

# Implementation of the Mexican National Biodiversity Strategy: the mainstreaming process



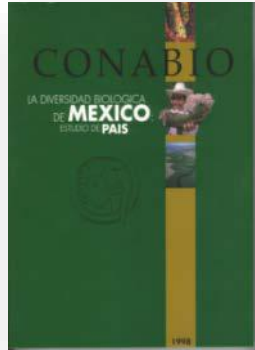
**CONABIO**  
COMISIÓN NACIONAL PARA EL  
CONOCIMIENTO Y USO DE LA BIODIVERSIDAD

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**National Commission for the Knowledge  
and Use of Biodiversity  
Mexico**

**I. Process of incorporation of the target policies/projects into the NBSAP, including success factors and challenges**

# Mexican Biodiversity Strategy (ENBioMEX) background in CBD context



**1998**

First publication of the National Biodiversity Assessment of Mexico



**2000**

First publication of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Mexico

UPDATE

**2008, 2009, 2016**

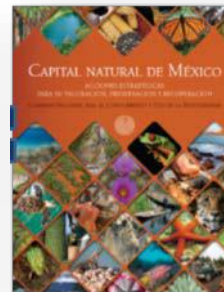
National Biodiversity Assessment (EP2)



700 authors and external reviewers from 227 institutions from different sectors

**2012**

Strategic Actions



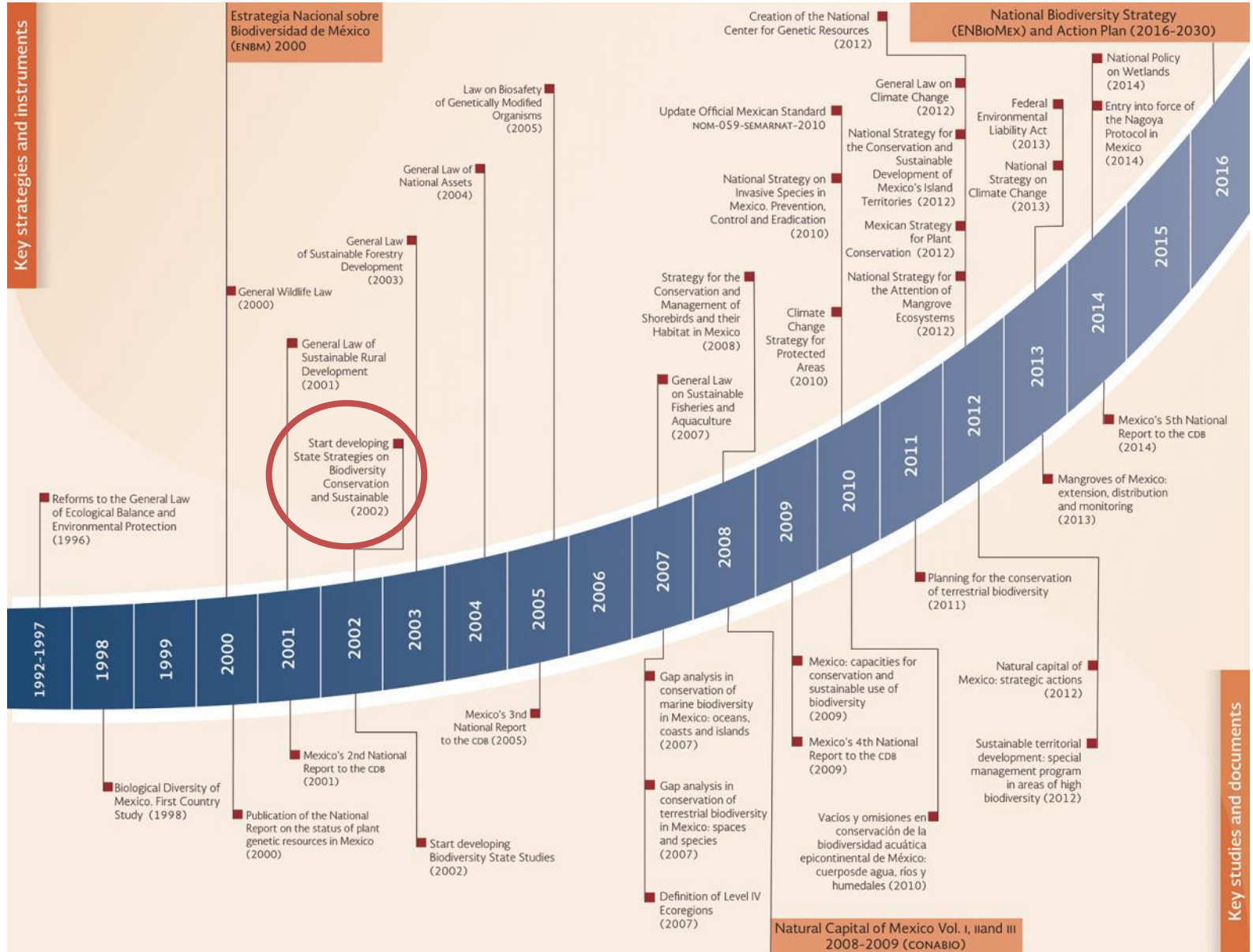
**2016**

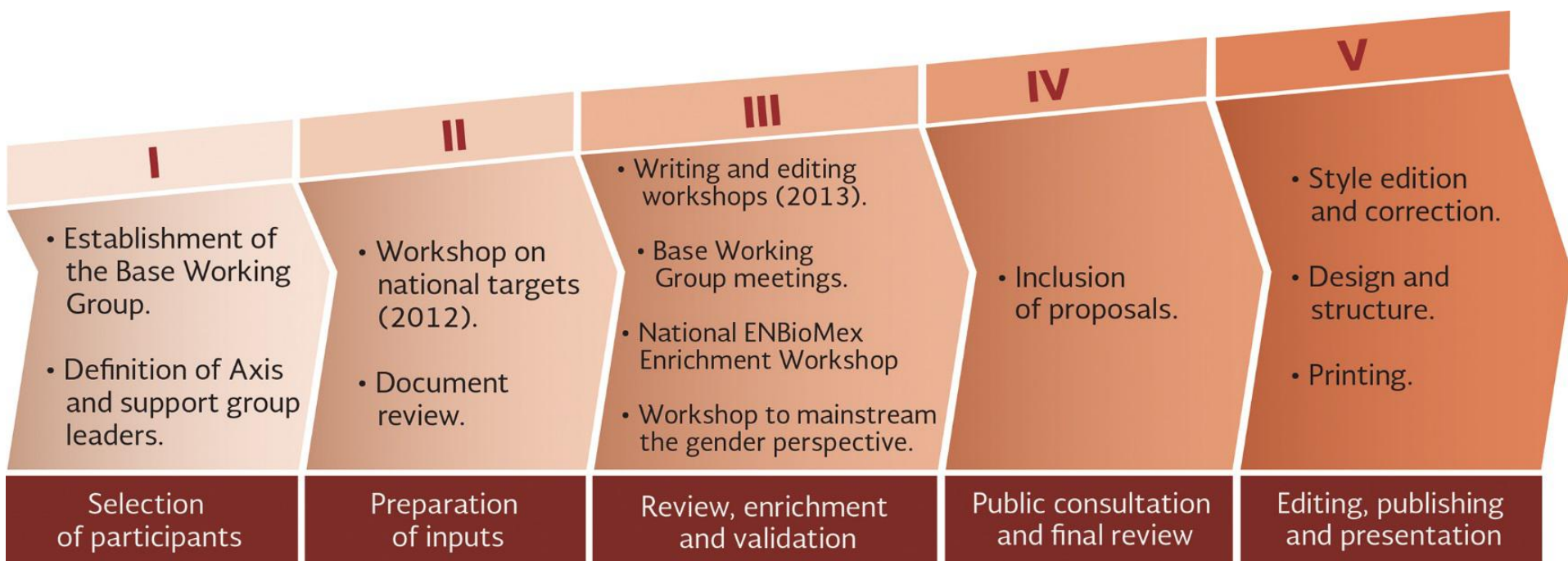
National Biodiversity Strategy of Mexico (ENBioMEX) and Action Plan 2016-2030



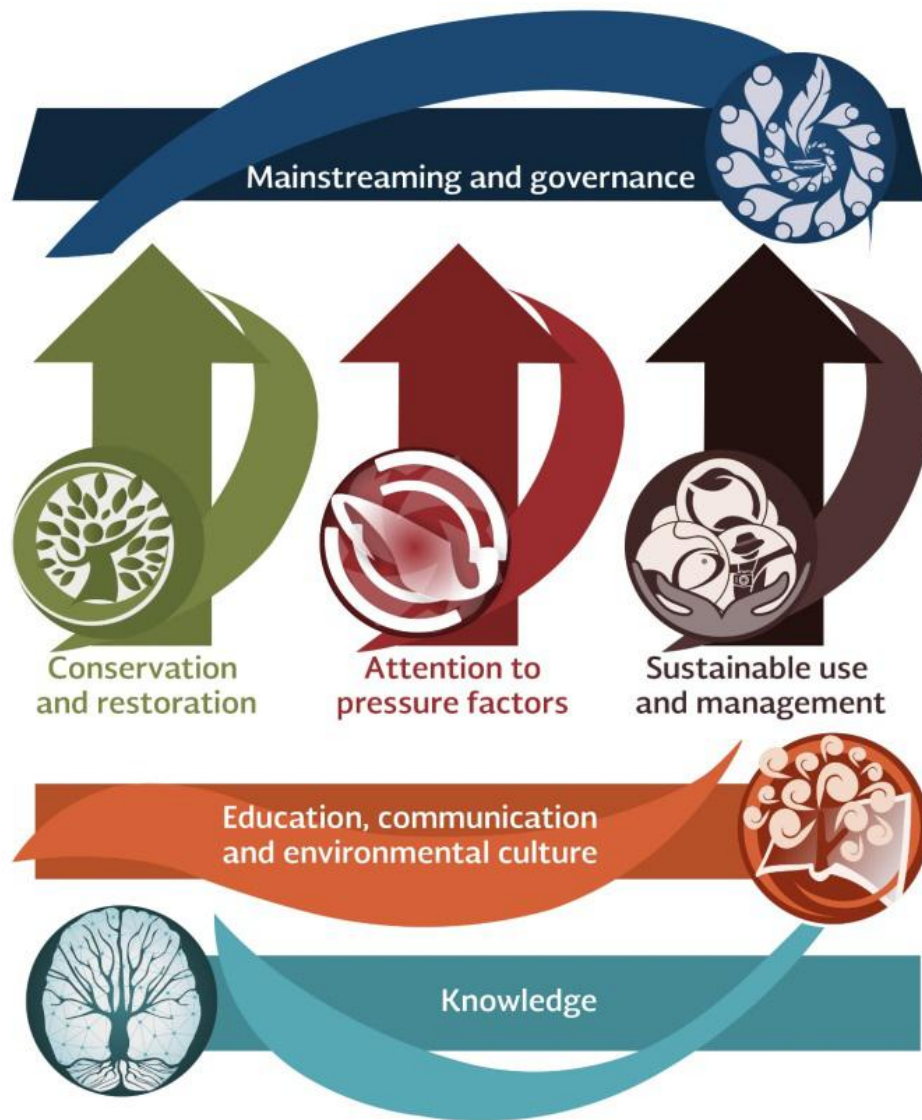
350 persons from +130 institutions from different sectors

# Conceptual framework of ENBioMEX





# Mexican Biodiversity Strategy (ENBioMEX) and Action Plan 2016-2030



## Structure:

- Mission
- Vision at 2030
- 14 guiding principles
- 6 strategic axis
- 24 lines of action
- 160 actions
- Specifications/suggestions
- Key actors
- Deadlines

# Special features of the ENBioMex

- First national strategy that integrates the gender perspective.
- Contribution of Mexico to the Aichi and SDGs by strategic axis of the ENBioMex.
- First strategy that emphasizes the importance of biodiversity mainstreaming in other sectors.
- Alignment to the National Development Plan, as well as Sectorial and Special Programs.

## Participation

+ 350 persons

- 194 women
- 158 men

+ 130 institutions, CSOs

- 24 academic institutions
- 49 Federal Public Administration agencies
- 42 Civil Society Organizations
- 23 Mexican States

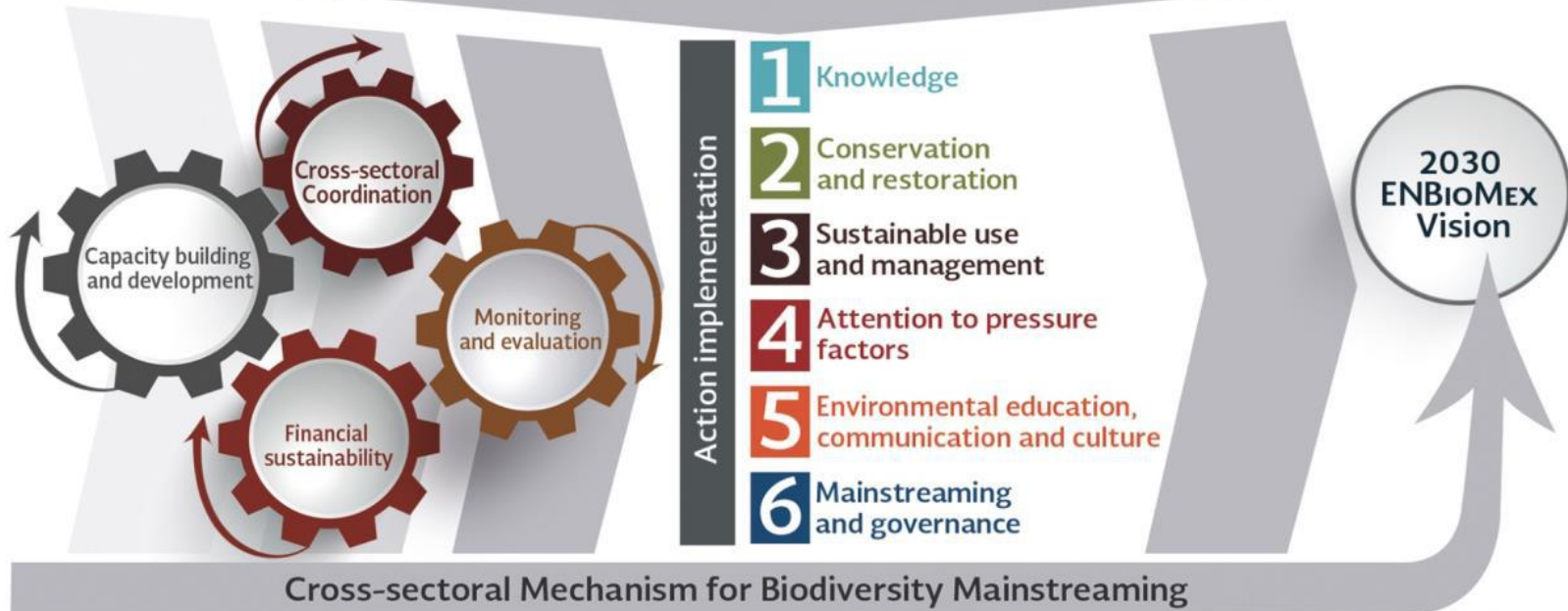
## **II. Implementation status, challenges and future considerations of the target policies/projects**



# Implementation



National legal, regulatory and policy instruments

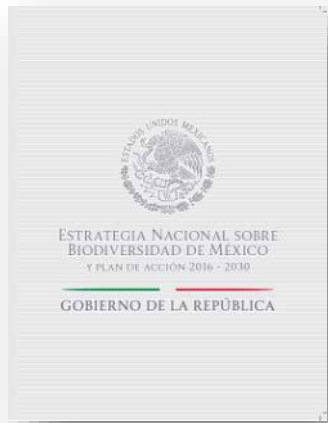


Cross-sectoral Mechanism for Biodiversity Mainstreaming

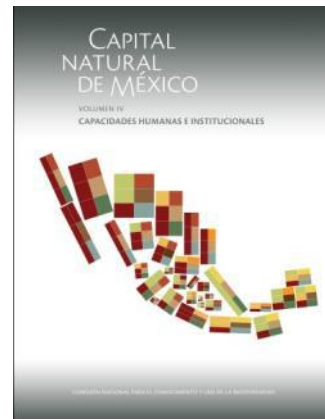


Cooperation and compliance of international commitments

# CBD Implementation in Mexico



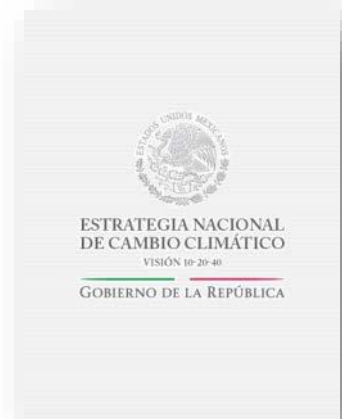
**2016-2030**



**2016**



**2010**



**2010-2040**



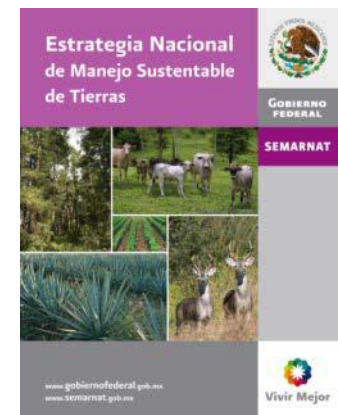
**2012-2030**



**2012**



**2014**



**2010**

# State Biodiversity Strategies (SBS) in ENBioMex



**Action 6.2.5.**  
*To strengthen and promote the development and implementation of **State Biodiversity Strategies** that have links and coordination mechanisms with other sectors of government.*

## Specifications:

- To promote its mainstreaming into local legislation and policy framework to be a binding instrument.
- To align and include their essential elements into territorial planning instruments.
- To spread the call and open spaces for inclusive participation of local stakeholders.
- To promote the State Biodiversity Assessment and monitoring of the strategies that incorporate gender perspective.
- Promoting the updating of Strategies for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity existing, in line with the ENBioMex and considering deeper gender issues.



# How do we know if a policy is in favor, against or neutral?



| Policy type  | Direct and positive  | Indirect and positive   | With improvement opportunities  | Enabling conditions activities   | Drivers of change  |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Explanation/ main objective                            | Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (ecosystems, species, genes)  | Use/extraction of natural resources                                     | Use of some biodiversity components, but no explicit conditions for conservation.                       | Enabling to improve the conditions of biodiversity.  | Promote actions that have negative impacts on biodiversity, no compulsory elements biodiversity conservation considerations.   |
| Example  | Protected areas; Management units; Biological corridors; PES, Species recovery programs, Forest protection, sanidad. | Productive reconversion; forest management, soil and water conservation | Support for agricultural and livestock projects, water infrastructure projects or for rural development | Investment in R&D, sectoral funds for research. Inspection and surveillance. Strengthening participation mechanisms. Ecological and territorial planning | Perverse subsidies in energy/extractive, agricultural sectors. Promotion o technological packages that generate greater exploitation of natural resources without internalizing costs. |
| Number of existant policies                            | 12   | 11  | 47  | 25/20  | 10   |
| Recommendations for future steps and finance solutions | Strengthen, expand, guarantee synergies  |   | Adjustments agreements, operating rules and criteria that can lead to a more sustainable use            | Opportunity for development and capacity building  | Neutralize . To correct market failures and government.<br>* Importance of the impact assessment   |

# Challenges for NBSAP implementation



1. ENBioMex broadcasting.
2. **ENBioMex appropriation of federal, state and municipal institutions.**
3. Involvement of other sectors and actors (Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, CSOs, private sector, academia):  
Strategy subscription.
4. Adequate funding for compliance actions (GEF and other funding agencies).
5. Monitoring and evaluation.

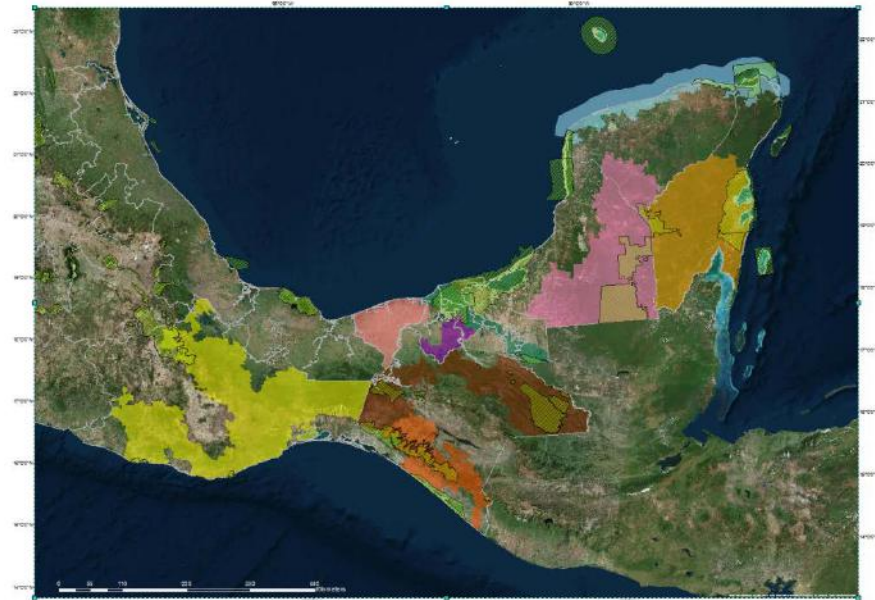
# Integrated approaches in production landscapes

- ❖ Mexico is part of the **Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC)** since 2002, a **regional initiative** which now extends **from Southern Mexico to Colombia**.
- ❖ **Objective:**  
to focus on **connectivity conservation** and **sustainable management** in natural and **productive landscapes** surrounding protected areas, **through mainstreaming of biodiversity criteria** in public expenditure and in selected local planning and development practices.



# Mexico-Mesoamerican Biological Corridor

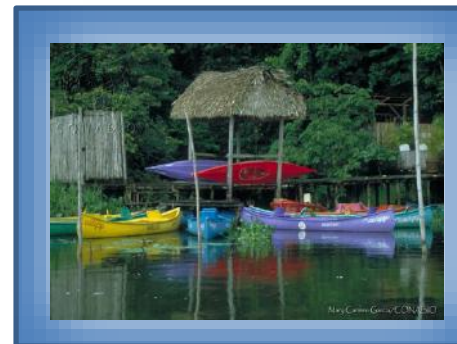
- ❖ **Six Mexican southern states:**  
Chiapas, Campeche, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Tabasco and Yucatan.
- ❖ **Targeted area:** 171,224 km<sup>2</sup> in priority terrestrial sites for biodiversity conservation outside of protected areas.
- ❖ Implementation by building partnerships with other stakeholders:
  - National Commission on Protected Areas
  - National Forestry Commission
  - Ministry of Agriculture
  - State and local governments
  - Local producer associations
  - Academic institutions
  - Civil society organizations





# Some of Mexico's MBC achievements

- ❖ MBC's approach **has been adopted by other states of Mexico.**
- ❖ Conservation focus in Mexico has **shifted towards promoting sustainable production** in lands outside of protected areas, as **more than half of all species are found in productive landscapes.**
- ❖ **Mainstreaming biodiversity criteria in public expenditures** as evidenced by their incorporation into operational rules of relevant investment programs of the Ministry of Agriculture (SAGARPA).





Visión  
Nacional de  
**manejo  
integrado  
del paisaje y  
conectividad**

## **National Vision for Integrated Landscape Management and Connectivity (COP13: 2016)**

“In 2030, on a quarter of Mexico’s surface, *spatial management decisions are taken with an articulated and adaptive approach* from terrestrial and inland water landscapes —both rural and urban— and seascapes.

*These are connected and managed integrally* through negotiation and collaboration processes that value and link the interests of all stakeholders.

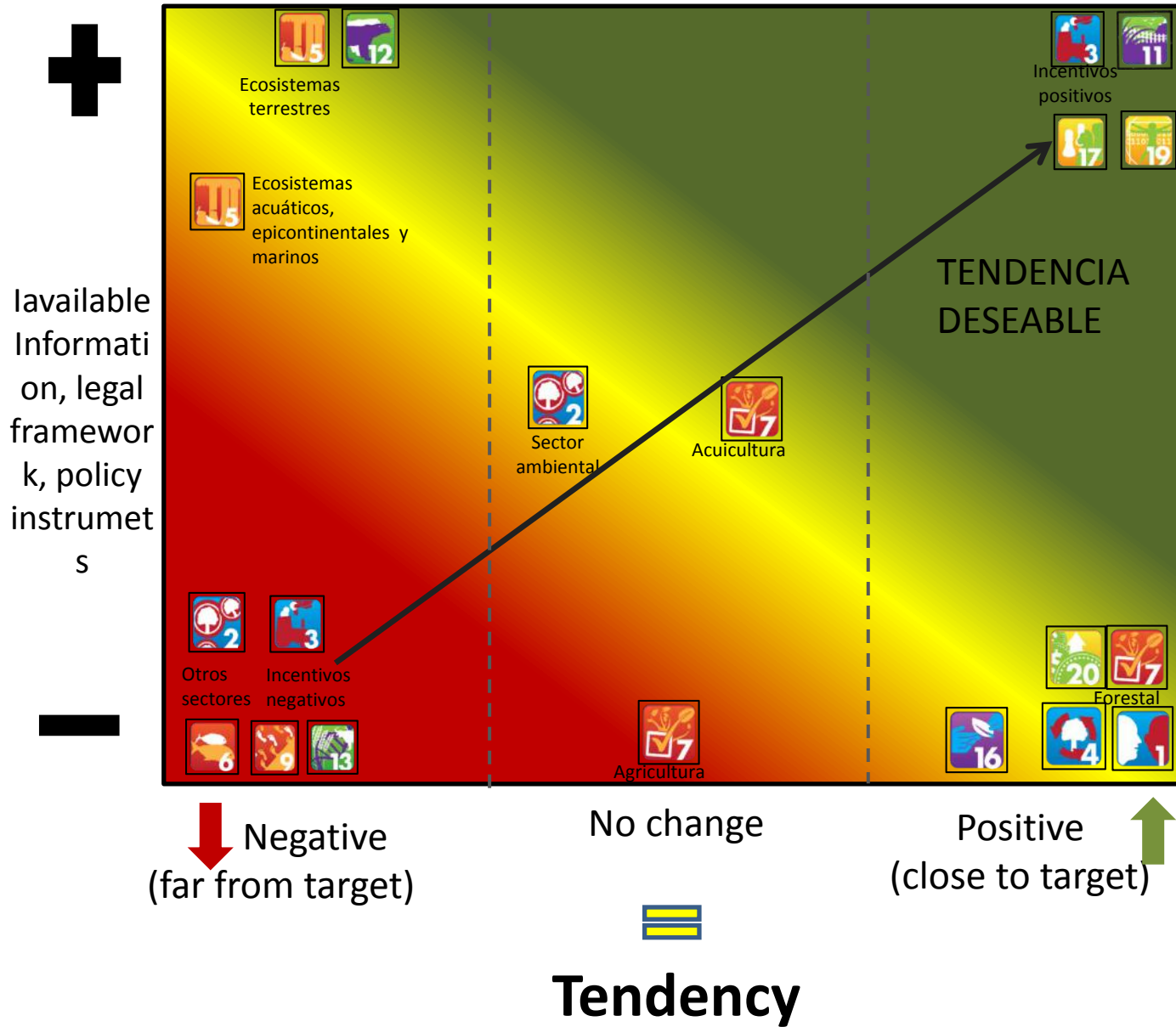
Hereby, *the conservation and sustainable use of natural and cultural resources are ensured* for the benefit of national development”.

### **III. Contributions to achievement of relevant national biodiversity targets and Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

# Crossing of ENBioMex axes with Aichi Targets and SDGs



# National achievement of Aichi Targets



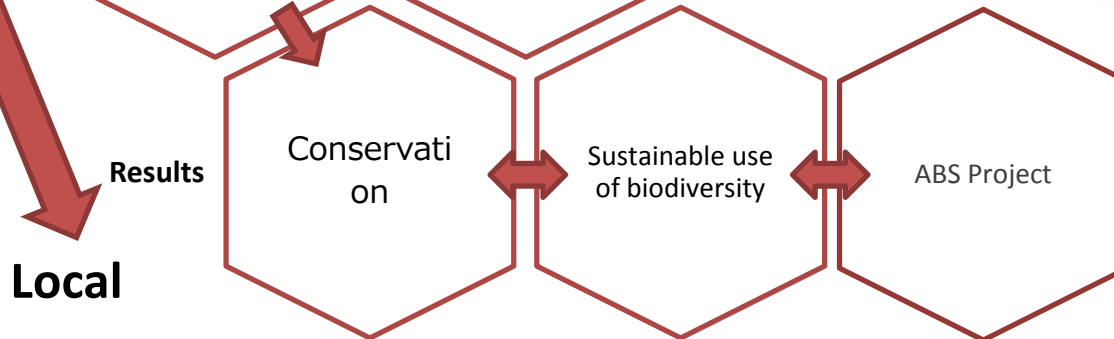
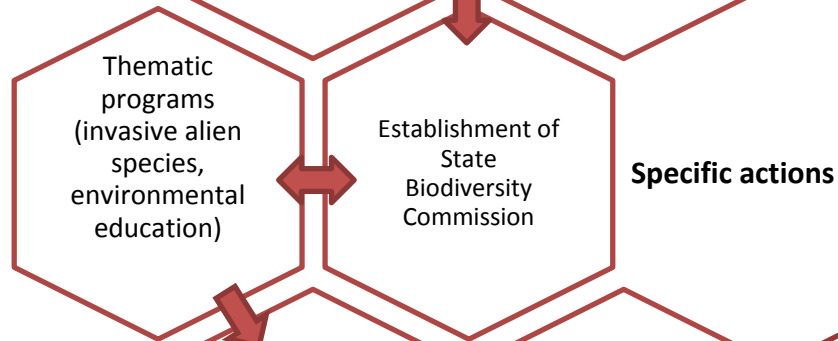
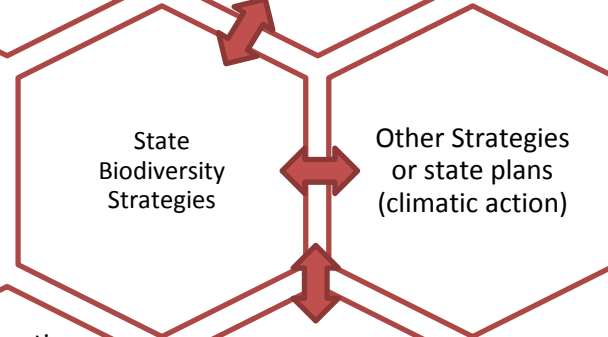
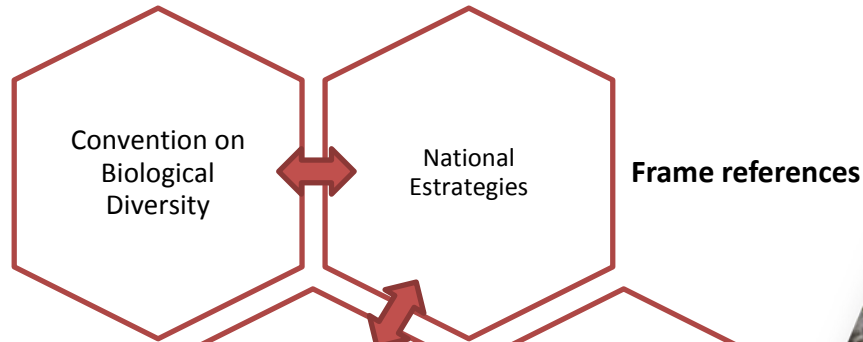
Fifth National Report



# Efforts at different levels



**Global**



**Local**



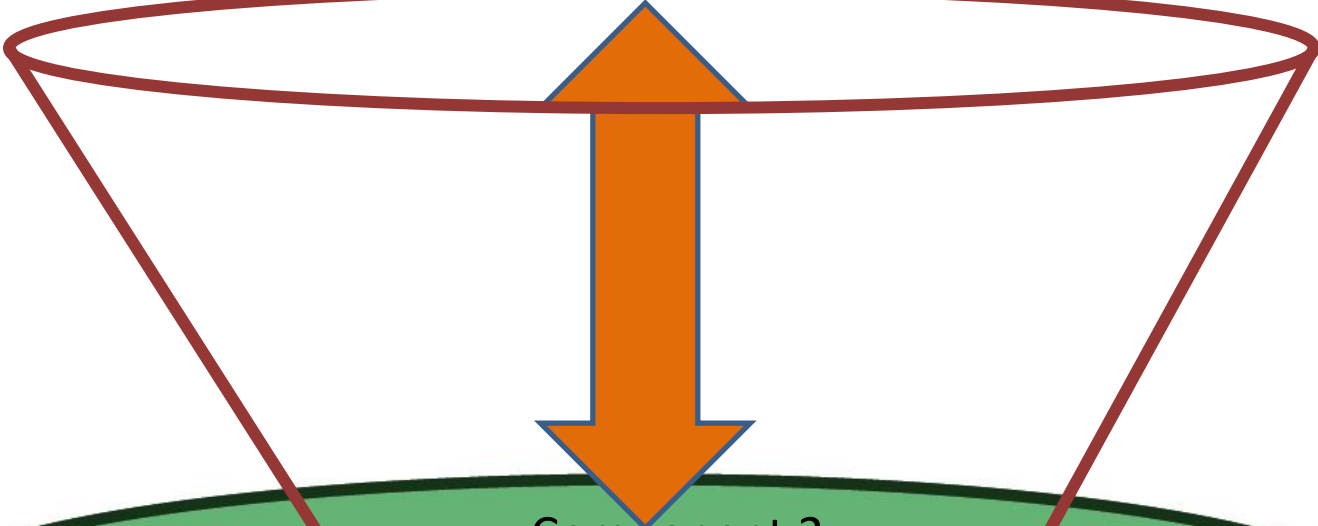
**IV. Future steps including further policy development and review of implementation of existing policies, including lessons learned**

# Future national policy development related to integrated landscape approaches

- ❖ Mexico's *National Vision for Integrated Landscape Management and Connectivity* was designed as a first stage towards **preparing a national strategy** on this subject.
- ❖ A new GEF-funded **Sustainable Productive Landscapes Project** (2018 to 2023) will:
  - provide **capacity building** for local governments for improved *mainstreaming of biodiversity* and *integrated landscape management* policies and programs;
  - support **mainstreaming of biodiversity** as well as harmonize landscape policies and programs at the local level;
  - help *coordinate Federal level institutions* like the National Forestry Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Commission on Protected Areas, and their constituents **at national and local levels**.



Component 1:  
Strengthening the Institutional and Policy Framework  
for Sustainable Productive Landscape Management



Component 2:  
Enhancing Local Capacities for Landscape  
Governance and Management



**Component 3. Promoting Sustainable and  
Climate-Smart Production Systems**

Landscape approach



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**Thanks!**

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