



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: MEXICO

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GLOSSARY

AZEs	Alliance for Zero Extinction sites
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
EBSA	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Area
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GD-PAME	Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IBA	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area
ICCAs	Indigenous and Community Conserved Area Area (may also be referred to as territories and areas conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities or “territories of life”)
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
MEOW	Marine Ecosystems of the World
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
OECD	Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures
PA	Protected Area
PAME	Protected Area Management Effectiveness
PPA	Privately Protected Area
PPOW	Pelagic Provinces of the World
ProtConn	Protected Connected land indicator
SOC	Soil Organic Carbon
TEOW	Terrestrial Ecosystems of the World
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WD-OECD	World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures



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Disclaimer

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This country dossier is compiled by the UNDP and SCBD from publicly available information. It is prepared, within the overall work of the Global Partnership on Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, for the purpose of attracting the attention of the Party concerned and other national stakeholders to facilitate the verification, correcting, and updating of country data. The statistics might differ from those reported officially by the country due to differences in methodologies and datasets used to assess protected area coverage and differences in the base maps used to measure terrestrial and marine area of a country or territory. Furthermore, the suggestions from the UNDP and SCBD are based on analyses of global datasets, which may not necessarily be representative of national policy or criteria used at the national level. The analyses are also subject to the limits inherent in global indicators (precision, reliability, underlying assumptions, etc.). Therefore, they provide useful information but cannot replace analyses at a national level nor constitute a future benchmark for national policy or decision-making.

The preparation of this dossier was generously supported by: the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH*; the European Commission; the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and the Government of Japan (Japan Biodiversity Fund). The dossier does not necessarily reflect their views.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides information on the coverage of protected areas (PAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), as currently reported in global databases (the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (WD-OECM)). It also includes details on the status of the other qualifying elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 based on this data. These statistics might differ from those reported officially by countries due to difference in methodologies and datasets used to assess protected area coverage, differences in the base maps used to measure terrestrial and marine area of a country or territory, or if global datasets differ from the criteria and indicators used at the national level. Where available, data from national statistics for the elements of Target 11 are included alongside records from these global databases. This dossier also provides a summary of commitments made under Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, and a summary of potential opportunities regarding elements of the target for future planning.

The dossier has been developed in consultation with the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), which manages the WDPA, WD-OECM and Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness (GD-PAME).

Parties to the CBD are requested to contact protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org with any updates to the information in these databases.

Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Elements: Current status and opportunities for action

Coverage - Terrestrial & Marine

- **Status:** as of May 2021 (per the WDPA), terrestrial coverage in Mexico is 284,801 km² (14.5%) and marine coverage is 707,956 km² (21.6%); According to National Statistics from Mexico, CONANP (*Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas*) calculated terrestrial coverage of 266,403 km² and marine coverage of 702,127 km².
- **Opportunities for action:** opportunities for the near-term include updating the WDPA with any unreported PAs, and the recognizing and reporting OECMs to the WD-OECM. In the future, focus on relatively intact areas, while addressing the elements in the following sections, could be considered when planning new PAs or OECMs.

Ecological Representativeness— Terrestrial & Marine

- **Status:** Mexico contains 46 global terrestrial ecoregions, 9 marine ecoregions, and 2 pelagic provinces (all of which have at least partial coverage from PAs and OECMs): the mean coverage by reported PAs and OECMs is 20.3% (terrestrial), 28.8% (marine), and 17.9% (pelagic). Mexico also has a national system of ecoregions, under which the country is divided into 99 terrestrial ecoregions, of which 28 have <1% within protected areas.



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- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for Mexico to increase protection in terrestrial and marine ecoregions and pelagic provinces that have lower levels of coverage by PAs or OECMs.

Areas Important for Biodiversity

- **Status:** Mexico has 275 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): the mean coverage of KBAs by reported PAs and OECMs is 36.7%, while 105 KBAs have no coverage by reported PAs and OECMs. From Mexico's last national assessment of KBA coverage, out of 222 KBAs, 178 sites have some degree of representativeness in protected areas, and 94 are fully covered.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for Mexico to increase protection of KBAs that have lower levels of coverage by PAs and OECMs; priority could be given to those with no current coverage.

Areas Important for Ecosystem Services

- **Status:** coverage of areas important for ecosystem services: In Mexico, 17.2% of aboveground biomass carbon, 14.8% of belowground biomass carbon, 14.5% of soil organic carbon, 22.5% of carbon stored in marine sediments is covered by PAs and OECMs.
- **Opportunities for action:** for carbon, there is opportunity for Mexico to increase PA and OECM coverage in both marine and terrestrial areas with high carbon stocks. Protecting areas with high carbon stocks secures the benefits of carbon sequestration in the area.
- For water, there is opportunity to increase the area of the water catchment under protection by PAs and OECMs, or in cases where there is high levels of protection, focus on effective management for these areas. Protecting the current area of forested land and potentially reforestation would have benefits for improving water security.

Connectivity and Integration

- **Status:** coverage of protected-connected lands is 3.6%. In Mexico, there are 29 PA conglomerates (that have continuity between PAs, as they are connected), involving 201 sites that cover 68,141,167 ha.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for targeted designation of connecting PAs or OECMs and to focus on PA and OECM management for enhancing and maintaining connectivity. Improving connectivity increases the effectiveness of PAs and OECMs and reduces the impacts of fragmentation.
- As well, a range of suggested steps for enhancing and supporting integration are included in the voluntary guidance on the integration of PAs and OECMs into the wider land- and seascapes and mainstreaming across sectors to contribute, inter alia, to the SDGs (Annex I of COP Decision 14/8).



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Governance Diversity

- **Status:** the most common governance type(s) for reported PAs in Mexico is: 59.8% under Government (36.2% sub-national ministry or agency; 23.6% Federal or national ministry or agency).
- **Opportunities for action:** explore opportunities for governance types that have lower representation, for Mexico this could relate to governance by Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities (IPLC), shared governance, etc.
- There is also opportunity for Mexico to complete governance and equity assessments, to establish baselines and identify relevant actions for improvement. As well, a range of suggested actions are included in the voluntary guidance on effective governance models for management of protected areas, including equity (Annex II of COP Decision 14/8).

Protected Area Management Effectiveness

- **Status:** 50.5% of terrestrial PAs and 97.0% of marine PAs have completed Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) assessments reported. In the last quarter of 2021, Mexico's *i- efectividad* tool will be implemented nationally, for the second time.
- **Opportunities for action:** the 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs and **has** been met for marine PAs. Therefore, there is opportunity to increase protected area management effectiveness (PAME) evaluations for terrestrial PAs to achieve the target.
- There is also opportunity to implement the results of completed PAME evaluations, to improve the quality of management for existing PAs and OECMs (e.g. through adaptive management and information sharing, increasing the number of sites reporting 'sound management') and to increase reporting of biodiversity outcomes in PAs and OECMs.



INTRODUCTION

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan from 18-29 October 2010. The vision of the Strategic Plan is one of “Living in harmony with nature” where *“By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people”* (CBD, 2010). In addition to this vision, the Strategic Plan is composed of 20 targets, under five strategic goals. Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 states that *“By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.”*

With the conclusion of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in 2020, Target 11 on area-based conservation has seen success in the expansion of the global network of protected areas (PA) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). The negotiation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and its future targets provide an essential opportunity to further improve the coverage of PAs and OECMs, to improve other aspects of area-based conservation, to accelerate progress on biodiversity conservation more broadly, while also addressing climate change, and the Sustainable Development Goals. This next set of global biodiversity targets are to be adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. These new targets must aim to build upon lessons learned from the last decade of progress to deliver transformative change for the benefit of nature and people, to realize the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity have developed the Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossiers, which provide countries with an overview of the status of Target 11 elements, opportunities for action, and a summary of commitments made by Parties over the last decade. Each dossier can support countries in assessing their progress on key elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and identifying opportunities to prioritize new protected areas and OECMs.

This dossier provides an overview of area-based conservation in Mexico. Section I of the dossier presents data on the current status of Mexico’s PAs and OECMs. The data presented in Section I relates to each element of Target 11. Section I also presents the PA and OECM coverage for two critical ecosystem services: water security and carbon stocks. In addition, the dossier presents potential opportunities for action for Mexico, in relation to each Target 11 element. The analyses present options for improving Mexico’s area-based conservation network to achieve enhanced protection and benefits for livelihoods and climate change. Section II presents details on Mexico’s existing PA and OECM commitments as a summary of existing efforts towards achieving Target 11. This gives focus not only to national policy and actions but also voluntary commitments to the UN. Furthermore, where data is



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available, this dossier provides information on potential OECMs, Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs; also, often referred to as territories and areas conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities or “territories of life”) and Privately Protected Areas (PPAs) and the potential contribution they will have in achieving the post-2020 targets.

The information on PAs and OECMs presented here is derived from the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (WD-OECM). These databases are joint products of UNEP and IUCN, managed by UNEP-WCMC, and can be viewed and downloaded at www.protectedplanet.net. Parties are encouraged to provide data on their PAs and OECMs to UNEP-WCMC for incorporation into the databases (see e.g., Decisions 10/31 and 14/8). The significant efforts of Parties in updating their data in the build up to the publication of the Protected Planet Report 2020 (UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, 2021) were greatly appreciated. UNEP-WCMC welcomes further updates, following the data standards described here (www.wcmc.io/WDPA_Manual), and these should be directed to protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org. The statistics presented in this dossier are derived from the May 2021 WDPA and WD-OECM releases, unless explicitly stated otherwise. Readers should consult www.protectedplanet.net for the latest coverage statistics (updated monthly).

Some data from the WDPA and WD-OECM are not made publicly available at the request of the data-provider. This affects some statistics, maps, and figures presented in this dossier. Statistics provided by UNEP-WCMC (terrestrial and marine coverage) are based upon the full dataset, including restricted data. All other statistics, maps, and figures are based upon the subset of the data that is publicly available.

Where data is less readily available, such as for potential OECMs, ICCAs and PPAs, data has also been compiled from published reports and scientific literature to provide greater awareness of these less commonly recorded aspects. These data are provided to highlight the need for comprehensive reporting on these areas to the WDPA and/or WD-OECM. Parties are invited to work with indigenous peoples, local communities and private actors to submit data under the governance of these actors, with their consent, to the WDPA and/or WD-OECM.

Overall, PAs and OECMs are essential instruments for biodiversity conservation and to sustain essential ecosystem services that support human well-being and sustainable development, including food, medicine, and water security, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The data in this dossier, therefore, aims to celebrate the current contributions of PAs and OECMs, whilst the gaps presented hope to encourage greater progress, not just for the benefit of biodiversity and the post-2020 GBF, but also to recognize the essential role of PAs and OECMs to the Sustainable Development Goals and for addressing the climate crisis.



SECTION I: CURRENT STATUS

Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 refers to both protected areas (PAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). This section provides the current status for all elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 where indicators with global data are available. Statistics for all elements are presented using data on both PAs and OECMs (where this data is available and reported in global databases like the WDPA and WD-OECM). It is recognized that statistics reported in the WPDA and WD-OECM might differ from those reported officially by countries due to differences in methodologies and datasets used to assess protected area coverage and differences in the base maps used to measure terrestrial and marine area of a country or territory. Details on UNEP-WCMC's methods for calculating PA and OECM coverage area available [here](#). The global indicators adopted here for presenting the status of other elements of Target 11 may also differ from those in use nationally. Where available, results from national reporting are also included.



COVERAGE - TERRESTRIAL & MARINE

As of May 2021, Mexico has **1,146** protected areas reported in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). 41 UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserves are not included in the following statistics (see details on UNWP-WCMC's methods for calculating PA and OECM coverage [here](#)).

As of May 2021, Mexico has **0** OECMs reported in the world database on OECMs (WD-OECM).

Current coverage for Mexico (per the WDPA):

- 14.5% terrestrial (1079 protected areas, 284,801 km²)
- 21.6% marine (76 protected areas, 707,956 km²)

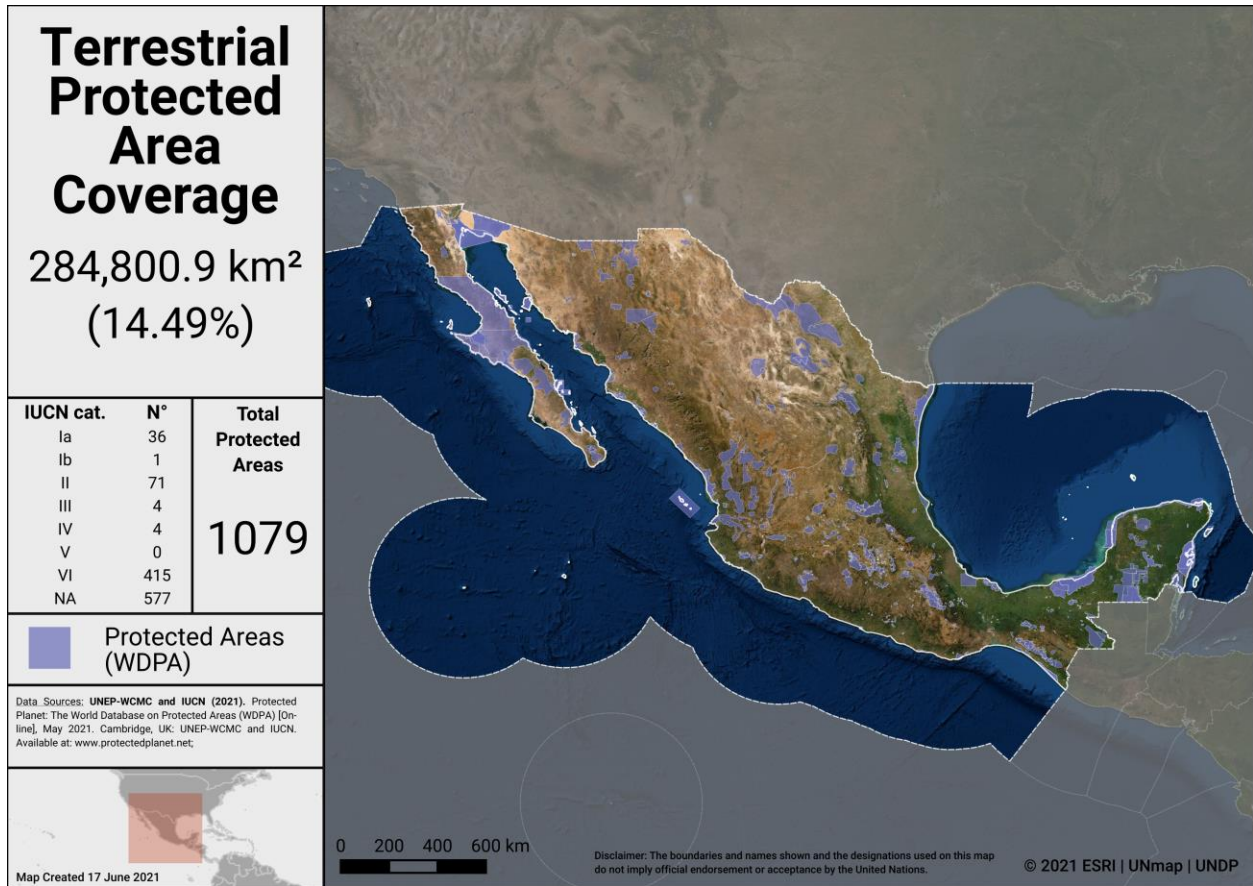
According to National Statistics from Mexico, CONANP (*Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas*) calculated terrestrial coverage of 266,403 km² and marine coverage of 702,127 km² (as of January 2020).¹

The reason for overestimated coverage (per the WDPA) is unknown.

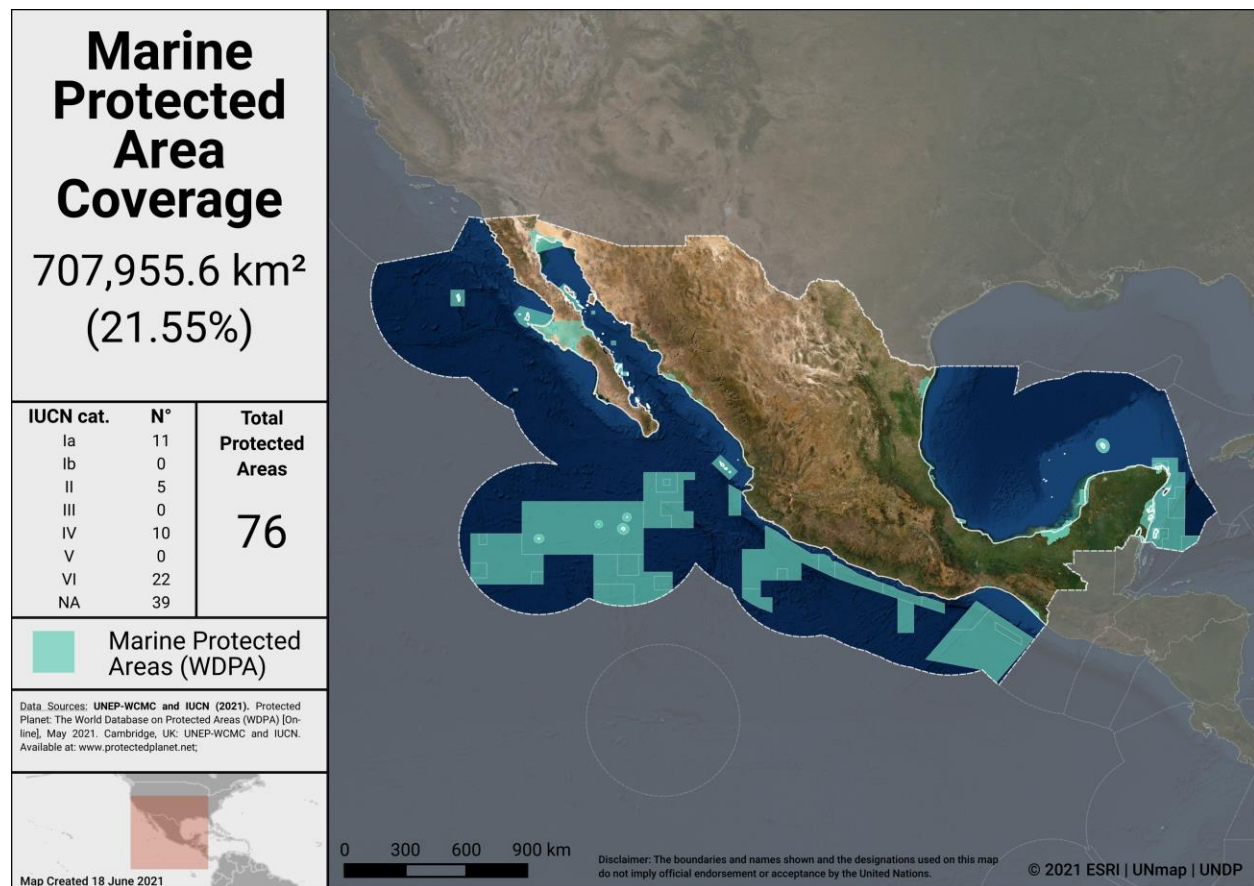
This difference may result in slight differences for elements in the remaining sections.

¹ Recent national progress report for Target from Mexico is available online here: <https://simec.conanp.gob.mx/aichi/MEXICO%20PROGRESS%20TARGET%2011%20Nov%202020.pdf>





Terrestrial Protected Areas in Mexico



Marine Protected Areas in Mexico

Potential OECMs

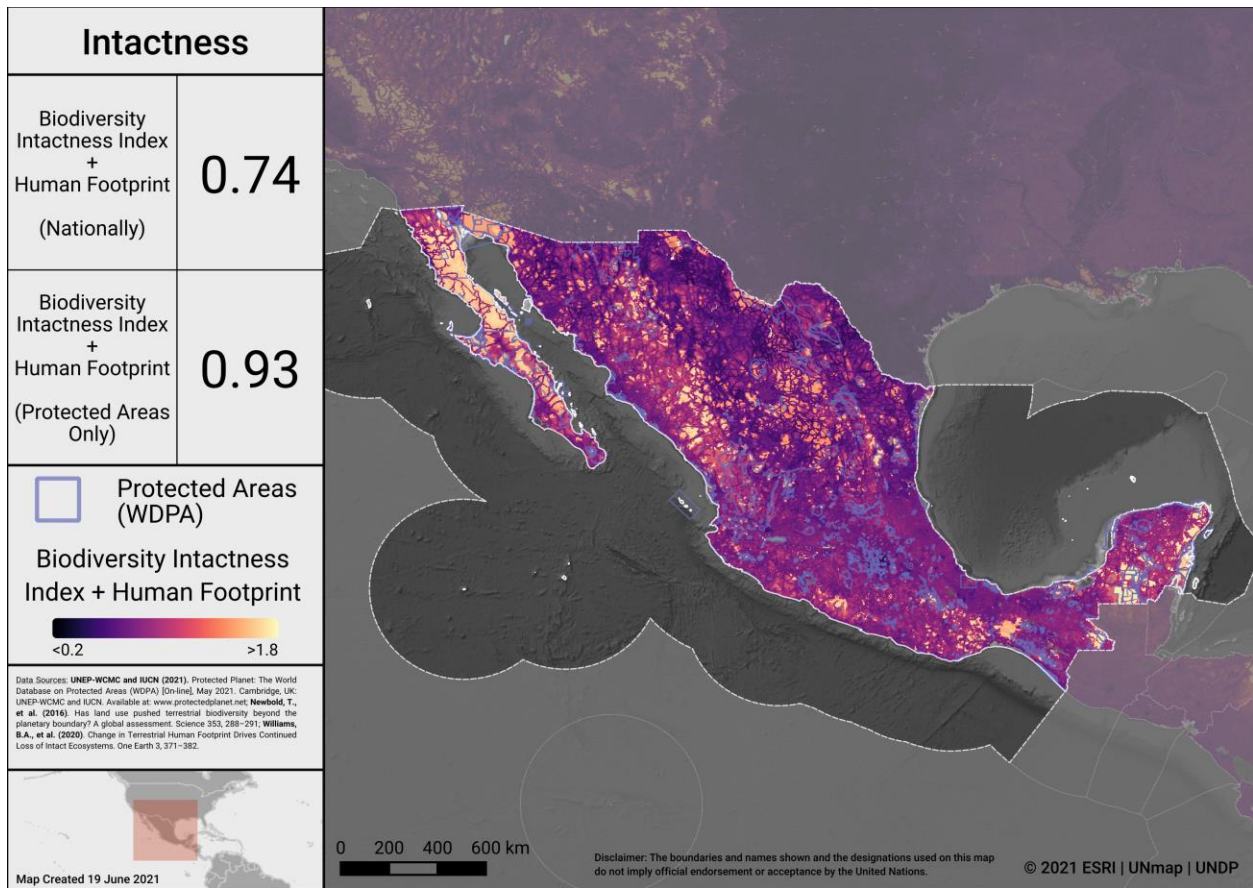
Currently Mexico is in the process of the identification and analysis of the existing potential for OECMs, this process is led by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), the Ministry of Foreign Relations (SRE) and CONABIO. However, this process is at work and that is why there is no official information to report on the matter.

Some other potential OECM examples (from an IUCN Collation of OECM case studies is presented in Annex I).

Opportunities for action

Opportunities for the near-term include updating the WDPA with any unreported PAs, and the recognizing and reporting OECMs to the WD-OECM. In the future, as Mexico considers where to add new PAs and OECMs, the map below identifies areas in Mexico where intact terrestrial areas are not currently protected. Focus on relatively intact areas, while addressing the elements in the following sections, could be considered when planning new PAs or OECMs.

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Intactness in Mexico

To explore more on intactness visit the UN Biodiversity Lab: map.unbiodiversitylab.org.

ECOLOGICAL REPRESENTATIVENESS – TERRESTRIAL & MARINE

Ecological representativeness is assessed based on the PAs and OECMs coverage of broad-scale biogeographic units. Globally, ecoregions have been described for terrestrial areas (Dinerstein et al, 2017), marine coastal and shelf ecosystems (to a depth of 200m; Spalding et al 2007) and surface pelagic waters (Spalding et al 2012).

It is noted that, following the exercise carried out by CONANP in Mexico to assess representativeness (carried out using the ecoregions defined by Dinerstein et al 2017), results were obtained that do not necessarily coincide with those presented below.²

Mexico has 46 **terrestrial** ecoregions. Out of these:

- All 46 ecoregions have at least some coverage from PAs and OECMs.
- 16 ecoregions have at least 17% protected within the country.
- The average terrestrial coverage of ecoregions is 20.3%.

Mexico has 9 **marine** ecoregions and 2 **pelagic provinces**. Out of these:

- All 9 marine ecoregions and 2 pelagic provinces have at least some coverage from reported PAs and OECMs.
- 4 marine ecoregions and 1 pelagic province have at least 10% protected within Mexico's exclusive economic zone (EEZ).
- The average coverage of marine ecoregions is 28.8% and the average coverage of pelagic provinces is 17.9%.

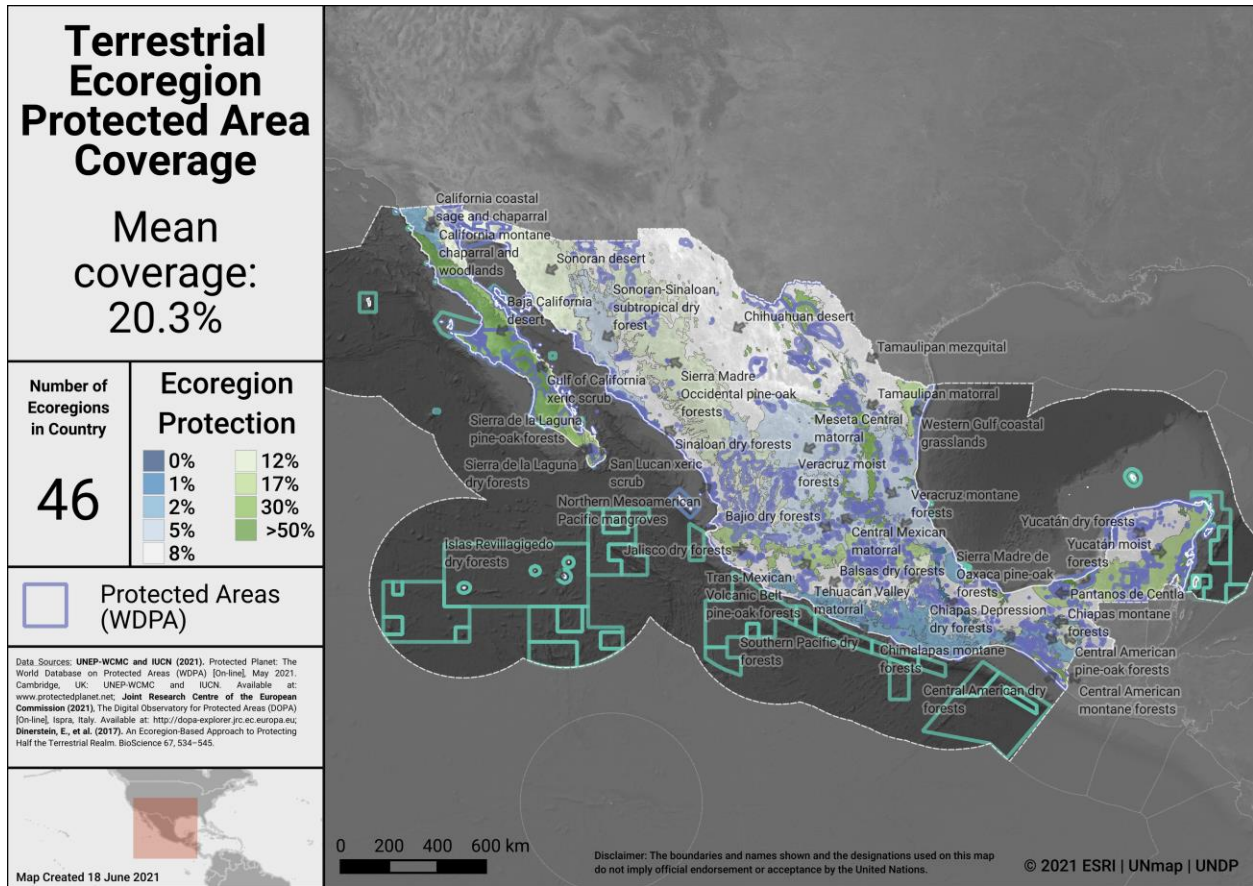
A full list of terrestrial ecoregions in Mexico is available in Annex II.

Also, Mexico has a national system of terrestrial ecoregions, under which the country is divided into 99 ecoregions. Out of these:

- 39 have at least 10% coverage within protected areas
- 26 have between 1 and 10%
- 28 have less than 1%

And based on marine ecoregions defined for North America (Wilkinson et al., 2009), there are 13 out of 23 Level II marine ecoregions that have >10% within Federal PAs (ANP).

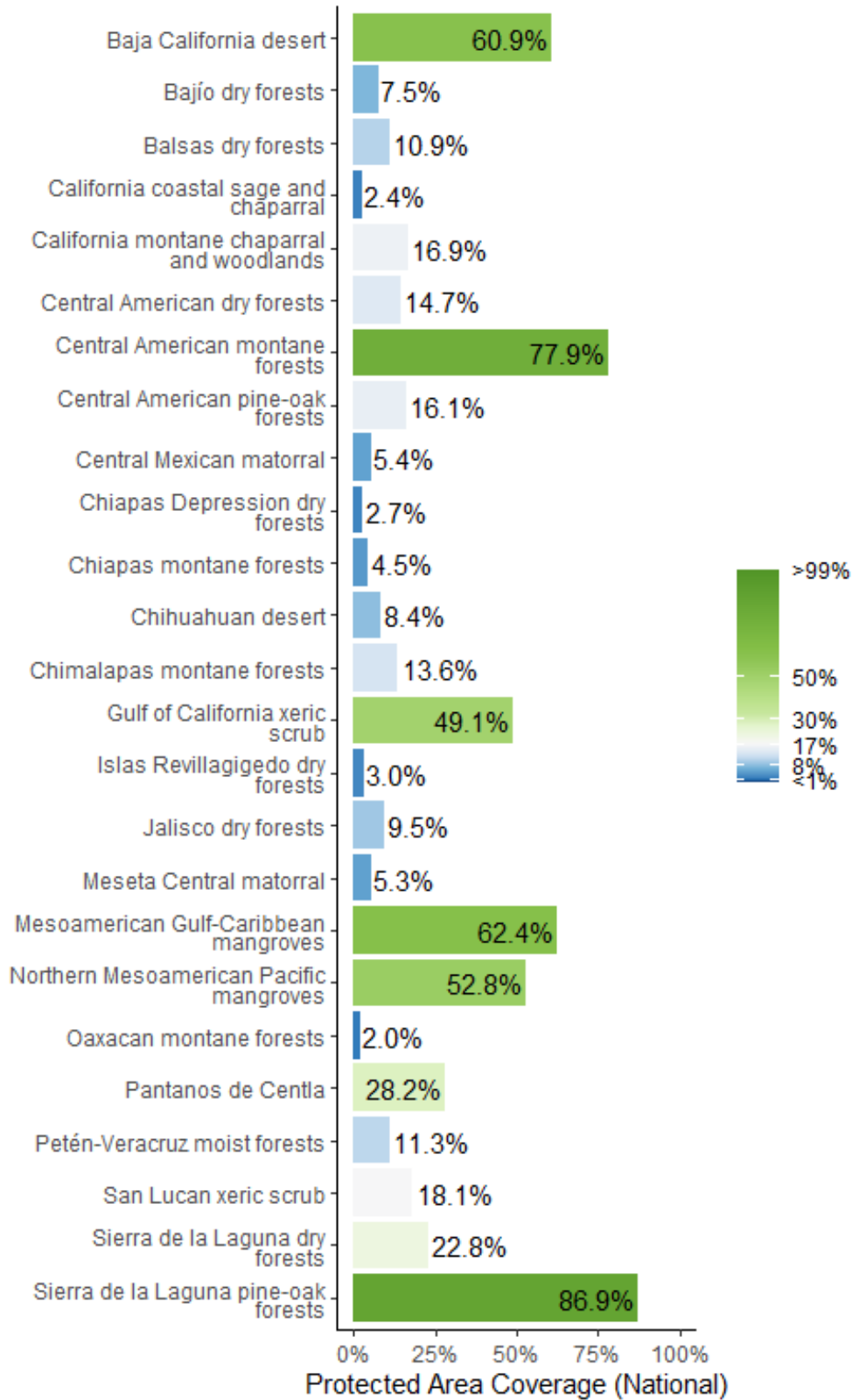
² there were 23 terrestrial ecoregions in Mexico with a representation level within PAs >10% and 23 ecoregions below this percentage (see details [here](#))



Terrestrial ecoregions in Mexico

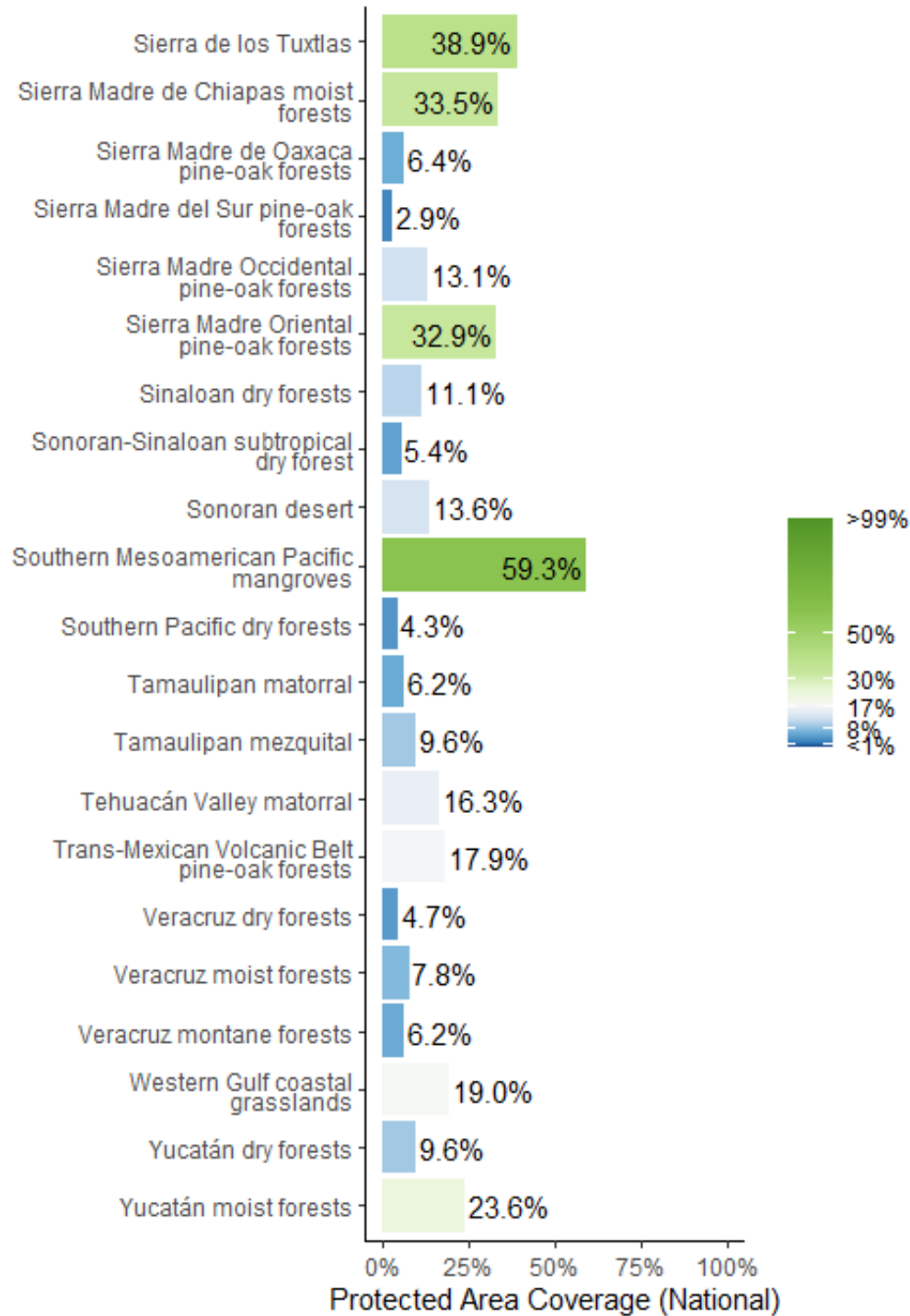


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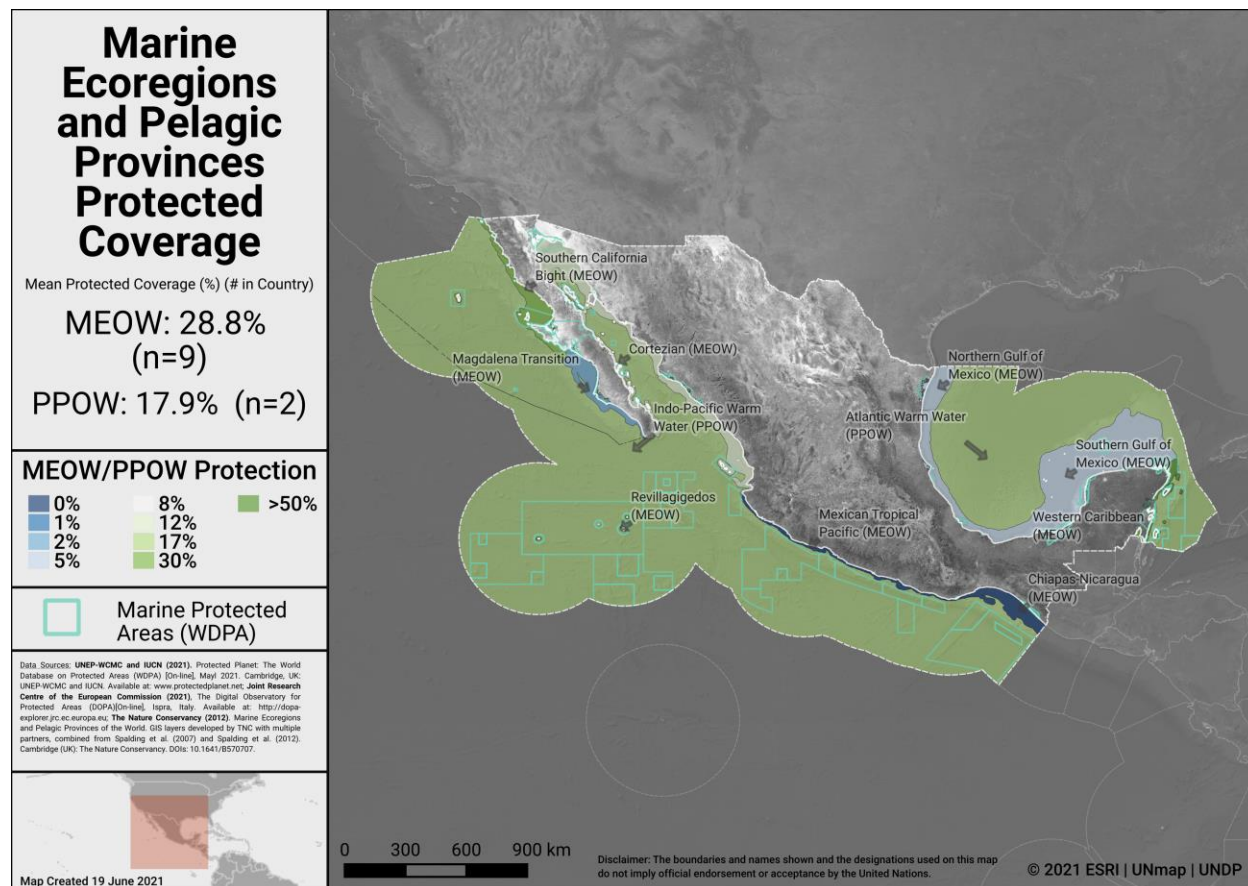
Terrestrial ecoregions of the World (TEOW) in Mexico



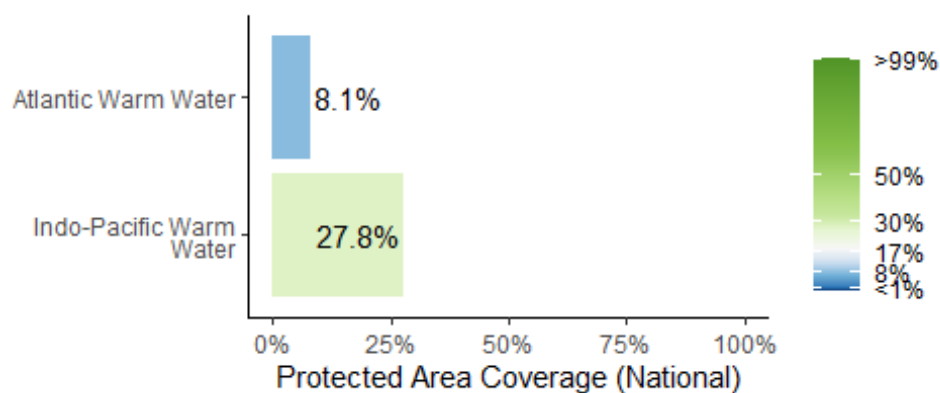


Terrestrial ecoregions of the World (TEOW) in Mexico (continued)



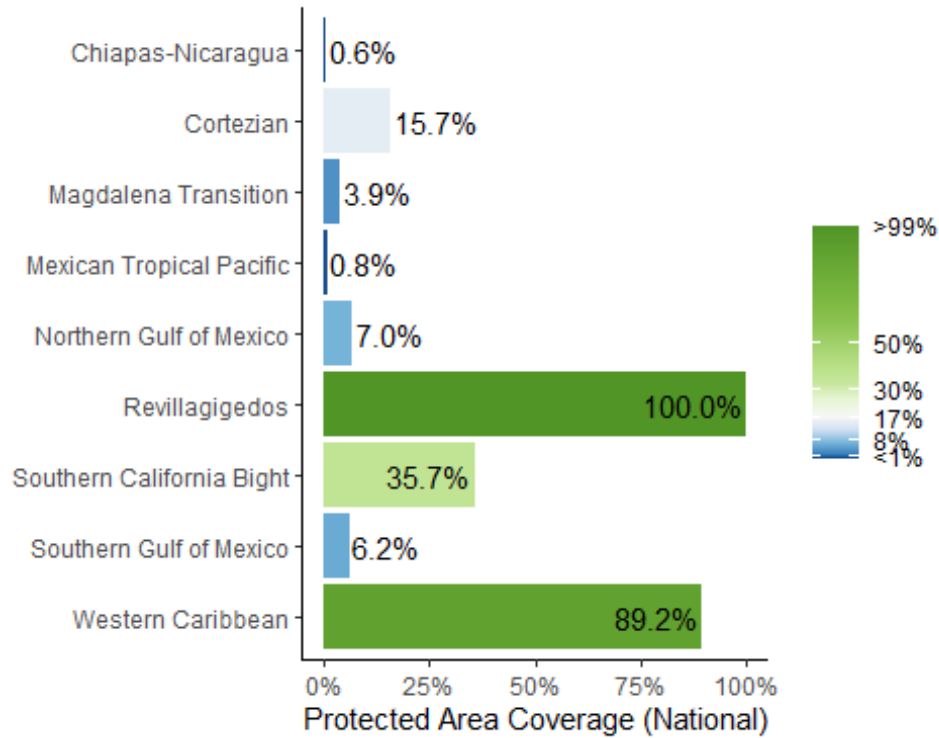


Marine ecoregions and pelagic provinces



Pelagic Provinces of the World (PPOW) in Mexico





Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW) in Mexico

Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for Mexico to increase protection in terrestrial and marine ecoregions and pelagic provinces that have lower levels of coverage by PAs or OECMs.

AREAS IMPORTANT FOR BIODIVERSITY

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)

Protected area and OECM coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) provide one proxy for assessing the conservation of areas important for biodiversity at national, regional and global scales. KBAs are sites that make significant contributions to the global persistence of biodiversity (IUCN, 2016). The KBA concept builds on four decades of efforts to identify important sites for biodiversity, including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, and KBAs identified through Hotspot ecosystem profiles supported by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund. Incorporating these sites, the dataset of internationally significant KBAs includes Global KBAs (sites shown to meet one or more of 11 criteria in the Global Standard for the Identification of KBAs, clustered into five categories: threatened biodiversity; geographically restricted biodiversity; ecological integrity; biological processes; and irreplaceability), Regional KBAs (sites identified using pre-existing criteria and thresholds, that do not meet the Global KBA criteria based on existing information), and KBAs whose Global/Regional status is Not yet determined, but which will be assessed against the global KBA criteria within 8-12 years. Regional KBAs are often of critical international policy relevance (e.g., in EU legislation and under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands), and many are likely to qualify as Global KBAs in future once assessed for their biodiversity importance for other taxonomic groups and ecosystems. To date, nearly 16,000 KBAs have identified globally, and information on each of these is presented in the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas: www.keybiodiversityareas.org.

Mexico has 287 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) [275 KBAs included in analysis]

- Mean percent coverage of all KBAs by PAs and OECMs in Mexico is 36.7%.
- 38 KBAs have full (>98%) coverage by PAs and OECMs.
- 132 KBAs have partial coverage by PAs and OECMs.
- 105 KBAs have no (<2%) coverage by PAs and OECMs.
- *12 KBAs lack spatial data to allow PA and OECM coverage to be determined*

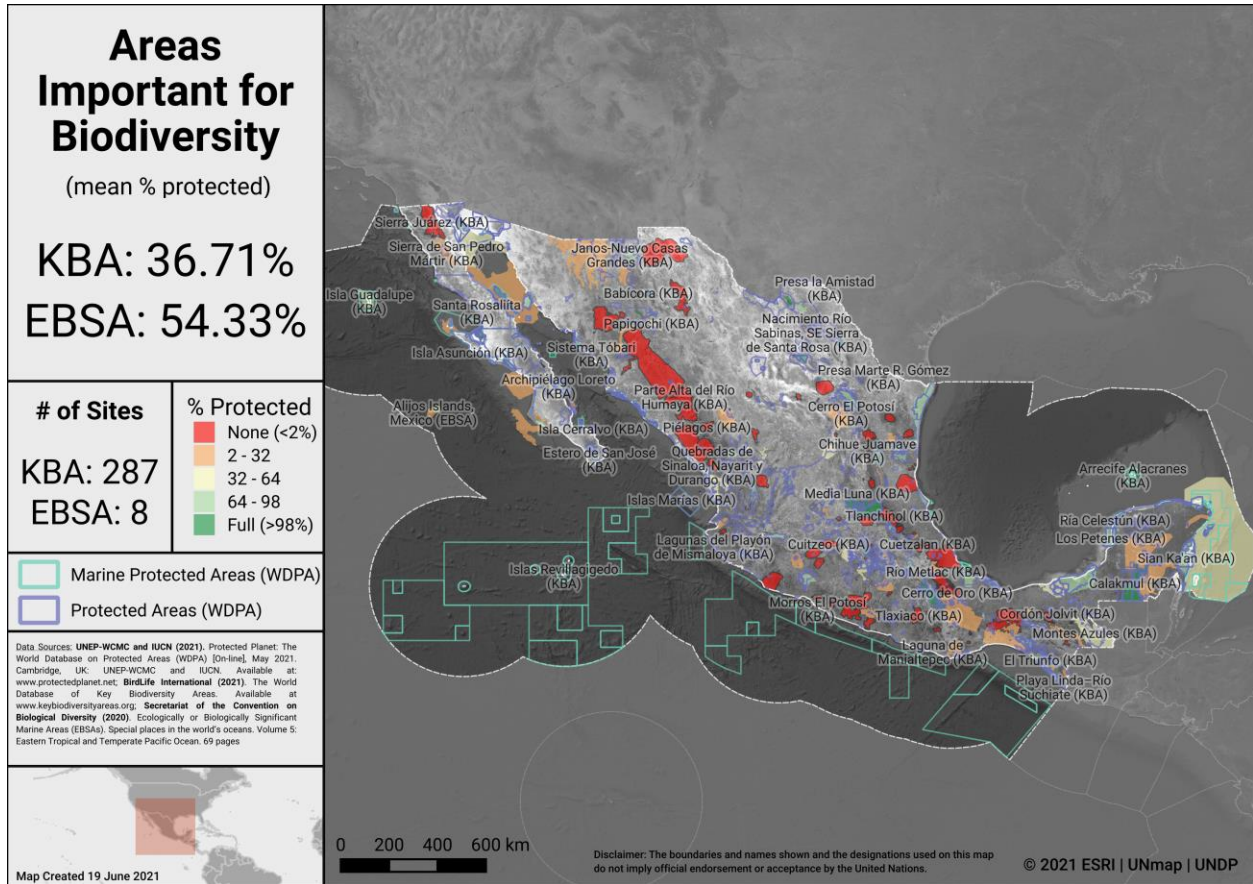
In Mexico, for the last KBA coverage calculation carried out by CONANP (November 2020), it was determined that out of **222 KBAs**, 178 sites have some degree of representativeness in protected areas, and **94 are fully covered** by PAs (covering 90% of the KBA surface with some degree of protection) (see details [here](#)).

Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)

Other important areas for biodiversity may also include Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), which were identified following the scientific criteria adopted at COP-9 (Decision IX/20; see more at: <https://www.cbd.int/ebsa/>). Sites that meet the EBSA criteria may require enhanced conservation and management measures; this could be achieved through means including MPAs, OECMs, marine spatial planning, and impact assessment.

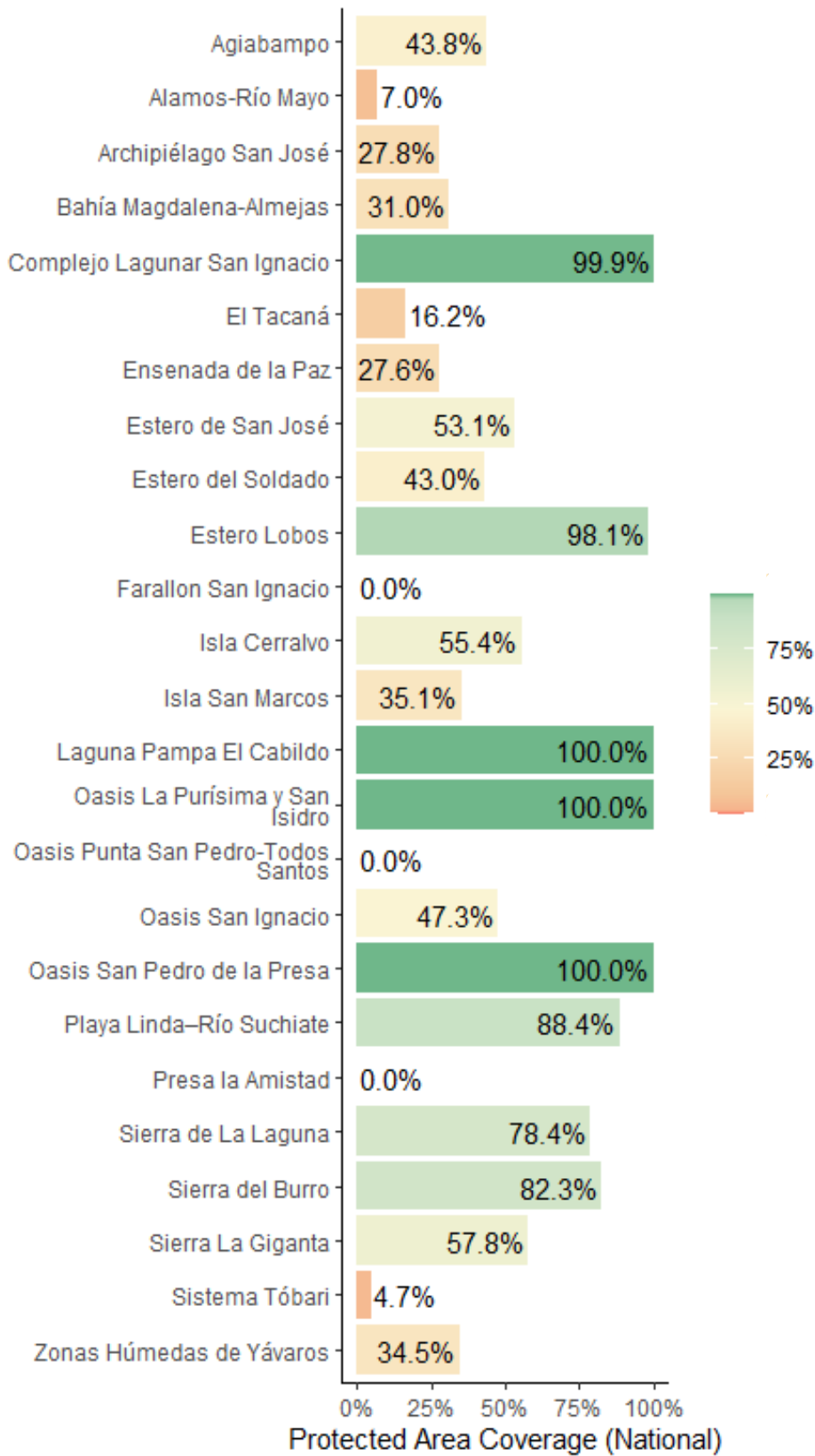
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There are 8 EBSAs with some portion of their extent within Mexico's EEZ. All EBSAs have at least 10% coverage from PAs and OECMs.



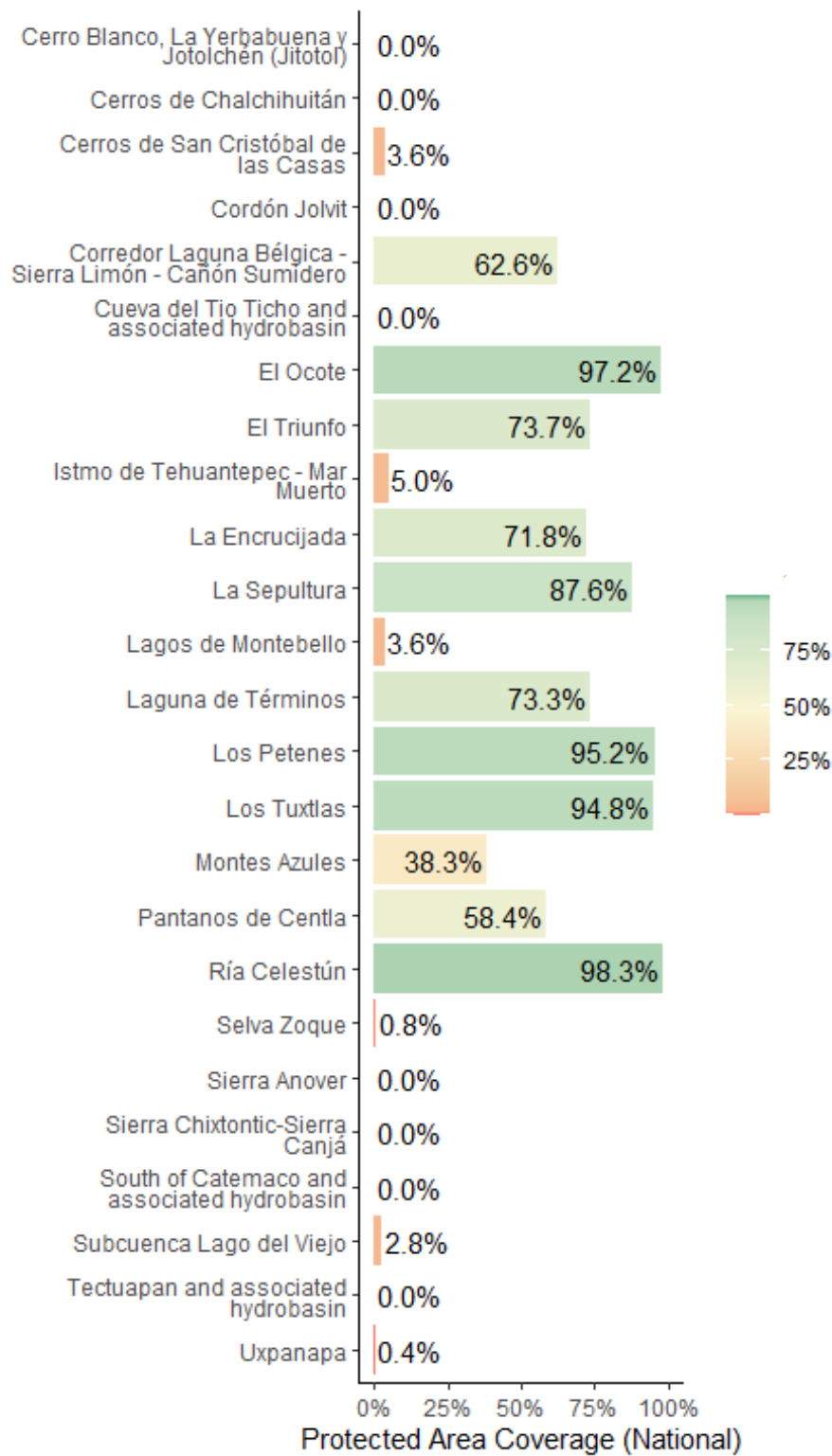
Areas Important for Biodiversity in Mexico

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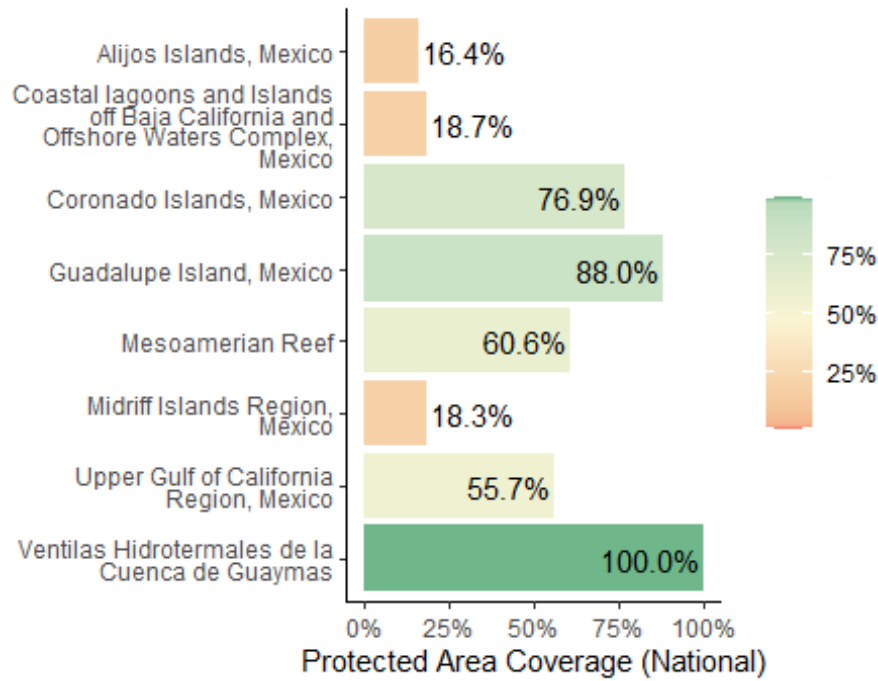
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Mexico





Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Mexico

All remaining KBA graphs for Mexico in **Annex II**



Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) in Mexico

Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for Mexico to increase protection of KBAs that have lower levels of coverage by PAs and OECMs; priority could be given to those with no current coverage.



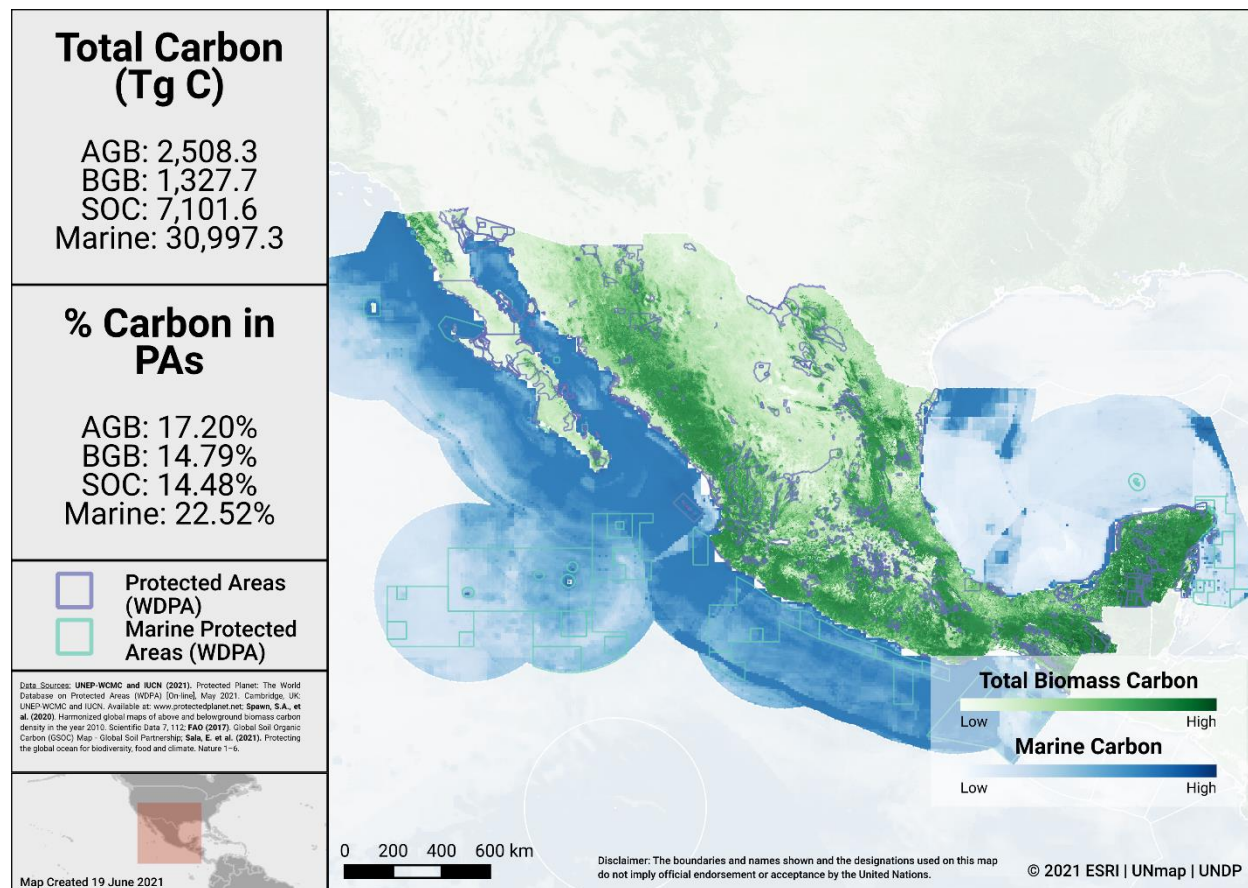
AREAS IMPORTANT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

There is no single indicator identified for assessing the conservation of areas important for ecosystem services. For simplicity, two services with available global datasets are assessed here (carbon and water). In future, other critical ecosystem services could be explored.

Carbon

Data for biomass carbon comes from temporally consistent and harmonized global maps of aboveground biomass and belowground biomass carbon density (at a 300-m spatial resolution); the maps integrate land-cover specific, remotely sensed data, and land-cover specific empirical models (see Spawn et al., 2020 for details on methodology). The Global Soil Organic Carbon Map present an estimation of SOC stock from 0 to 30 cm (see FAO, 2017). Data is also presented from global maps of marine sedimentary carbon stocks, standardized to a 1-meter depth (see Sala et al., 2021, and Atwood et al., 2020).

The map below presents the total carbon stocks in Mexico and the percent of carbon in protected areas. The total carbon stocks is 2,508.3 Tg C from aboveground biomass (AGB), with 17.2% in protected areas; 1,327.7 Tg C from below ground biomass (BGB), with 14.8% in protected areas; 7,101.6 Tg C from soil organic carbon (SOC), with 14.5% in protected areas; and 30,997.3 Tg C from marine sediment carbon, with 22.5% in protected areas.



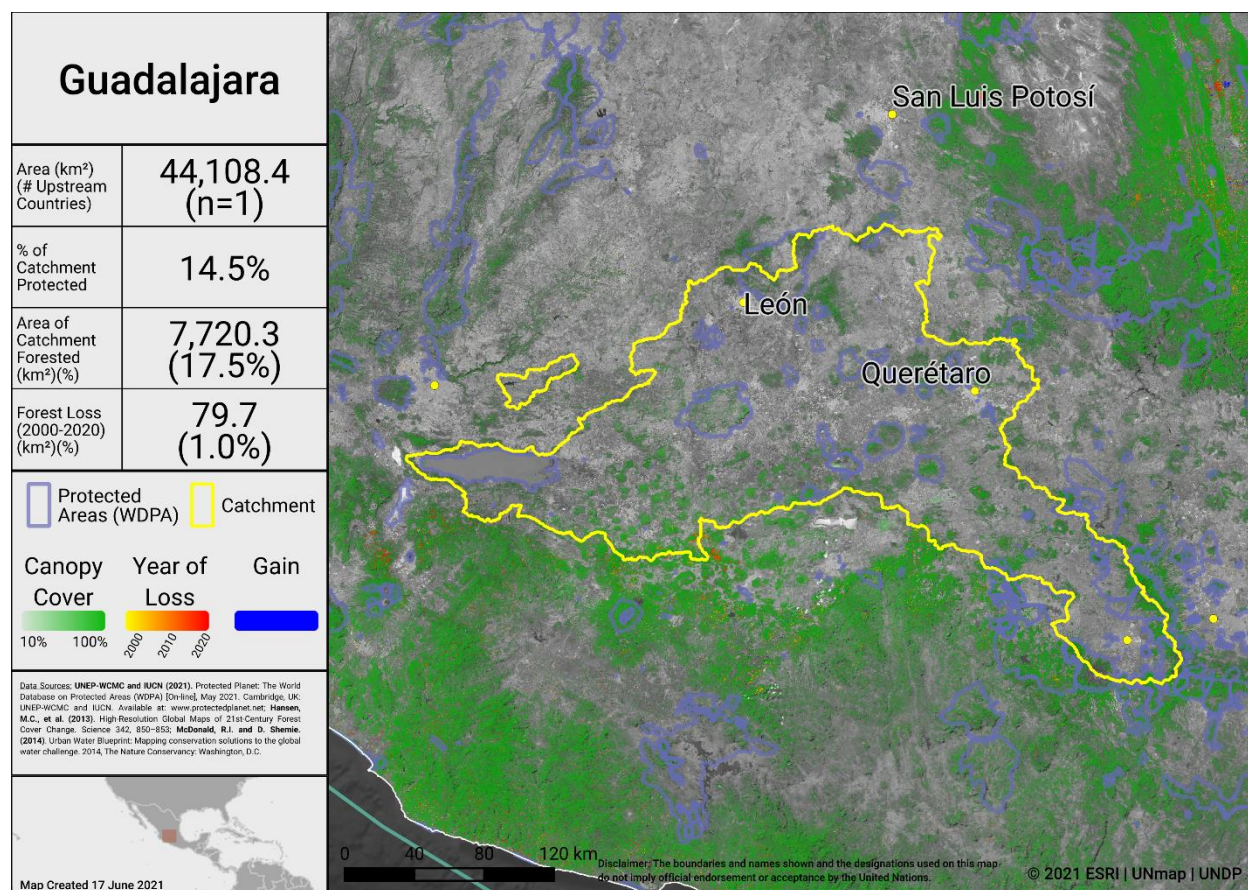
Carbon Stocks in Mexico

Water

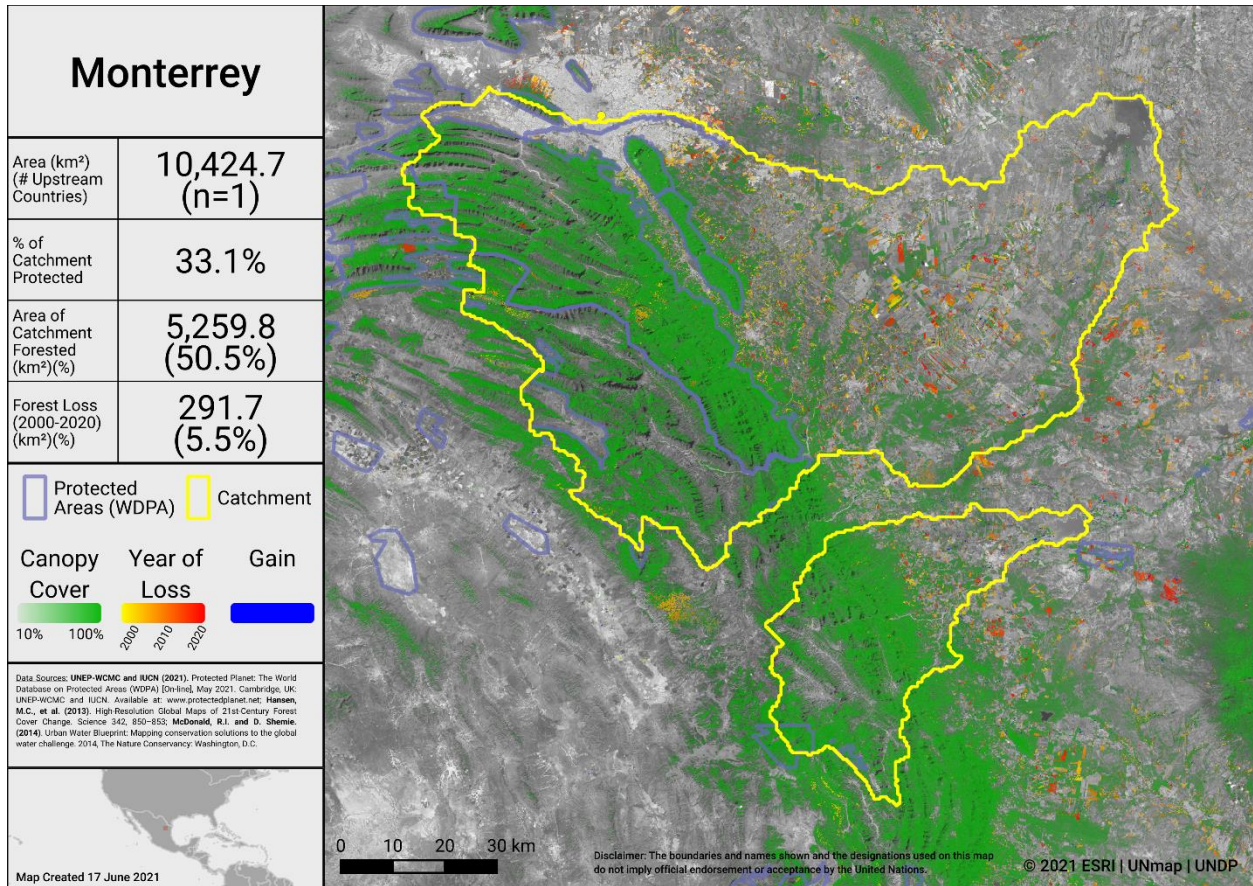
Information on the water sources for 534 cities is available via the City Water Map (CWM) and provides details on the catchment area of the watershed that supplies these cities (see McDonald et al., 2014 for details on methodology).

Forests support stormwater management and clean water availability, especially for large urban populations. Research that has examined the role of forests for city drinking water supplies shows that of the world’s 105 largest cities, more than 30% (33 cities) rely heavily on the local protected forests, which provide ecosystem services that underpin local drinking water availability and quality (Dudley & Stolton, 2003).

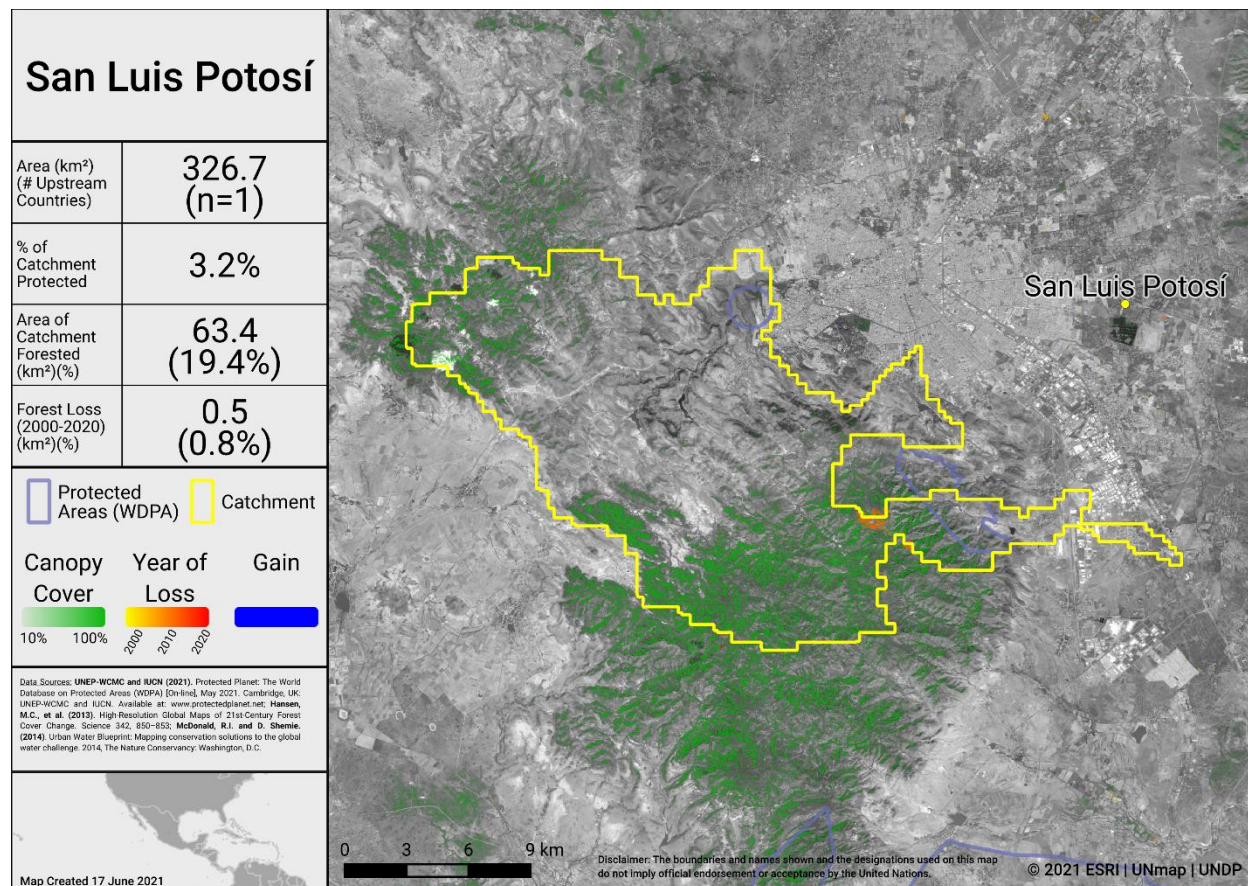
Drinking water supplies for cities in Mexico may similarly depend on protected forest areas within and around water catchments. The maps below show the percentage forest and PA cover and the forest loss from 2000-2020 in the most heavily populated water catchments of Mexico. Intact catchments can support more consistent water supply and improved water quality.



Water catchment in Guadalajara



Water catchment in Monterrey



Water catchment in San Luis Potosi

Opportunities for action

For carbon, there is opportunity for Mexico to increase PA and OECM coverage in both marine and terrestrial areas with high carbon stocks, as identified in the map above. Protecting areas with high carbon stocks secures the benefits of carbon sequestration in the area.

For water, there is opportunity to increase the area of the water catchment under protection by PAs and OECMs, or in cases where there is high levels of protection, focus on effective management for these areas. Protecting the current area of forested land and potentially reforesting would have benefits for improving water security.

CONNECTIVITY & INTEGRATION

Two global indicators, the Protected Connected land indicator (ProtConn; EC-JRC, 2021; Saura et al., 2018) and the PARC-Connectedness indicator (CSIRO, 2019), have been proposed for assessing the terrestrial connectivity of PA and OECM networks. To date there is no global indicator for assessing marine connectivity, though some recent developments include proposed guidance for the treatment of connectivity in the planning and management of MPAs (see Lausche et al., 2021).

Additionally, in Mexico, CONANP has identified 29 conglomerates (ANP [Federal Protected Areas] that have continuity between sites because they are attached), involving 201 ANP that together cover 68,141,167 hectares.

Protected Connected Land Indicator (Prot-Conn)

As of January 2021, as reported in the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission's Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA) (JRC, 2021), the coverage of protected-connected lands (a measure of the connectivity of terrestrial protected area networks, assessed using the ProtConn indicator) in Mexico was 3.6%.

PARC-Connectedness Index

In 2019, as assessed using the PARC-Connectedness Index (values ranging from 0-1, indicating low to high connectivity), connectivity in Mexico is 0.46. This represents no significant change since 2010.

Corridor case studies

Below are details of a case study on corridors and connectivity in Mexico:

Case study title	Type of study region	Greatest threat to connectivity	Approaches to conserving ecological corridors
The Jaguar Corridor Initiative: A rangewide species conservation strategy	terrestrial, rural	human land-use changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modelled ecological corridors • prioritised populations and ecological corridors • validated modelled corridors using a rapid assessment interview-based methodology • varied implementation action at local level

Further details are available in Hilty et al 2020.

Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for a targeted designation of PAs or OECMs in strategic locations for connectivity and to focus on PA and OECM management for enhancing and maintaining



connectivity. Improving connectivity increases the effectiveness of PAs and OECMs and reduces the impacts of fragmentation.

As well, a range of suggested steps for enhancing and supporting integration are included in the voluntary guidance on the integration of PAs and OECMs into the wider land- and seascapes and mainstreaming across sectors to contribute, inter alia, to the SDGs (Annex I of COP Decision 14/8).



GOVERNANCE DIVERSITY

There is a lack of comprehensive global data on governance quality and equity in PAs and OECMs. Here, we provide data on the diversity of governance types for reported sites

As of May 2021, PAs in Mexico reported in the WDPA have the following governance types:

- 59.8% are governed by **governments**
 - 23.6% by federal or national ministry or agency
 - 36.2% by sub-national ministry or agency
 - 0.0% by government-delegated management
- 0.0% are under **shared** governance
- 28.3% are under **private** governance
 - 28.3% by individual landowners
 - 0.0% by non-profit organisations
 - 0.0% by for-profit organisations
- 0.0% are under **IPLC** governance
 - 0.0% by Indigenous Peoples
 - 0.0% by local communities
- 12.0% **do not** report a governance type
 - (All of which are international designations)

The dossier handles a different concept of governance than Mexico uses nationally (referring to the governmental bodies that established the protected areas). The latest governance analysis by CONANP reports the following data:

- Currently there are 111 ANPs (Federal PAs) that have an Advisory Council; the total coverage of these PAs is 35,089,165 ha, which is equivalent to 38.63% of the total surface the 182 ANPs.
- The composition of the Advisory Councils for these 111 ANPs, as a whole, includes a total of 1,426 representatives corresponding to five sectors.
- There are 13 indigenous peoples that have representatives who participate in Advisory Councils of 20 PAs.

OECMs

As of May 2021, there are **0** OECMs in Mexico reported in the WD-OECM, therefore there is no data available on OECM governance types.

Privately Protected Areas (PPAs)

From Country reviews presented in Stolton et al. (2014):

- 692 PPAs have been established or recognized.
 - These PPAs cover 4872.9 km².



Territories and areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities (ICCAs)

From Kothari et al. (2012) potential ICCAs (or similar designation) in Mexico include:

- 126 CCAs (in Oaxaca state) covering 3,754.57 km²
- 312 ICCAs in part of SE Mexico covering 11,000 km²
- 39 communities with voluntary conserved areas (VCA) certificates and 54 areas or common use with VCA certificates covering 2,433.739
 - VCA (voluntary conserved areas) is the category for areas that are voluntarily conserved by: a) Indigenous or rural communities, and b) private owners. It is difficult to distinguish areas that are really community conserved and those coerced by NGOs and government.
- Other potential ICCAs could include: An estimated 75% of forests are held communally through the land tenure systems of *comunidades* and *ejidos*.

Other Indigenous lands

Lands managed and/or controlled by Indigenous Peoples cover an area of 289,034.0 km², of which 254,744.0 km² falls outside of formal protected areas. Indigenous lands with a human footprint less than 4 (considered as 'natural landscapes') cover an area of 98,283.0 km² (for details on analysis see Garnett et al., 2018).

For Mexico, evidence for the presence of Indigenous Peoples comes from: Indigenous Work Group on Indigenous Affairs. Indigenous World 2017 (Indigenous Working Group on Indigenous Affairs, 2017).

Boundaries of the lands Indigenous Peoples manage or have tenure rights over come from: Registro Agrario Nacional. Perimetales de los núcleos agrarios certificados.

<http://catalogo.datos.gob.mx/dataset/perimetales-de-los-nucleos-agrarioscertificados> (2016).

Opportunities for action

Explore opportunities for governance types that have lower representation, for Mexico this could relate to governance by Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities (IPLC) and shared governance.

There is also opportunity for Mexico to complete governance and equity assessments, to establish baselines and identify relevant actions for improvement. Examples of existing tools and methodologies include: Governance Assessment for Protected and Conserved Areas (Franks & Brooker, 2018), Social Assessment of Protected Areas (Franks et al 2018), and Site-level assessment of governance and equity (IIED, 2020). As well, a range of suggested actions are included in the voluntary guidance on effective governance models for management of protected areas, including equity (Annex II of COP Decision 14/8).

Equator Prize Projects

The Equator Initiative brings together the United Nations, governments, civil society, businesses and grassroots organizations to recognize and advance local sustainable development solutions for people, nature and resilient communities.

The Equator Prize projects provide examples of unique and locally based governance of natural resources. Mexico has the following Equator Prize winners that showcase examples of local, sustainable community action:

Organization	Year	Project Description
Community Tours Sian Ka'an (CTSK)	2006	<p>The Sian Ka'an Biosphere Reserve is the largest marine protected area in Mexico, spanning more than 1.3 million acres of land and ocean. It has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in recognition of its rich biodiversity and wealth of Mayan culture; "Sian Ka'an" is Mayan for "where the sky is born".</p> <p>Working within this protected area is Community Tours Sian Ka'an (CTSK), an alliance of three sustainable ecotourism cooperatives that work directly with the Punta Allen and Muyil Indigenous communities. While the Sian Ka'an Biosphere Reserve receives thousands of visitors every year, Indigenous communities have not historically benefited from this traffic or from investments in the local economy: the initiative has aimed to change this by training community guides in operating small, group-based ecotourism ventures, promoting Mayan culture through visits to archaeological sites, and the sale of tourism-related handicraft products.</p>
Koolel-Kab/Muuchkam bal	2014	<p>Founded by Mayan women, Koolel-Kab/Muuchkam bal is an organic farming and agroforestry initiative that works on forest conservation (they established a 5,000-hectare community forest), promoting Indigenous land rights, environmental education, and community-level disaster risk reduction strategies. The association advocates for public policies that stop deforestation and offer alternatives to input-intensive commercial agriculture. An organic beekeeping model has been shared across more than 20 communities, providing an economic alternative to illegal logging. Drawing on Mayan identity, the initiative is a best practice in multi-stakeholder dialogue, forest protection, and free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). The initiative recently won a legal battle with the State government which ensures Mayan communities have to be consulted before large-scale agricultural projects can be approved.</p>



Photo from the Equator Prize Winner

PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

This section provides information on the coverage of PAs and OECMs with completed protected area management effectiveness (PAME) assessments as reported in the global database (GD-PAME). The proportion of terrestrial and marine PAs with completed PAME assessments is also calculated and compared with the 60% target agreed to in COP-10 Decision X/31. Information is also included regarding changes in forest cover nationally within PAs and OECMs.

Protected area management effectiveness (PAME) assessments

As of May 2021, Mexico has 1,146 PAs reported in the WDPA; of these PAs, 132 (11.1%) have management effectiveness evaluations reported in the global database on protected area management effectiveness (GD-PAME).

- 7.3% (143,970 km²) of the terrestrial area of the country is covered by PAs with completed management effectiveness evaluations.
 - 50.5% of the area of terrestrial PAs have completed evaluations.
- 20.9% (686,517 km²) of the marine area of the country is covered by PAs with completed management effectiveness evaluations.
 - 97.0% of the area of marine PAs have completed evaluations.

The 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs and **has** been met for marine PAs.

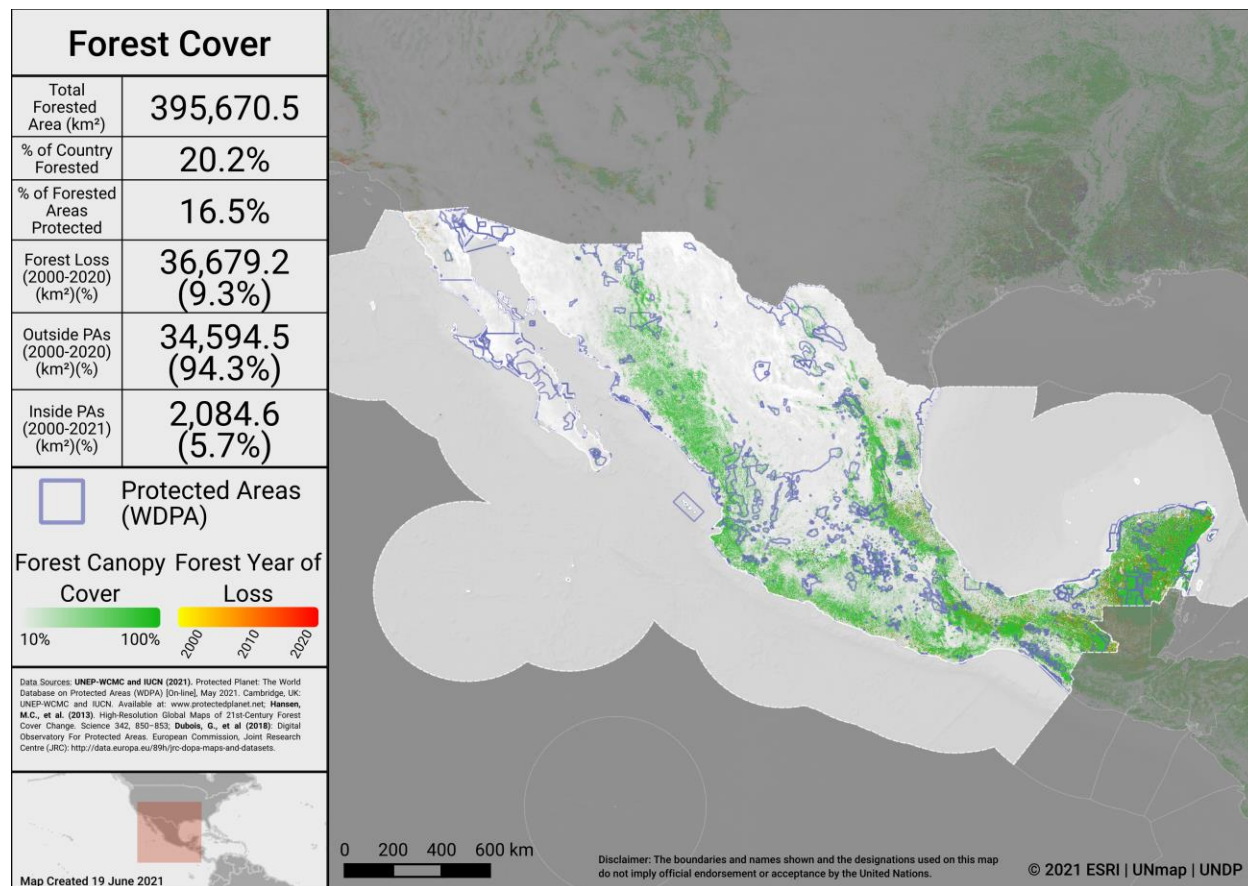
As part of CONANP's work, the effectiveness of PA management is analyzed using the *i-effectiveness (i-efectividad)* System, and as part of the analysis criteria it is expected that federal PAs have a management program, personnel, and financial resources, etc. In the last quarter of 2021, the *i-efectividad* tool will be implemented nationally, online, for the second time.

As of May 2021, there are 0 OECMs in Mexico reported in the WD-OECM; but see Annex I for information on conservation effectiveness for some potential OECMs.

Changes in forest cover in protected areas and OECMs

Forested areas in Mexico cover approximately 20.2% of the country, an area of 395,670.5 km². Approximately 16.5% (65,090.0 km²) of this is within the protected area estate of Mexico. Over the period 2000-2020 loss of forest cover amounted to over 36,679.2 km², or 1.9% of the country (9.3% of forest area), of which 2,084.6 km² (5.7% of forest loss) occurred within protected areas. The map below shows how forest cover has changed in Mexico from 2000-2020 both inside and outside of PAs. This can indicate how effective PAs are in reducing forest cover loss.





Forest Cover and Forest Loss in Mexico

Opportunities for action

The 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs and **has** been met for marine PAs. Therefore, there is opportunity to increase protected area management effectiveness (PAME) evaluations for terrestrial PAs to achieve the target.

There is also opportunity to implement the results of completed PAME evaluations, to improve the quality of management for existing PAs and OECMs (e.g. through adaptive management and information sharing, increasing the number of sites reporting ‘sound management’) and to increase reporting of biodiversity outcomes in PAs and OECMs.

SECTION II: EXISTING PROTECTED AREA AND OECM COMMITMENTS

PRIORITY ACTIONS FROM 2015-2016 REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

National priority actions for Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 were provided by Parties following a series of regional workshops in 2015 and 2016. The Capacity-building workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean on achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12 took place 28 September - 1 October 2015 in Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil. Progress towards the quantitative targets for marine and terrestrial coverage has been assessed based on data reported in the WDPA and WD-OECM as of 2021. For more information, see the workshop report at: <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/>

Summary from the workshop:

Priority actions and identified opportunities, if completed as proposed, will increase coverage of terrestrial areas by **34,416 km²**. Bringing with them benefits for the other qualifying elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11.

The following actions were identified during the workshops:

Terrestrial coverage:

- 1) In order to add the 1.4 % required by the end of 2016, it is necessary to classify and verify the conservation status of Mexico's Wildlife Management Units (UMA) in order to include those with optimal condition and select them for the Aichi Goal 11 counting.
- 2) Review Forest Reserves decreed in the past in order to select those which could be transformed successfully into official PA for the National System.
- 3) To successfully create seven new protected terrestrial PA (for a total addition of 4,831,803 hectares) in order to increase in 2.46% for a total of 15.61% of the country [3 of the new PAs were designated in 2016, area of remaining PAs is 34,415.86 km² after removing overlapping Ramsar sites].

Marine coverage:

- 1) Increase efforts to consolidate Marine No Take Zones managed and monitored by fisherman communities.
- 2) To successfully create 2 New projected marine PA (of 33,493,362 ha and 1,182,563 ha respectively) in order to increase to 10.98% of the marine territory of the country [**completed**].

Ecological representation: Promote among the 31 State Governments the creation of additional protected areas, especially within ecoregions currently under-represented.



Areas Important for biodiversity and ecosystem services:

- 1) Identify and implement new conservation mechanisms to protect areas of high importance for the maintenance of ecological services based upon the ecological gap analysis.
- 2) To review and quantify the major ecological services provided by the Federal PA, not only in ecological terms but adding economic and social benefits.

Connectivity:

- 1) To promote a new agreement with Belize and Guatemala in order to keep connectivity within the Mayan Rainforest shared by the three countries.
- 2) To develop and implement a formal initiative to establish a ecological corridor in the Sierra Madre Occidental, based on the lessons learned from the Sierra Madre Oriental Biological Corridor and the Mesoamerican Biological Corridors developed in Southern Mexico.
- 3) To propose other sustainable development corridors in different parts of the country.

Management effectiveness:

- 1) Substantially increase the assessments of management effectiveness in Federal PA in order to implement adaptive management for improving performance.
- 2) Design and implement a performance monitoring system for the Mexican Federal PA system to improve the follow-up of the management activities in each PA.
- 3) To use the methodology of Indimap from the Coordinated Audit of PA developed for 12 countries of Latin America for the follow up of the performance of the Federal PA in Mexico.

Governance and Equity:

- 1) To establish advisory councils in high priority existing PA, especially those with higher opportunities to be inscribed into the IUCN Green List.
- 2) To develop innovative schemes of equitable governance in selected PA, including market and non-market approaches.
- 3) To identify the overlap of Federal PA with Indigenous lands in order to design functional participation of Indigenous People in the management decision making processes.

Integration into the wider landscape and seascape:

- 1) To Analyze the feasibility of different alternatives for the integrated management of landscapes and seascapes in order to promote sustainable development and connectivity around Protected Areas.



- 2) CONANP is considering proposing Biocultural Landscapes as a new protected area category. Currently the proposal is under prospective studies.

OECS: To publish the official guidelines for Private Reserves (ADVC) certification in order to increase the area under protection by this type of protected area.

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLANS (NBSAPs)

Mexico has submitted an NBSAP during the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (most recent NBSAP is available at: <https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/search/>).

National Target 11: 11.1. By 2020, at least 17 per cent of land and inland waters and 10 percent of marine and coastal areas are conserved and managed effectively and equitably through natural protected areas and other conservation instruments (biological corridors, “uma”, community conservation areas, “psa” voluntarily areas intended for conservation), promoting connectivity and landscape integrity and continuity of the environmental services they provide.

Update on progress: Mexico as a signatory of the CBD committed to protect 17% through conservation areas, currently 13.25% has been reached. Year after year, Voluntary Areas Destined for Conservation (ADVC) continue to be certified to increase the surface under protection. Additionally, the management of other federal ANPs that are in the process of being established (eg Sierra de San Miguelito) continues

11.2. By 2020, all ANPs have a management program.

Update on progress In 2021 the 2nd. evaluation of federal ANPs and support continues for some states that seek to implement evaluation mechanisms for their state systems. Subnational governments need to be encouraged to carry out their management effectiveness evaluations

Actions from the NBSAP will also address other elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11:

NBSAP Action #	Action (original language from NBSAP)	Action (English translation)
2.1.1b	Incrementar o fortalecer las capacidades de gestión, manejo y operación de las ap con la participación incluyente y equitativa de los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades locales, y el apoyo de la iniciativa privada e instituciones académicas	Increase or strengthen management, handling and operation of the PA with the inclusive and equitable participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and the support of private initiative and academic institutions.



NBSAP Action #	Action (original language from NBSAP)	Action (English translation)
2.1.1c	Promover la participación activa de las personas involucradas en el manejo de la biodiversidad en comunidades asentadas en ap, en las acciones de vigilancia, el monitoreo de la biodiversidad y la toma de decisiones sobre su manejo.	Promote the active participation of people involved in the management of biodiversity in communities settled in PA, in surveillance actions, monitoring of biodiversity and decision-making on its management.
2.1.1d	Incrementar la superficie bajo decreto de protección, considerando áreas prioritarias terrestres, marinas y acuáticas continentales para la conservación de la biodiversidad y buscando la conectividad, representatividad y efectividad de manejo para el mantenimiento de los procesos ecosistémicos y la viabilidad de las poblaciones de vida silvestre.	Increase the surface area under protection decree, considering priority continental terrestrial, marine and aquatic areas for the conservation of biodiversity and seeking connectivity, representativeness and management effectiveness for the maintenance of ecosystem processes and the viability of wildlife populations. .
2.1.1e	Fomentar el manejo sustentable en zonas aledañas a las ap y en los núcleos agrarios que viven dentro de ellas.	Promote sustainable management in areas surrounding the PAs and in the agrarian nuclei that live within them.
2.1.1f	Incorporar en la gestión de ap el contexto biocultural y de género de la región en que se encuentran y fomentar su desarrollo socioeconómico.	Incorporate the biocultural and gender context of the region in which they are located in PA management and promote their socioeconomic development.
2.1.1h	Promover la actualización periódica de las bases de datos estatales y municipales de ap, y la información relativa a su condición ecosistémica y efectividad de manejo.	Promote the periodic updating of the state and municipal PS databases, and the information related to its ecosystem condition and management effectiveness
2.1.1i	Incrementar los mecanismos y fuentes de financiamiento para las ap	Increase the mechanisms and sources of financing for PA

NBSAP Action #	Action (original language from NBSAP)	Action (English translation)
2.1.2a	Generar y fortalecer políticas públicas para promover la conservación in situ y otras acciones (p.ej. campañas, acciones transversales y colaboraciones internacionales) orientadas a mantener y restablecer la integridad de los ecosistemas, procesos migratorios, servicios de polinización, centros de origen de especies domesticadas, conectividad y en particular para procesos biológicos importantes que no cuentan con protección dentro de las ap	Generate and strengthen public policies to promote in situ conservation and other actions (eg campaigns, cross-cutting actions and international collaborations) aimed at maintaining and reestablishing the integrity of ecosystems, migratory processes, pollination services, centers of origin of domesticated species, connectivity and in particular for important biological processes that do not have protection within the PA.
2.1.2b	Promover la integración de la biodiversidad en el desarrollo de los sectores: agrícola, pecuario, forestal, pesca y turismo	Promote the integration of biodiversity in the development of the sectors: agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and tourism.
2.1.3a	Desarrollar y fortalecer mecanismos para brindar asesoría técnica en la elaboración de estrategias de manejo con la participación efectiva e incluyente de las personas propietarias de las áreas y de quienes las usan, que incluyan actividades sustentables para el desarrollo de las comunidades (p. ej. ecotecnias) y de las capacidades locales.	Develop and strengthen mechanisms to provide technical advice in the elaboration of management strategies with the effective and inclusive participation of the people who own the areas and those who use them, which include sustainable activities for the development of the communities (eg. ecotecnias) and local capacities.
2.1.4a	Impulsar con las organizaciones pesqueras el establecimiento de áreas de no pesca y zonas de refugio, así como el desarrollo de planes y acciones de protección y conservación de recursos pesqueros.	Promote with the fishing organizations the establishment of non-fishing areas and refuge zones, as well as the development of plans and actions for the protection and conservation of fishing resources
2.1.5i	Desarrollar portafolios de inversión para AP que faciliten el cumplimiento de los objetos de conservación y la alineación de políticas e inversiones en el territorio	Develop investment portfolios for PAs that facilitate compliance with conservation objectives and the alignment of policies and investments in the territory.
2.1.6b	Promover acciones que garanticen la conectividad a diferentes escalas.	Promote actions that guarantee connectivity to different scales.

NBSAP Action #	Action (original language from NBSAP)	Action (English translation)
2.1.6c	Implementar esquemas e instrumentos de conservación en áreas de importancia biológica y ecológica, para mantener la conectividad de los ecosistemas.	Implement conservation schemes and instruments in areas of biological and ecological importance, to maintain the connectivity of ecosystems.
2.1.6e	Fomentar el manejo integrado del paisaje.	Promote integrated landscape management
2.1.6f	Establecer sistemas de monitoreo para el desarrollo de indicadores de integridad ecológica.	Establish monitoring systems for the development of indicators of ecological integrity.



APPROVED GEF-5, GEF-6, & GCF PROTECTED AREA PROJECTS

Approved GEF-5 and GEF-6 PA-related biodiversity projects

This includes biodiversity projects from the fifth and sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-5 and GEF-6) with a clear impact of the quantity or quality of PAs; also including some projects occurring within the wider landscapes/seascapes around PAs. Only those with a status of 'project approved' or 'concept approved' as of June 2019 were considered. The qualifying elements likely benefiting from each GEF project is assessed based on a keyword search of Project Identification Forms (PIF). Where spatial data for the proposed PAs was available, further details (based on an analysis by UNDP) regarding their impacts for ecological representation, coverage of KBAs, and coverage of areas important for carbon storage is included.

GEF ID	PA increase?	Area to be added (km ²)	Type of new protected area	Qualitative elements potentially benefitting (based on keyword search of PIFs)
4353	No	N/A	N/A	All Qualitative Elements
4763	No	already in WDPA	Terrestrial	All except Ecologically representative and Ecosystem services
4771	No	N/A	N/A	Areas important for biodiversity; Effectively managed; Equitably managed; Integration
4792	Yes	5,600	Terrestrial	All except Ecologically representative and Areas important for biodiversity
4883	No	N/A	N/A	All except Ecosystem services
5089	No	already in WDPA	Terrestrial	All except Ecosystem services
5738	No	N/A	N/A	Areas important for biodiversity; Equitably managed
9167	No	N/A	N/A	Ecologically representative; Effectively managed; Equitably managed; Integration
9445	Yes	1,100	Terrestrial	All except Ecologically representative and Ecosystem services

Approved Green Climate Fund (GCF) Protected Area-related biodiversity projects

The Green Climate Fund’s investments listed as approved projects as of May 2021 were considered. The GCF supports paradigm shifts in both climate change mitigation and adaptation that may impact quality of PAs or contribute to better integration within the wider land- and seascapes around PAs. Only projects with result areas for either or both *Forest and Land Use and Ecosystems and Ecosystem Services result areas* were included.

GCF ID	Project theme	Result area	Target 11 element
SAP023	Cross-cutting	Forest and land use	Ecosystem services; Connectivity; Effectively managed

UN OCEAN CONFERENCE VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS

Voluntary commitments for the UN Ocean Conference are initiatives voluntarily undertaken by governments, the UN system, non-governmental organizations, among other actors—individually or in partnership—that aim to contribute to the implementation of SDG 14 (here we focus in particular on SDG 14.5). The registry of commitments was opened in February 2017, in the lead up to the first UN Ocean Conference (5 to 9 June 2017).

Ocean Actions improving MPA or OECM coverage:

#OceanAction17758: Red de zonas de refugios pesqueros /Jose Angel de la Cruz Canto Noh, by Colonia de pescadores Maria Elena (Non-governmental organization (NGO)).

- Area to be added: **No area given** km².
- Progress report: No progress report submitted (as of March 2021).
- Further details available at: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=17758>.



OTHER ACTIONS/COMMITMENTS

Leaders' Pledge for Nature

Mexico **has** signed onto the Leaders' Pledge for Nature.

Political leaders participating in the United Nations Summit on Biodiversity in September 2020, representing 88 countries from all regions and the European Union, have committed to reversing biodiversity loss by 2030. By doing so, these leaders are sending a united signal to step up global ambition and encourage others to match their collective ambition for nature, climate, and people with the scale of the crisis at hand.

High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People

Mexico **has** joined the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People.

The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People (HAC) is an intergovernmental group, co-chaired by France and Costa Rica [currently including 65 countries and the European Commission]. Its objective is to support the adoption of a target aiming to protect 30% of the planet's land and 30% of its oceans by 2030 (30x30 target), within the future global framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) for the protection of biodiversity, which is to be adopted at the next COP in China this autumn.



ANNEX I

ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON POTENTIAL OECS

From Collation of OECM Case Studies (see IUCN, 2017)

National Water Reserves Program, Mexico

- **Overview:** The National Water Reserves Program (NWRP) is an initiative launched by Mexico's Water Commission (Comisión Nacional del Agua, CONAGUA), the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas, CONANP) and World Wildlife Fund-Mexico. It aims towards the establishment of a national system of water reserves for the environment, that entails a legal allocation of water for ecological protection under the National Water Law. Water volume is estimated based on ecological flow assessments, and when needed, additional volumes are allocated to protect water rights and downstream ecosystem services.
- **Boundaries & Geographical Space:** 2.5 million ha, the area of riparian corridors in potential water reserves, based on estimations made by the NWRP. Federal zones, are defined by the National Water Law as: "The inundated area that occurs with an ordinary maximum water level of a 5-year return period storm, plus 10 meters wide bands adjacent to both sides of riverbeds." This delimitation is considered as a baseline for the establishment of water reserves.
- **Governance Type:** Water reserves are established through a presidential decree after following a participatory process.
- **Permanence:** It is a permanent measure while the decree is in effect (50 years).
- **Management Objectives:** main benefits are: i) improvement in the hydrological and ecological connectivity in priority state and federal conservation areas; ii) conservation of wetlands' hydrological regime; iii) enhancement of resilience conditions against extreme weather events (droughts and floods).
- **Conservation Effectiveness:** As a part of the program, a monitoring system has been developed based on ecological justification of the water reserves in terms of species and habitat.

Fishing Refuge Areas: Akumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico

- **Overview:** In 2015 an agreement establishing a fishing refuge area in marine waters under federal jurisdiction was issued for the conservation of several species.
- **Boundaries & Geographical Space:** 9.88 km², Along the coast of the Riviera Maya, in the municipality of Tulum in the state of Quintana Roo, it is located Akumal, which comprises the Akumal Bay South, Akumal Bay North, Jade Bay and Caracoles Bay, with depths less than 5 meters that constitute reef lagoons, since they are lined with barrier reefs and seagrass beds.
- **Governance Type:** Governed by the National Fisheries Commission and the National Fisheries Institute.



- **Permanence:** The measures are in place as a temporary partial fishing refuge, over the long term, with a minimum period of six years required to assess the growth of fish stocks and other resources that inhabit the areas established.
- **Management Objectives:** recovery of biomass levels of commercial exploitation species regulated by the General Law on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture
- **Conservation Effectiveness:** Not available

Forest Management, Mexico

- **Overview:** Consists on the sustainable use of resources of forests, jungles and arid vegetation, providing financial support to forest owners to hire the necessary technical assistance to develop studies that allow them to obtain authorizations for use of timber and non-timber resources.
- **Boundaries & Geographical Space:** 1,708,000 ha
- **Governance Type:** by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
- **Permanence:** There are measures in place year young and for the long-term.
- **Management Objectives:** Economic resources are granted to people performing harvesting (timber, non-timber and wildlife) to carry out practices that allow the establishment of natural regeneration and recovery of the populations in those areas subject to use and also to improve road infrastructure and modernize equipment used in the process of obtaining raw materials.
- **Conservation Effectiveness:** Measured based on the assessment of the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Forest Management.

Program of Payment for Environmental Services, Mexico

- **Overview:** The Payment for Environmental Services was designed to provide economic incentives to forest land owners (communities and small owners) to support conservation practices and avoid use change (deforestation) of forests. It aims to build capacity to develop markets for environmental services in Mexico.
- **Boundaries & Geographical Space:** More than 2 million ha, defined by properties that maintain forest cover in good condition, including those with a legally authorized forest management and use.
- **Governance Type:** Governed by the National Forestry Commission
- **Permanence:** There are measures in place year-round and for the long-term.
- **Management Objectives:** Increase and preserve biodiversity, and protect forest ecosystems and globally significant mountains, through improved targeting current programs, and the establishment of an Endowment Fund to provide long-term financing for the payment of environmental services.
- **Conservation Effectiveness:** the actions have allowed the permanence of 98.8% of the forest area of the country within five years (2005-2010). Several assessments have been made in joint work between the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the National Forestry Commission and the National Council of Policy Development Assessment.



Units for the Conservation, Management and Sustainable Use of Wildlife, Mexico

- **Overview:** The Units for the Conservation, Management and Sustainable Use of Wildlife aim to promote spaces compatible with the conservation of wildlife alternative production schemes and are integrated into a National System.
- **Boundaries & Geographical Space:** Information not available
- **Governance Type:** by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
- **Permanence:** Measures in place year-round and for the long-term
- **Management Objectives:** Promote alternative production schemes compatible with care for the environment through rational use, orderly and planned use of natural resources, renewable content in them, and slow or reverse environmental degradation processes.
- **Conservation Effectiveness:** Area is effectively conserved and measured through the Assessment of Management Plans.

It should be mentioned that the ADVCS are not OECMs, since according to national legislation they are Federal ANPs.



ANNEX II

FULL LIST OF TERRESTRIAL ECOREGIONS

Ecoregion Name	Area (km ²)	% of Global Ecoregion in Country	% of Country in Ecoregion	Area Protected (km ²)	% Protected in Country
Baja California desert	77,590.5	100.0	4.0	47,246.8	60.9
Bajío dry forests	37,383.7	100.0	1.9	2,811.9	7.5
Balsas dry forests	62,246.6	100.0	3.2	6,785.2	10.9
California coastal sage and chaparral	11,921.4	36.3	0.6	287.6	2.4
California montane chaparral and woodlands	3,998.1	20.2	0.2	676.0	16.9
Central American dry forests	3,241.7	4.8	0.2	477.8	14.7
Central American montane forests	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	77.9
Central American pine-oak forests	15,933.4	14.4	0.8	2,563.2	16.1
Central Mexican matorral	59,194.7	100.0	3.0	3,189.5	5.4
Chiapas Depression dry forests	13,075.1	93.6	0.7	358.8	2.7
Chiapas montane forests	5,569.9	96.7	0.3	253.5	4.6
Chihuahuan desert	303,335.7	60.4	15.4	25,535.2	8.4
Chimalapas montane forests	2,076.7	100.0	0.1	283.5	13.7
Gulf of California xeric scrub	23,536.7	100.0	1.2	11,556.0	49.1
Islas Revillagigedo dry forests	213.4	100.0	0.0	6.3	3.0

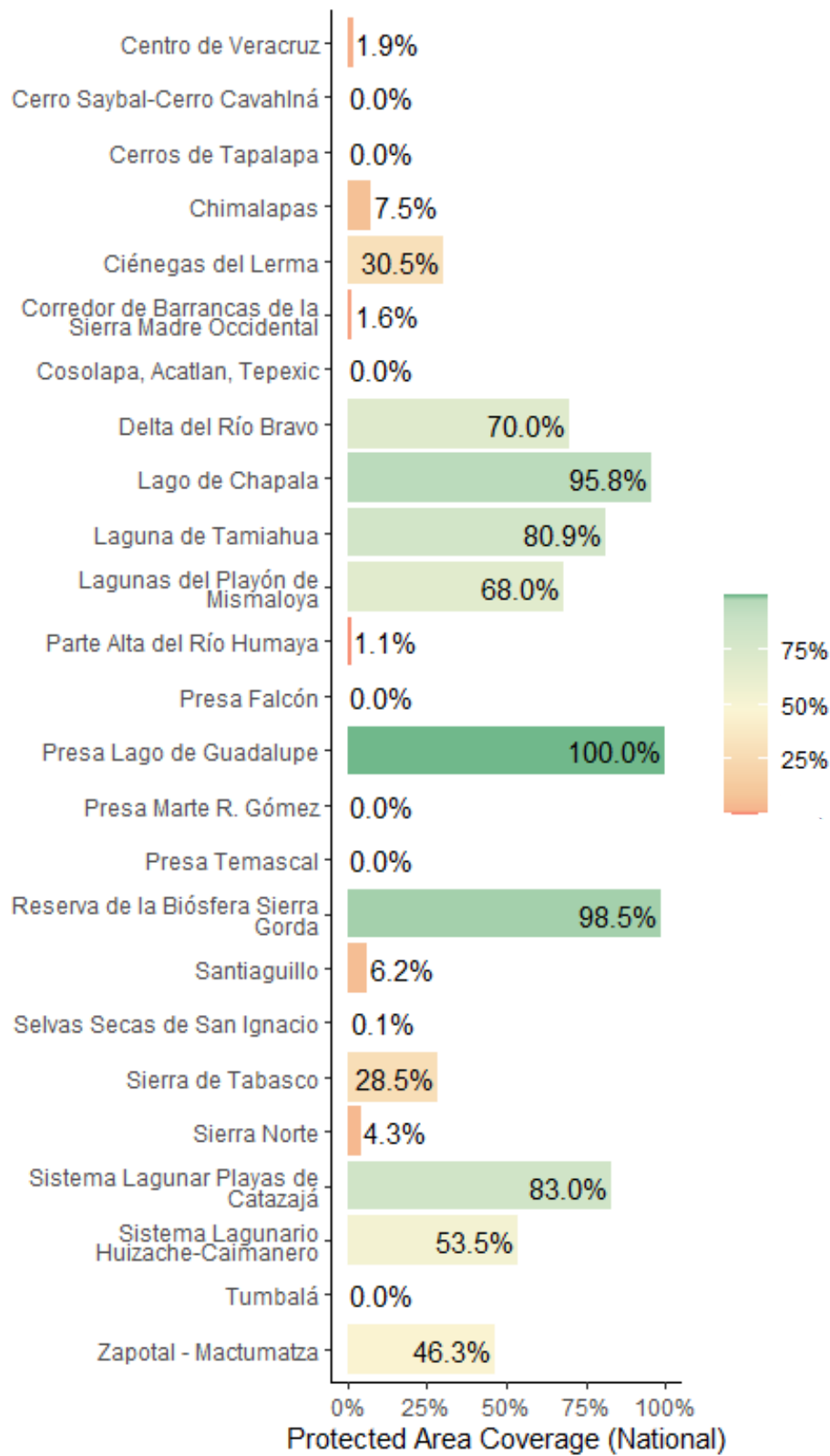
51 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: MEXICO

Ecoregion Name	Area (km²)	% of Global Ecoregion in Country	% of Country in Ecoregion	Area Protected (km²)	% Protected in Country
Jalisco dry forests	26,050.2	100.0	1.3	2,474.5	9.5
Meseta Central matorral	124,975.1	100.0	6.4	6,685.5	5.3
Mesoamerican Gulf-Caribbean mangroves	17,046.2	63.9	0.9	10,635.0	62.4
Northern Mesoamerican Pacific mangroves	8,174.1	100.0	0.4	4,312.5	52.8
Oaxacan montane forests	7,576.9	100.0	0.4	151.0	2.0
Pantanos de Centla	17,152.7	100.0	0.9	4,842.4	28.2
Petén-Veracruz moist forests	84,135.5	56.6	4.3	9,544.8	11.3
San Lucan xeric scrub	3,867.2	100.0	0.2	701.6	18.1
Sierra de la Laguna dry forests	3,975.0	100.0	0.2	907.1	22.8
Sierra de la Laguna pine-oak forests	1,061.1	100.0	0.1	922.4	86.9
Sierra de los Tuxtlas	3,890.2	100.0	0.2	1,513.7	38.9
Sierra Madre de Chiapas moist forests	5,409.6	48.2	0.3	1,812.2	33.5
Sierra Madre del Sur pine-oak forests	60,973.5	100.0	3.1	1,750.8	2.9
Sierra Madre de Oaxaca pine-oak forests	14,298.3	100.0	0.7	919.9	6.4
Sierra Madre Occidental pine-oak forests	215,036.7	99.3	11.0	28,141.5	13.1

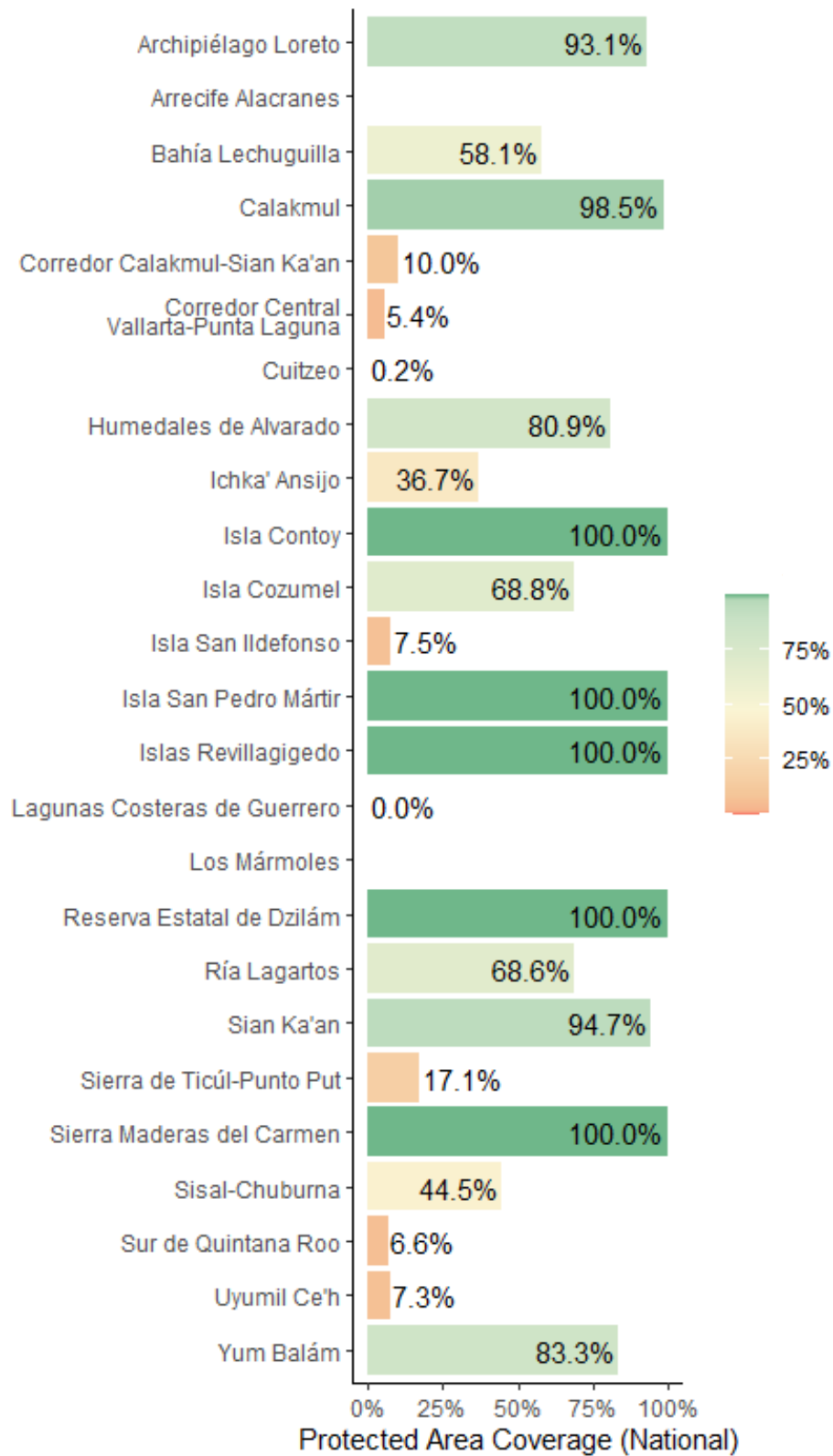
52 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: MEXICO

Ecoregion Name	Area (km²)	% of Global Ecoregion in Country	% of Country in Ecoregion	Area Protected (km²)	% Protected in Country
Sierra Madre Oriental pine-oak forests	61,491.9	94.3	3.1	20,226.6	32.9
Sinaloan dry forests	77,362.3	100.0	3.9	8,596.9	11.1
Sonoran desert	106,123.3	47.3	5.4	14,434.3	13.6
Sonoran-Sinaloan subtropical dry forest	50,902.5	100.0	2.6	2,751.4	5.4
Southern Mesoamerican Pacific mangroves	1,758.5	22.5	0.1	1,042.4	59.3
Southern Pacific dry forests	42,281.6	100.0	2.2	1,809.9	4.3
Tamaulipan matorral	16,236.8	100.0	0.8	998.7	6.2
Tamaulipan mezquital	71,666.3	57.3	3.6	6,879.7	9.6
Tehuacán Valley matorral	9,861.8	100.0	0.5	1,611.7	16.3
Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt pine-oak forests	92,025.5	100.0	4.7	16,425.7	17.8
Veracruz dry forests	6,615.7	100.0	0.3	312.4	4.7
Veracruz moist forests	68,946.4	100.0	3.5	5,357.9	7.8
Veracruz montane forests	4,942.5	100.0	0.3	303.7	6.1
Western Gulf coastal grasslands	15,330.0	16.9	0.8	2,916.6	19.0
Yucatán dry forests	49,623.2	100.0	2.5	4,782.7	9.6
Yucatán moist forests	69,300.9	99.7	3.5	16,333.9	23.6

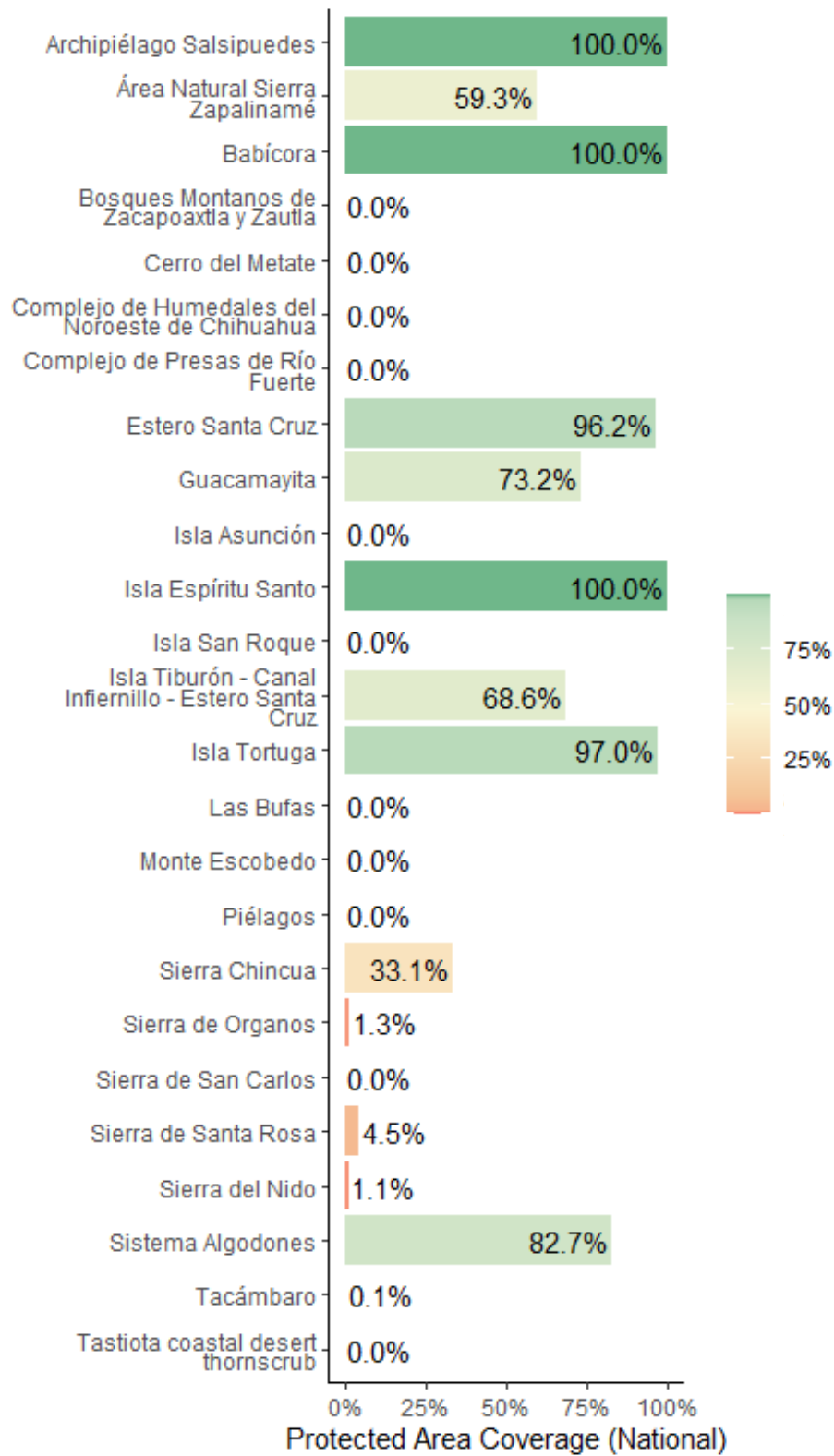
KBA GRAPHS



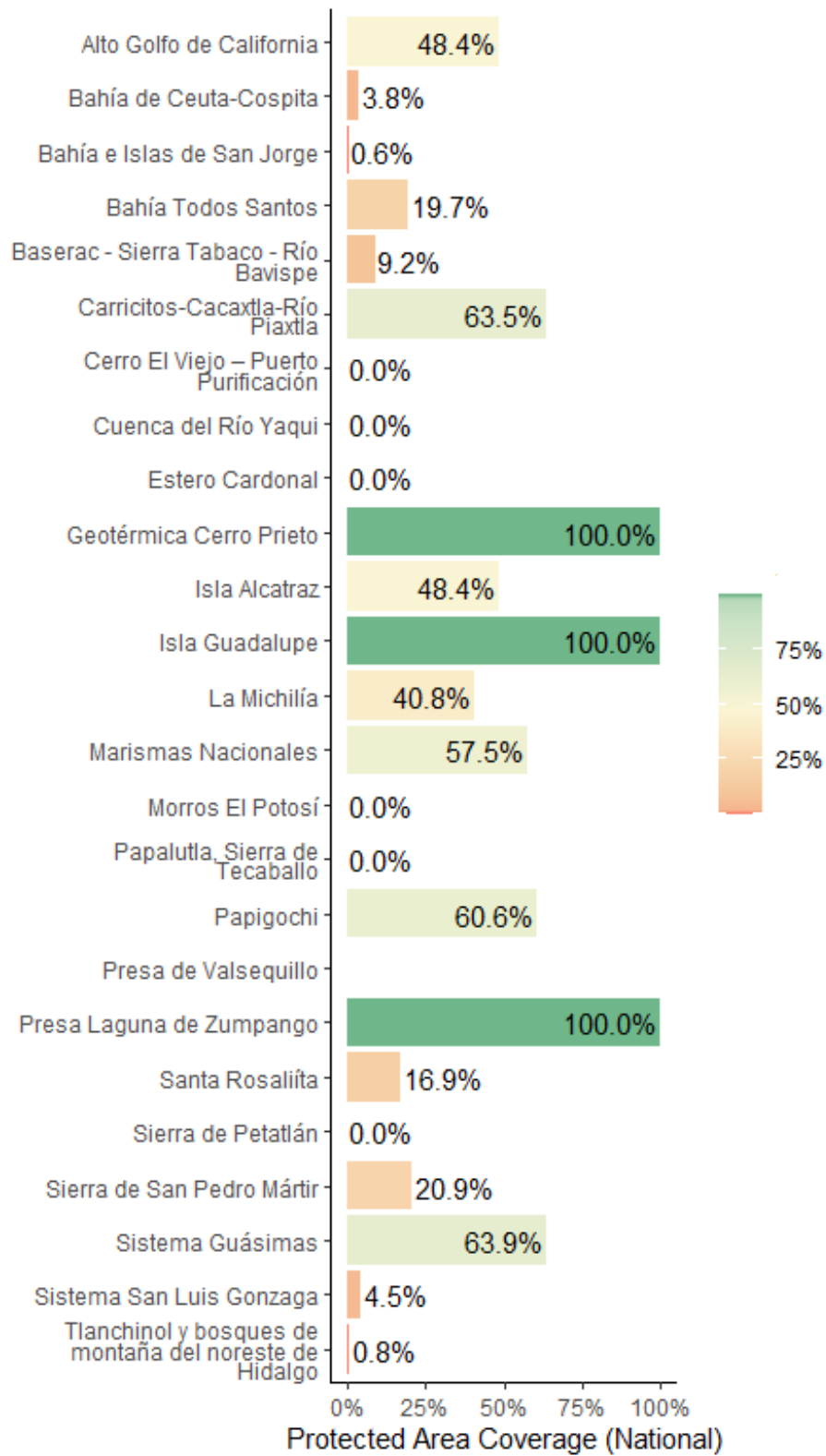
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Mexico



Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Mexico

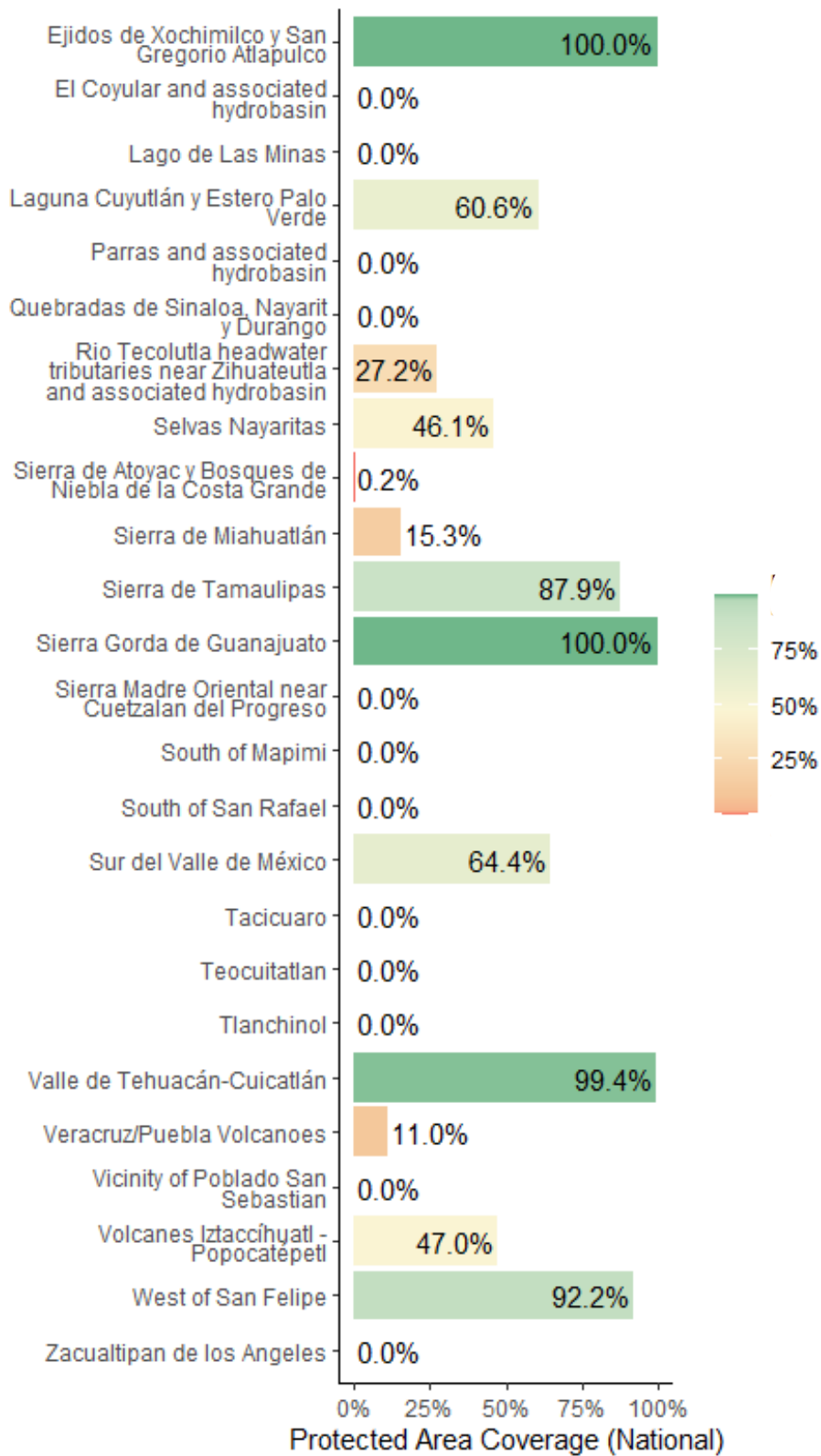


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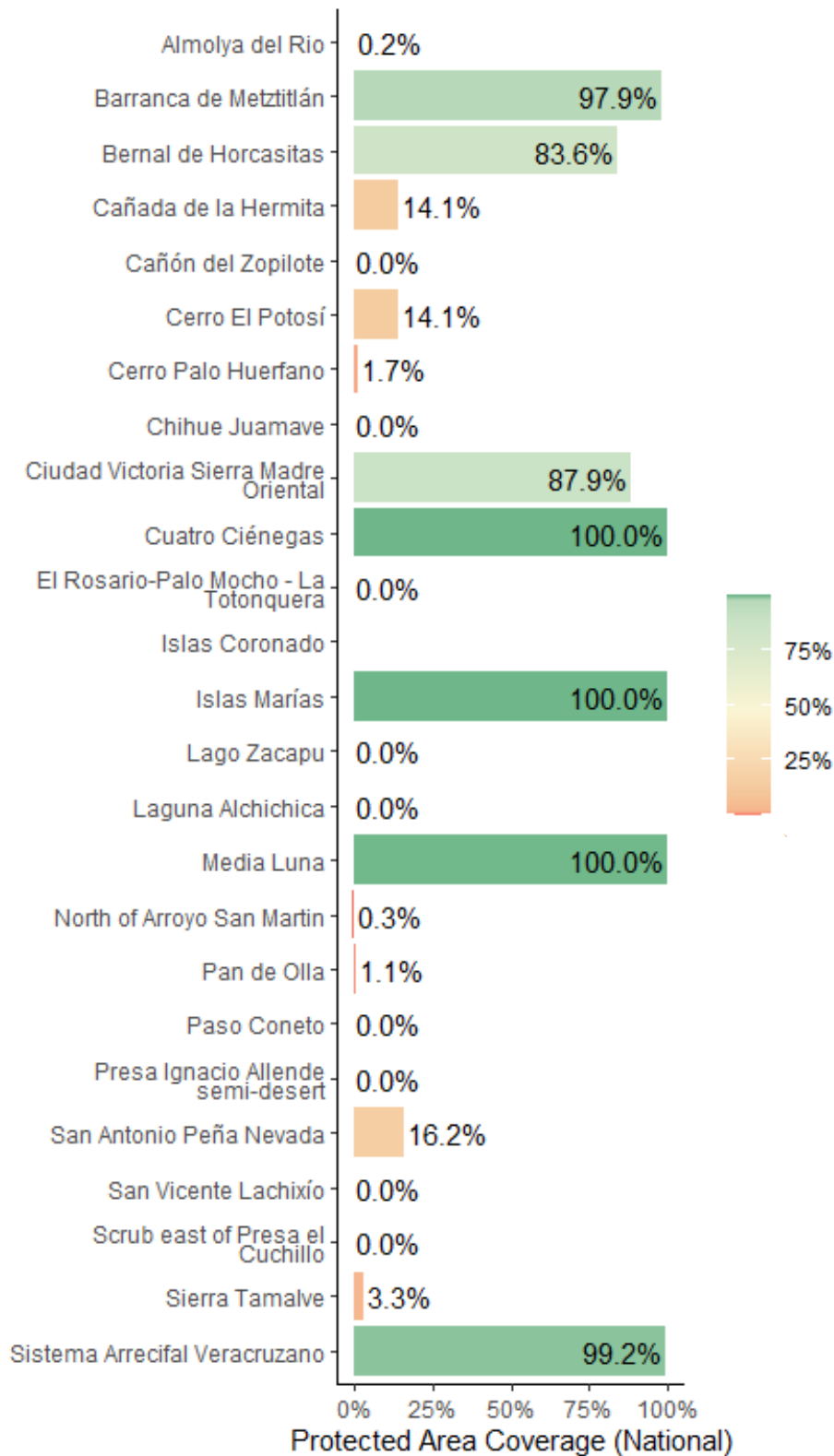


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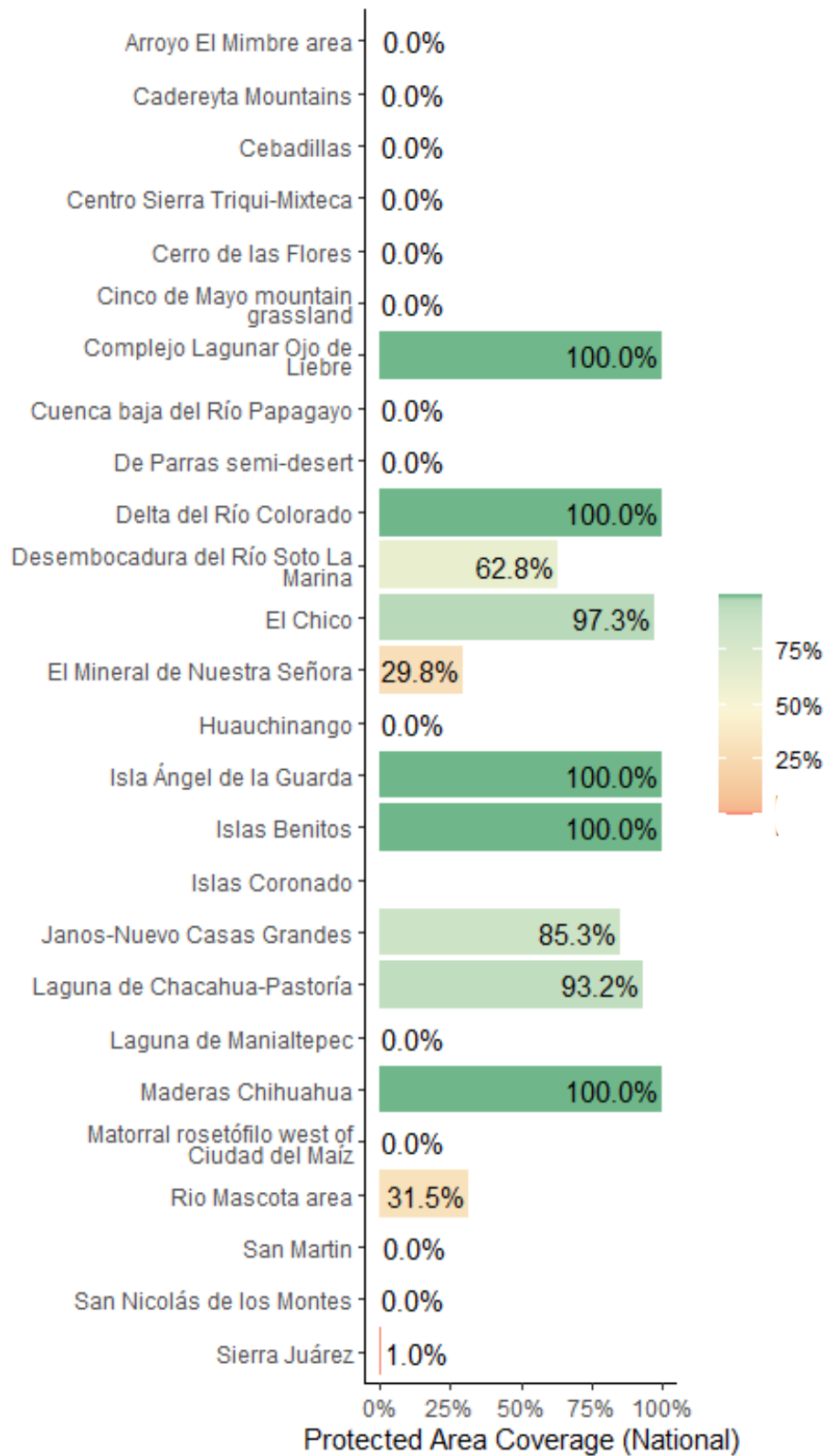




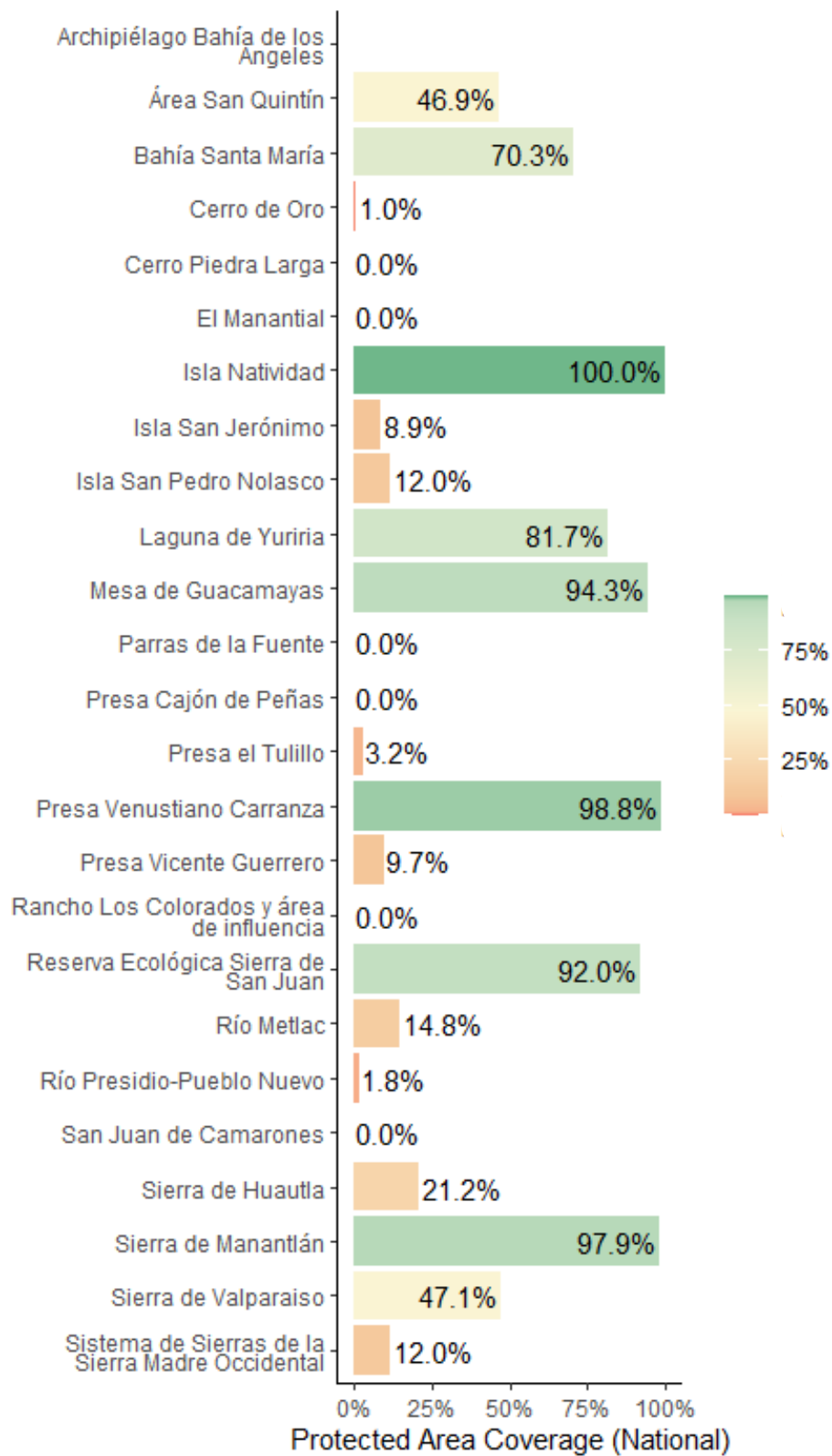
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Mexico



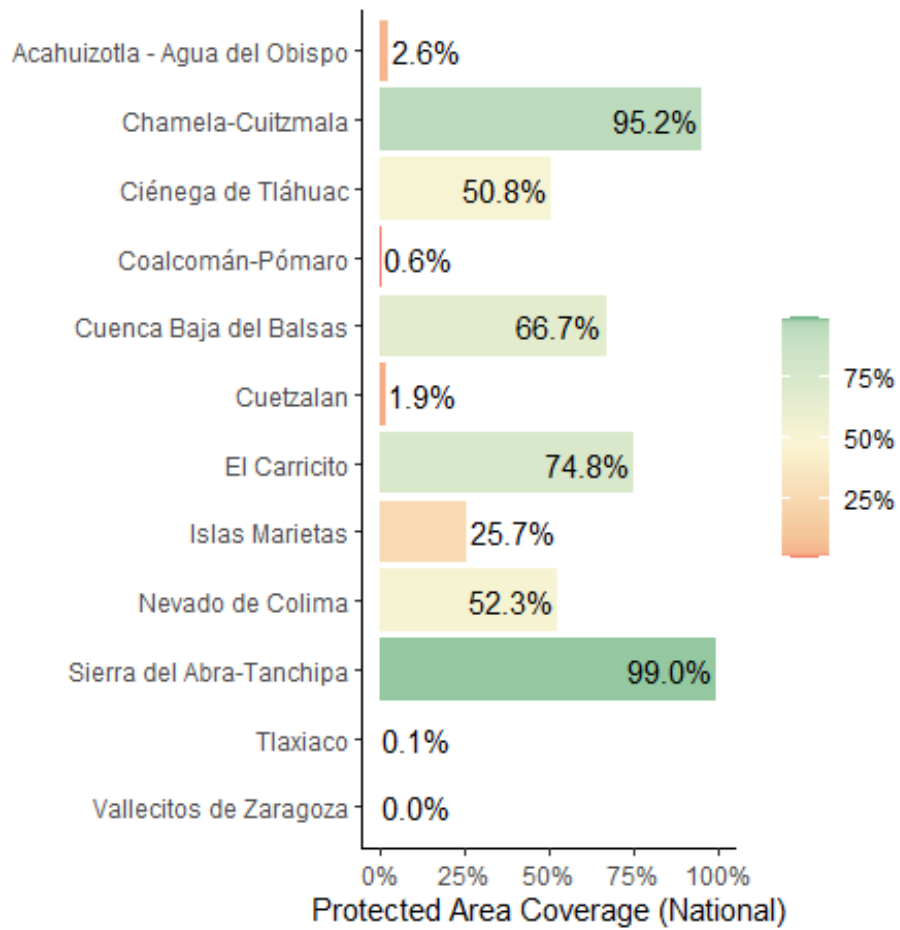
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Mexico



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