



Risks and climate change



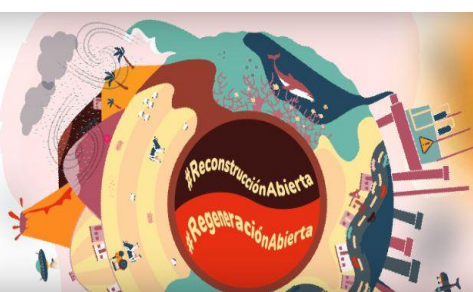
CO-ORGANIZERS:





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Presentation

The Fifth Colloquium for a World Open Reconstruction, Risks and Climate Change is the fifth edition of a series of annual colloquiums on Open Reconstruction. There have been five years of continuous learning, challenges faced and innovative solutions proposed from different communities, both at the micro level in Mexico City, and at the macro level in other latitudes of the world, to observe and promote good international practices.

The topic of this fifth colloquium focuses on the risks caused by climate change at a global level, that is a latent threat that affects the planet. According to NASA data, global temperature has increased by approximately 1.2 degrees Celsius in the last 100 years and with a sustained increase since 1975 at a rate of 0.20 degrees Celsius per decade. This upward trend, driven largely by carbon dioxide emissions and other human activities, shows its consequences through the melting of glaciers, more intense heat waves, rising sea levels, and more frequent extreme weather events, among other consequences.

This and other associated phenomena directly affect the lives and subsistence of millions of people; because droughts, floods, hurricanes and other events can displace entire communities, affect food production and put public health at risk.

In this context, it is essential to highlight the solution offered by Institutional Openness to respond to these risk situations. Openness is a form of interaction between public actors and society, focused on expanding the possibilities of people's influence on public decisions. The Openness by Design is the approach that we promote from the INFO CDMX through the Open State team. It incorporates at least five elements of Institutional Openness: transparency and accountability, participation and co-creation, conflict of interest integrity and prevention, simple and inclusive language, and archive and memory.

These elements are essential to ensure that responses to risky situations are effective, inclusive and transparent. Furthermore, the articulation with networks from different specialized areas allow for a broader vision and a more coordinated response to the challenges we face, since we must take forceful actions that help mitigate and address the effects of a global problem that affects all of us, the people.

Maria del Carmen Nava Polina

Citizen Commissioner of the Institute of Transparency, Access to Public Information,
Protection of Personal Data and Accountability of Mexico City.



General information

The Fifth Colloquium for a World Open Reconstruction, Risks and Climate Change was held on September 14, 2023 with a hybrid format, where panelists and in-person audiences met at the Casa del Risco Museum, in Mexico City.

Among the objectives of this fifth edition, we sought to generate a constructive dialogue and innovative proposals for the promotion of Institutional Openness for the benefit of the people, communities, institutions and societies, through the reflections carried out, as well as to promote openness and expansion of civic space, promote the exercise of human rights, and encourage public and private institutions to provide useful information to face various risk situations.

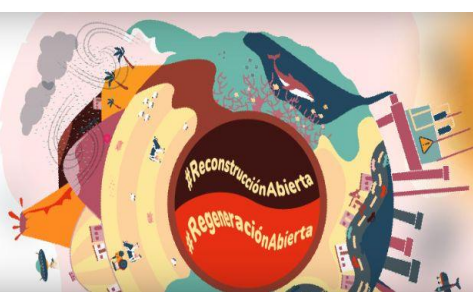
This edition of the Colloquium focused on reflecting on what we have learnt and the success stories highlighted in the three stages of risk management: prevention, reaction and recovery. In addition, we discussed Institutional Openness that allows for the generation of actions to face the challenges posed by the risks associated with climate change.

The first panel focused on raising awareness about what risks are and how compassionate communication, along with restorative circles, facilitate reconstruction. In the second panel, the participants talked about lessons and experiences accumulated in previous editions of the Colloquium, with the aim of reflecting on what was learned so that people can access information in contexts of danger.

In the third panel, participants presented actions that have been implemented with the objective of promoting the right to know in times of risk. They also presented success stories achieved by civil society, academia and national and international public actors, on how Openness and Access to Information are fundamental to knowing how to act in times of crisis.

Finally, we had a keynote conference on how to generate conditions for the exercise of the right to know in the face of the problem that climate change represents. In addition, the usefulness of the right of access to information in a context of environmental risks and its impact on society was addressed.

The colloquium was organized by the Open State team of the Institute of Transparency, Access to Public Information, Protection of Personal Data and Accountability of Mexico City (Info CDMX) in conjunction with the National Center



for Disaster Prevention (CENAPRED); the Open State and Proactive Transparency Commission of the National System of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data; the Mediation Institute of Mexico; the Mexican and International Academic Network of Open Government, Civic Route; the International Open Justice Network; and the UNAM University Seminar on Socio-Environmental Risks.

Program

Opening ceremony of the Fifth Colloquium for a World Open Reconstruction. Risks and Climate Change.

Panel 1: Risk communication and restoration.

Panel 2: Institutional openness in risk contexts: lessons and experiences.

Panel 3: Navigating the crisis: success stories in risk responses.

Keynote Conference: Openness and transparency in times of climate change.

Conclusions and closure of the Fifth Colloquium for a World Open Reconstruction, Risks and Climate Change.

Riesgos y cambio climático

14 de septiembre de 2023.
10:30 – 14:30 hrs (Hora CDMX).
Zoom y Museo Casa del Risco, CDMX.

QUINTO COLOQUIO POR UNA RECONSTRUCCIÓN ABIERTA MUNDIAL

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Inauguración del 5° Coloquio.

Panel 1. Comunicación y restauración en riesgos.

Panel 2. Apertura institucional en contextos de riesgo: lecciones y experiencias.

Panel 3. Navegando la crisis: casos de éxito en respuestas a riesgos.

Conferencia Magistral. Apertura y transparencia en tiempos de cambio climático.

Conclusiones y cierre del 5° Coloquio.

¡Te esperamos!

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#RegeneraciónAbierta

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The following participated in the opening ceremony:

Riesgos y cambio climático | **INAUGURACIÓN**
10:30 – 11:10 hrs

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INTEGRANTES DEL PRESIDIO:

	MARÍA DEL CARMEN NAVA POLINA Comisionada Ciudadana del Info CDMX.		MARÍA TERESA TREVIÑO FERNÁNDEZ Coordinadora de la Comisión de Estado Abierto y de Transparencia Proactiva del SNT y Consejera Presidenta del INFONL.
	BLANCA LILIA IBARRA CADENA Comisionada Presidenta del INAI.		EDGAR RUVALCABA GÓMEZ Coordinador de la Red Académica de Gobierno Abierto México.
	CONSTANZA ANAHÍ RIVERA PEREIRA Coordinadora de Políticas Públicas para la Prevención de Desastres del CENAPRED.		ANA LUCÍA HILL Directora en Yo Soy Protección Civil - La Iniciativa.
	MARINA ALICIA SAN MARTÍN REBOLLOSO Comisionada Ciudadana del Info CDMX.		ARÍSTIDES RODRIGO GUERRERO GARCÍA Comisionado Presidente del INFO CDMX.

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1. **María del Carmen Nava Polina**, Citizen Commissioner of the Institute of Transparency, Access to Public Information, Protection of Personal Data and Accountability of Mexico City.
2. **Blanca Lilia Ibarra Cadena**, President Commissioner of the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data.
3. **Constanza Anahí Rivera Pereira**, Coordinator of Public Policies for Disaster Prevention of the National Center for Disaster Prevention.
4. **Marina Alicia San Martín Rebolloso**, Citizen Commissioner of the Institute of Transparency, Access to Public Information, Protection of Personal Data and Accountability of Mexico City.
5. **Esperanza Pita Larrañaga**, Director of Monitoring and Evaluation, representing Jabnely Maldonado Meza, Head of the Commission for the Reconstruction of Mexico City.
6. **María Teresa Treviño Fernández**, Coordinator of the Open State and Proactive Transparency Commission of the National Transparency System, and also President of the State Institute of Transparency, Access to Public Information and Protection of Personal Data of Nuevo León.
7. **Edgar Ruvalcaba Gómez**, Coordinator of the Academic Network of Open Government in Mexico.
8. **Ana Lucía Hill**, Director at Yo Soy Civil Protection - The Initiative.

9. **Arístides Rodrigo Guerrero García**, President Commissioner of the Institute of Transparency, Access to Public Information, Protection of Personal Data and Accountability of Mexico City.

María del Carmen Nava Polina, Citizen Commissioner of the Institute of Transparency, Access to Public Information, Protection of Personal Data and Accountability of Mexico City.

She commented that we come to this Fifth Colloquium with the world as a witness to a series of natural disasters and emergency situations such as the earthquakes in Nepal, Indonesia, Turkey and Iran; forest fires in the United States, Australia, Siberia and Greece; armed conflicts in Syria, Yemen, Ethiopia and Ukraine; In addition, the world has faced devastating hurricanes such as Irma and Maria; tsunamis in Indonesia and epidemics such as Ebola in West Africa.

In this Colloquium we reflect on the learning and success stories highlighted in the three stages of risk management: prevention, reaction and recovery, in addition to how institutional openness allows us to generate actions to face the challenges posed by the risks associated with climate change.

This fifth Colloquium was a propitious space to reflect on the path we have traveled since that first meeting in 2019, it is a window to the world where local experiences are intertwined with global visions, creating a mosaic of solutions and learning. It is a reminder that although each region has its own challenges, they share a common goal, which is to build a safer, more transparent, open and collaborative future for people and communities.

Blanca Lilia Ibarra Cadena, President Commissioner of the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data.

She mentioned that in this Colloquium for a World Open Reconstruction, there was an analysis on how institutional openness allows us to face the risks associated with climate change, focusing on lessons related to prevention, reaction and recovery from catastrophes.

She pointed out that it is appropriate to share the lessons that the tragic events that we have experienced as a country have left us, and that without a doubt in these years, areas of improvement of opportunity have been detected to address the consequences of events of this nature that have also close relationship with the matters of our competence.

She recalled that people legitimately demand to know how the use of public resources intended to mitigate the effects, both by the public sector and by authorized grantees, were used. This meeting allowed us to reaffirm the importance of the right to know in times of risk since we will learn about the experiences of key civil society actors to whom she also acknowledged the effort they have made to promote different actions in this regard. A topic that is also fundamental: accountability, which is an issue that sometimes makes people uncomfortable but that any authority in the three spheres of government must adopt.

She pointed out that we are 261 days away from celebrating the largest electoral day in our history, in which more than 20,000 popular representatives will be elected; transparency and access to information will constitute tools that will allow citizens to know not only political trajectories, but the candidates proposals on matters of great interest such as environmental protection; disaster prevention and response; the way new infrastructure projects are laid out in any city; reconstruction when some disasters occur and many more subjects.

For this reason, she reiterated this invitation to the audience to make effective their right to know, to promote the debate about the challenges of the public agenda and at the same time, exercise an informed vote and demand that those who obtain the support of the electorate, implement public policies in environmental matters and disaster prevention.

Constanza Anahí Rivera Pereira, Coordinator of Public Policies for Disaster Prevention of the National Center for Disaster Prevention.

Representing Engineer Enrique Guevara Ortiz, General Director of CENAPRED, the Coordinator of Public Policies for Disaster Prevention explained that 35 years after the creation of CENAPRED in September 1988, it went from being an institution oriented mainly to research, training, information and dissemination, to one focused on understanding the disaster, that is, from the possibility of a phenomenon occurring in a certain place, at a certain time and causing damage such that it interrupts the normal functioning of society.

She indicated that in Mexico, efforts need to be created to better understand that disasters are not natural, the phenomenon is natural but disasters have causes that can be prevented. She indicated that CENAPRED is currently focused on promoting and managing public policies for disaster risk reduction.

She pointed out that the fragile conditions that cause disasters not only refer to physical aspects, but also have to do with the lack of access to Human Rights, information, awareness, participation mechanisms and knowledge of dangers and risks.

Marina Alicia San Martín Reboloso, Citizen Commissioner of the Institute of Transparency, Access to Public Information, Protection of Personal Data and Accountability of Mexico City.

She mentioned that apparently there is no talk of prevention, because talking about disasters and risks is not something we like to think or talk about, but if we do not do so, we are permanently exposed to a series of frightening topics.

She pointed out that more than preparing for the future, we would have to work on prevention because disasters and emergencies are always present and the only thing we can do is minimize that risk and put limits to it.

She mentioned that prevention has to be part of a permanent discourse because destiny has already reached us: floods, earthquakes; the COVID pandemic reminded us that in these contexts information cannot be lacking, on the contrary it is very important that the correct information flows and to be objective, which allows saving lives because it lets us be certain of the actions to be taken before, during and after a risk situation.

The threat of climate change is present and we have to go from commenting or sharing success stories to reflecting on how to apply this advice in everyday life and translate it into actions that help us as a society, as institutions, to confront these issues to make a safer world, because it is the only one we have and it is the only one where we live.

María Teresa Treviño Fernández, Coordinator of the Open State and Proactive Transparency Commission of the National Transparency System and also President of the State Institute of Transparency, Access to Public Information and Protection of Personal Data of Nuevo León.

She praised this exercise, because it allows us to expand our knowledge about the value of public information in the prevention of natural disasters and the climate crisis, especially because data for risk management and climate change are essential for the well-being of society.

She pointed out that information helps authorities design better public policies for disaster prevention, and it helps society become aware of its decisions.

She recalled that the government generates valuable information such as the Risk Atlas, measurements of greenhouse gas emissions, monitoring of hurricanes, storms, earthquakes, air quality, infrastructure and the environment, to name a few.

She highlighted that with information and technology we can know the dimension of natural phenomena, in order to anticipate how to act in an emergency situation, and recalled that it is important to recognize the role that organized society plays in collecting public information and creating maps, databases and platforms that make it possible to communicate areas of opportunity in terms of collecting, security, environment and transmit the value of data to understand the environment.

She noted that data helps communities learn the characteristics of their environment, and in this way manage the threats that surround them.

Edgar Ruvalcaba Gómez, Coordinator of the Academic Network of Open Government Mexico.

He recognized the work carried out in the Colloquium by Commissioner Nava, for the vision of not remaining only in the discussion of the core issues that correspond to an institution body that guarantees transparency, but in using all the tools of open government such as dialogue and collective intelligence, to take a public problem that affects society such as disaster risks and climate change, and apply openness methodologies to seek solutions.

He considered that these tools and instruments are democratic, because they help society solve problems and move towards a better quality of life.

He highlighted the importance of addressing these problems and sensitive topics such as risks and climate change, to integrate and listen to different voices, as well as recognizing that neither an institute, nor a government, nor one person is going to solve such complex problems, but rather it will be through mechanisms of collaboration and collective intelligence where we meet to discuss these issues, to come to have better ideas, join forces and create synergies to respond to these problems.

He recalled that the purpose of this colloquium is preventive, because it is not only about analyzing and preventing the causes that give rise to problems and not only

winning against a phenomenon, but also that with the discussion of ideas a practical impact can be had to help solve these problems.

Ana Lucía Hill, Director at Yo Soy Civil Protection - The Initiative.

She pointed out that each colloquium is the culmination of workshops and discussions of an entire project that are intertwined and that makes the complex issue so simple.

She commented that this Fifth Colloquium for a World Open Reconstruction opens as a space for reflection and review of lessons learned on how transparency promotes accountability at all stages, in preparation and response, but also in the promotion of resilience and being able to guarantee the continuity of the operations of our society.

She mentioned that this exercise should not only be the government's, but also become a mirror for civil society organizations and private sector organizations, since they never realize how complex risk management can be until something happens.

She recalled that work must be done horizontally and vertically, because it is a multisectoral, multidimensional and inter-institutional process where clear roles and responsibilities must be defined.

She pointed out that we do not know when the next disaster is going to occur, but that we live in an uncertain world and we must know how much information is going to be shared and how much we should leave stored in accordance with current regulations.

Regarding the management of sensitive information, she mentioned that we should always prioritize people, the environment, communities and when in doubt always do what seems right. Access to information should empower people, communities, organizations and governments because it makes them safer and more resilient. She pointed out that today we already know that transparency promotes democratic and inclusion processes.

She celebrated that this exercise is about the lessons we have learnt, because we live in a country where we do not like lessons that imply a process of accountability, and that we must adopt them and that there must be changes in certain protocols.

She recalled that in the face of the reaction, we must know how we can share information quickly and prioritize restoration and improvement efforts in these moments that at the end of the day impact lives, impact the way we know the different spaces and that define or define us as a society.

Arístides Rodrigo Guerrero García, President Commissioner of the Institute of Transparency, Access to Public Information, Protection of Personal Data and Accountability of Mexico City.

He said that the Titanic had two sister ships, one was the Britannic and the other was the Olympic, both of which sank but there were fewer and fewer victims due to the preventive measures that were taken.

He brought up that story because events tend to repeat themselves; September 19, 1985, the year of the earthquake, was a terrifying moment in the history of Mexico City and the nightmare happened again on September 19, 2017, as well as last year.

He pointed out that it will surely shake again and that we should not be scared because it is inevitable when dealing with natural phenomena, so we must be prepared as a society to face the risks and strengthen the culture of prevention we have in Mexico City.

He thanked the support in this colloquium and recognized that with this effort the importance of prevention is brought to attention, beginning to activate mechanisms of the right of access to focused information.

First panel: Communication and restoration in times of risk

Participation in the first panel:

Riesgos y cambio climático

PANEL 1. Comunicación y restauración en riesgos
11:10 – 11:40 hrs

MODERA:
MARÍA DEL CARMEN NAVA POLINA
Comisionada Ciudadana del Info CDMX.

JEAN SCHMITZ
Experto en procesos restaurativos. Perú.

ALEJANDRA BETANZO
Experta en comunicación compasiva.

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1. **Jean Schmitz**, Expert in restorative processes, from Peru.
2. **Alejandra Betanzo**, Compassionate Communication expert.

Moderator: **María del Carmen Nava Polina**, Citizen Commissioner of the Institute of Transparency, Access to Public Information, Protection of Personal Data and Accountability of Mexico City.

Alejandra Betanzo, Compassionate Communication expert.

She noted that the speed and effectiveness of recovery after a disaster depends on the resilience of a community. Communities with greater social cohesion are those that have a greater capacity to resist are the ones who recover.

She highlighted that empathy and trust are essential to act collectively and achieve larger goals. The way we communicate can make a significant difference, especially when society faces challenges.

She emphasized that we live in a world where we face unexpected challenges, often related to violence and climate change. The key question is how we can better prepare as a society to face these challenges and how to build more resilient communities.

She noted that communication plays a crucial role in this process. Betanzo argued that communication not only describes realities, but also creates them. She advocated for communication based on empathy and compassion, where everyone's needs are equally important.

She quoted anthropologist Margaret Mead, who identified the first healed femur as the first sign of civilization. This indicates that there was someone who cared for the injured person, suggesting that since ancient times, caring communities are the ones that thrived. She concluded her speech by thanking the audience.

Jean Schmitz, expert in restorative processes. From Peru.

He expressed his gratitude to Citizen Commissioner María Carmen Nava Polina for the invitation and congratulated the organization committee for the event. He commented that he resides in Peru, a country with a high risk of disasters. He recalled his 10 years of collaboration with Doctors Without Borders (MSF), where he

intervened in catastrophic situations in both Latin America and Africa, facing earthquakes, floods and refugee crises.

He mentioned that, after listening to Alejandra Betanzo who spoke before him, he felt inspired to continue the conversation about empathy and compassionate communication.

He recalled his interventions in the disasters during the 90's and how, at that time, he was unaware of the concept of "dialogue circles", a restorative process. He said that, if he had known about it, he would have implemented it.

He emphasized the importance of learning to communicate and how circles, by placing people in a barrier-free environment, promote equality and trust. However, he clarified that trust is not generated automatically, but is built over time and through clear rules that prevent criticism, judgment or attacks.

He highlighted that the circles also offer an opportunity for the voices of vulnerable people to be heard. He recalled his participation in an earthquake in 2007 in the south of Lima, where, shortly after the disaster, schools were brought back under tents, not to resume the curricular activities, but for students to share their experiences.

In the end, he mentioned that circles help address conflicts, understand their causes and work on their resolution. He appreciated the opportunity to share his ideas and emphasized the importance of communication in building resilient communities.

Second Panel: Institutional openness in risk contexts: lessons and experiences

Participating in this panel:

Riesgos y cambio climático

PANEL 2. Apertura institucional en contextos de riesgo: lecciones y experiencias
11:40 – 12:40 hrs

QUINTO COLOQUIO POR UNA RECONSTRUCCIÓN ABIERTA MUNDIAL

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MODERA:
MARINA ALICIA SAN MARTÍN REBOLLOSO
Comisionada Ciudadana del Info CDMX.

IRENE LARRAZ
Periodista. España.

MARÍA DEL CARMEN NAVA POLINA
Comisionada Ciudadana del Info CDMX.

TANYA JIMÉNEZ
Especialista en reconstrucción. Países Bajos.

LEONARDO NÚÑEZ GONZÁLEZ
Director de la Unidad de Investigación Aplicada de Mexicanos Contra la Corrupción y la Impunidad.

JULIO CÉSAR FUENTES
Consultor en Economía Urbana.

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1. **Irene Larraz**, Journalist. From Spain.
2. **Tanya Jiménez**, Reconstruction Specialist. From Netherlands.
3. **Julio César Fuentes**, Urban Economy Consultant.
4. **María del Carmen Nava Polina**, Citizen Commissioner of the Institute of Transparency, Access to Public Information, Protection of Personal Data and Accountability of Mexico City.
5. **Leonardo Núñez González**, Director of the Applied Research Unit of Mexicans Against Corruption and Impunity.

Moderator: **Marina Alicia San Martín Reboloso**, Citizen Commissioner of the Institute of Transparency, Access to Public Information, Protection of Personal Data and Accountability of Mexico City.

Irene Larraz, Journalist.

She mentioned that she is preparing, together with Tanya and Julio, a small study on what lessons we have been able to learn from transparency around reconstruction.

This analysis seeks the information needed to learn to be more resilient, and it talks about the confusion that has occurred with the data, as well as the difficulty in interpreting and understanding it.

She pointed out that they have focused not only on the data that exists, but also on what is missing, because it would be important to know to prepare ourselves better. One of the things that worries them is that there is still no expected completion date for the reconstruction of Mexico City. In addition, she mentioned that there are still inconsistencies in the data, for example: in the transparency of the prioritization criteria in reconstruction, in the use of resources, in the total cost of reconstruction, among other important subjects. She noted that this data is not systematized in the format that could be accessible to researchers or journalists.

Another analysis that seemed very pertinent to carry out is the fact that the institutional structure does not allow complete control of the human, technical and financial resources for reconstruction. She mentioned that the report is still in development, but wanted to share some preliminary results.

For this, they tried to identify how many beneficiaries of reconstruction programs there have been, whether the data that exists is consolidated or not, if it coincides between one institution and another, it is important to evaluate the usefulness of the official information available in open formats.

This is in order to be able to understand if all this information that citizens have sought allows them to better understand the entire reconstruction process, has been sufficient or if they have had to focus more on requests for access to information. Finally, she mentioned that they prepared some recommendations to promote transparency and oversight of public resources.

She pointed out that the analysis is focused on three points, like a triangle: 1) available databases on real estate homes and properties under reconstruction and the people who benefit from them; 2) database of amounts, contracts and the list of beneficiaries and 3) information requests.

Likewise, they have identified three main sources of information, obviously they are not the only ones, but they are the ones that had the most complete databases on which they could base themselves in order to evaluate proactive transparency. In addition, it is known that just at the end of last month, the information was updated, and they made the cut a little earlier, so all of that updated data is not available yet.

Julio César Fuentes, Urban Economy Consultant.

He pointed out that what Irene commented arose within the framework of the data they have, and that which is lacking as a result of the great earthquake that occurred in 2017 on September 19.

He raised the need to answer the following questions: To what extent is information important so that the authorities can react with punctuality and relevance? To what extent is information a lever so that they can effectively react in a timely manner?

He pointed out that, in addition to the emergency and the public policy that the competent authority implemented, it is also necessary to analyze to what extent these data are a source of information in themselves, so that the same authority and the affected population are certain of what is going to happen, in this case with their homes.

He mentioned that it is said that after 2017 there were approximately 22,000 homes affected and official data says that there was a fundamental distinction between multi-family housing and single-family housing. Within these categories there were homes that had to be completely rebuilt, but other homes that had to be rehabilitated.

In 2018, more and more accurate information emerged from the data and accounts for its evolution. He recalled that 14% of the homes that had to be rebuilt were in buildings that unfortunately collapsed or that needed to be demolished due to the magnitude of the damage and that those could not be rehabilitated.

He mentioned that another 23% that needed to be rebuilt were single-family homes or homes that were not in buildings. With these two categories, there is a total of 37% of homes that have to be rebuilt. 64% of homes have to be rehabilitated, both single-family homes (26%) and multi-family homes (37%).

He pointed out that this data, which may seem very cold, must also be thought of in social terms. The time it takes to rebuild a building, in a normal process, is approximately one and a half, or two and a half years, depending on the dimensions. This impacts the population, since during that period they will not have a home to live in, if they only owned that home. The same thing happens with the case of rehabilitation: what security do I have as a victim of living in a home that is not in good condition? We also have to think about it in economic terms: where are these resources going to come from to address the damage?

So all this data is what nourishes the authority to formulate a public policy and address the emergency and reach a recovery phase. Then, in the prevention phase, is where the comprehensive management of disaster risks has to move.

He mentioned that there is a clear distinction between the homes that needed to be rebuilt and those that needed to be rehabilitated according to their location. The maps show the locations of those affected homes or lots associated with a home that needed to be rebuilt, that is, those homes that had very serious damage or that unfortunately collapsed on the day of the earthquake.

He recalled that approximately 86% of affected multi family homes (buildings) that needed to be reconstructed are located in the Benito Juárez, Coyoacán and Cuauhtémoc municipalities; while the single-family homes that needed to be completely rebuilt are located in the eastern area, in municipalities such as Iztapalapa, Tláhuac, Xochimilco. Approximately 90% of these homes are located in the mentioned areas.

He stressed that this information was obtained several months after the disaster occurred, although it was necessary to have it promptly at the time when the first program for the reconstruction of Mexico City was published.

In fact, he mentioned that it should not take so long for us to consult it, because a census is necessary to know in detail which homes need to be rebuilt. To the extent that the public authority begins a public reconstruction policy further away from the moment in which the disaster began, the affected population will be attended to much later.

In addition, he pointed out that on many occasions, the homes and therefore, the population that lived in them have to be relocated. He recalled that this not only happens in Mexico City or only due to seismic events, but also due to landslides, phenomena associated with climate change, due to soil fractures, since if the soil has a fracture it cannot be rebuilt right there.

What happened in Mexico City after the earthquake of September 19, 2017, is that the municipalities where the relocation had to be carried out were Iztapalapa, Xochimilco, La Magdalena Contreras, so the public authority has to know to what extent public policies will have to be implemented to relocate the population and especially if it has the land available to do so elsewhere.

In this sense, he mentioned that in cities such as those in Mexico and Latin America, property accreditation is not a distinctive quality. There is a significant percentage of the population that has no way to legally prove ownership, although they are legitimate owners, but they are not legally owners of a home. As a result of the 2017 earthquake, some strategies had to be executed to carry out expropriations, in such a way that the home was later returned to the person who legitimately owns it.

He recalled that still, in 2023, six years after the disaster had occurred, there is a considerable number of homes that are in the process of construction, that are in administrative processes and that are about to begin a process. This information is what allows us to have the thermometer of how long it takes to react to a disaster, not only during the emergency phase, but during the entire construction process and the reconstruction process after disasters.

Most of the homes that are being rebuilt or rehabilitated in Mexico City follow the schemes published by the Reconstruction Law, where the Commission for the Reconstruction of Mexico City is a main actor. Although, there is also an increasingly important role for the Housing Institute and the National Housing Commission.

He recalled that there were private organizations or charitable institutions that also made donations to finance these homes, and this data is not officially recognized or there is no precise detail, mainly during the emergency phase and the first years of reconstruction. Currently, we already have more clarity about how many homes are being financed by these schemes, and starting in 2019 we began to have more certainty about how many homes were damaged after the earthquake.

Contrary to what happened with housing, due to the time it takes to rebuild a building, in 2019 multifamily housing was not the priority. He emphasized that in the case of homes in buildings it is very interesting, because there were homes or apartments that were undergoing a rehabilitation scheme and that finally, due to a strategy of moving towards a comprehensive risk management system, it was preferred to completely rebuild them.

Tanya Jiménez, Reconstruction Specialist.

She mentioned that they used databases of beneficiaries, to have a proxy between intervened homes and beneficiaries, under the assumption that there is an owner who represents a beneficiary for each of the homes.

However, she pointed out that they found that there are approximately twenty-two thousand homes and twenty-five thousand beneficiaries. In general terms, she mentioned that there



are some discrepancies in the databases, whether it is measured by housing units or by people. This may be due to different factors: probably the bases are not updated, they do not correspond to the same time frame, they do not correspond to the same accumulations of variables, etc.

She pointed out that, unfortunately, a match cannot be made between homes and people because the beneficiary bases do not contain all the necessary information to be able to make this match, and at the same time they comply with the standards of the single registry of beneficiaries. She mentioned that the information that until a few days ago was uploaded on the commission's portals does not allow for this analysis.

In a general aspect, she commented that there are unfortunately incomplete databases that do not indicate the current time frame. That is, what period is being reported to be able to assume these variations that Julio talked about. There are no regular periodic cuts that allow us to analyze this in panel form and always maintain the same variables, so it is necessary to have periodically updated information to observe how these variables change over time.

On the other hand, it was also found that many of these data bases are in sophisticated formats: some are formats for research purposes or for journalism purposes, and not necessarily for individual consultation purposes. She pointed out that some of the affected people who, probably, want to see how much has been invested in their property when a certain work cost, how much the demolition cost, need expert knowledge and so on. The information is not in an accessible format for this individual query.

In addition, she mentioned that they found that there are multiple sources of information that are similar, but not exactly the same, so it is necessary to look for the differences between the sites of the reconstruction portal, the commission portal, the metropolitan services portal and the open city data.

In this sense, she asked what happens to the amount of funds that have been invested in the reconstruction, because it is generally said that in the last update it was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-one million pesos. But, at the same time, we have the last declaration, a year ago, from the Head of Government, of approximately seven million. Finally, in the social media statements of the Reconstruction Commission, they talk about a different amount: eleven thousand seven hundred million pesos. Unfortunately, for this type of data there is nothing to support the information that can be available on the Commission's portal.

She mentioned that one of the explanations for these discrepancies is that amounts have been relocated to larger areas such as reconstruction and rehabilitation. However, when we try to look for the details, we come across images that explain the expense. In addition to this, we do not have separate bases by properties, by lists of beneficiaries, suppliers, or contract amounts. This information would be very useful to be able to carry out these analyses. With the exception of some databases that are available on the open data portal,

where the 2019 period is explained with a little more detail, but there is no continuity for 2020 to the present day.

On the other hand, she pointed out that among the sources of income is the SERVIMET portal, which is the institution responsible for selling the additional apartments due to redensification. However, this information also has problems; they give auction exit values, not sale values; and the moment one of these apartments is sold, the information on the amount entered is deleted, it appears as sold and this does not allow us to do continuous monitoring. Through public information requests it can be estimated that, for this concept, the trust should account for around 500 million pesos.

Irene Larraz, Journalist.

She mentioned that the last part of the investigation that is being carried out tries to see how the lack of open information has led many people to have to make requests for access to information. Specifically, we have counted 5,494 requests with the keyword earthquake.

She highlighted that the requests have become less and less, but there is still a fairly significant number, which indicates that the interest in reconstruction is still valid and that over the years there are many questions that remain unresolved by institutions and people have to turn to access to information.

She highlighted that access to information has been denied on 17 occasions. While this was concentrated in the beginning and can be interpreted as something positive, it does not seem like something that has been corrected and has not happened again in recent years.

Likewise, regarding the analysis to understand the profile of the information requester, she pointed out that it is information that the person completes voluntarily, so the margin of information available is very small, but it was the only proxy that can be used to understand if it really is a tool accessible to everyone.

She mentioned that almost a third of the people who request information come from the academic field and also very high percentages from the media and the government or business field. Thus, an effort should be made to diversify or ensure that this type of tools can reach other people who may be interested, so that they can ask about their property and all the difficulties that may be encountered when searching for information.

In addition, she pointed out that they have seen that in many of the requests made to the Reconstruction Commission, they asked about contracts and companies. In the open contracting portal, barely anything more than the following could be found: A process in progress, 64 in execution and 60 suppliers. While in the digital market in Mexico City, zero results appeared. However, when searching on Google, some more appear, but not much more when searching for the keyword earthquake. She considered that this is an opportunity to show more transparency and more accessibility to the concerns that people are having.

Leonardo Núñez González, Director of the Applied Research Unit of Mexicans Against Corruption and Impunity.

He noted that they tried to identify areas of opportunity, which unfortunately are very large at the moment. He considered that it is worth putting on the table the general situation we are in, where there is increasingly less and lower quality information. He mentioned that it is not only a perception, but when it comes to making evaluations, they found significant problems.

He highlighted that a few weeks ago they presented a study titled “No other data”. The legacy of Andrés Manuel López Obrador’s transparency policy and the abandonment of public information” where all government databases were reviewed to analyze the quality of the information that was there. As a result, they found that 71% of the databases were outdated or abandoned for at least two years and the institution that had the most abandoned databases was the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change, for obvious reasons, since it is part of an administrative restructuring, and the Institute no longer exists.

He highlighted that not only did the institution disappear, but all the databases for which it was responsible are gone, and this is part of a panorama in which environmental protection institutions are under siege both due to the administrative restructuring that they have had in their interior as due to budget changes. He gave the example of the National Forestry Commission, which had an average budget of 6,200 million pesos, during the last six-year term, to 2,557 million pesos, which represents a reduction of just over 60% with regard to the last six-year term. The same is observed with the National Commission of Protected Areas and with the Federal Attorney General’s Office for Environmental Protection, which had a reduction of 24%.

He pointed out that this shows us how the institutions that are in charge of protecting the environment with its derived implications in terms of public information on intervention for prevention and reaction after incidents, are diminished. At the same time, he mentioned that we have many problems with the information that is there, because it is not reliable either.

He highlighted that one of the most worrying data is that when we reviewed the budget of the program to address the effects of climate change, in the form of a transversal annex within the federation’s graduation budget, they found that 7 out of

every 10 pesos are not related to programs to take care of the environment: 50% is destined for mass passenger transportation projects, obviously the “Tren Maya” project.

It reinforced the idea that if 7 out of every 10 pesos that are said to be allocated to mitigating this terrible problem, in reality that fact is false, and unfortunately that same phenomenon is identified in other public problems.

He mentioned that in Mexico City, unfortunately, this series of problems is replicated and this is connected with an investigation they carried out regarding the digital market. This digital market should be the tool in which all Mexico City government contracts are concentrated and traceability of the entire public contracting process should be possible.

He mentioned that the platform as of today does not have a single contract from the Government of Mexico City, even though by law it should have started collecting information at least in 2021. So, there is a lack of information from 2019 and there is no moderately valid justification, but later there was a modification in the manuals of the Ministry of Administration and Finance so that the information must be there and it is not updated; the information for 2021, 2022 and 2023 is not there.

He commented that in the work sessions they had with the Secretariat of Administration and Finance itself, they stated that the moment there began to be information in the digital market would be the year 2023. He pointed out that this is a great information gap that puts us at risk going forward and backwards, because we cannot have complete information about what has happened.

He highlighted that this lack of information and transparency from the authority is part of the constant dialogue that must exist between civil society and the government, where INFO CDMX has helped a lot. Regarding trying to solve these errors in the Mexico City government platform, he mentioned that they made a request for information on all government contracts. What they were given in the first instance were disks with empty folders: 23% of the folders were empty, the rest of the folders were in PDF documents, so there is a big problem with access to information.

He mentioned that one of the main points is that there has to be transparency and full compliance with transparency obligations in matters of contracting, because there is a great risk there. In the coming weeks, on the anniversary of the earthquake, they announced that they will present a study showing that living around

areas of corruption has the effect of lowering income by seventeen percent after the incident occurs, that is, the act of corruption destroys people's assets, puts their lives at risk and effects them immediately.

As citizens, he highlighted, we have few tools to try to achieve this traceability through contracts, through information about the risks themselves, through the budget exercise. Today more than ever it is essential that we have these discussions.

He hoped that the institutions that involve our right of access to information and transparency would be supported, because we are at risk not only due to climate change and its consequences, but because we have less and less information to confront the disaster and to prevent it from happening.

María del Carmen Nava Polina, Citizen Commissioner of the Institute of Transparency, Access to Public Information, Protection of Personal Data and Accountability of Mexico City.

She noted that we have a lot of data and it's all a bit scary in terms of transparency, access and quality of information. For this reason, she expressed her desire to present a report that was prepared above all with a qualitative emphasis with people affected by the 9/19 earthquake, entitled "Towards an open reconstruction, the right to know in Mexico City in six years."

She mentioned that this report was the result of a collaborative dialogue between different forums that were developed at different times and aims to answer the question: What information did people need when the 9/19 earthquake occurred?

Firstly, she mentioned that the need for institutional openness and transparency became visible as essential elements to have, therefore, react and learn from risk situations due to the absence of timely information. She recalled that we know that we can lose our lives at any moment and the costs are high, both community costs, societies and cities.

In this sense, she mentioned that the report shows a mapping of actors and a catalog of information boxes that are fundamental, since many times we experience an emergency and we do not know who to turn to, hence the need to have a mapping of institutions that society may turn to and especially those who have to be there at the moment of needing an immediate reaction in risk situations. In this mapping, 42 key entities in the reconstruction process were identified, including

thirty-four at the local level, sixteen city mayors' offices, five federal institutions and two civil society organizations.

She mentioned that with this information, a catalog of public and accessible information was put together, which highlights information that is required from different communities. She pointed out that the information was grouped into seven categories that go hand to hand with accountability, corruption prevention, the budgetary aspect, decisions on structural reviews, human rights, beneficiaries of the reconstruction process, and donations.

On the other hand, she highlighted that we have already learned, we already experienced, we already know that there is a culture of prevention and action during earthquakes; but she recalled the question of how we arrive and how we prepare for a new earthquake, so from the right to know, it is necessary to ask for information.

She pointed out that the study has different testimonies from the affected people, who answered questions such as: "How is my home restored?", "Who is in charge of the reconstruction?", "When did the processes begin and why suddenly are they not finished?", "What is going to happen?", "Who is going to answer me?", "Which are the institutions in charge of rebuilding in that case?" She highlighted that there is a great need for tenants to have information because one of the consequences after experiencing an earthquake is that all economic activity stops.

She mentioned that this report includes recommendations, concentrates requests for information regarding the earthquake and shows what reviewed resources we have resolved during this period from the responsible institution or public server of Mexico City. In the end, she invited people to consult it, to provide feedback to perfect and adjust, and above all to respond to information needs.

Third panel. Navigating the crisis: success stories in risk responses

Participating in this panel:

Riesgos y cambio climático | **PANEL 3. Navegando la crisis: casos de éxito en respuestas a riesgos**
12:40 – 13:40 hr

MODERA:
ANA LUCÍA HILL MAYORAL
Directora en Yo Soy Protección Civil - La Iniciativa.

ADÁN PIÑERO
Frena la curva. España.

MYRIAM URZÚA VENEGAS
Secretaría de Gestión Integral de Riesgos y Protección Civil de la CDMX.

FERNANDO MARTÍ
Cronista de Cancún, Quintana Roo.

RAFAEL RUBIO NÚÑEZ
Consejero de la Comisión de Transparencia y Participación de la Comunidad de Madrid, España.

JORGE ALBERTO ALATORRE FLORES
Presidente del Comité de Participación Ciudadana del Sistema Nacional Anticorrupción.

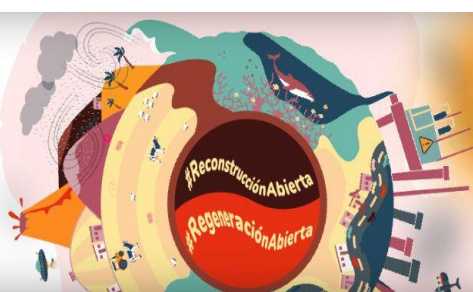
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1. **Adán Piñero**, Frena La Curva (Stop the Curve). From Spain.
2. **Myriam Urzúa Venegas**, Secretary of Comprehensive Risk Management and Civil Protection of Mexico City
3. **Fernando Martí**, Journalist in Cancún. From Mexico.

Moderator: **Ana Lucía Hill Mayoral**, Director at Yo Soy Civil Protection - The Initiative.

Adán Piñero, from Frena la Curva, Spain.

Frena la Curva emerged in March 2020, during the context in which it was announced that, due to COVID-19, the entire population was going to be confined to their homes, and as a result of this, a brutal but uncontrolled situation started, because people who wanted to do things, wanted to help others and they didn't know how. To organize this, support was received from a public institution, the Aragón



Open Government Laboratory, an institution of an autonomous community, which collaborated to channel, through Frena la Curva, the civic energy of the citizen movement.

He pointed out that the institution supported without seeking any leading role, but instead sought the impact on people and allowed these initiatives to reach everyone, thanks to the fact that it made it easier to put people in contact with others so that they could get things they needed. They even hacked the system itself, and thus exceptional solutions were allowed.

An example of this is that within 24 hours of this initiative was launched, there was already a repository of digital resources where people began to publish what they could contribute, from online job opportunities, therapeutic help, etc.

He shared that during the organization of Frena la Curva, technology was used consciously and it was a key factor in making it work. With digital technology, help began to arrive within 24 hours, it came from all over Spain, with collected and channeled initiatives that amounted to up to 900 contributions in three days. As part of the mobilization, they provided 24,000 face masks to people who needed them, thanks to the fact that in three days they designed a Google form. He highlighted that the technological use was not complex, but well executed.

He also commented that they created a geopositioned help map, through which people could offer or request help in all the territories of Spain. As an example, he said that there were older adults who could not leave their homes and did not have their bank accounts online. Not being able to go to their bank made it difficult to purchase medicines, so they published a request for help. Other people who could go out sent them the medicines they required. The same thing happened with food, pets, psychological help and other people's needs.

He noted that the map technology was already designed, thanks to open source and some women from Kenya, who had already developed a geopositioning map to report abuse in their country and then put it in open source so that other people could use it. Thanks to this, within three months help in approximately 40,000 elements was channeled within Spain, therefore, it was also considered that using this map in other emergencies, such as earthquakes, would also be a useful tool.

One of the outstanding aspects, was how they created trust in people, since it was thought that there could be users who were not real, for which public administration workers, even without the consent of their superiors, proposed putting a thumbtack

blue color on the map and used their Spanish government email accounts to give confidence that the person they claimed to be was the same.

From this, 20 very interesting projects were created, such as one for lending books to students who could not leave their homes because they were confined and could not follow classes in any way due to lack of internet access. The project for them consisted in receiving a book that had been expressly published without copyright, or whose rights had already expired, so that they could read it. Then they received a call from a professor who would talk to them about the book.

He mentioned that, upon realizing that COVID-19 was causing a global pandemic, they shared all the knowledge openly so that all countries, many from The Americas and others from Europe, could use those tools in a package designed so that they could implement it in few hours and could be deployed in 22 different countries, such as Morocco, Romania, Italy, Germany, Peru, Colombia and Mexico, among others.

From this, fantastic and interesting initiatives arose, such as in Central America where the different countries decided not to each have a map, but to have a map for all of them due to the possibility of cross-help between them.

In conclusion, he pointed out that the experience of Frena la Curva managed to channel all that citizen force from a small public institution thanks to six vectors to take into account, they called them the hexagon of public innovation, listed below:

1. Technology, necessary to scale, globalize and arrive quickly.
2. Fast, it is important to do things quickly, sometimes the administration is slow to even launch a website. It can take months or years until it is perfect, for effectiveness they need promptness.
3. Prototype, don't talk too much, sometimes in the middle of the conversation you have to generate a small prototype, even if it's on paper, even if it's a Google form, and test it, because that dialogue about the prototype is very useful since it allows us to test it. He remembered that they did it with the maps, they tried one and within hours they knew it was what they wanted.
4. Open, open up, share information; public administrations must share information so that citizens make the institutions their own, feel that they are in dialogue with them and are resilient.
5. Democracy, strengthening democracy is important because everyone shares knowledge and collaboration with public and non-public administrations. For this it was necessary to package that knowledge and experiences to make it reach other countries.

6. Transversality, he pointed out that he is an Engineer by profession and that he had always worked with engineers with complicated tools, but that did not have much impact. They achieved the impact when there were communication professionals, philosophers, educators, humanists, people from all fields.

In the round of conclusions, he highlighted that nothing about Frena La Curva would have been possible if they had not shared everything they knew in different fields, if they had not relied on the open technology that they had already developed and generously opened so they could work on it and improve it.

Antonio Benavides in representation of **Myriam Urzúa Venegas**, Secretariat of Comprehensive Risk Management and Civil Protection of Mexico City.

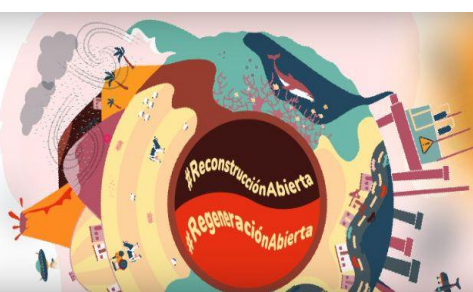
His intervention was about the work carried out by the Secretariat of Comprehensive Risk Management and Civil Protection of Mexico City, transparency in risk management and success stories.

He pointed out that in Mexico City we live in an area that is highly seismic, hillside slides, floods, hailstorms and a series of anthropogenic events also occur, such as demonstrations, marches and traffic accidents.

He mentioned that work has been done on research and scientific dissemination, as well as on the link between public policy, research and culture, which is something that is greatly needed to transcend society, public demands and address important issues such as communication and linkage in cases of disasters in the Mexico City area and surroundings, in which nearly 22 million people live.

Faced with such chaotic issues, there has been a key organization in civil society, who even demand greater transparency and flow of information from the government and authorities, matters that are still being worked on, specifically in the reaction to prevention and how to convey to the public that living in the volcanic basin involves a series of dangers and risks.

To achieve this work, he noted, the Secretariat has various general directorates, one of which is liaison and training; another of resilience; the tactical operational direction and the general direction of risk analysis, in which studies and research have been carried out on a series of topics regarding hazards, vulnerabilities and exposure, which are the components of risk.



Derived from the studies and reports carried out, he pointed out that the Risk Atlas of Mexico City was published, which is a completely public portal, in which a tremendous amount of information can be consulted, it has more than one thousand three hundred layers of information, more than 15 modules, also allows us to carry out various types of analysis on which seismic zone we live in and the type of vulnerability that affects us.

He mentioned that the case is that the Risk Atlas of Mexico City is reflected in studies, it helps to know what the economic and social impact of the emergencies we have are. Also, he commented that there is the “REUS” (initials in it’s Spanish name) which is the Unique Statistical Registry of Emergencies of Mexico City, in which various institutions participate and is about the economic and social impact related to emergencies.

Likewise, he highlighted the work that was done in the modules for family members of COVID-19 patients. He contextualized that at the beginning of 2020, when activities were closed and numerous cases began to be attended in Mexico City and its metropolitan area, there was a lack of information and communication between doctors, nurses, patients, administrators of the hospitals and the relatives of those who were hospitalized. This caused emotional stress in the population, because people did not know what was happening to their relatives, many times they were already given the ashes of their loved ones, and this generated social unrest.

He commented that from that point on, in the government of Mexico City, the operation of care modules for family members of COVID-19 patients was implemented. These modules consisted of tents installed outside the hospitals, where a system was implemented so families could make video calls via modem or telephones with their hospitalized patients. In the tents, the doctors together with the hospital's social workers went out at a certain time to take turns giving information to the patients' relatives. He highlighted that the greatest achievement was the emotional stability that was transmitted to people, tranquility and equanimity, both to patients and family members, therefore it was possible to reduce stress in administrative personnel and medical personnel.

Finally, they concluded that this exercise made it possible to reassure the population and as an institution, they assumed the responsibility of sharing information.

Fernando Martí, Chronicler of Cancún.

He mentioned that Cancún, Quintana Roo, is located in the easternmost part of Mexico, which corresponds to the western part of the Caribbean. He pointed out that it is the natural destination of all hurricanes that form in the Caribbean area or that come from the Atlantic, from the coasts of Africa such as the Cape Verde Islands. These transit the entire ocean and finally enter through the rotation of the land to cross the Caribbean and go to the Gulf.

He pointed out that in this sense, the National Water Commission estimates that a hurricane hits Quintana Roo every 2.7 years, and that the majority are tropical storms or category one or two hurricanes. He mentioned that category three, four and five hurricanes are strong and dangerous discharges of water, with winds exceeding 240 kilometers per hour.

Fortunately, he highlighted, the Yucatan Peninsula is a flat area that does not have surface rivers, it does not have mountains, so the floods of water are not very destructive. Therefore, the population of Cancún, in Quintana Roo, who has experienced this phenomenon, knows how to protect themselves, that they should go into a shelter, concrete building that must have plenty of water, flashlights with electric batteries and canned food, and that they should not leave the place.

He pointed out that there is a culture of hurricanes and that the knowledge that people already have, since they have already experienced a hurricane, is transmitted to those who have not experienced one and have come to live in Cancún, so that the population knows how to protect themselves and help. The entire Civil Protection system of the government and municipalities issue continuous alerts about the proximity of the hurricane and about what people should do.

The problem, he mentioned, is the almost four million tourists who are normally in Quintana Roo because they do not know how to protect themselves. Here, he pointed out that there are two fundamental measures that the government and society have taken to protect visitors: the first is that all hotels are required to have an alternative shelter on dry land in which they can accommodate all tourists at risk for as long as necessary. He mentioned that they shelter them in facilities, with kitchens and portable lights. The second measure is that hotels have the obligation to register the nationality of all their guests and pass the information to Civil Protection and the Ministry of Tourism, which at the same time sends it to all the consulates. Thanks to this, very few hours after the meteor's passage, consulates

and embassies can know how many nationals are in the Quintana Roo area and thus plan rescue flights.

With this measure, he concluded, after the two most important events that have occurred, hurricanes Gilberto and Wilma, it has been possible to evacuate most of the tourists of the 250,000 that are usually in the square, evacuating 80% in periods 72 and 96 hours. Those two most important measures to face the disasters that a hurricane can leave behind.

Keynote Conference: Openness and Transparency in times of climate change.

Riesgos y cambio climático

CONFERENCIA MAGISTRAL:
Apertura y transparencia en tiempos de cambio climático
13:40 – 14:05 hr

IMPORTE:
SAÚL PEREYRA
Gerente de Acción Climática de WRI México.

MODERA:
RODRIGO FLORES GUTIÉRREZ
Especialista en cambio climático.

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The keynote conference was titled Openness and Transparency in times of climate change. It was presented by **Saúl Pereyra**, Climate Action Manager of WRI Mexico and moderated by **Rodrigo Flores Gutiérrez**, climate change specialist.

During the conference, **Saúl Pereyra** greeted the public and thanked the organizers of the colloquium. He mentioned that he had followed the morning's discussions with interest and highlighted that, although initially climate change and access to

information did not seem to be linked, his presentation demonstrated that they are and showed the opportunities that this represented.

Pereyra shared that he works at the World Resources Institute, WRI Mexico, and that his main task is to promote the climate agenda at different levels of government. He emphasized that transparency plays a fundamental role in this context. He acknowledged that the national context may differ from the local one and that, when talking about climate change, not everyone interprets the term in the same way. His goal was to provide guidance on how, by better understanding these impacts, we could act in a more informed way.

When addressing the issue of climate change, Pereyra noted that they encountered many acronyms that are confusing for the average citizen. However, he highlighted that despite this technical complexity, most people were aware of the climate crisis and how it affected their lives.

He stressed the importance of communication in this process and the need to translate technical information into a more accessible language. He gave as an example that, instead of talking about "emissions mitigation", one could refer to "reducing pollution."

Pereyra presented various instruments and resources available to understand climate change, such as the National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change. However, he acknowledged that at the state level they faced a lack of updated data.

In his speech, Pereyra warned about the need to have scientific information and to avoid the spread of erroneous data. He also warned about practices such as "Green Washing." He stressed the importance of empowering people on the issue of climate change and avoiding stereotypes.

He emphasized the climate urgency and the need to act in a way that is beneficial to communities and the country. He highlighted the importance of the younger generation's participation and considering adaptation at the local level.

Regarding financing, Pereyra suggested thinking innovatively and not depending solely on traditional financing sources. He mentioned some tools such as artificial intelligence and blockchain, which are valuable for obtaining information.

Finally, he quoted a survey in Latin America and noted an inconsistency between public perception and government policies. He mentioned that in Mexico, the

environmental sector suffered significant cuts in its budget and highlighted the crucial role of organizations like WRI in generating information and promoting change.

Riesgos y cambio climático

CONCLUSIONES Y CIERRE DEL COLOQUIO
14:05 – 14:30 hr

QUINTO COLOQUIO
POR UNA RECONSTRUCCIÓN
ABIERTA MUNDIAL

info ESTADO ABIERTO

INTEGRANTES:

 **JORGE PESQUEIRA LEAL**
Presidente del Instituto de Mediación de México.

 **EUGENIA BRAGUINSKY**
Coordinadora de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información de RIJA. Argentina.

 **LAURA SÁNCHEZ**
Secretaría Técnica del SURSA, UNAM.

 **MÓNICA TAPIA**
Directora de Ruta Cívica.

 **ABRAHAM MONTES MAGAÑA**
Comisionado Presidente del IMAIP y Coordinador Nacional de los Organismos Garantes de las Entidades Federativas del SNT.

 **MARÍA DEL CARMEN NAVA POLINA**
Comisionada Ciudadana del Info CDMX.

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Conclusions and closing of the event

Participating in this round were:

1. **Jorge Pesqueira Leal**, President of the Mediation Institute of Mexico.
2. **Laura Sánchez**, Technical Secretary of the University Seminar on Social-Environmental Risks of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM).
3. **Jorge Alberto Alatorre Flores**, President of the Citizen Participation Committee of the National Anti-Corruption System. From Mexico.
4. **Eugenia Braguinsky**, Coordinator of Transparency and Access to Information at RIJA.
5. **Mónica Tapia**, Civic Route Director.
6. **María del Carmen Nava Polina**, Citizen Commissioner of the Institute of Transparency, Access to Public Information, Protection of Personal Data and Accountability of Mexico City.

Jorque Pesqueira Leal, President of the Mediation Institute of Mexico.

He pointed out that we must understand that our planet is a living organ and that the actions of both governments and organizations are not aware of the impact produced by the aggression that we exert precisely on the planet, that is our home.

We must analyze and reflect on the present and what the future holds when we talk about the United Nations goals with actions for climate change, because their results are not seen clearly and these phenomena mostly affect those who are under social injustice.

He said that in Latin America and the Caribbean our environment has been damaged with the excessive felling of forests and extractions that seriously affect our planet.

He mentioned that as a country we have failed in the commitments made to address poverty and that the excessive growth of emerging powers and how the generation of wealth irreversibly damages our environment.

He pointed out that we must work on education throughout our lives to know the extent of the damage we cause to our environment through daily activities.

This fifth colloquium is very relevant because it allows us to meet, reflect and ponder what is happening and what needs to be carried out to achieve climate justice, social justice and restorative justice.

Laura Sánchez, Technical Secretary of the University Seminar on Social-Environmental Risks of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM).

She mentioned that it is very important to know the other person from a point of approach, since with proximity, prejudice is eliminated and empathizing is being compassionate. In the first instance it consists of sharing resources and responsibilities, creating community and generating links between institutions and between people, not only with friends or family, but with the people we live with.

She pointed out that we must think about how much we feel, how much we belong to our communities and how much we include ourselves and others where we live and in our work spaces.

She shared that active listening should be encouraged, how much we are open to listening, to sharing ourselves, to sharing with each other, with the aim of generating trust, not only in the institutions, but through the information available.

Regarding how accessible information on climate change is, she agreed that most of it is published in English or with many technicalities that are not manageable for people who are not familiar with the terms.

She mentioned that one way to generate trust is to make all the information that currently exists available to all people.

She stressed that, regarding climate change and loss of biodiversity, all people are co-responsible and that we are all going to suffer the ravages of climate change and the latent risks that expose vulnerabilities.

She mentioned that the accumulation of vulnerabilities is not a materialization of the impact, but that when a disaster happens, we realize what things are being done wrong that we do not invest in prevention and that this is the first big mistake that is made.

Regarding decentralization, she commented that it is an issue that has not been talked about much in Mexico City, but that should be considered due to space issues.

She concluded with the reminder that we all want to continue living on this planet for a few more years and continue consuming and enjoying its resources, so we must become part of this co-responsibility and contribute to risk reduction.

Jorge Alberto Alatorre Flores, President of the Citizen Participation Committee of the National Anti-Corruption System. From Mexico.

He pointed out that there are natural phenomena that can eventually become disasters, and that human intervention with bad intentions is what can generate catastrophes, and that they not only have to do with poor management of the phenomena but with the corrupt conditions that can exist; the terrible attention to people who suffer severe damage to their lives, their assets, and their integrity.

He considered that there are some issues that may not be so foreseeable, but what is clear is that abuse through different means can generate serious damage to the public treasury and also generate tremendous mistrust, and leads to it becoming more and more difficult for us to live with each other.

He offered, in representation of the National Anti-Corruption System, a greater commitment to participation so that we can explore ways in which we can mitigate the risks of corruption that are associated with these natural phenomena.

Eugenia Braguinsky, Coordinator of the working group on Transparency and Access to Information of the International Open Justice Network.

She pointed out that at the Colloquium there was a lot of talk about access to information, and how to access it. She recalled that access to information is a human right that is guaranteed in international pacts and treaties.

She mentioned that with the United Nations 2030 Agenda, Sustainable Development Goals were created in 17 different areas, so as not to leave anyone behind and that is key to thinking about whether, when we talk about access to information, it is a right effectively guaranteed for all people. But there are groups in vulnerable situations to whom the information produced by the State is very difficult to access.

She pointed out that there are many technicalities in the information and that sometimes it is in foreign language, therefore very complicated; in addition to the fact that it is a technical language and people often need the information to access other rights such as health, education, justice and a healthy environment.

She mentioned that groups in vulnerable situations such as women, LGBT+ people, older adults, migrants and indigenous populations are those who are most affected by issues related to the deterioration of the environment and the lack of information on how to participate in the issues that affect their community.

Mónica Tapia, Director of Ruta Cívica, A.C.

She recalled that if we do not prevent or address the risk, we will have human disasters, and that by remembering and mitigating these risks, we can prevent the next disaster.

When asked why it is a topic that we discussed in September, about risk, reconstruction and now also climate change, she shared that she is part of the Resilience Council of Mexico City, which is a space for multiple sectors such as the academy, professional associations of the private sector and some civil society organizations to discuss with the Secretariat of Comprehensive Risk Management and Civil Protection on issues such as the concern about open information or what



we have learned in terms of listening to the other person, to the other sectors and the other members.

She mentioned that a concern arose when reviewing the models of climate change, water scarcity, and drought and she wonders if they are going to show this to everyone, so there is a discussion about whether the information is going to be accessible; if this data is going to be shared, because once the information is given, debates can begin with information about properties at risk that are put on a public platform; financing aid, insurance and end in emotional overflow, so it should say not how it is distributed, but that it is fundamental information to open and what other information requires generating calls to action or participation mechanisms or even financing mechanisms.

As a third point, she addressed governance, that is, how to build that information for the use of citizens and make that information useful for taking actions along with the call to action, as well as the information that citizens contribute to these systems.

She recalled that the issues to be worked on, such as floods or droughts, go through several public institutions, and that we must incorporate and coordinate them to have public information platforms without people having to make requests for information.

She pointed out that the last step consists of moving from the vision of the government as a generator of information, to coordinating, and opening the urban and risk management systems so that citizens contribute information, so that they can participate in risk atlases., complaints and verification processes and monitoring of actions and sanctions.

María del Carmen Nava Polina, Citizen Commissioner of the Institute of Transparency, Access to Public Information, Protection of Personal Data and Accountability of Mexico City.

She recalled that the heart of this colloquium was climate change and that our actions regarding the carbon footprint, water and electricity consumption, reduction of environmental vulnerabilities and institutional openness depend on each person.

She mentioned that without information there is no way to generate any type of informed response, as well as without the articulation of responsible public institutions that also generate archives, develop integrity, prevent and combat corruption, and implement Open Justice standards.



She pointed out that everything that implies institutional openness contributes to the reconstruction being open and really helping us to regenerate in different communities and build new capacities.

Regarding the Decalogue of Open Reconstruction, she mentioned that it is a standard that we long for as the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, and that it was articulated in co-creation with the use of collective intelligence from different communities in the 2022 Colloquium.

Relive here the Fifth Colloquium for a #WorldOpenReconstruction

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8_rwagVvKLM&t=850s

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