



CDMX RESILIENCE STRATEGY

ADAPTIVE, INCLUSIVE AND
EQUITABLE TRANSFORMATION



CDMX
CIUDAD DE MÉXICO



100



CITIES



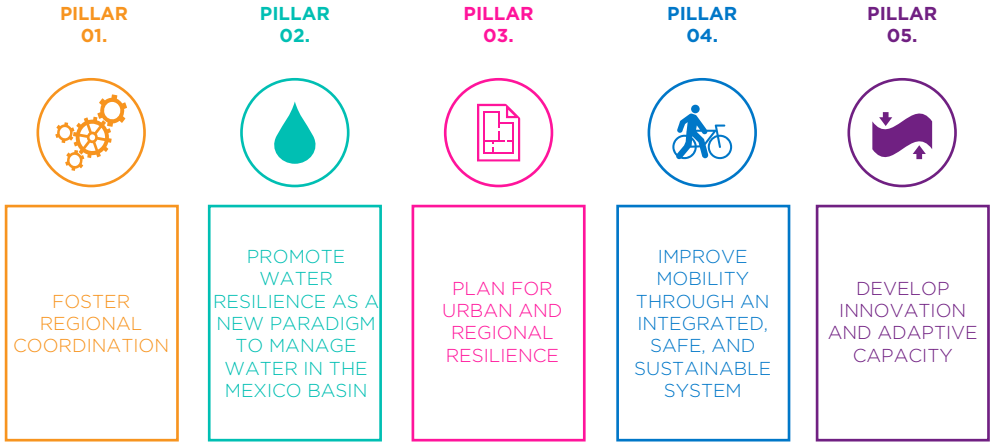
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The vision of Mexico City (CDMX) is to create an equitable society based on an all-embracing process in which various stakeholders, sectors, and vulnerable groups to survive the major challenges of the 21st century.

The city faces resilience challenges on environmental, social, and economic issues, given its geographic situation, history of great social-environmental transformation, and social context. Having once been a lake, the city has become a megacity, one of the most populous on Earth. Rapid urban expansion and soaring population growth in the last few decades have added to the problems resulting from insufficient long-term planning and weak metropolitan coordination, making it difficult to monitor and track important regional issues such as water management based on a long-term sustainability perspective.

CDMX is faced with multiple risks, both natural and man-made. Although some of the most frequent impacts have been of hydrometeorological origin, geological phenomena, such as the 1985 earthquake, have caused the greatest economic and human losses. On a basis, there are other stresses that weaken the city, such as the inequality that exists at both a social and economic level as well as in the use of public space. For example, across the city, there is inequality of access to urban amenities and public services. Aquifer overexploitation is not just one of the most pressing and chronic issues affecting the future water supply for this region's population, it is also a determining factor for seismic exposure, which can result in differential subsidence. Climate change may exacerbate risks and potentially increase the intensity of hydrometeorological events, causing historically unprecedented heat waves, extreme rainfall events, and long droughts.

In 2013, Mexico City was selected to be part of the 100 Resilient Cities initiative, by The Rockefeller Foundation. This initiative is an opportunity for cities to bring together their urban resilience building efforts and capabilities. The CDMX Resilience Strategy is being developed as part of this initiative, and to address the challenges facing the city through five pillars, or guiding principles. These pillars will drive the implementation of actions to improve the adaptive capacity, disaster response, and infrastructure development of CDMX.



PILLAR 01

FOSTER REGIONAL COORDINATION

Given the urban growth experienced by CDMX, resilience building must transcend political and administrative boundaries. Maintaining a regional view and coordination at all levels are key to building resilience, especially on priorities such as water and integrated mobility management. In the vision of this pillar, Megalopolis and the Metropolitan Area of the Valley of Mexico (ZMVM) work together under a regional institutional framework on key issues to drive a common agenda and ensure shared responsibility in building resilience. Infrastructure projects with a regional impact, such as the New International Airport of Mexico City (NAICM) currently under development, are an opportunity to work more closely on resilience efforts and move toward a collaborative regional agenda.

PILLAR 02

PROMOTE WATER RESILIENCE AS A NEW PARADIGM TO MANAGE WATER IN THE MEXICO BASIN

A major resilience issue is linked to the future supply and management of water resources. The water management system has material inefficiencies; for example, there is a great loss of potable water due to leaks in the potable water distribution system. There is also great overexploitation of the aquifer. This overexploitation threatens the future supply of aquifer water for the metropolitan area, and it may be exacerbated by climate change, as there is a potential for a long drought. In the case of extreme rainfall events, ponding and floods may affect City operations, such as the mobility network. The vision for this pillar is that water in the Mexico Basin is handled under the Comprehensive Management of City Water Resources (GIRHU), which is responsible for the integrated management of urban water resources and the response to risks and impacts related to climate change and social and environmental pressures. The GIRHU must ensure equal access to the water supply and guarantee the water supply for the entire population.

PILLAR 03.

PLAN FOR URBAN AND REGIONAL RESILIENCE

Urban and regional planning play a fundamental role in building resilience. The vision for this pillar is that CDMX citizens have equal access to urban amenities, housing, green areas, and public spaces, and that improvements in the environment and mitigation of risks occur through a sustainable management of natural resources. Planning is a fundamental tool for maintaining a long-term vision and for addressing current challenges on issues such as inequality, and for increasing resilience in the face of new challenges created by dynamic processes, such as climate change.

PILLAR 04.

IMPROVE MOBILITY THROUGH AN INTEGRATED, SAFE, AND SUSTAINABLE SYSTEM

Mobility is one of the most pressing issues that must be addressed in order to improve quality of life in Mexico City. Today, the mobility system involves long commute times, loss of competitiveness, and impacts on health and social cohesion. Investment in public transportation is required in order to improve the quality and safety of the mobility system, as well as to create an integrated system that serves the entire population of the city. The vision of Pillar 04 is an integrated mobility system for CDMX and the ZMVM that gives priority to public transportation over private vehicles and provides a safe urban environment for pedestrians and bicyclists. In this vision, innovative transportation projects, technologies, and the smart use of data validate the benefits of improving mobility via an integrated, safe, and sustainable mobility system while discouraging the use of cars.

PILLAR 05.

DEVELOP INNOVATION AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

This pillar has the goal of increasing the capacity of CDMX to respond to dynamic, changing risks of a natural or social origin without compromising economic competitiveness and sustainable development. To build resilience, innovative processes and tools must be developed that enable government and various social and economic sectors to be aware of and understand their vulnerabilities and reduce the risks they face, particularly with respect to climate change.

Finally, for a successful implementation of the Resilience Strategy, a Resilience Office for CDMX must be established, as cities such as Barcelona, New York City, and New Orleans, among others, have done. The Resilience Office must be all-embracing and flexible enough to coordinate the efforts of government stakeholders at various levels (city, region, and country), as well as stakeholders in civil society, the private sector, and the scientific community. The Resilience Office must also take charge of co-designing a tracking system that facilitates continuous learning and innovation to build resilience in CDMX.

MEXICO CITY
RESILIENCE
STRATEGY

PILLAR
04.

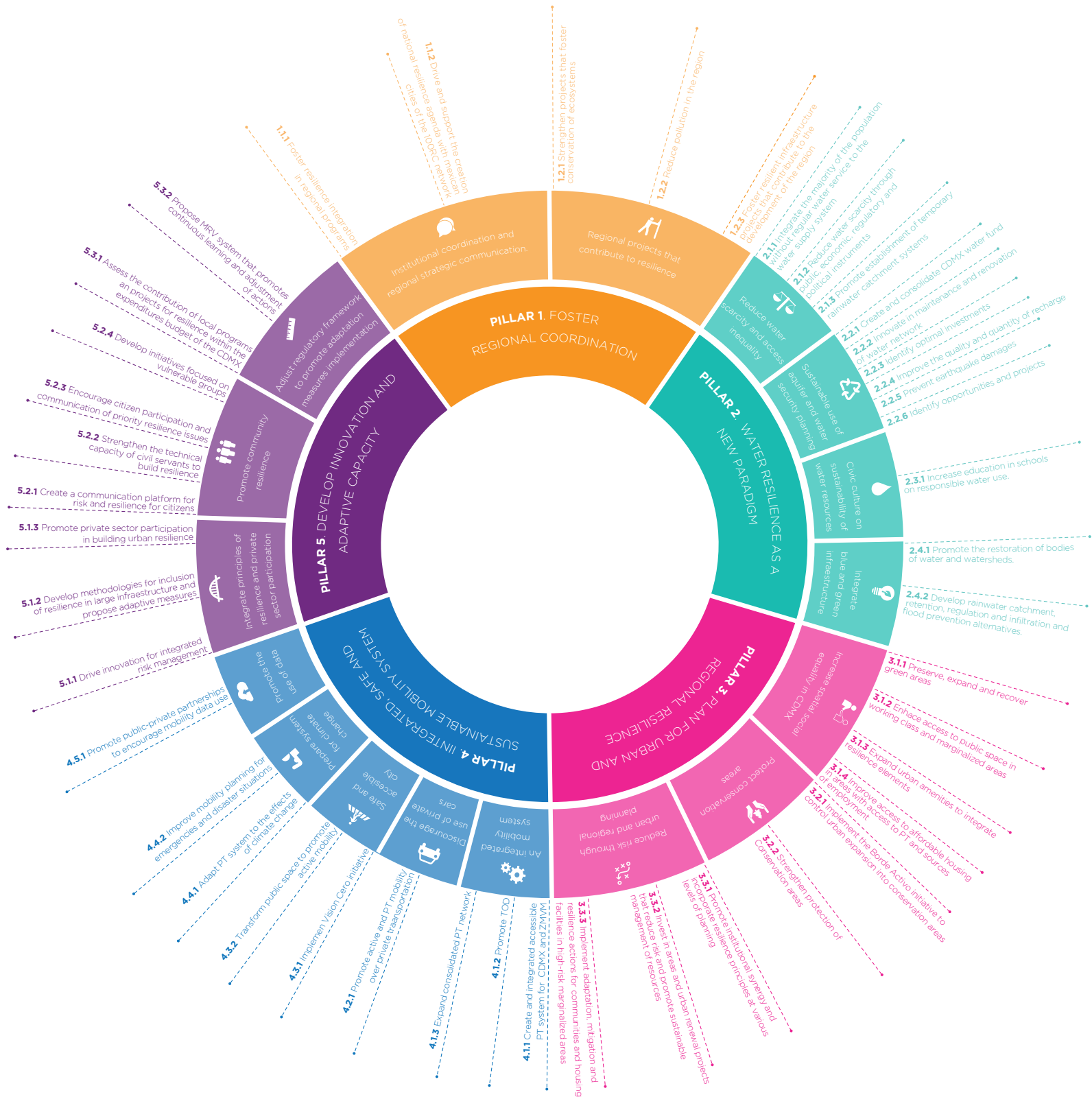


IMPROVE
MOBILITY
THROUGH AN
INTEGRATED,
SAFE, AND
SUSTAINABLE
SYSTEM

PILLAR
05.



DEVELOP
INNOVATION
AND ADAPTIVE
CAPACITY



ADAPTIVE,
INCLUSIVE, AND
EQUITABLE
TRANSFORMATION



PILLAR
01

FOSTER
REGIONAL
COORDINATION



PILLAR
02

PROMOTE
WATER
RESILIENCE
AS A NEW
PARADIGM TO
MANAGE WATER
IN THE
MEXICO BASIN



PILLAR
03

PLAN FOR
URBAN AND
REGIONAL
RESILIENCE



CDMX
CIUDAD DE MÉXICO



Capital Social Por Ti