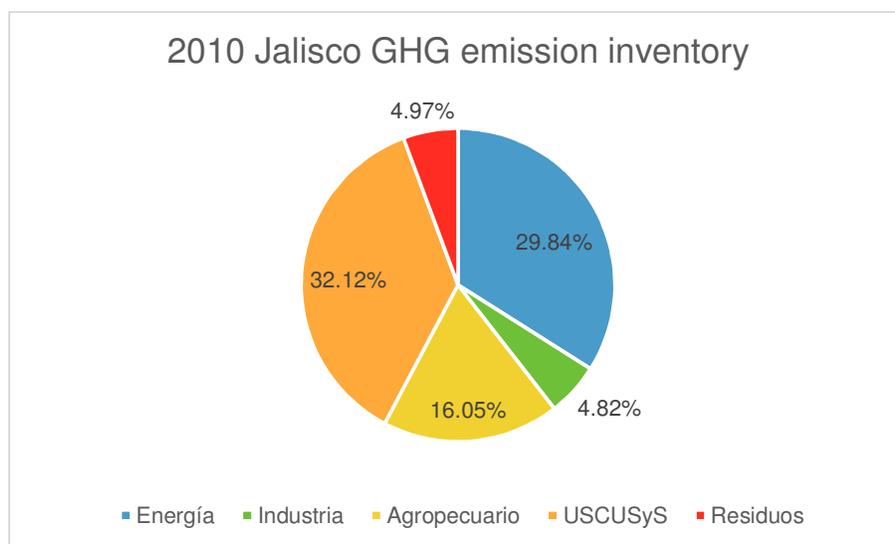


Jalisco, one of the most important economic actors in Mexico, is located in the western part of the country and possess a territory of 78,588 km² - a size similar to that of the Czech Republic. With over 7 million inhabitants, Jalisco is the fourth most populous state in Mexico; which about 60% of the population lives within the Greater Guadalajara Area, making it the country's second largest city right after Mexico City.

Jalisco contributes with 6.4% (57,888 million USD) of Mexico's GDP. Even though over 65% of Jalisco's economic activity comes from the tertiary sector (trade, transport, real estate and other services), Jalisco's agricultural sector leads Mexico's national production in several produces such as corn, milk, eggs and pork meat.

When it comes to environmental actions, Jalisco has positioned itself as a local leader thanks to initiatives such as the "Voluntary Environmental Achievement Program", the improvement of public building's energy efficiency, and the inauguration of the Los Altos wind farm, among others projects, all which enable Jalisco to play a significant role in the Mexican environmental policy and politics development.

Based on the inventory of greenhouse gas emissions, in the year 2010 Jalisco generated 42,001.22 Gg of CO₂, which results in a per capita emission of 5.16 tons. The sectors that emit the most are land use, changing land use, and energy consumption, followed by the agriculture sector, industrial and waste management.



The state of Jalisco aligned to the National Climate Change Strategy, has set the following goals for reducing emissions based on 2010 emissions:

- 30% by 2030.
- 50% by 2050.

The inventory results allows the state to guide mitigation strategies prioritizing those that have a direct influence on the emitting sectors including:

- **Energy:** transition to energy independence by using renewable energy; which implies the exploitation of the potential of the territory in generating solar power and wind power. Boosting the implementation of energy efficiency programs in both, the public and private sectors through the investment in the construction of infrastructure and new operations.
- **Urban Planning:** increase territory efficiency by reducing urban sprawl, as well as promoting a transition towards public transportation systems that are

safe, clean, low-emission alternatives, accessible, comfortable, and that strengthen interconnectivity.

- **Transportation:** Promotion the use of non-motorized mobility by improving bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, road safety education, and legal reforms to protect the cyclists and pedestrians. Modernization of the vehicle fleet with an eventual transition to electric cars. Increased public transport lines. Modernization of public transport units that can be more accessible, comfortable and with better fuel efficiency. Boosting foreign and inter rail passenger transport.
- **Biodiversity and Forests:** Develop a strategy for reducing emissions from deforestation and land degradation, as well as consider sustainable forest management, increasing carbon stocks and forest conservation schemes by increasing payments for environmental services.
- **Agricultural Sector:** Promoting schemes of agricultural and forest production with potential mitigation through carbon sequestration practices, livestock waste management activities, and reducing emissions from the inappropriate use of fire.
- **Waste:** To promote integrated waste management through enhancement projects, use of organic waste, methane capture at landfills and wastewater treatment.
- **Financial instruments:** Install regional carbon trading schemes, green taxes and environmental funds to finance projects to move towards a low carbon development.

The fourth part of the state territory is very sensitive to global warming; 47% of this area is dedicated to predominantly agricultural activities, 4% to livestock activities and only 3% are human settlements. Climate disruption has various effects such as reduced rainfall and soil moisture or extreme temperatures increase and intensity of rainfall, crop failures, increased pollution, increased presence of natural disasters (such as hurricanes), among others.

Based on opinion surveys for adaptation to climate change made to the population of Jalisco, it is shown that there is a partial ignorance in terms of the causes, consequences, and effects of climate change, as well as a remarkable misinformation about how to tackle climate change, and how to reduce vulnerability and adaptation measures.

To reduce vulnerability and increase resilience of its systems, the state of Jalisco should promote the following initiatives:

- Educate, inform, and raise awareness about climate change, its consequences, and responsibility of the whole society.
- Promote the analysis of vulnerability to climate change areas, economic activities and population groups.