



*The General Law on Climate Change establishes that the federation, states and municipalities—in the scope of their authority—must take action to adapt to climate change by developing policies and instruments in different fields, including the areas of transport and communications infrastructure, as well as on public health.*

- Generate management programs on infrastructure vulnerability and increase resilience, considering the ecosystems of the region (SENER).
- Maintain and increase the levels of resilience in communications infrastructure (SCT).
- Promote comprehensive risk management in favor of public water, urban, health and educational infrastructure (SEGOB).
- Prepare an assessment of current strategic infrastructure of the health sector and incorporate the vulnerability approach in new projects (SALUD).

Our country presented its Expected and Determined National Contribution before the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as part of a new international agreement aimed at not exceeding an increase of 2 degrees Celsius in global temperature. This contribution includes our commitments to the following years, which are voluntary and not conditioned, and adheres to the objectives, guidelines and priorities established in the General Law on Climate Change. With this action, Mexico became the first developing country in announcing such a contribution, made up of two components: one of mitigation and the other of adaptation.

Mexico has been one of the few countries to include the adaptation component

in its Expected and Determined National Contribution. In this component, the issue of adaptation of the strategic infrastructure and production system is considered. The actions that the country will carry out during the 2020-2030 period in relation to the issue of infrastructure are:

- Ensuring the safety of dams and other strategic water infrastructure works, as well as communications and transport.
- Apply the environmental protection and adaptation specifications standard to the adverse effects of climate change in planning, designing, building, operating and abandoning tourist real estate developments in coastal ecosystems.

Other actions that are under development include:

- A standard draft has been integrated to establish “Criteria, guidelines and technical specifications of environmental protection to reduce the vulnerability, prevent and reduce the impact of adverse effects of climate change on coastal ecosystems where tourist real estate developments are located.”
- A study on the Vulnerability of Climate Change on the Tourist Sector was conducted, and the following destinations were analyzed: Acapulco, Cancún, Huatulco, Ixtapa-Zihuatanejo, Los Cabos, Mazatlán, Nuevo Vallarta, Puerto Vallarta, Riviera Maya (Soli-

daridad-Tulum) and Veracruz (Boca del Río-Veracruz).

- Physical and Social vulnerability assessments were conducted for the ten surveyed destinations and municipalities involved, including maps showing the major areas of risk from phenomena associated to climate change (coastal erosion, extreme weather events and storm surge floods, among others).
- Also, workshops were conducted to identify measures of adaptation to climate change in each destination, where local actors participated, resulting in a Matrix of Adaptation Measures.
- This allowed the development of an adequate program of adaptation for each destination.
- In the area of infrastructure, the following recommendations have been made regarding the legal and institutional framework:
  - Update land use regulations aimed at preventing and reducing risks and ensuring that the instruments associated with changes in land use take into consideration the risk atlas before authorizing development of urban and tourist infrastructure.
  - Integrate the *Tourist Atlas of Mexico*, identifying all assets, natural and cultural resources that may become national tourist attractions, based on information contained in the risk atlas, in order to avoid promoting and developing tourist infrastructure in vulnerable coastal areas.

#### CONCLUSION

The above is a summary of the regulatory framework and the management tools to guide efforts in strengthening strategic infrastructure and production systems in view of the adverse effects of climate change.

The priority of these actions is to protect the population from the various impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather events that are linked to changes in the temperature of the planet and, at the same time, increasing the resilience of the country's strategic infrastructure and the ecosystems that house our biodiversity.

Adaptation is the best way to confront climate change, without neglecting mitigation measures in each country. **N**

[www.gob.mx/semarnat](http://www.gob.mx/semarnat)

## WOMEN'S FORUM FOR THE ECONOMY & SOCIETY

In April, the Women's Forum for the Economy & Society will host its first Women's Forum Mexico.

BY KARLA MAWCINITT BUENO, GENERAL COORDINATOR OF COMMUNICATION AND IMAGE, PROMÉXICO

Created in 2005, the Women's Forum for the Economy & Society has been the world's leading platform featuring women's views and voices on major social and economic issues. Deploying the experience of both women and men—business leaders, researchers, politicians, entrepreneurs...—across generations and geographies, the conferences feature broad, rich and edgy debates, acting as a sounding board for today's important ideas and a springboard for tomorrow's solutions.

Each October in France is held the annual international Global Meeting and welcome leading women and men around the world in the fields of business, politics, science, education, culture and technology, who meet to analyze, discuss and present different points of view regarding the most socio-economic issues in order to strengthen the influence and participation

of women in the world through concrete action plans

Last edition, Clara Gaymard and Jacqueline Franjou, respectively President and CEO of the Women's Forum for the Economy & Society, welcomed more than 1300 participants and 600 organizations from 70 countries. In addition, the Women's Forum has been involved in an ambitious series of initiatives such as CEO Champions, Women in Media, Rising Talents or Cartier Women's Initiatives Awards, and those initiatives will be at the Women's Forum Mexico next April.

Each year, the Women's Forum Global Meeting is honored to have amazing speakers such as H.M Queen Rania Al Abdullah of Jordan, Christine Lagarde, IMF Managing Director, Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO, Barbara Hendricks, Singer, Ameenah Gurib Fakim,

President of the Republic of Mauritius, Melanne Verveer, Director of the Institute for Women Peace and Security at Georgetown University, Aung San Suu Kyi, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, Muhammad Yunus, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Chairman of Yunus Centre and Founder of Grameen bank, share their ideas and invite the rest of the participants to join various fronts in search of gender equality, serving primarily as distinguished role models.

I had the opportunity to be part of the delegation of fifty successful women from Mexico who attended the 2014 edition. In addition to presenting our own perspective on the advances that we've had in Mexico in terms of gender equality, we expressed our interest in holding a meeting in our country. Given the promising outlook that has opened thanks to our government's ambitious reforms, and the public interest

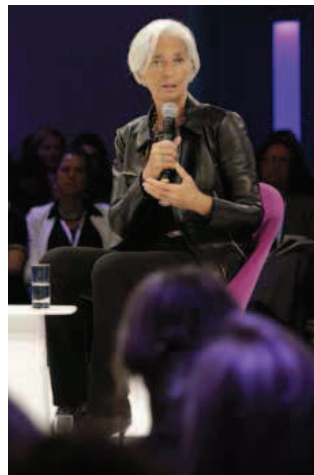




Thanks to the careful operation and remarkable enthusiasm of the group, we have achieved our goal. In this context, I had the opportunity to announce last October that the first edition of the Women's Forum Mexico will be held on April 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> 2016 at the Hyatt Polanco in Mexico D.F.

for women to enjoy equal opportunities and to benefit from them, we considered it would be appropriate that the first meeting of the Mexico Chapter of the Women's Forum for the Economy & Society should be held in Mexico D.F. this year. Thanks to the careful operation and remarkable enthusiasm of the group, we have achieved our goal. In this context, I had the opportunity to announce last October that the first edition of the Women's Forum Mexico will be held on April 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> 2016 at the Hyatt Polanco in Mexico D.F. (see [www.womens-forum.com](http://www.womens-forum.com) for more information).

The Women's Forum for the Economy & Society expects the participation of 500 delegates, women and men, from many parts of the world. Among the topics that will be addressed, are the following: women and politics; energy reform; the new generation of women leaders; how to improve feminine health in Mexico and Latin America; gender violence: from the law to social change; how to achieve balance between work and everyday life; women's education and the road to substantive equality. Among the activities, we



CHRISTINE LAGARDE

are featuring a meeting of CEO's from the region, an initiative for women with talent, and a mentoring workshop presenting success stories of prominent Mexican women.

The following data sheds light upon the extent of the problem in Mexico and illustrates the convenience of holding the Women's Forum for the Economy & Society meeting in our country: for example, it is a fact that women represent 51.2% of our population and that in almost one fourth of the 28 million households in the country a woman is the head of the family, contributing 74.6% of the income. Another factor that clearly portrays the necessary efforts towards gender equality is the use of time: Mexican women spend an average of two thirds more time (50.1 hours) than men (17.6 hours) doing unpaid work. According to data by the Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (Inmujeres, National Institute for Women), Mexican women devote 33 hours to paid work, while men devote 52.4 hours.

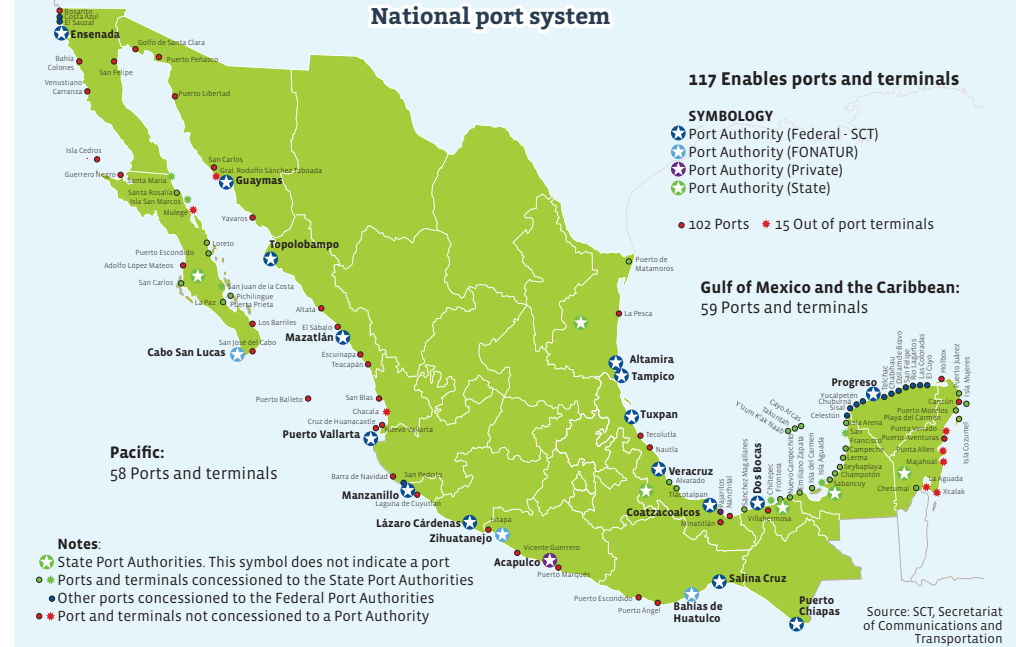
In this regard, the Mexican government has implemented measures and reforms that consider the gender perspective, such as: the Programa Nacional para la Igualdad de Oportunidades y no Discriminación contra la Mujer 2013-2018 (National Program for Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination against Women), which regulates public policies to that end, as well as the new Mexican standard (NMX-R-025-SCFI-2015) that recognizes public and private workplaces where job equality exists and there are no discriminatory practices. Inmujeres developed a national project for the political empowerment of women, and the Presidential reform to achieve parity in candidacies for public office has reflected an increase in feminine participation from 37.6% to 42.4% in the recent elections for Congress. Also, in June of 2015 a pilot test was launched for an SME Women's Program that seeks to develop and consolidate formal micro, small and medium enterprises owned by women through access to financing and consulting.

One of the roads to gender equality is insistence and persistence, and even though we have come a long way on this path, there are still many obstacles that must be hurdled. We are certain that the celebration of the Women's Forum Mexico 2016, with prominent players that will come up with proposals and solutions, will serve as a platform for further change. **N**

[www.promexico.gob.mx](http://www.promexico.gob.mx)  
[www.womens-forum.com](http://www.womens-forum.com)

# PORTS

## National port system



Federal Port Authorities			State Port Authorities		FONATUR Port Authorities	
Altamira	Manzanillo	Tampico	Baja California Sur	Cabo San Lucas	Cabo San Lucas	
Coatzacoalcos	Mazatlán	Topolobampo	Campeche	Huátulco	Huátulco	
Dos Bocas	Progreso	Tuxpan	Quintana Roo	Private Port Authorities		
Ensenada	Puerto Madero	Veracruz	Tabasco			
Guaymas	Puerto Vallarta		Tamaulipas	Acapulco		
Lázaro Cárdenas	Salina Cruz					

