Implementation of the Mexican National Biodiversity Strategy: the mainstreaming process

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Mexico
I. Process of incorporation of the target policies/projects into the NBSAP, including success factors and challenges
Mexican Biodiversity Strategy (ENBíoMéx) 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

National Biodiversity Assessment (EP2)

2012
Strategic Actions

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

700 authors and external reviewers from 227 institutions from different sectors

350 persons from +130 institutions from different sectors

http://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/pais/capitalNatMex.htm
Conceptual framework of ENBioMEx

Key strategies and instruments

- General Law of Sustainable Rural Development (2001)

- General Law of Sustainable Rural Development (2001)


- Estrategia Nacional sobre Biodiversidad de México (2000)

- National Biodiversity Strategy (ENBioMEx) and Action Plan (2016–2030)

- National Policy on Wetlands (2014)
- Federal Environmental Liability Act (2013)
- National Strategy on Climate Change (2013)

- Mangroves of Mexico: extension, distribution and monitoring (2013)
- Mexico’s 5th National Report to the cco (2014)

- Natural capital of Mexico: strategic actions (2012)
- Sustainable territorial development: special management program in areas of high biodiversity (2012)

I. Establishment of the Base Working Group.
   - Definition of Axis and support group leaders.

II. Workshop on national targets (2012).
    - Document review.

III. Writing and editing workshops (2013).
     - Base Working Group meetings.
     - National ENBioMex Enrichment Workshop
     - Workshop to mainstream the gender perspective.

IV. Inclusion of proposals.

V. Style edition and correction.
   - Design and structure.
   - Printing.

Selection of participants
Preparation of inputs
Review, enrichment and validation
Public consultation and final review
Editing, publishing and presentation
Mexican Biodiversity Strategy (ENBióMEx) 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

1. Knowledge
2. Conservation and restoration
3. Sustainable use and management
4. Attention to pressure factors
5. Environmental education, communication and culture
6. Mainstreaming and governance

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.
Participation of Mexican States

22 states participating

9 State Biodiversity Strategies
http://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/region/EEB/estrategias.html

14 State Biodiversity Assessments
http://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/region/EEB/estudios.html
# How do we know if a policy is in favor, against or neutral?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy type</th>
<th>Direct and positive</th>
<th>Indirect and positive</th>
<th>With improvement opportunities</th>
<th>Enabling conditions activities</th>
<th>Drivers of change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explanation/main objective</td>
<td>Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (ecosystems, species, genes)</td>
<td>Use/extractio n of natural resources</td>
<td>Use of some biodiversity components, but no explicit conditions for conservation.</td>
<td>Enabling to improve the conditions of biodiversity.</td>
<td>Promote actions that have negative impacts on biodiversity, no compulsory elements biodiversity conservation considerations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>Protected areas; Management units; Biological corridors; PES, Species recovery programs, Forest protection, sanidad.</td>
<td>Productive reconversion; forest management, soil and water conservation</td>
<td>Support for agricultural and livestock projects, water infrastructure projects or for rural development</td>
<td>Investment in R&amp;D, sectoral funds for research. Inspection and surveillance. Strengthening participation mechanisms. Ecological and territorial planning</td>
<td>Perverse subsidies in energy/extractive, agricultural sectors. Promotion o technological packages that generate greater exploitation of natural resources without internalizing costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of existant policies</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>25/20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations for future steps and finance solutions</td>
<td>Strengthen, expand, guarantee synergies</td>
<td>Adjustments agreements, operating rules and criteria that can lead to a more sustainable use</td>
<td>Opportunity for development and capacity building</td>
<td>Neutralize . To correct market failures and government. * Importance of the impact assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 km² 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).
“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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic axes of the ENBioMex</th>
<th>Aichi Targets</th>
<th>The Sustainable Development Goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Knowledge</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Conservation and restoration</strong></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Sustainable use and management</strong></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Attention to pressure factors</strong></td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image7.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Education, communication and environmental culture</strong></td>
<td><img src="image8.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image9.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. Mainstreaming and governance</strong></td>
<td><img src="image10.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image11.png" alt="Image" /></td>
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National achievement of Aichi Targets

Tendency

- Negative (far from target)
- No change
- Positive (close to target)

Available information, legal framework, policy instruments

Fifth National Report
Efforts at different levels

1. Global
   - Convention on Biological Diversity
   - National Estategies

2. Specific actions
   - Establishment of State Biodiversity Commission
   - Other Strategies or state plans (climatic action)
   - Thematic programs (invasive alien species, environmental education)

3. Results
   - Sustainable use of biodiversity
   - Conservation

4. Local
   - ABS Project

Frame references
- State Biodiversity Strategies
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
National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity
Mexico

Thanks!

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