



Biodiversity Mainstreaming Experiences of Mexico

Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on Biodiversity Mainstreaming
across Agricultural Sectors (FAO)
29 May 2018



CONABIO

COMISIÓN NACIONAL PARA EL
CONOCIMIENTO Y USO DE LA BIODIVERSIDAD

Hesiquio Benítez Díaz
Director General of Internacional Cooperation
and Implementation (CONABIO), Mexico
dgcii@conabio.gob.mx

Background: COP 13, December 2016

Mainstreaming Biodiversity for well-being

High Level Segment

- Ministers of Environment and Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Tourism sectors
- International Organizations (**FAO**, OMT, GEF, PNUMA, CBD, PNUD, BM, UICN, etc.)
- **Cancun Declaration**

Biodiversity Conference 2016

- 7000 registered participants
- 6 fora (Civil society and youth, Science, Business, IPCL summit, Congressman)
- 67 decisions
 - **Decision XIII/3**

National Impact

- Sectoral Strategies
- Agricultural – Environmental Ministries Collaboration Agreement (**SAGARPA-SEMARNAT**)



Sectoral Strategies



- Food security
- Promote sustainable agriculture
- Diversification of farming production
- **Integrated management** of rural landscapes with an ecological perspective

- Sustainable forestry development
- Payment for Environmental Services
- **Restoration** of ecosystems with native species
- Preservation and improvement of forestry genetic resources

- Food security
- Fishing **refuge zones**
- Fishing **regulation programs**
- Fisheries certification



SAGARPA-SEMARNAT collaboration agreement

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- Develop a work plan to **coordinate the activities** of both agencies so that agricultural productions does not affect biodiversity.
- **Avoid** the delivery of economic incentives, financing or credits, to projects that promote **land conversion**.
- Work to achieve the commitment acquired in the Paris Agreement of **zero deforestation**.
- CONAFOR to grant support so people living in forest areas can **develop agricultural activities while conserving forest and jungle habitats**.



SAGARPA
SECRETARÍA DE AGRICULTURA,
GANADERÍA, DESARROLLO RURAL,
PESCA Y ALIMENTACIÓN



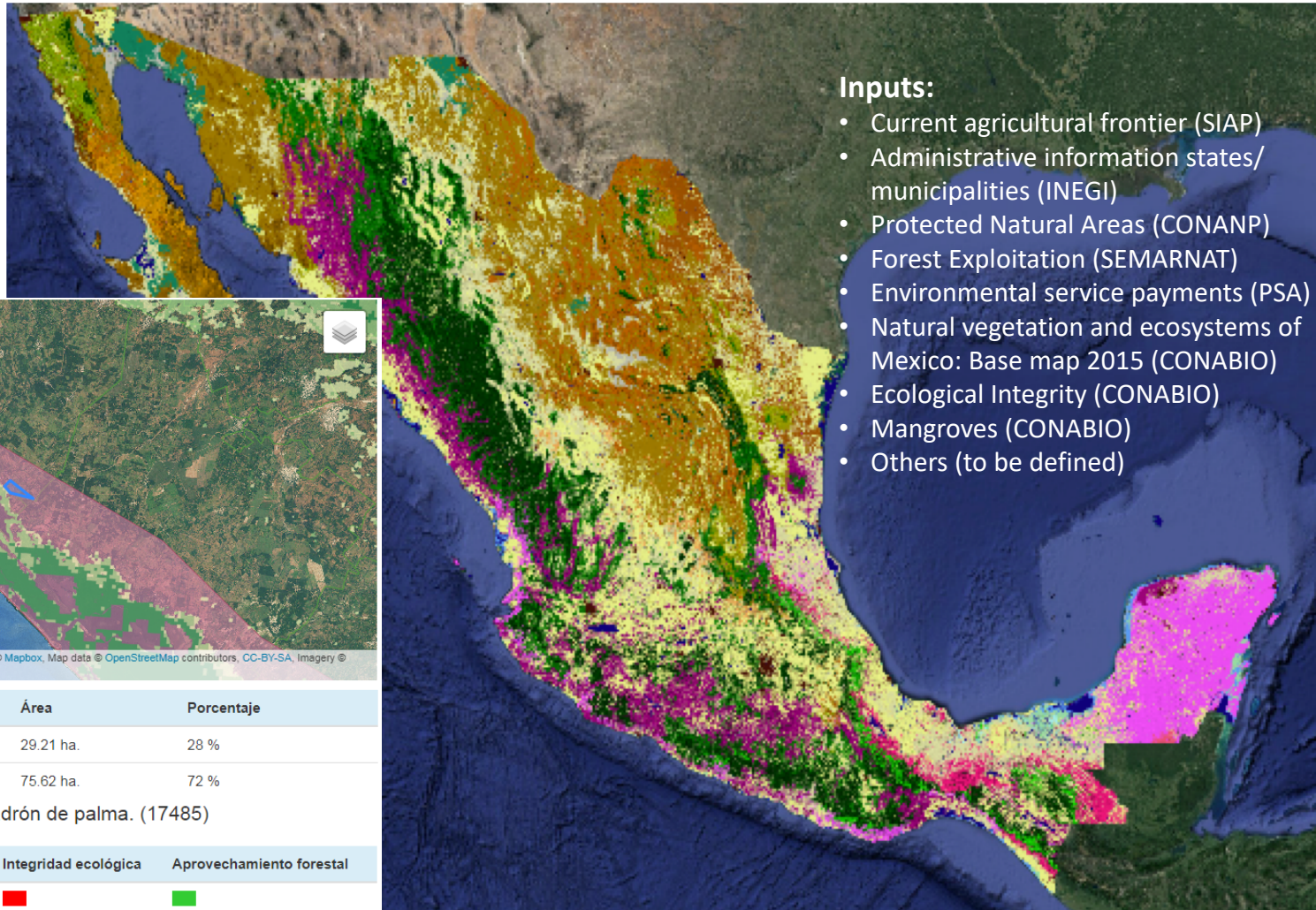
SEMARNAT
SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE
Y RECURSOS NATURALES



National System of Concurrent Incentive Cartographic Consultation (platform)

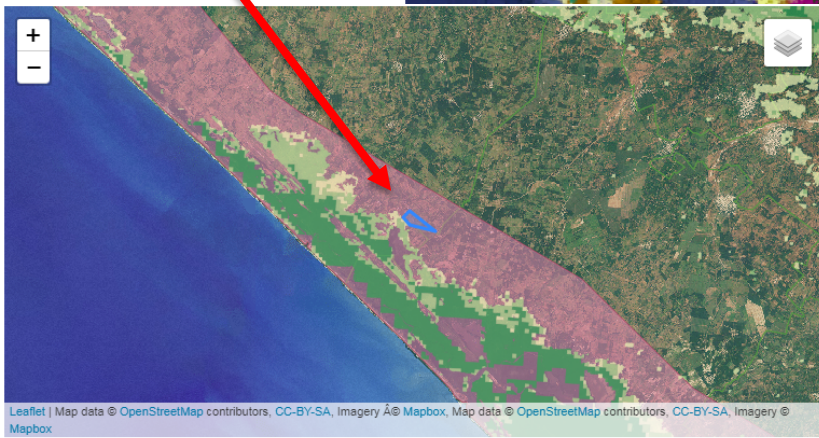
Automated mapping system that allows the evaluation of national subsidy/incentives through spatial analysis tools: ssig.conabio.gob.mx/appweb

Example unviable because it affects ecological integrity and it is within a natural protected area



Inputs:

- Current agricultural frontier (SIAP)
- Administrative information states/municipalities (INEGI)
- Protected Natural Areas (CONANP)
- Forest Exploitation (SEMARNAT)
- Environmental service payments (PSA)
- Natural vegetation and ecosystems of Mexico: Base map 2015 (CONABIO)
- Ecological Integrity (CONABIO)
- Mangroves (CONABIO)
- Others (to be defined)



Entidad	Municipio	Área	Porcentaje
Chiapas	Acapetahua	29.21 ha.	28 %
Chiapas	Mapastepec	75.62 ha.	72 %

Resumen para el padrón de palma. (17485)

ANP	PSA	Frontera Agricola	Landcover	Integridad ecológica	Aprovechamiento forestal
■	■	■	■	■	■



SAGARPA Biodiversity Mainstreaming Center

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- Also a result of the SAGARPA-SEMARNAT collaboration agreement.
- **Inter-institutional and multidisciplinary work space.**
- Promotion of productive agricultural activities, in accordance with conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- New agreement to be signed June 5th



Sustainable productive systems and biodiversity (SPSB)

- Set of productive activities developed in rural areas characterized by **management system that do not degrade their productive capacity.**
- Project currently working in **biological corridors** in Campeche, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Tabasco and Yucatán.



Sustainable coffee



Sustainable
beekeeping



Sustainable forestry



Ecotourism



Sustainable cacao



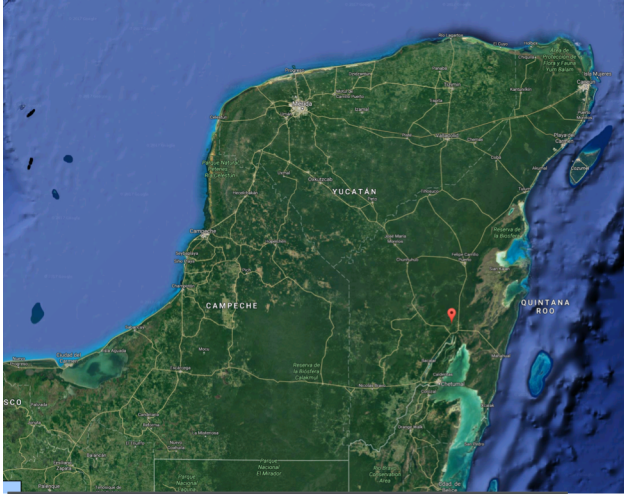
silvopastoral livestock



Sustainable Use of
wildlife

- These biodiversity-friendly practices were **defined in a participatory manner**, in consultation with academics, technicians, institutions and organizations of each productive system.

Successful story on crocodile farming



- Ejeido Chacchoben en Bacalar, Quintana Roo (18,000 has)
- UMA Cocodrilos Chacchoben (4,686-01-00 has)
- Cuerpos de agua (lagunas): el Ocho (76 ha), Chacchoben (58 ha) y el Crick (141 ha)
- En humedales (tular, pastizal, selva baja espinosa subperennifolia y vegetación secundaria)



Protocolo de ranqueo para el cocodrilo de pantano (*Crocodylus moreletii*) en México

GABRIEL BARRIOS QUIROZ Y JUAN CARLOS CREMIEUX GRIMALDI
(Compiladores)



Effective dialogue and cooperation between: Federal and State Governments (Agriculture and Environment), Local Communities (ejido PIC-MAT) and Private Sector and Academy (2018 doubled high quality skin production, while preserving mangrooves).

Strengthening of agro-environmental policies in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean through dialogue and exchange of national experiences

- **Strengthen agro-environmental public policies** as a tool for the reduction of rural poverty and food insecurity in a context of climate change in the region.
- Partners: FAO, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Cuba, Panama and Paraguay.



2018: 2nd National Workshop on Indicators of the Voluntary Guidelines for agro-environmental policies in Latin America and the Caribbean



2017: 1st National Workshop on Indicators of the Voluntary Guidelines for agro-environmental policies in Latin America and the Caribbean



COP13: presentation of the Voluntary Guidelines for agro-environmental policies in Latin America and the Caribbean

Securing the Future of Global Agriculture in the face of climate change by conserving the Genetic Diversity of the Traditional Agroecosystems of Mexico

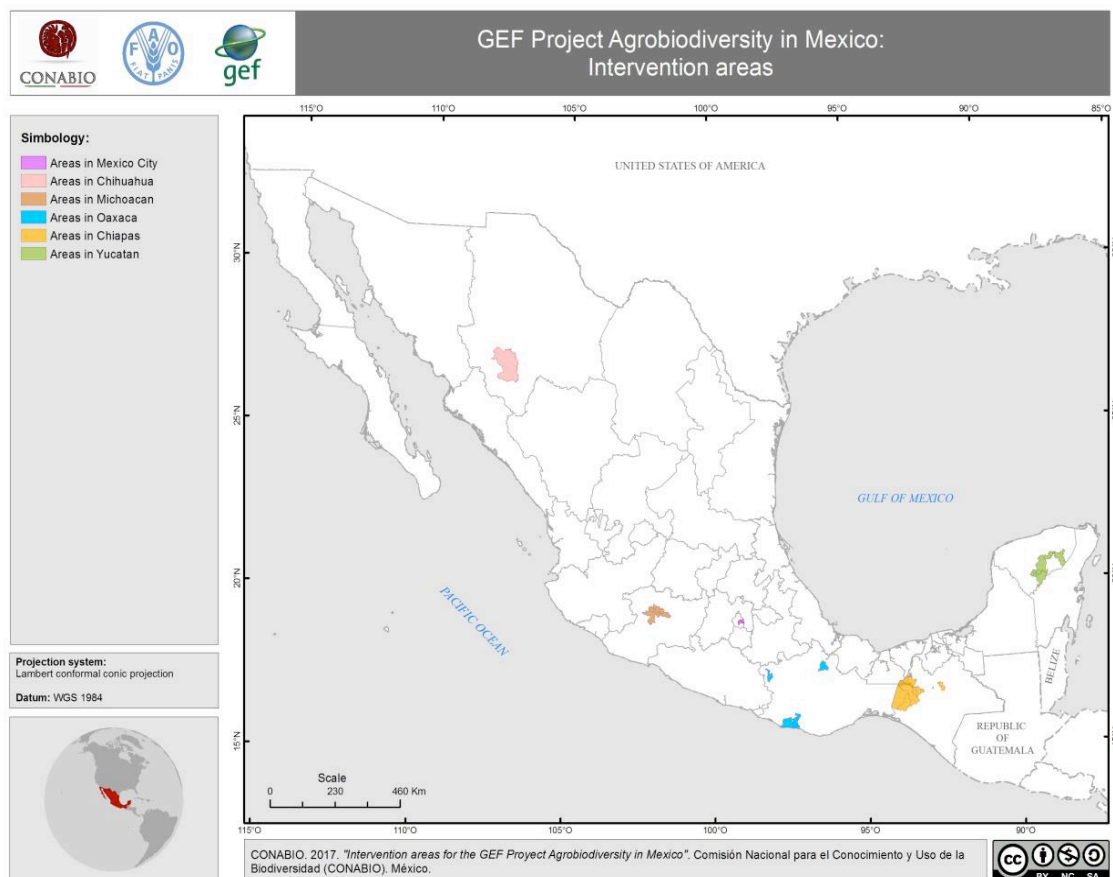
- Develop policies and mechanisms that support **agrobiodiversity conservation**, sustainable use and resilience, by promoting the knowledge of traditional agro-ecosystems and the cultural methods that maintain that agrobiodiversity in Mexico.

- Components:

1. Information and knowledge management
2. Strengthening of local capacities
3. Improvement of public policies
4. Valuation of agrobiodiversity and market linkages

- **FAO** implementing agency and **CONABIO** operational partner.

- Other partners: SAGARPA, SEMARNAT, CDI, SEDUMA Yucatán, Secretariat of Environment of Coahuila, INIFAP.





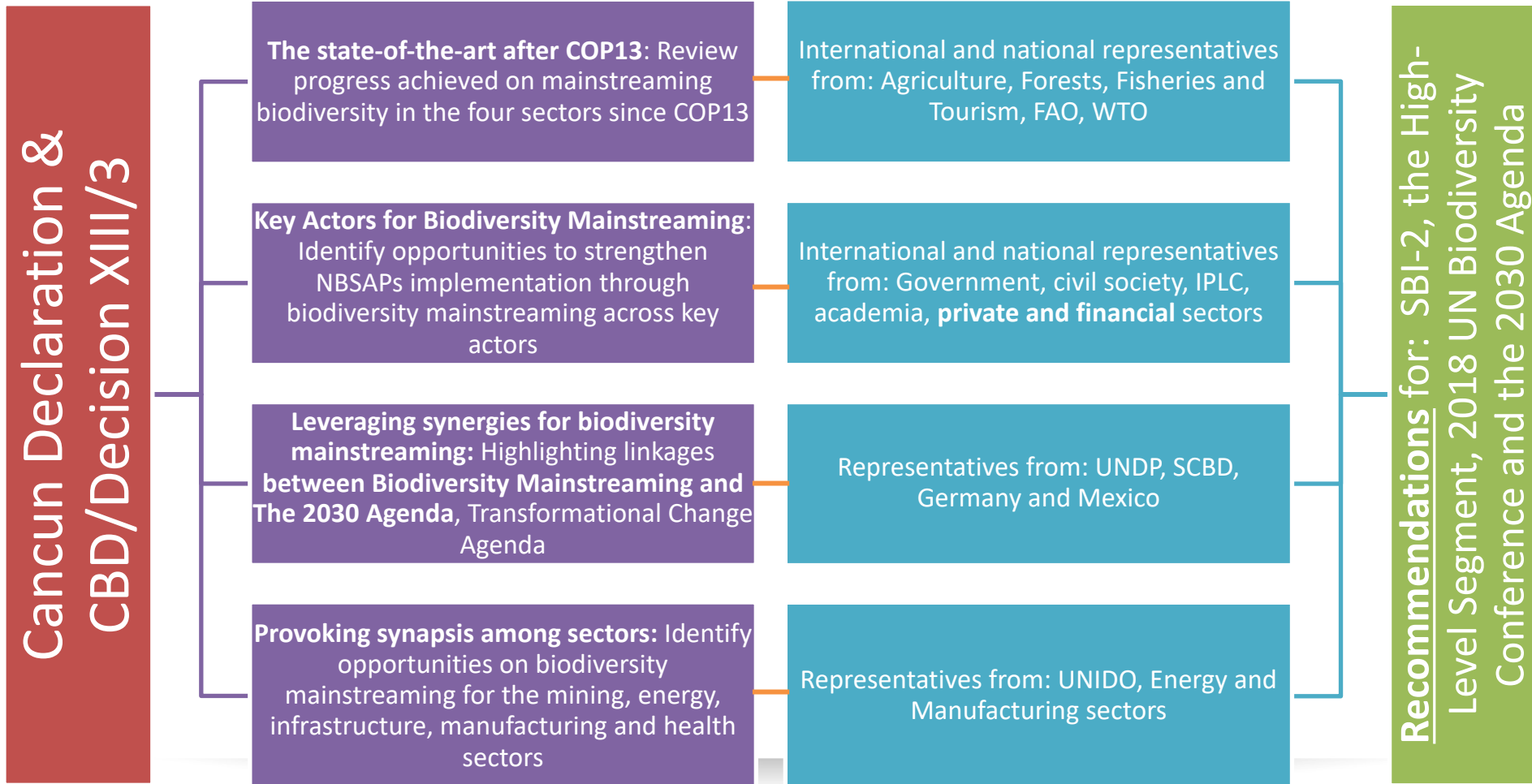
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Global Native Maize Project

- Update the information of maize and their wild relatives in Mexico to determine **centers of genetic diversity**.
- Collaborators: 296 people from 79 institutions.
- Data base with over 24,000 records (teocintle, *Tripsicum*, maize).
- Identification of **64 races of native maize**.
- Part of a continuous national strategy of knowledge and use of the genetic resources of Mexico, where **genetic resources are recognized and valued**.



Workshop: “The Path We Face”, Progress on Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Well-being, Mexico City 5-7 June



Next steps...

- FAO will continue to be a great ally **promoting concrete measures** for mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for well-being into agricultural sectors (internally and externally).
- Inclusion of Biodiversity Mainstreaming elements in **COFI, COFO, COAG, CGRFA.**
- FAO could develop its own **Biodiversity Strategy**.
- Promote Biodiversity mainstreaming actions by FAO representatives in all countries, including spaces for national dialogues to address particular circumstances at national level
- More multi-stakeholder dialogues to see more initiatives and successful practices on biodiversity mainstreaming



Mainstreaming biodiversity is not a goal, is a process

- **Biodiversity can be conserved while increasing productivity**, stability and resilience of production systems through an integrated landscape/seascape approach, and by reducing pressures on natural habitats and species.
- For mainstreaming we need adequate:
 - Spaces for dialogue; long term vision; political will; agreements; explore innovative practices; legal framework adjustments as appropriate,
 - Promote engagement of new **sectors and key stakeholders along the value chain (case by case)**
 - Indicators of progress and success.
- Ministries of Agriculture, Forest and fisheries have many solutions on hand, by diversifying innovative sustainable and responsible producción through Biodiversity mainstreaming and promoting the necessary changes for rural development in the long term.

This is the time to invest on Biodiversity before is too late



Thank you

COP13-COPMOP8-COPMOP2
CANCÚN, MÉXICO 2016



Hesiquio Benítez Díaz
Director General of Internacional
Cooperation
and Implementation (CONABIO), Mexico
E-mail: dgcii@conabio.gob.mx

INTEGRANDO LA BIODIVERSIDAD PARA EL BIENESTAR
CONVENIO SOBRE LA DIVERSIDAD BIOLÓGICA