed as an incentive to private investment and as a promotion of the circular economy, that public works use recycled materials and private works incorporate at least 35% of recycled materials.

In early 2020, the capital city made progress in banning single-use plastics, but advances such as this may be reversed by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the excessive use of plastics and other waste, which places cities in the challenge of managing plastic pollution before an eventual collapse of recycling systems, so a major challenge will continue to be awareness, communication and training of society and local authorities to facilitate the transition to sustainable and supportive consumption practices.



**THE CITY'S BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION CHALLENGE**

In its local constitution, Mexico City has included biodiversity, natural ecosystems and soil conservation as a common good that depends on the protection, preservation and recovery of government, society and business. The capital is highly vulnerable due to the degradation of its ecosystems, the loss of biodiversity and aquifers as a result of the disorderly urban growth of recent decades. It is estimated that between 1986 and 2010 almost 11,000 hectares of forest have been lost, and if the course is not corrected by 2030, an annual average of 219 hectares could be lost.

In response to this critical situation for the sustainability and viability of the city, programs such as Reto Verde have been implemented, which established and met the challenge of planting 10 million plants and trees in 2019-2020, as well as pollinator gardens, to revegetate the city and help recover its biodiversity. The initiative invites everyone to get involved, from neighborhood, business or civil society groups, to continue with the challenge and improve the quality of the environment in which they live, either through care and maintenance activities of green areas or financial contribution. The project also promotes the recovery of public spaces in the city. So far, 11 recreational parks have been rehabilitated, providing green infrastructure to improve the quality of the environment and people's recreation.

Altépetl, which in Spanish means water and hill, is another program for the conservation, protection and restoration of ecosystems and agro-ecosystems, conservation land and environmental services in rural areas of the capital, in municipalities such as Tlalpan, Cuajimalpa, Xochimilco, Tláhuac, Milpa Alta, Magdalena Contreras and Álvaro Obregón, which have significant levels of social marginalization. Through an economic allocation, the program has enabled the creation of temporary jobs, the promotion of productive activity and the social, solidarity and rural economy, as well as the preservation of the natural heritage and improved forest management.



## RAINWATER HARVESTING

In order to contribute to the solution of the problem of universal water supply in a city afflicted by overexploitation, drought, scarcity and water quality, Mexico City implements the Rainwater Harvesting program as a technological alternative for rainwater harvesting systems in private homes in half of the municipalities, through a subsidy granted to households affected by high and medium water and social precariousness, prioritizing those where women are the heads of household. Access to technological development is also a right enshrined in our Constitution to promote the welfare of society, so the installation of ecotechnologies is an innovative way to provide a solution to the shortage and limited access to water, as well as a channel for wasted rainwater.

## RIVER AND WATER BODIES RESCUE

The program for the integral rescue of rivers, canals, and bodies of water that run from the upper watersheds in the Conservation Land to the lower zones of urban areas has initiated. In 2019, the gradual recovery of the San Buenaventura, Magdalena, Eslava, and Santiago rivers began, carrying out revegetation, cleaning and sanitation actions within the watercourses, and the construction of infrastructure to retain soil and water. All in collaboration with the ejidos and communities of the watersheds.

Programs such as this one also seeks to promote a water culture to encourage self-sufficiency, environmental protection, and energy savings. The City is working to respond to the challenges of improving sustainable water and sanitation planning and metropolitan coordination, modernizing water infrastructure, and recovering and sanitizing the city's water bodies to fulfill the universal right of access to water.

## 7.2 BY 2030, SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASE THE SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN THE TOTAL ENERGY MIX

### 7.2.1 Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption

25% of the energy consumed comes from renewable energy sources, primarily solar.

#### Most recent data: 2020

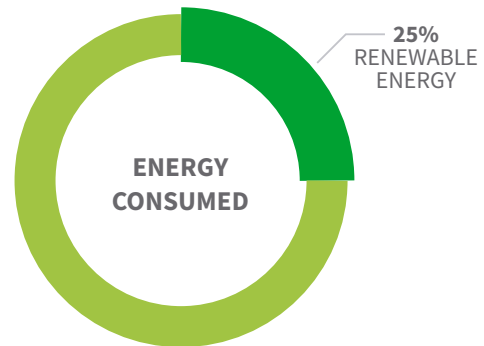
National	Mexico City
ND	<b>0.068%</b>

Source: General Development Plan 2020-2040

#### GOAL 2040

**25%**

Source: General Development Plan 2020-2040



## 13.2 TO INCORPORATE CLIMATE CHANGE MEASURES INTO NATIONAL POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND PLANS

13.2.1 Number of countries that have reported the establishment or implementation of an integrated policy, strategy or plan that enhances their capacity to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and that promotes climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emission development without compromising food production (e.g., national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication or biennial update report).

83% reduction in carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions under a scenario conditional on international support

#### Most recent data: 2016

National	Mexico City
<b>745,583,180 CO<sub>2</sub>eq</b>	<b>18,174,665 CO<sub>2</sub>eq</b>

Source: National Inventory of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases and Compounds (INEGyCEI)  
Mexico City Emissions Inventory

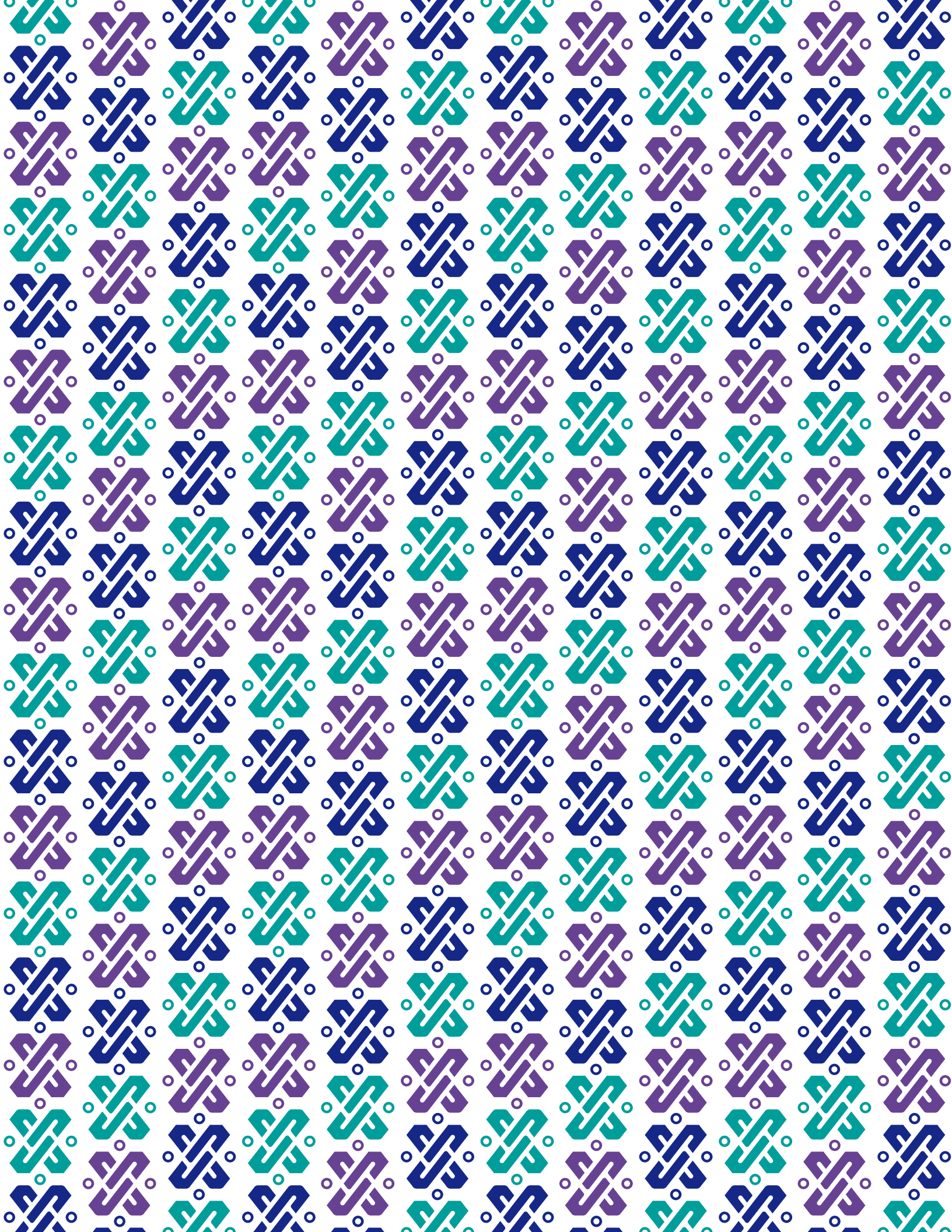
#### GOAL 2040

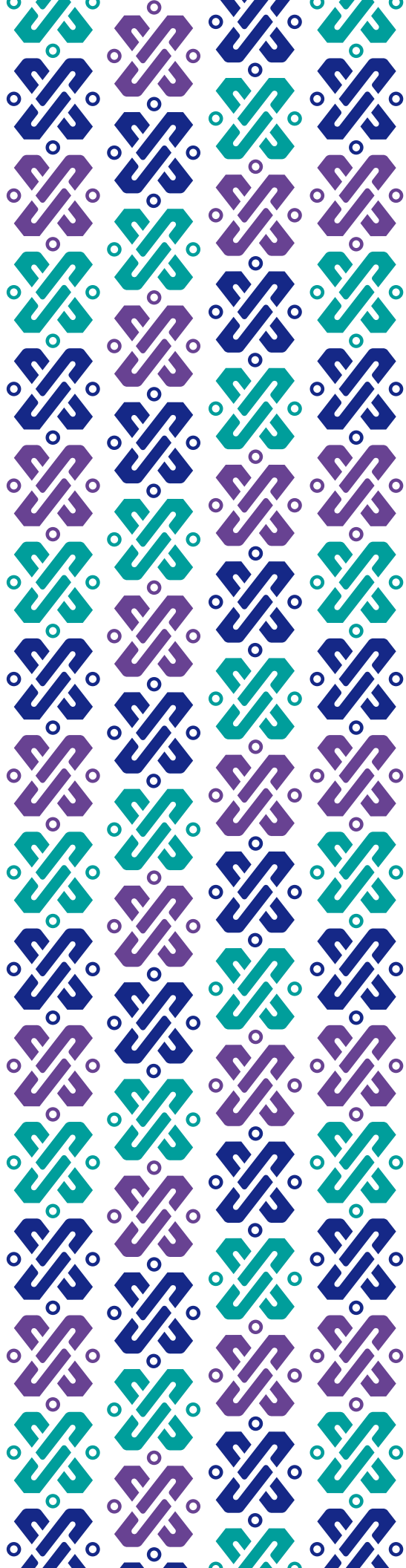
**3,089,693 CO<sub>2</sub>eq**

Source: General Development Plan 2020-2040









### 3

## INTEGRATED MOBILITY

# 3: INTEGRATED MOBILITY

## INTEGRATED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT MOBILITY CITY

Mexico City has set itself the goal of a low-emission, accessible, efficient and inclusive mobility system that will help make the big city a much more livable, healthy and safe space. With 19 million daily trips, in 2020 the City was considered one of the 30 cities with the worst traffic in the world, experiencing 226 days a year of traffic congestion, according to global traffic indexes such as Tom Tom. Parallel to this congestion, the mobility sector generates 74% of GHG emissions, with consequences for air quality and public health, which poses a challenge for the development of sustainable infrastructure in a city characterized by serious socio-spatial inequalities and inequity in travel conditions and travel times that significantly affect the peripheries and women.

In our purpose of fulfilling the right to the city of all those who live and travel in the metropolis, the strategy has a triple purpose: 1) Integrate, 2) Improve and 3) Protect.

Integrate to optimize the physical and operational infrastructure and the intermodality of the different public transportation systems (Metro, buses, Metrobus, Light Rail, Trolleybus, Cablebus and ECOBICI) of the metropolitan area and its peripheries, which are fragmented both physically and in their payment systems, making it difficult to connect them safely and quickly. The objective is to generate a vision and planning of mobility linked to social and urban development, environmental and infrastructure policies.

Improve the conditions of public transportation and pedestrian space to ensure greater accessibility, safety, comfort, hygiene, maintenance and traffic engineering, given the challenges of urban-environmental rescue and rehabilitation, as well as comprehensive risk and vulnerability management, in the face of the deterioration of transportation infrastructure, avenues and pedestrian facilities. Improve transportation, including freight, towards less polluting technologies, since they contribute to 50% of PM10 and PM2.5 emissions, and promote a technological transition of transportation towards decarbonization, such as electromobility.

Protect people with efficient infrastructure, as well as from road accidents and violence. Robbery and assault in public transportation affects 31% of users and has become the crime with the highest incidence in the capital, so we must work to ensure the safety, protection and inclusion of people in transportation.



### GENDER AND MOBILITY PLAN

A fragmented, insufficient and inefficient mobility system affects all inhabitants, but disproportionately affects women. This is reflected in longer travel times with a consequent impact on time poverty, as well as insecurity, sexual harassment and greater exposure to poor air quality, as women are the ones who walk the most to carry out their daily activities, including caring for others and their families. Reducing these inequalities is fundamental and transformative to achieving global goals for women.

In the effort to mainstream the gender approach in development policies, the City has made progress in the preparation of a Strategic Plan for Gender and Mobility, with three main lines of action: 1) reduce violence and sexual aggressions; 2) address the needs and travel patterns of women; and 3) strengthen greater labor participation of women in the mobility sector.

This Plan has improved the lighting infrastructure of stations and their surroundings, reinforced surveillance and protocols for effective response to cases of sexual violence in transportation, as well as artistic awareness strategies to promote a culture of equality between women and men.



## ELECTROMOBILITY

One of the challenges towards decarbonization and the achievement of the climate goals of the Paris Agreement to keep temperatures below 1.5o C, lies in a technological transition towards electric and zero emission vehicles. Mexico City is determined to move towards cleaner and more energy-efficient transportation, and has begun a pilot program in the trolleybus and Metrobus system with the operation of 81 electric units. Electromobility is a key element in this transition, so by 2030 we are working with academic institutions, companies and the Federal Government to develop a roadmap for electromobility in the city. Zero-emission mobility towards the decarbonization of the sector presents several challenges that will need to be addressed for a new technological adaptation, such as the reconversion in manufacturing and supply chains, its economic viability, the promotion of economic incentives, the modification of fuels and, of course, the democratization of electromobility.



## NEW AND RENEWED MOBILITY INFRASTRUCTURES: CABLEBUS AND ECOBICI

Cablebús is a sustainable mobility alternative that seeks to optimize costs and travel times in communities that are difficult to access and lagging behind and do not have adequate transportation infrastructure. It is an electromechanical cable car system in the upper areas of the city that seeks to mobilize 117 million trips annually with the operation of 4 lines. The project also seeks

to improve the surrounding neighborhoods and reduce the high crime and violence rates that plague public transportation.

With projects such as the Cablebus, and with a perspective of integrated mobility, Mexico City expands the public transportation network that will connect users with other modes of transportation and reduce travel time by 54%, reducing travel time from 1 hour 17 minutes to 46 minutes. It is also innovative for its sustainable construction so that its stations and units avoid electricity consumption by taking advantage of natural light during the day, while reducing the emission of 3,100 tons of carbon dioxide. In its first stage, since March 2021, the Cablebus is already operating in the Cuauhtémoc area in the north of the city, with the expectation that by the end of 2021 two more lines will be operating in Iztapalapa, to the east.

ECOBICI is a non-motorized public system that integrates the bicycle as an essential part of mobility. Created in 2010, more than 67 million trips have been made with 6,500 bicycles, thus avoiding the emission of 5,000 tons of carbon dioxide. ECOBICI connects with 5 mass transportation systems, such as the Metro and Metrobus, and has incorporated new technologies such as electric bicycles. With 322 kilometers of infrastructure, the goal for 2024 is to reach 600 km and 10,000 bicycles to other areas of Mexico City, although the challenge will continue to be the democratization to the periphery.

In the effort to create zero-emission mobility, the City promotes the culture of bicycle mobility, and has built 6 massive bicycle parking lots in peripheral areas to allow intermodality and connection with the Metro and Metrobus, as well as the substitution of motorized trips of less than 5 km.

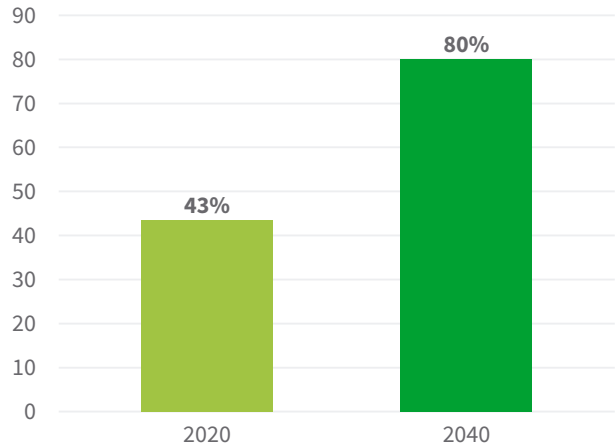


**11.2 BY 2030, PROVIDE ACCESS TO SAFE, AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS FOR ALL AND IMPROVE ROAD SAFETY, INCLUDING THROUGH THE EXPANSION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT, PAYING SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS, WOMEN, CHILDREN, PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THE ELDERLY**

11.2.1 Proportion of the population with easy access to public transportation, disaggregated by gender, age and persons with disabilities

Percentage of population living 800 meters or less from a point on the public transport network with a dedicated lane.

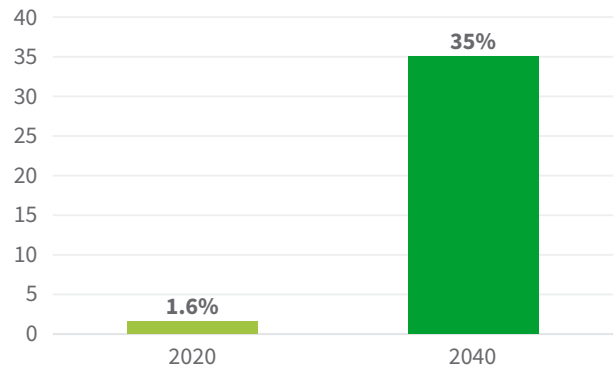
Most recent data: 2020	
National	Mexico City
ND	<b>43%</b>
Source: General Development Plan 2020-2040	
GOAL 2040	
<b>80%</b>	
Source: General Development Plan 2020-2040	



**7.3 DOUBLE THE GLOBAL RATE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT BY 2030**

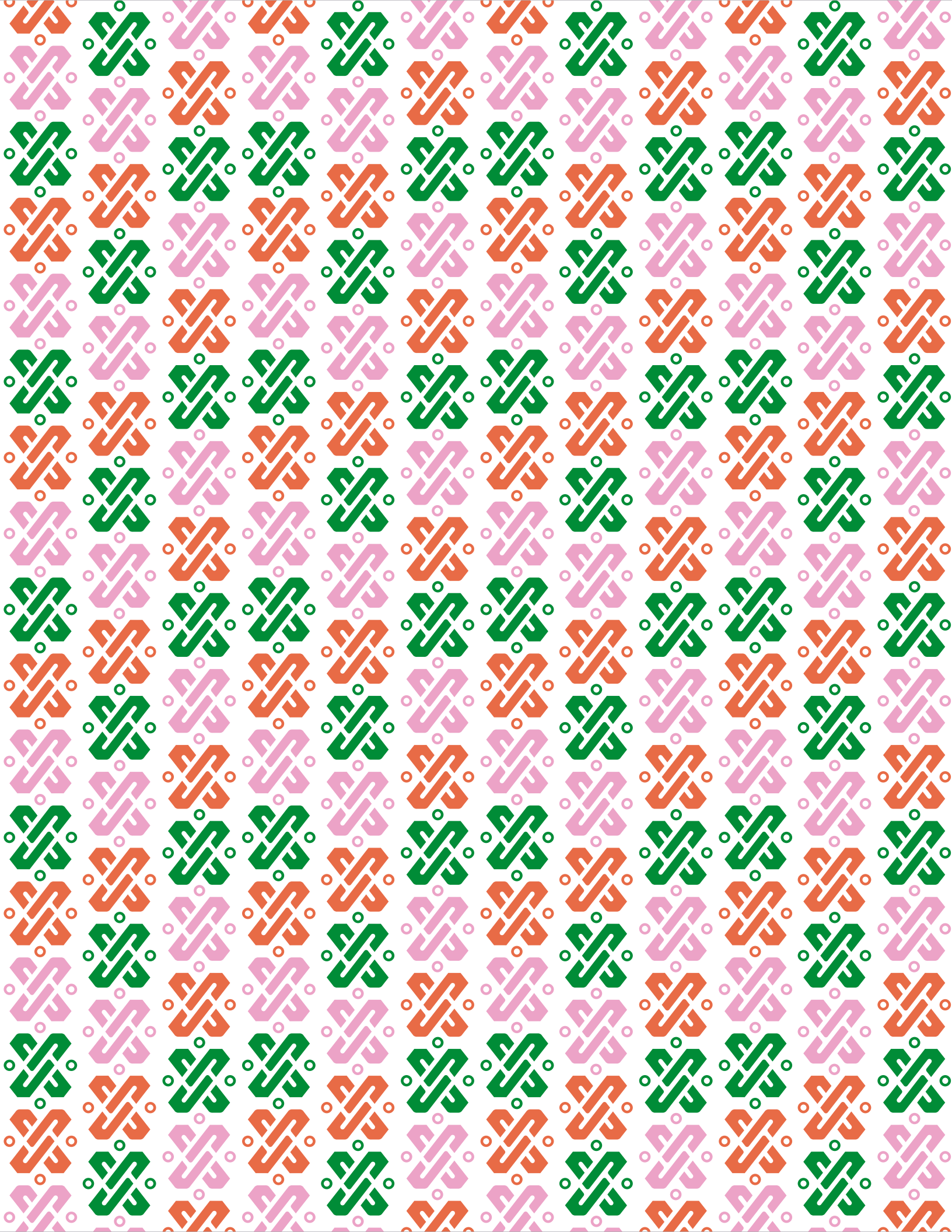
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured as a function of the primary energy and GDP

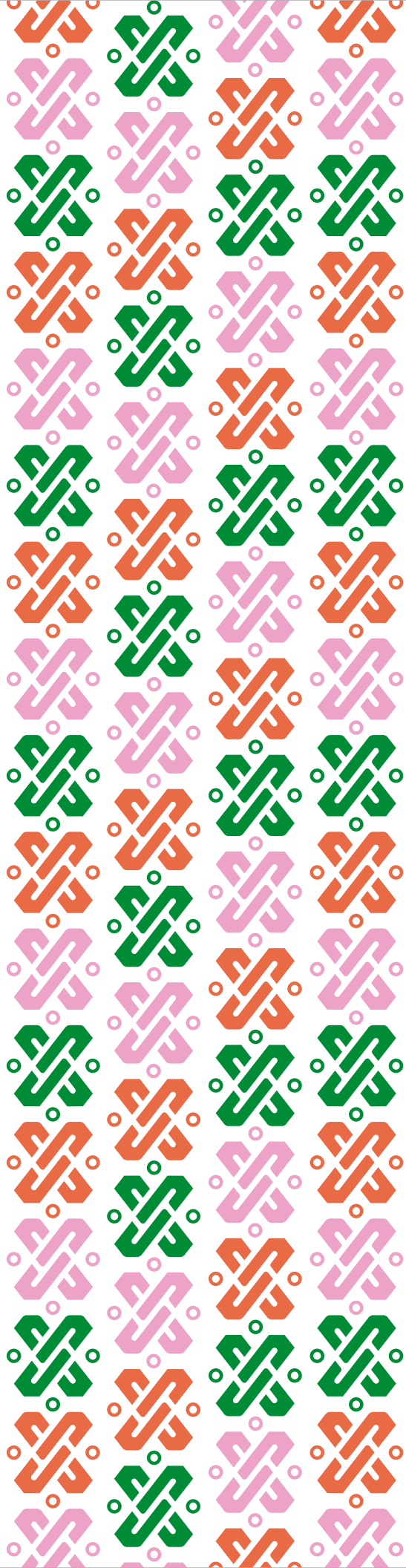
Most recent data: 2020	
National	Mexico City
ND	<b>1.6%</b>
Source: General Development Plan 2020-2040	
GOAL 2040	
<b>35%</b>	
Source: General Development Plan 2020-2040	











# 4

## CULTURAL CAPITAL OF AMERICA



## 4: CULTURAL CAPITAL OF AMERICA

### FREE, CREATIVE AND MULTICULTURAL CITY

Mexico City is convinced that culture is an accelerator of sustainable development. Our Constitution recognizes the intercultural, pluri-ethnic, plurilingual and pluricultural nature of the city, as well as the cultural rights of its inhabitants and visitors, as vehicles of identity, creation and expression, freedom and recognition. The City's cultural policy is aimed at community building, the relationship with the territory, the recovery of public space, the enjoyment of cultural assets, the development of conditions of coexistence and peace, as well as the achievement of people's wellbeing. Therefore, we will continue working on the protection, conservation and restoration of the cultural, architectural, biocultural and immaterial heritage of the entire city.

But as in other spheres of public life in the country's capital, the least favored social sectors and the peripheries have been excluded from the enjoyment of cultural rights. The City seeks to reduce these socio-territorial inequalities and inequities with a new territorial distribution of cultural policies, with a policy of decentralization and coordination with the mayor's offices, in order to make cultural goods available to all people, since it is clear that cultural rights and human rights are inextricably linked, as well as the importance of freedom and cultural diversity in the lives of individuals and communities. To this end, the role of creators and social organizations is fundamental in raising social awareness of the cultural rights of all people, as well as for the improvement of cultural and creative industries and international cultural cooperation.

In this equation, the cultural rights of indigenous peoples, neighborhoods and communities residing in the city are also constitutionally protected. The City generates strategies for the promotion, dissemination and valuation of indigenous culture and cosmovision, their forms of organization, their relationship with biodiversity, as well as for the creation of spaces for social inclusion and wellbeing.

2021 is a significant year for Mexico City. In recognition of its historical heritage, richness and cultural diversity, the City has been recognized as "Ibero-American Capital of Cultures 2021" by the Union of Ibero-American Capital Cities (UCCI). This recognition is granted in the framework of a triple commemoration of the history of the great capital, as we evoke the 700 years of the lunar foundation of Mexico, 500 years of the fall of Mexico-Tenochtitlan, a turning point in the process of conquest of the territory and we celebrate 200 years of the consummation of the struggle for Independence, with the victorious entry of the Trigarante Army through the City. In addition, we will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the beginning of Mexican muralism and the death of Ramón López Velarde, the poet of the homeland.

Thus, 2021 will be a year of historical reconciliation, social and economic integration and dignification of indigenous peoples. A year that will give us the opportunity to rethink culture as a key factor for the resilience of the city in the face of the challenges imposed by the pandemic and the role that culture plays in our goal of becoming an innovative city with rights.



**culture 21**  
UCLG Committee

## COMMUNITY CULTURE

Convinced of the principle of Agenda 21 for Culture that culture always responds to dynamic models of relationship between communities and their territories, for Mexico City the development and promotion of community culture acquires special relevance so that communities can exercise their creative, reflective and critical capacities. The strategy seeks to develop collective work with the community, for the community and from the community, addressing the needs and interests of the community.

The Community Cultural Collectives Program promotes artistic-cultural projects for cultural development and activation in numerous neighborhoods, districts and towns of the City in specialties such as performing arts, visual and plastic arts, music, literature, cultural heritage and historical memory, image and urban art, cinema, green spaces and science dissemination. The goal is to build collaborative and inclusive communities.

With this intention, community Arts and Crafts Workshops are developed to promote the training and creative development of the entire population, but particularly of disadvantaged groups such as people with disabilities, indigenous communities, children and adolescents, women, seniors, members of the LGBTTTI+ community, people in street situations, people deprived of liberty, in social welfare institutions and migrants, to develop their artistic, cultural and personal potential.

The role of culture is also relevant for the generation of conditions of peace, to improve coexistence and quality of life. For this reason, Mexico City's strategy is to generate cultural spaces in the 333 neighborhoods, villages and barrios throughout the city that experience high

levels of violence and social marginalization, through activities such as film and book club sessions, cultural heritage and collective art activities in the PILARES and FAROS (Factories of Arts and Crafts) facilities, as well as in public spaces and through community festivals in secondary schools.



**culture 21**  
UCLG Committee

## DIGITAL PLATFORMS: CAPITAL CULTURAL EN NUESTRA CASA

Proudly, Mexico City is among the top 5 cities in the world with the largest number of museums, where history, art and archeology are exhibited. While the confinement and isolation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic limited access to these cultural assets, innovation and technology expanded the possibilities to bring people closer to the enjoyment of their cultural rights.

Capital Cultural in Nuestra Casa is a free digital platform that makes available to the Internet public virtual tours of national and international museums, as well as music, theater, film, dance and literature concerts, which has led to more than 17 million interactions. The platform has also served as an instrument of support for creators and artists affected by the pandemic, through the dissemination of their works and creations.

Also, as part of our international cooperation actions, we have exchanged cultural platforms with sister cities such as Buenos Aires (Argentina), Bogota (Colombia), Lima (Peru), Barcelona (Spain) and Lisbon (Portugal), bringing local people closer to other cultural expressions.



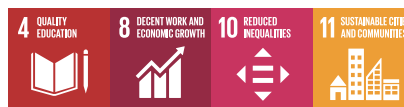
**culture 21**  
UCLG Committee

## SOCIAL, SOLIDARITY AND CREATIVE ECONOMY

For Mexico City, the social, solidarity and creative economy is a tool for economic development and job creation that promotes self-management and creative and cooperative industries to meet the needs of communities or social groups. The objective is to promote collaboration between the City's cultural and artistic sector and the entrepreneurial sector in order to market products containing artistic or cultural elements through the organization of thematic fairs linked to fair trade, agro-ecological production of identity products such as nopal, maguey and amaranth, and technology and sustainability in different municipalities of the metropolis.

To this end, the Open School of Social and Solidarity Economy was created for the general public and cooperatives, which has served as a training space to provide cultural, artistic and local impact services, such as the online workshops offered during the COVID-19 pandemic, to facilitate specialized tools for the development of productive projects and the promotion of cultural innovation, education, environmental protection and cultural rights.

In order to ensure greater participation of women, women entrepreneurs in the cultural handicrafts industry are trained to improve the marketing of their products, thereby improving their quality of life and economic participation and helping to reduce the inequalities that affect them.



**culture 21**  
UCLG Committee



Richi  
Biodiversity  
Targets

## MAJOR FESTIVALS, FESTIVALS AND FAIRS

Although the COVID-19 pandemic limited the realization of massive art, culture and music festivals, Mexico City has a long tradition of exchange of cultural expressions and products, with the participation of the Government of the capital, municipalities, civil associations, collective groups and the private sector.

Among the major community festivals organized by the metropolis is the Festival of Indigenous Cultures, Indigenous Peoples and Neighborhoods, with the aim of recovering the identity of indigenous peoples, their artistic expressions, traditional medicine, knowledge and ancestral practices, as well as promoting the continuity and development of indigenous cultures that exist in the big city and that have not received systematic support to improve their quality of life.

In a virtual way, because of the pandemic, the celebration of festivals such as Equality and Women's Time, dedicated to the contributions and rights of women, as well as other very popular festivals such as Spring Night, the International Book Fair in the Zócalo and the commemoration of the Day of the Dead, one of our great cultural traditions, have continued.

The International Friendly Cultures Fair (FICA) was born in 2009 as a response of friendship and solidarity with the world after Mexico City was affected by the A/H1N1 influenza epidemic. Between December 2020 and May 2021, FICA will be held virtually, showcasing the culture, knowledge, gastronomy and products of more than 60 participating countries from all regions of the world through a virtual store. We will soon return renewed with the message of love, friendship, solidarity and hope that have always characterized the Fair and Mexico City!.



**8.9 BY 2030, DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT POLICIES TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE TOURISM THAT CREATES JOBS AND PROMOTES LOCAL CULTURE AND PRODUCTS**

8.9.1 GDP generated directly by tourism as a proportion of total GDP and growth rate

Contribution of the cultural sector to the gross domestic product of Mexico City

**Most recent data: 2020**

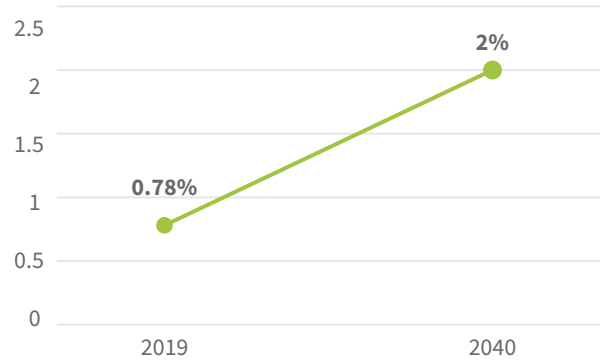
National	Mexico City
ND	<b>0.78%</b>

Source: INEGI, SIODS

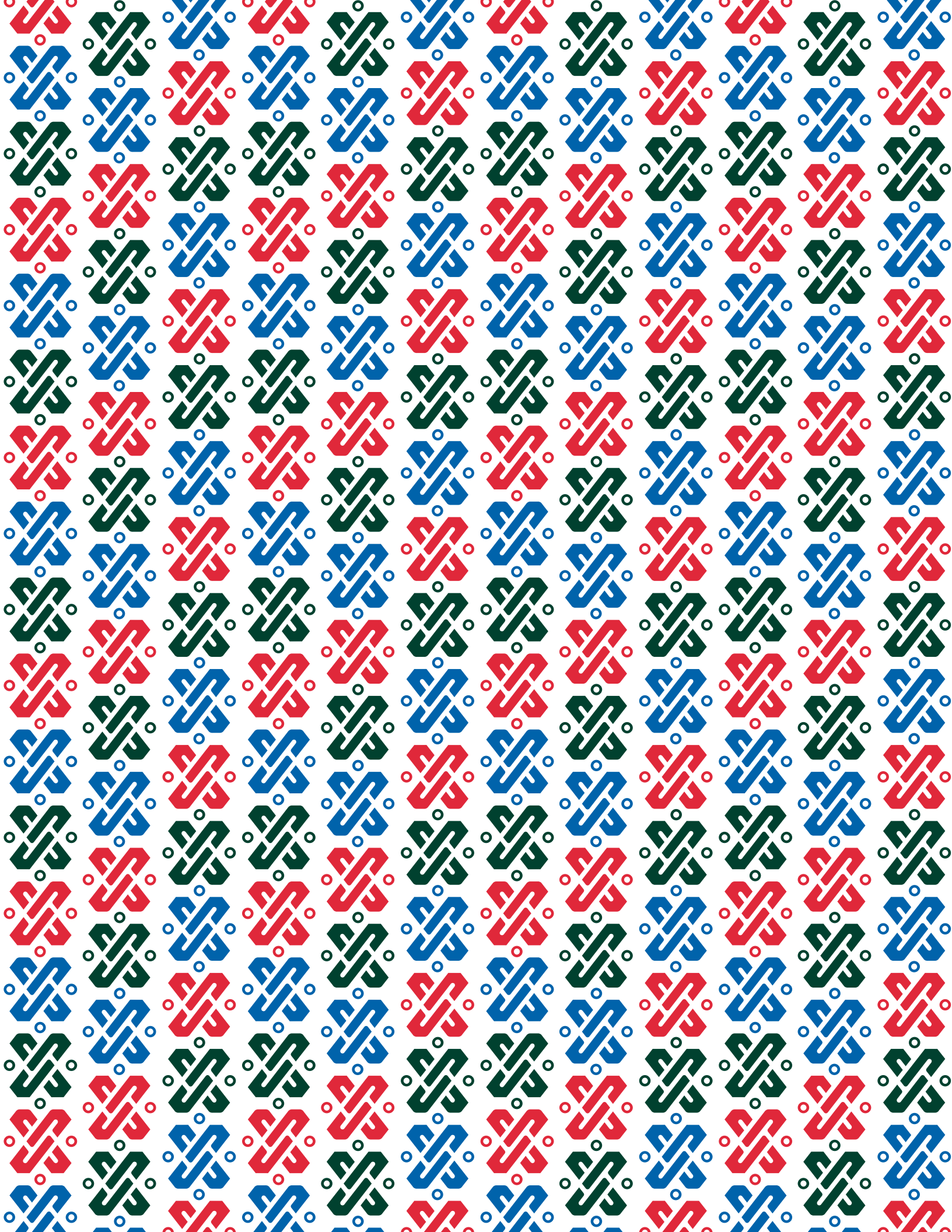
**GOAL 2040**

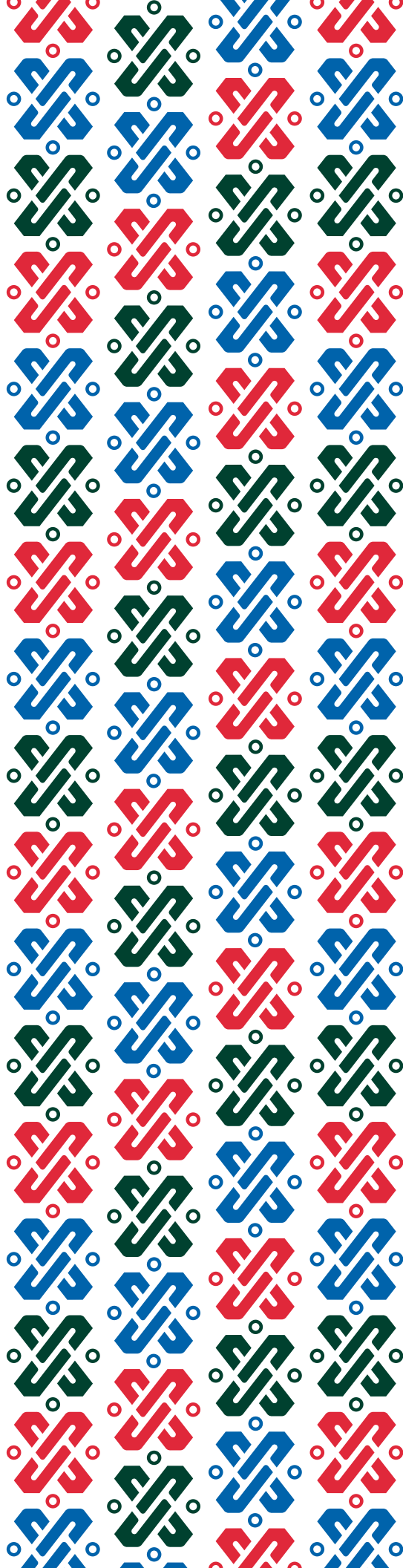
<b>2%</b>
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Source: General Development Plan 2020-2040









**5**

**ZERO AGGRESSION  
AND BETTER SECURITY**

## 5: ZERO AGGRESSION AND BETTER SECURITY

### CITY IN PEACE AND JUSTICE

Public insecurity is a serious problem affecting Mexico City. This problem requires interventions that attack the structural and institutional roots of violence and insecurity. Therefore, the security and justice strategy consists of five pillars: attention to the structural causes of crime; improvement of police forces; inter-institutional coordination; police, data and social intelligence; and efficiency of an enabling framework that includes the delivery of justice.

Given that insecurity and violence are also an expression of the socio-territorial inequalities of the megalopolis, the attention to structural causes is a driving force of the urban strategy and we resort to education, culture, health, sports, recreation and the rehabilitation of public spaces and transportation as tools for the equalization of opportunities for development, inclusion and participation, since the lack of goods and services has negatively impacted the quality of life and vulnerability of many communities in the City.

The modernization of police infrastructure, the education and training of police forces, and intelligence to produce knowledge about conditions prone to crime and how to combat it, are elements of our strategy, in order to ensure better citizen security based on human rights. In this dynamic, metropolitan coordination with border municipalities, the State of Mexico and the Federal Government will have to be further strengthened to guarantee security in areas bordering the metropolitan area and reduce crime rates and police corruption.

The exchange of experiences is key in the formulation and strengthening of actions to achieve a safer city. For this reason, in 2019 Mexico City assumed the leadership of the World Forum on Cities and Territories of Peace, a global reflection process initiated in 2017 in Madrid that aims to identify the causes of violence and propose solutions to improve coexistence in the territories. Accompanied by more than 20 international organizations integrated in an International Organizing Commi-

tee, more than 30 activities have been carried out that favor multi-stakeholder and multi-level dialogue, including seminars, publications, workshops, among others.

In our goal to achieve security, civil protection is also a key element, particularly in view of Mexico City's vulnerability to natural disasters such as earthquakes, meteorological disasters or health emergencies. We have incorporated the perspective of human rights and gender in comprehensive risk management and a preventive scheme to reduce vulnerabilities to the occurrence of risks and emergencies and thereby increase the resilience of the capital.











### MY SAFE CITY

Mi Ciudad Segura is designed as an ecosystem of services, alerts and location to immediately address emergency cases that may be faced by the capital's citizens, through the use of technology applications such as "App CDMX". Given that public and concessioned transportation is among the main areas where crimes are committed, the Mi Taxi and Mi Ruta applications provide information on driver registration and route data as a tracking and emergency measure, as they also include alert buttons that connect with police command centers such as C5. My C911e, Mi Negocio and Mi Policía also contain contact tools with C5, in order to address emergencies and risk situations. In 2020, the World Smart Sustainable Cities Organization (wego), awarded first place to Mexico City for Mi Ciudad Segura, recognizing initiatives based on information technologies to improve people's quality of life, towards smart cities.

Violence, in particular, disproportionately affects women. For this reason, it is necessary to carry out actions that allow women not to feel vulnerable and to expand their opportunities for autonomy. Sendero Seguro (Safe Path) is an initiative to improve the urban environment, incorporating illuminated spaces and video surveillance cameras. In addition, Viaja Segura modules have been set up in public transportation to prevent, address and punish sexual violence against women traveling on public and concessioned transportation, where they are accompanied by specialized lawyers to deal with cases and file complaints. The work towards women must be re-doubled if we want to achieve a city in peace and justice.



### STRATEGY 333 FOR ATTENTION TO VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

This strategy covers 340 neighborhoods, towns and districts in areas that experience high crime rates, violence and social marginalization, particularly those located in the periphery. The population of this program represents 44% of the total population of Mexico City, making it a highly relevant strategy to meet the objective of reducing social and territorial inequalities.

As instruments of public policy, we seek the provision and improvement of basic services through the inter-institutional work of various social programs such as PILARES, Salud en tu Casa, Comedores Sociales, LUNAS, as well as the development of cultural and sports activities, housing improvement, financing for entrepreneurship and micro-businesses, rehabilitation of public spaces and urban infrastructure, and the promotion of community participation.

Social and citizen security policy must go hand in hand with a human rights perspective to eliminate the roots and threats of violence and insecurity, while promoting people's integrity and the fulfillment of their human rights in a capital city that still faces formidable challenges in this regard.

### 16.3 PROMOTING THE RULE OF LAW AT THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS AND ENSURING EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL

#### National Goal

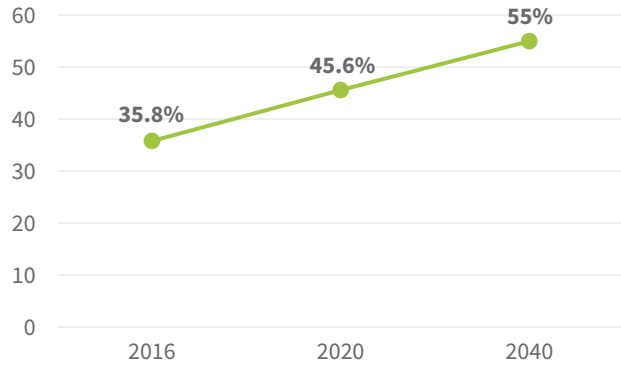
Percentage of people 18 years and older who identify with the state police and say they trust them

Most recent data: 2020	
National	Mexico City
57.6%	45.6%

Source: INEGI, SIODS

GOAL 2040
55%

Source: General Development Plan 2020-2040



### 16.3 PROMOTING THE RULE OF LAW AT THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS AND ENSURING EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL

#### National Goal

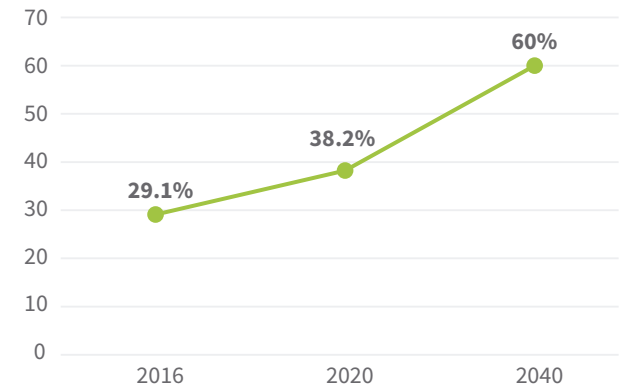
Percentage of people 18 years old and over who identify Public Prosecutors' Offices and Attorney General's Offices and say they trust them

Most recent data: 2020	
National	Mexico City
56%	38.2%

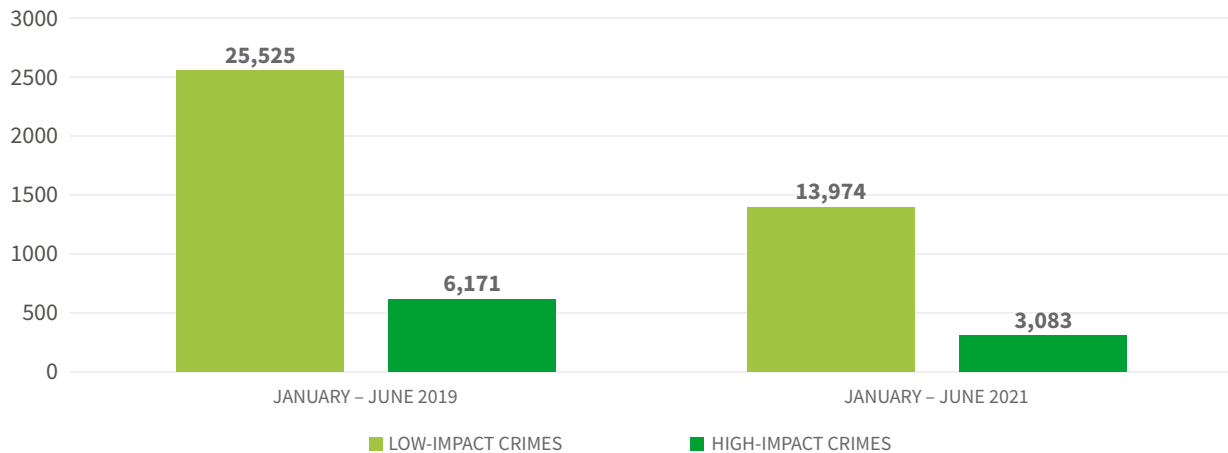
Source: INEGI, SIODS

GOAL 2040
60%

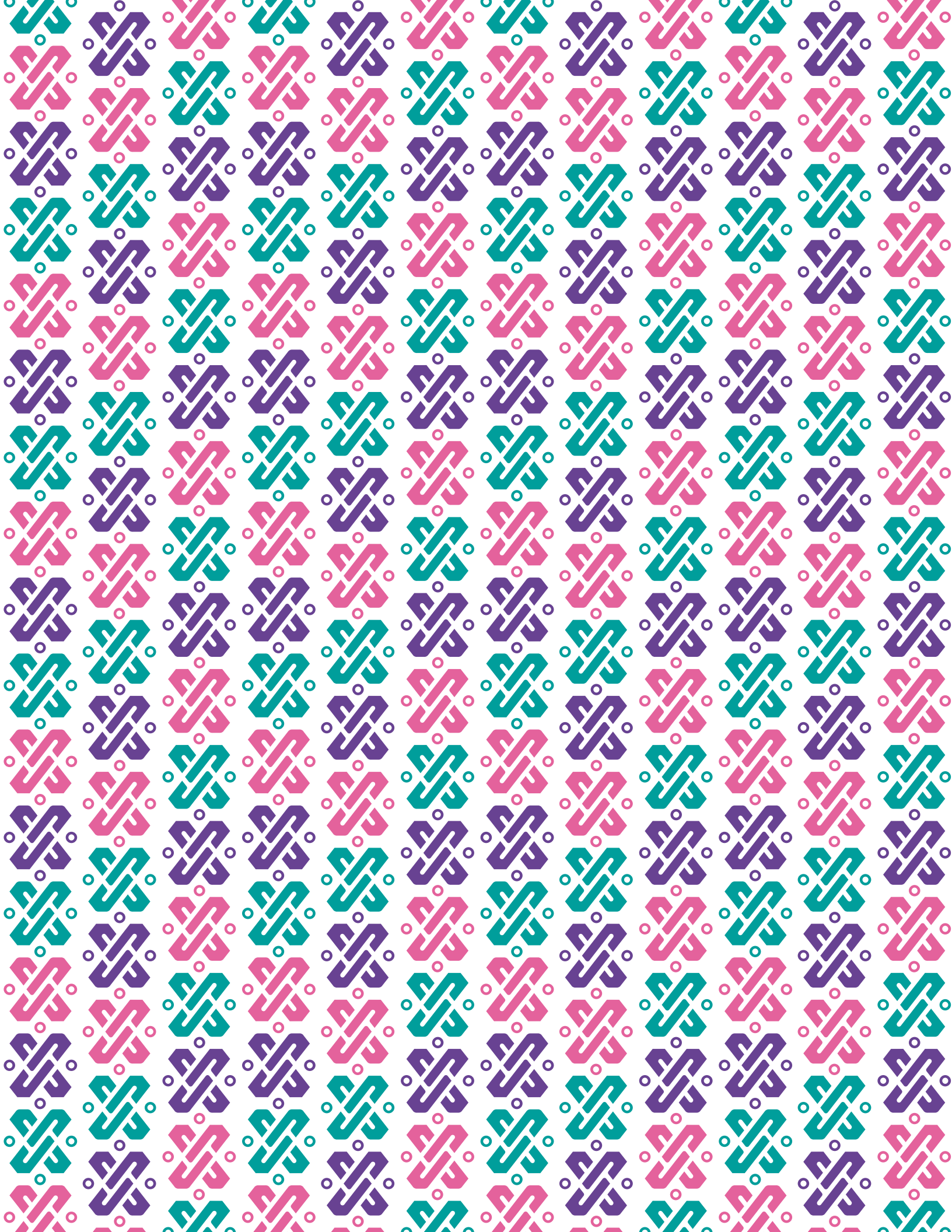
Source: General Development Plan 2020-2040

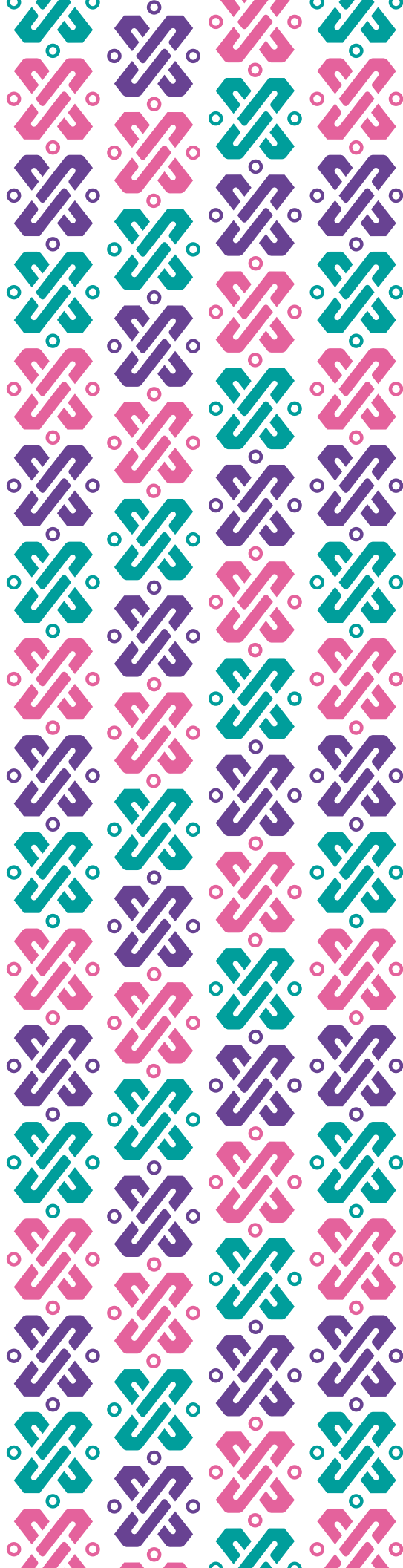


### CRIME IN MEXICO CITY



Source: Head of Government of Mexico City





# 6

## SCIENCE, INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY



## 6: SCIENCE, INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY

### DIGITAL, INNOVATIVE AND KNOWLEDGE-BASED CITY

Because of their cross-cutting nature, science, technology and innovation are fundamental tools for improving people's quality of life and fulfilling their human rights. With a renewed approach, Mexico City is implementing a technological modernization strategy to bring citizens closer to the services of the metropolis. Since 2019, the capital city has had the Digital Agency for Public Innovation (ADIP), in charge of providing technological solutions for government; promoting transparency, open government, citizen participation and digital inclusion; creating infrastructure and enabling connectivity, as well as simplifying procedures, services and citizen services.

Towards open government and the digitalization of services, the City has advanced in technological tools to make information, expenses and government purchases transparent in mechanisms such as Tianguis Digital; guarantee greater citizen participation, through platforms such as Plaza Pública, which allows the expression of opinions, proposals and discussion of issues of public interest; as well as Apps to reduce interaction times and paper records, which have been useful during the health emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic, with the purpose of eliminating the chains of contagion. Going forward, the challenge is to keep these platforms updated and functional to ensure their sustainability and service to the public.

In our goal of guaranteeing digital inclusion as a means of democratizing access to technology, communication and information, Mexico City has 13,694 free Internet connectivity points and has increased the speed of access. With this, the megalopolis is the second city in the world with more free Internet access points, only after Moscow. For this progress in infrastructure, Mexico City won the wsis 2020 award from the International Telecommunications Union.

Mexico City also has important scientific-technological capabilities as it is home to universities and public and private research centers. The creation of the ecos Network for Education, Science, Technology and Innovation aims to articulate efforts and capabilities to enhance the science-policy interface and base solutions to the city's problems on scientific evidence and technological application.



### DIGITAL CITY: A TOOL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The COVID-19 pandemic showed the importance of digitalization as an enabler of human rights. The use of digital tools was central to the monitoring of SARS-COV-2 virus infection cases, for the provision of services such as telemedicine and education, the supply of perishable goods and other products, and the strengthening of community or neighborhood networks, among others, so it is necessary to promote digital literacy in order to facilitate access to digital tools for interaction with authorities in a context of economic recovery and health protection.

Mexico City is working so that digitalization becomes a key tool for school connectivity, since there are still many challenges for public elementary schools to be equipped with computers and Internet connection to enable better learning in teaching. During the confinement due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the limitations of families who did not have computers or Internet access to meet the learning needs of their children became evident, so that in unprecedented situations of health emergencies or natural disasters, the City is working on strategies to fully guarantee the right to education and digitization.

In terms of justice, a necessary use of digitalization has been seen in the process of reporting crimes, since digital reporting has helped to reduce both the pressure on public ministries, as well as acts of corruption and opacity in the information for face-to-face procedures, while seeking to ensure the security of the identity of individuals. Since 2019, crimes such as non-violent robbery, vehicle and auto parts theft, identity theft and fraud, domestic violence, child abduction, discrimination and simple theft have begun to be addressed. Hazme Valer is another program that allows persons deprived of liberty and their families to carry out procedures in a quick and agile manner, such as modifying the list of people who can visit them.



### OPEN DATA PORTAL

Towards an open city, data management is central as a tool for access to information, transparency, decision making and participation of multiple actors such as citizens, social, academic, private sector and government organizations. Open Data Portal is a platform for access, use, reuse and redistribution of data, seeking to have the greatest disaggregation of information and allows consultation, analysis, mapping and downloading of information on topics related to government programs for soil conservation and natural areas; air quality; levels of solar radiation and atmospheric pressure; transportation and vehicular traffic flow; roads; parking meters and bicycle stations; location of hospitals; inventory of social actions; location of WiFi sites; road safety; public safety; location of public markets; microenterprise financing programs; tourism; and accountability, among other topics. The use of tools such as open source makes it possible to share Mexico City's progress with other local governments in an effort to cooperate and exchange experiences and best practices.

In this effort, Mexico City will have to work in the future to incorporate systematized information that will account for the progress and challenges of the big city in its commitments to the fulfillment of global development goals and agendas.



### SCIENCE-POLICY INTERFACE: ECOS NETWORK FOR THE CITY

Created to promote scientific research, innovative knowledge and technological development, the ECOS Network is integrated by 26 academic institutions of the City and develops inter and transdisciplinary work that seeks to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of the metropolis and urban resilience, through applied research on topics such as the following: seismological networks and comprehensive risk management; electromobility, clean energy and biodiesel as a transportation fuel; water management; environmental conservation; regulation and normative changes; strengthening higher education; design and development of materials; health sciences, aging, and physical and sports activation.

In this equation of science and public policy, funding and the creation of new infrastructure to contribute to solving city problems are necessary. In 2019, the first Observatory for Technological Development and Innovation (ODIT) of Mexico City was implemented as a tool to identify institutional capacities and resources in technology to facilitate decision-making. Also in this logic, in early 2020, the construction of the Center for Research on Aging began, given the importance that the aging of the population of Mexico City has gained and will gain in the future, due to its biological, social, economic and cultural implications. The project will bring together a multi-actor alliance of national and international scientific, medical and social research centers.

Another means of implementation is international cooperation, as a transversal axis for the innovative solution

of the city's problems. For this reason, collaboration with other countries is encouraged, as was the case with the Embassy of Finland for the launching of the CDMX Challenge contest, in which public, private, social and academic institutions participated. The winning projects addressed the challenges of mobility, through the

design and manufacture of an electric scooter from recycled plastic, and circular economy, which proposed reusable stainless steel containers for food delivery that are collected, washed and delivered to restaurants to eliminate the use of disposable products.

**9.5 INCREASE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND IMPROVE THE TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS IN ALL COUNTRIES, IN PARTICULAR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, INCLUDING BY FOSTERING INNOVATION AND SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASING, BY 2030, THE NUMBER OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL PER MILLION INHABITANTS AND PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR EXPENDITURES ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

9.5.1 Research and development expenditures as a proportion of GDP

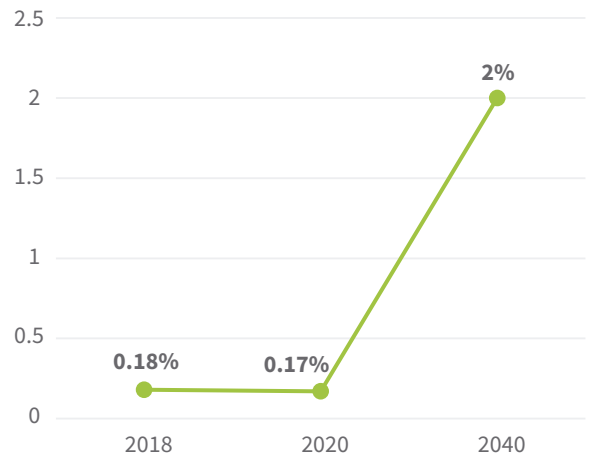
Resources designated in the Annual Expenditure Budget for science, technology and innovation

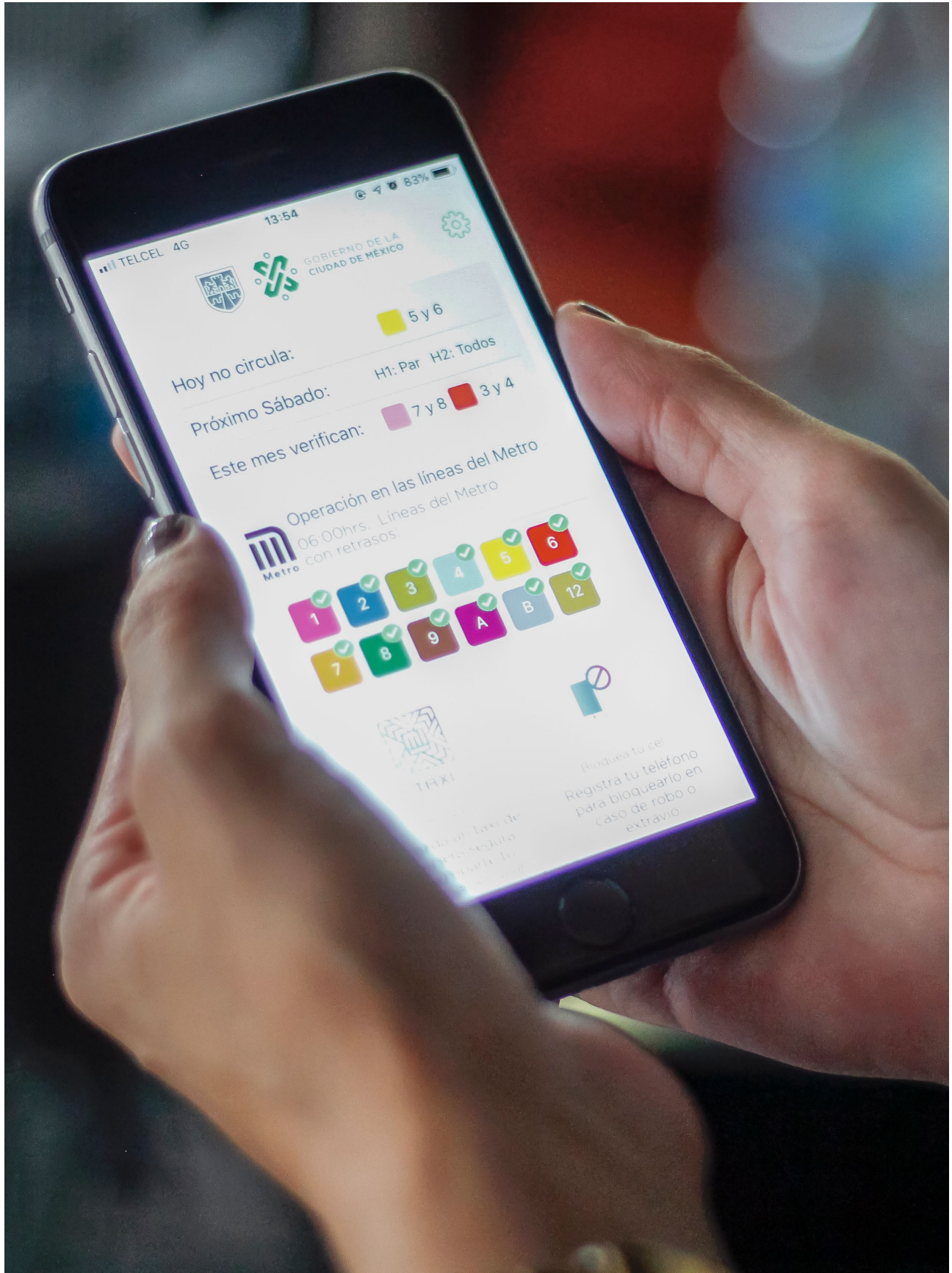
Most recent data: 2020	
National	Mexico City
0.3%	0.17%

Source:  
General Development Plan 2020-2040 and  
Federal Expenditure Budget

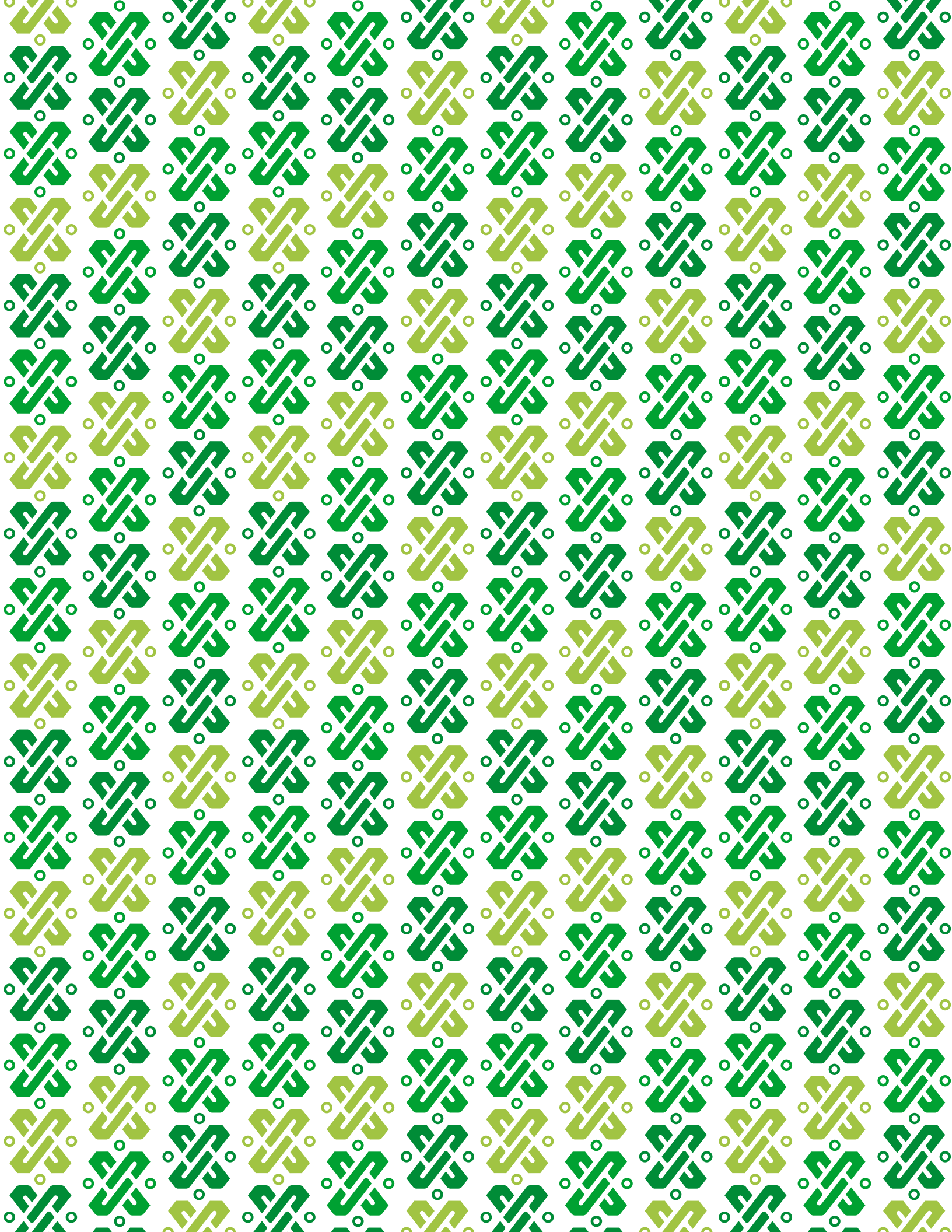
GOAL 2040
2%

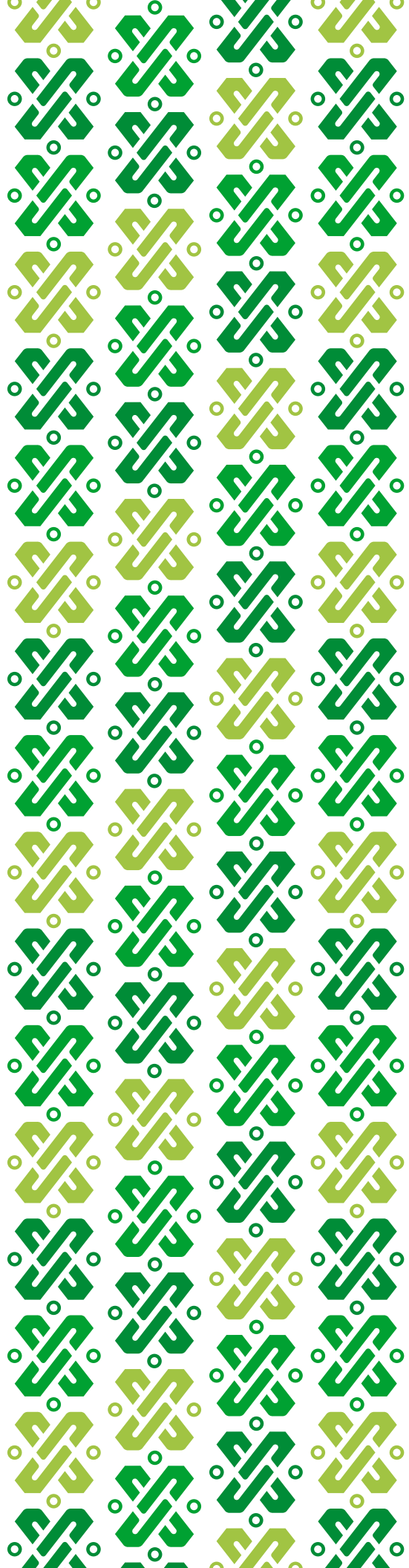
Source: General Development Plan 2020-2040











## CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

# CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

As recognized in the Declaration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the sustainable management and development of the urban environment is fundamental to improving the quality of life of people and the planet. Indeed, while cities provide basic services that enable the fulfillment of human rights, we are also key actors in the solution of major global challenges, such as the reduction of inequality, poverty and climate resilience.

With this Local Voluntary Report, Mexico City wants to leave testimony of its strategies and synergies, its findings and lessons learned, as well as its advances and public policy challenges to advance in effectively transforming actions towards a sustainable, inclusive and resilient development.

The health emergency caused by the COVID-19 pandemic tested many of our capacities and expectations as a society and government, forcing us to accelerate our efforts, convinced that the answer to the city's problems still lies in innovation and rights, but also in social participation and adaptation. Thus, more than a year after the appearance of the SARS-COV-2 virus and its difficult consequences for the life of the megalopolis, recovery can only be thought of in sustainable terms.

Taking into account the importance of the means of implementation for the achievement of the sustainability of the city, we present some of our progress, challenges and findings as part of this voluntary review exercise and consultation with other stakeholders committed to the sustainability of the megalopolis.

## PROGRESS

### Sustainable development planning

- Legislation and development planning mechanisms, as well as human rights and evaluation systems are available as tools for mainstreaming human rights, gender, age and sustainability perspectives into local development policies.
- Development planning incorporates the integrality and interdependence of the economic, social, environmental and cultural dimensions of sustainability.
- An approach of linkage and synergy with the development goals of various global agendas is implemented.

## CHALLENGES

### Institutionalization of the 2030 Agenda approach

- It is necessary to strengthen inter-institutional and inter-organizational coordination, as well as a culture of sustainability within the government.
- Progress must be made towards progressive tax systems oriented towards the fulfillment of development objectives with an Agenda 2030 and sustainability perspective.
- In legislative matters, progress must be made in the harmonization of secondary laws with a focus on the 2030 Agenda.
- Progress should be made in the creation of a mechanism for monitoring, follow-up and reporting of development plan indicators with a focus on Agenda 2030.

## PROGRESS

### Multi-stakeholder collaboration

- Strategies such as the climate action plan, Solar City and biodiesel laboratories promote collaborative synergies between government, academia, the private sector and communities to solve the city's problems.
- The City promotes international cooperation as a tool for sharing knowledge and experiences in environmental and cultural matters.

## CHALLENGES

### Strategic alliances

- It is necessary to promote spaces for dialogue and dissemination among all stakeholders, on their contribution as agents of change to meet global development objectives and problems of the megalopolis.
- Strategic multi-stakeholder alliances should be promoted to generate solutions that contribute to the sustainable recovery of the city.
- Campaigns and training can be carried out for key groups in government and society, as well as establishing short and medium-term commitments for the implementation of public policies with an Agenda 2030 perspective.

## NEXT STEPS

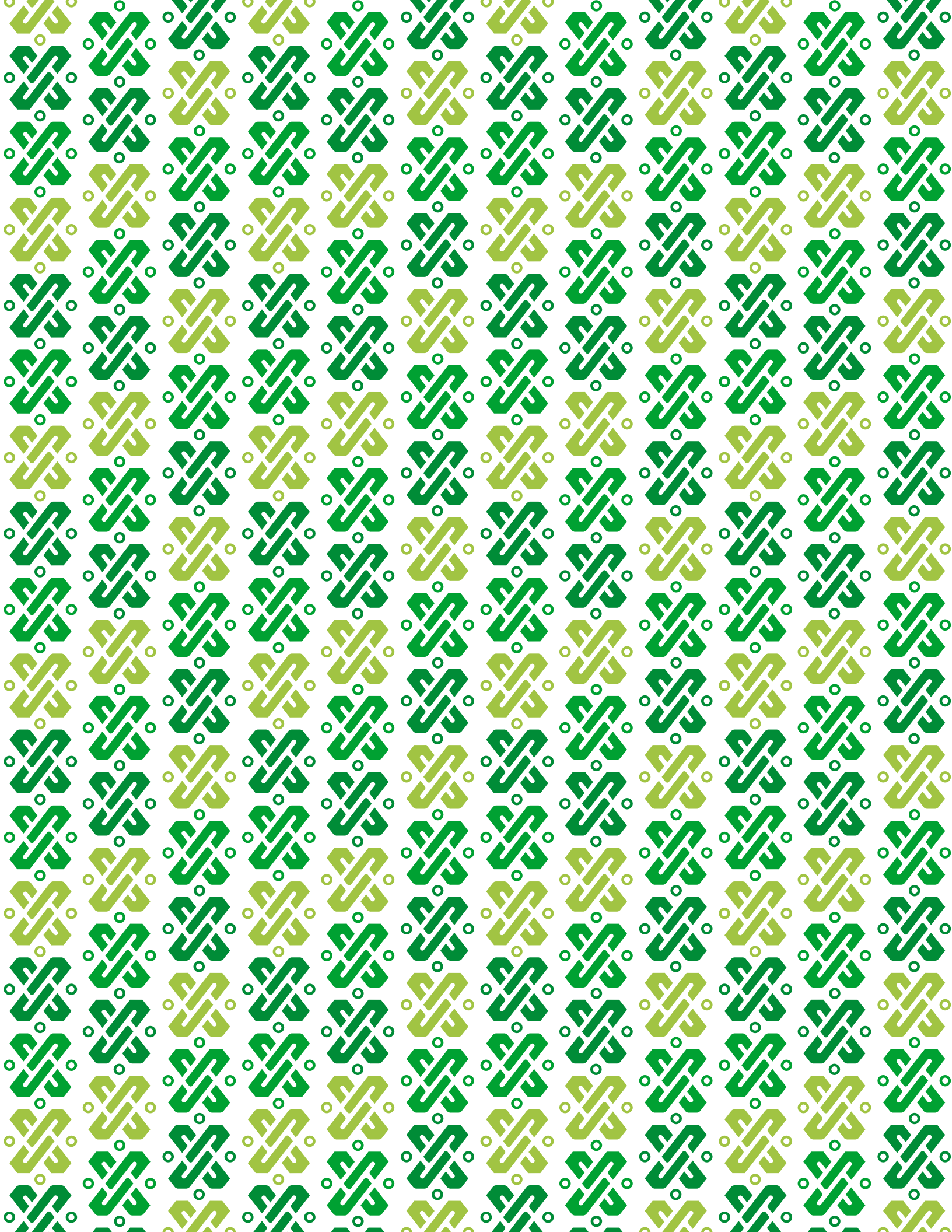
The strategies and results presented in this Voluntary Review provide us with valuable lessons on the importance of planning local development with public policy instruments based on the principles of human rights, sustainability, resilience, gender, age and interculturality. Our commitment to the global development agendas and their synergies is a key step in advancing towards the fulfillment of the integrated goals of sustainable development and its four dimensions: economic, social, environmental and cultural, while at the same time contributing to the solution of major global problems from the territories.

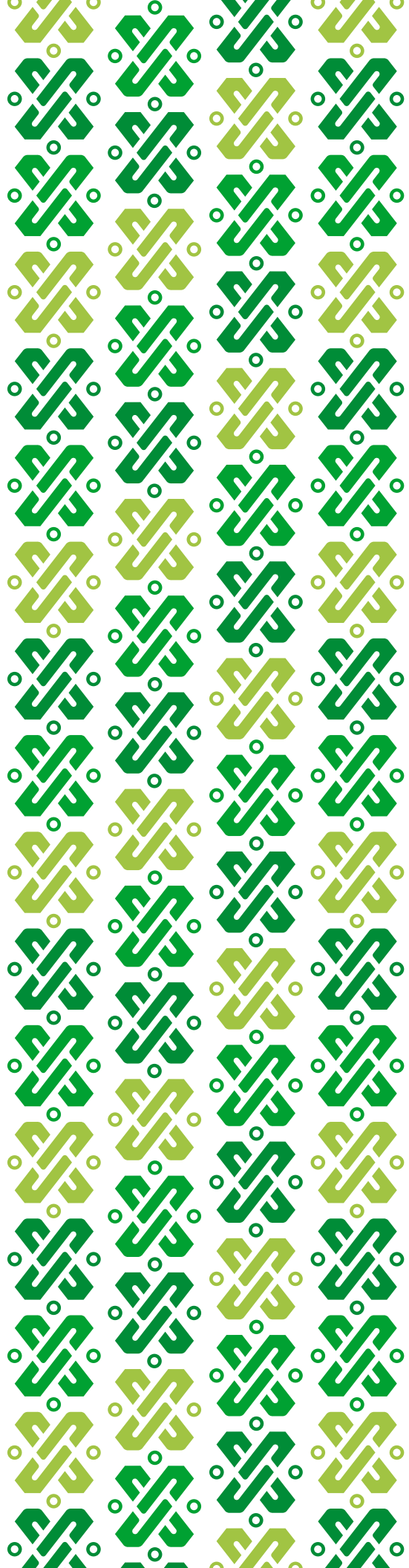
But planning with a focus on sustainability also requires an organizational culture based on sustainability, coordinated work among the different areas of government, a progressive fiscal policy, as well as a system for monitoring and measuring results with respect to progress or setbacks in the fulfillment of our global commitments.

The richness of the social and cultural diversity of the megacity is an unsurpassed channel for the socialization of the 2030 Agenda, but this task has not been easy. More work is needed to create spaces for dialogue, reflection, trust, participation and collaborative work among all public and social actors, so as not to lose momentum in achieving sustainability and our contribution to the global development goals.

As a major world city, Mexico City seeks to consolidate its nature as a global city that, while reaffirming its pacifist, supportive and hospitable tradition, becomes an innovative, egalitarian, collaborative and committed to the greatest aspirations of humanity.







## ANNEXES

# ANNEXES

## ANNEX 1. ALIGNING STRATEGIES WITH THE SDGs AND OTHER GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDAS

GOVERNMENT AXIS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	PARIS 2015	UN	GENERATION EQUALITY	Biodiversity Targets	culture 21	UCLG Committee	UCLG	MILAN URBAN FOOD POLICY PACT		
<b>1: EQUAL RIGHTS</b>																											
Provision of social protection services for socially disadvantaged population	1.2 1.3 1.b	2.1	3.4					8.5		10.2 10.3 10.4																	
LGBTTI+ Community Rights Recognition Policy			3.3		5.6			8.5		10.2 10.3						16.b											
Mechanisms for technical-educational training and inclusion for youth and women (PILARES)				4.4 4.7	5.1 5.5 5.b			8.6		10.2 10.3																	
Trust fund for inclusion, school achievement in population from 3 to 17 years old, and improvement of resilient facilities	1.5	2.1		4.1 4.2 4.a						10.2 10.3 10.4																	
Increased infrastructure at the high school level and development of dual education				4.3 4.4				8.6		10.2 10.3 10.4																	
Single health system strategy and physical activation, sports, and community recreation programs (including Covid-19 strategy)			3.4 3.8							10.2 10.4																	
Attention mechanisms to eradicate violence against girls and women			3.7		5.1 5.2 5.6 5.b 5.c					10.2 10.3 10.4						16.1 16.2 16.b											
Construction of social housing with access to services and use of technologies for carbon dioxide reduction and energy efficiency	1.4						7.3			10.2 10.3 10.4	11.1																
<b>2: SUSTAINABLE CITY</b>																											
Installation of industrial innovation and sustainability clusters							7.1 7.2 7.3 7.b	8.2 8.5	9.1 9.2 9.4 9.5 9.b		11.6 11.b 11.c	12.2 12.4 12.5															
Legal instruments for climate change mitigation and adaptation, and their monitoring			3.9				7.1 7.2 7.3 7.a 7.b				11.b	12.2	13.1 13.2 13.3				17.7										
Installation and promotion of photovoltaic technology on the roofs of public buildings, businesses, and homes (Solar City)			3.9				7.1 7.2 7.3 7.a 7.b	8.2 8.4	9.4 9.5		11.b	12.2	13.2 13.3				17.7										
Installation of sustainable waste management plants and recycling strategies for waste, including construction waste	1.2	2.1	3.9						9.4 9.b		11.6	12.3 12.5	13.3														
Installation of a biodiesel plant from waste oil			3.9				7.3					12.5															

**GOVERNMENT AXIS**



**2: SUSTAINABLE CITY**

Planting of more than 10 million trees and pollinator plants for urban revegetation													13.2					15.1 15.2 15.3 15.5 15.9	●	●		●					
Ecosystem and agriculture system conservation programs, environmental services in rural areas			3.9										11.4 11.a	13.2				15.1 15.2 15.3 15.5 15.9	●	●		●		●			●
Rehabilitation of 11 recreational parks			3.9										11.7	13.2				15.2 15.3 15.5	●	●				●			
Installation of rainwater harvesting systems in housing	1.4												11.1							●		●					

**3: INTEGRATED MOBILITY**

Interconnectivity and interoperability strategy			3.6 3.9						9.1		11.2		13.2						●	●							
Incorporation of the gender perspective in mobility planning			3.9		5.1 5.2 5.c						11.2				16.1					●		●					
81 electric vehicles for public transportation			3.9						7.3		11.2		13.2						●	●							
2 electromechanical cable car lines in high and remote areas of the city			3.9						7.3		11.2		13.2		16.1				●	●							
System of 6,500 bicycles and bike racks			3.9						7.3		11.2		13.2						●	●							

**4: CULTURAL CAPITAL OF AMERICA**

Cultural decentralization policy				4.7					8.3 8.9	10.2	11.4									●				●			
Creation and strengthening of digital platforms				4.7					8.3	10.2	11.4									●				●			
Establishment of the Open School of Social and Solidarity Economy				4.7	5.5				8.2 8.3 8.9	10.2										●		●		●			
Development of fairs and festivals				4.7					8.9	10.2	11.4									●			●	●			

**5: ZERO AGGRESSION AND BETTER SECURITY**

Social attention to the causes of violence in 340 marginalized localities with high crime rates		2.1	3.4 3.5	4.3 4.4	5.1 5.2					10.3	11.1 11.3 11.7				16.1 16.2					●						●	
Creation and strengthening of a digital alert and geolocation system for transportation and businesses					5.2										16.1					●		●					


**6: SCIENCE, INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY**

Promotion of science and technology networks for the solution of city problems															17.16				●	●			●				
Digitalization tools in education, health, and justice			3.4	4.1	5.2															●					●		
Improvement of open data portals	1.5														17.2				●	●					●		













## ANNEX 2. MATRIX OF INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE SDGS


SDG	2030 AGENDA GOALS	2030 AGENDA INDICATORS	MEXICO CITY INDICATORS	MEXICO		MEXICO CITY		SOURCE
				BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	
	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, according to national definitions, by geographical breakdown	44.4 (2008)	41.9 (2018)	27.6 (2008)	30.6 (2018)	INEGI, SIODS CDMX
	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Proportion of the population with moderate or severe food insecurity (food deprivation, by geographic breakdown	21.7 (2008)	20.4 (2018)	15.6 (2008)	13.9 (2018)	INEGI, SIODS CDMX
	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	Mortality rate of children under 5 years of age	18.4 (2008)	14.6 (2016)	14.5 (2008)	13.7 (2016)	INEGI, SIODS CDMX
	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Adolescent fertility rate (15 to 19 years old) per 1,000 women in that age group	76.1 (2010)	70.5 (2018)	53.6 (2010)	48.7 (2018)	INEGI, SIODS CDMX

SDG	2030 AGENDA GOALS	2030 AGENDA INDICATORS	MEXICO CITY INDICATORS	MEXICO		MEXICO CITY		SOURCE
				BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	
	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Participation rate of young people and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months, broken down by sex	<b>34.6</b> (2013)	<b>38.5</b> (2020)	<b>55.7</b> (2013)	<b>64.9</b> (2020)	INEGI, SIODS CDMX

	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills, by type of skills/Skills in PC use: copying files between folders	<b>22</b> (2016)	<b>33.7</b> (2018)	<b>51.1</b> (2016)	<b>49.3</b> (2018)	INEGI, SIODS CDMX
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SDG	2030 AGENDA GOALS	2030 AGENDA INDICATORS	MEXICO CITY INDICATORS	MEXICO		MEXICO CITY		SOURCE
				BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	
	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Proportion of women aged 15 years and older who have experienced physical, sexual, or psychological violence inflicted by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by state that have experienced at least one incident of physical, sexual, or emotional violence	<b>24.7</b> (2011)	<b>23.9</b> (2016)	<b>24.4</b> (2011)	<b>26.6</b> (2016)	INEGI, SIODS CDMX
		5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Proportion of women aged 15 years and older who have experienced sexual violence at the hands of a non-partner in the last 12 months without incident	<b>84.5</b> (2011)	<b>77.8</b> (2016)	<b>80</b> (2011)	<b>66</b> (2016)	INEGI, SIODS CDMX
	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic, and public life	National Indicator	Average real labor income of employed persons in pesos	 <b>3,822</b>	 <b>3,822</b>	 <b>5,005</b>	 <b>5,005</b>	INEGI, SIODS CDMX
			 <b>4,517</b> (2020)	 <b>4,517</b> (2020)	 <b>5,347</b> (2020)	 <b>5,347</b> (2020)		


SDG	2030 AGENDA GOALS	2030 AGENDA INDICATORS	MEXICO CITY INDICATORS	MEXICO		MEXICO CITY		SOURCE
				BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	
	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Percentage of population with access to piped water daily, and access to sanitation	57.4 (2018)	57.4 (2018)	65.9 (2018)	65.9 (2018)	INEGI, SIODS CDMX


SDG	2030 AGENDA GOALS	2030 AGENDA INDICATORS	MEXICO CITY INDICATORS	MEXICO		MEXICO CITY		SOURCE
				BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	
	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities	Unemployment rate in the population aged 15 to 24 years, by sex	7.7 (2008)	7.2 (2019)	11.8 (2008)	12.5 (2019)	INEGI, SIODS CDMX
			Unemployment rate in the population aged 25 to 64 years, broken down by sex and age	3.0 (2008)	2.9 (2019)	4.7 (2008)	4.1 (2019)	INEGI, SIODS CDMX

SDG	2030 AGENDA GOALS	2030 AGENDA INDICATORS	MEXICO CITY INDICATORS	MEXICO		MEXICO CITY		SOURCE
				BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	
	Increase the contribution of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to employment and GDP	National indicator	Percentage of employed personnel generated by MSMES (salaried, non-salaried and jobs provided by another business name)	71.0 (2003)	67.9 (2018)	58.5 (2003)	49.9 (2018)	INEGI, SIODS CDMX

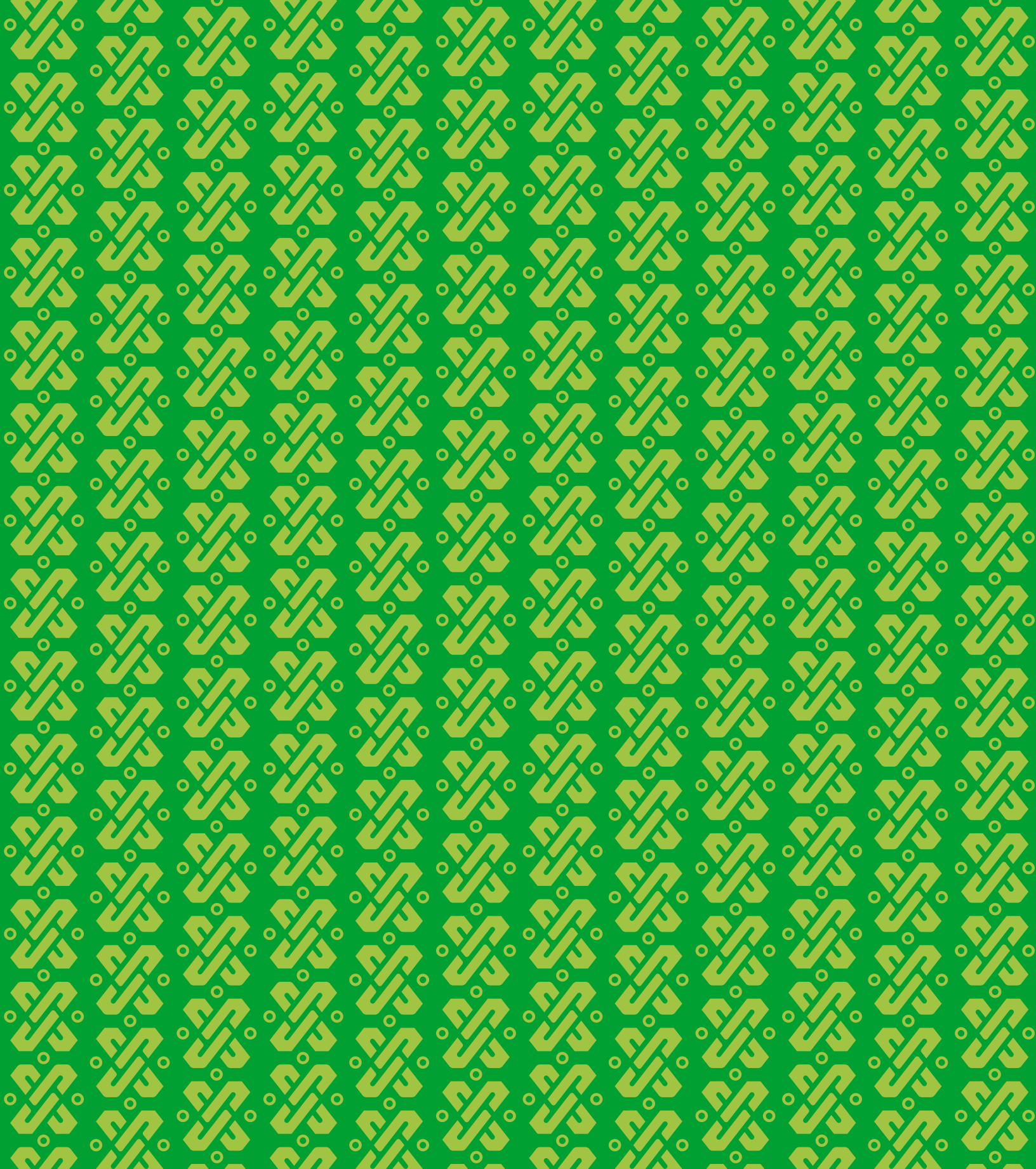
SDG	2030 AGENDA GOALS	2030 AGENDA INDICATORS	MEXICO CITY INDICATORS	MEXICO		MEXICO CITY		SOURCE
				BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	
	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	National indicator	Percentage that the income of the two lowest deciles represents over the two highest deciles	10.3 (2018)	10.3 (2018)	9.9 (2018)	9.9 (2018)	INEGI, SIODS CDMX

SDG	2030 AGENDA GOALS	2030 AGENDA INDICATORS	MEXICO CITY INDICATORS	MEXICO		MEXICO CITY		SOURCE
				BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	
 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Proportion of the urban population living in substandard housing	<b>15.3</b> (2010)	<b>13.05</b> (2014)	<b>13.76</b> (2010)	<b>11.03</b> (2014)	INEGI, SIODS CDMX
		11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities	Percentage of the population using the metro or LRT, and public transportation service that reported that it had sufficient routes.	<b>77.4</b> (2015)	<b>80.2</b> (2019)	<b>80.2</b> (2015)	<b>86.1</b> (2019)

SDG	2030 AGENDA GOALS	2030 AGENDA INDICATORS	MEXICO CITY INDICATORS	MEXICO		MEXICO CITY		SOURCE
				BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	
 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Number of homicide deaths per 100,000 population, by sex and age groups	<b>22.6</b> (2010)	<b>29.0</b> (2019)	<b>12.0</b> (2010)	<b>14.4</b> (2019)	INEGI, SIODS CDMX
		16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Victim economic units (in percentages)	<b>37.4</b> (2011)	<b>30.5</b> (2019)	<b>41.5</b> (2011)	<b>30.4</b> (2019)	INEGI, SIODS CDMX

SDG	2030 AGENDA GOALS	2030 AGENDA INDICATORS	MEXICO CITY INDICATORS	MEXICO		MEXICO CITY		SOURCE
				BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	BASELINE	MOST RECENT DATA	
 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology, and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Proportion of people that uses internet	<b>57.4</b> (2015)	<b>65.7</b> (2018)	<b>72.3</b> (2015)	<b>76.9</b> (2019)	INEGI, SIODS CDMX and IFT
		Local Indicator	Percentage of households that have a computer equipment	<b>45</b> (2015)	<b>45</b> (2018)	<b>64</b> (2015)	<b>63</b> (2018)	Statistical yearbook of the Federal Telecommunications Institute





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