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REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP “THE PATH WE FACE” PROGRESS ON BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING FOR WELL-BEING

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith, for the information of participants in the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, the report of the International Multi-stakeholder Workshop on Mainstreaming Biodiversity, prepared by the Government of Mexico. The workshop, which was held in Mexico City, from 5 to 7 June 2018 provided an opportunity to assess and discuss progress made since the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in the implementation of the biodiversity mainstreaming agenda in the sectors of agriculture, forests, fisheries and tourism, based on the actions contained in the Cancun, Mexico Declaration and decision XIII/3 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
2. The report is presented in the form and language in which it was received by the Secretariat.

* [CBD/SBI/2/1](#).

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP “THE PATH WE FACE” PROGRESS ON BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING FOR WELL-BEING

BACKGROUND

1. Mexico hosted the UN Biodiversity Conference 2016, of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Cancun. The central theme was "*Mainstreaming biodiversity for well-being*" with emphasis on the agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism sectors, and how to position biodiversity conservation and sustainable use at the center of policies of national and subnational plans and programs. Its High-Level Segment adopted the Cancun, Mexico Declaration on "*Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-being*" <https://www.cbd.int/cop/cop-13/hls/in-session/cancun-declaration-draft-dec-03-2016-pm-en.pdf> and COP13 adopted decision XIII/3 <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-03-en.pdf>, with actions to be taken by Parties, the private sector, and other stakeholders.

2. Mainstreaming the Conservation and the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-being has been included in the working agendas of relevant international organizations such as: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); United Nations World Tourism Organization (UN-WTO); United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA); Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild fauna and Flora (CITES); Inter-governmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services (IPBES); the World Health Organization (WHO) and the One Planet Network; as well as regional, bilateral and national initiatives, where Mexico has been actively contributing to this process.

3. Mexico, as a contribution to the upcoming meeting of SBI-2, the High-Level Segment and deliberations at the 2018 UN Biodiversity Conference in Egypt and for the 2030 Agenda and, with the support from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico, the Government of Germany and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity convened an International Multi-stakeholder Workshop on Mainstreaming Biodiversity, which was held from June 5th to 7th, 2018 in Mexico City to assess and discuss progress made since COP13 in the implementation of the biodiversity mainstreaming agenda in the four sectors mentioned on paragraph 1, based on the actions proposed by the Cancun, Mexico Declaration and CBD COP Decision XIII/3.

4. The workshop had the following objectives:

- (1) Review, through concrete examples, progress achieved on policies, practices and tools to mainstream biodiversity in the four sectors since COP13 including criteria to measure progress.
- (2) Identify opportunities and tools to strengthen National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) implementation through biodiversity mainstreaming across key actors.
- (3) Highlight linkages between Biodiversity Mainstreaming and: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Goals and the “Transformational Change” agenda.
- (4) Identify opportunities on biodiversity mainstreaming for the mining, energy, infrastructure, manufacturing and health sectors.

5. The workshop was attended by experts from Brazil, Filipinas, Germany, India, Mexico, Netherlands, Portugal, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the World Bank (WB), the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN Mexico), the United Nations Development Program Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Development Program in Mexico (UNDP Mexico), the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization Regional Hub Mexico (UNIDO), GIZ Mexico, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the Mexican Nature Conservancy Fund (FMCN), the Mexican Alliance for Biodiversity (AMB), the World Wildlife Foundation (WWF), Future Earth, the Indigenous Tourism Network of Mexico, Forest People Program, Amigos de Sian Ka'an, Mexican governmental institutions (Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Tourism, Aquaculture and Fisheries Commission, National Forestry Commission, Natural Protected Areas Commission, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, National Commission for the Knowledge and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity). The full list of participants is provided in Annex I.

ITEM 1. OPENING STATEMENTS

6. Mr. Hesiquio Benitez, Director General of International Cooperation and Implementation of the National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO), welcomed the participants to the workshop. He then recalled some of the activities that Mexico has conducted as COP13 president for the 2017-2018 biennium, since hosting the UN Conference on Biodiversity in Cancún. He emphasized the collaboration with FAO and UN-WTO as key actor for the implementation of biodiversity mainstreaming into agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism sectors. He specifically referred the work that Mexico has been carrying out in significant fora, such as FAO's "Platform on mainstreaming biodiversity in agricultural sectors", and their First Multi-Stakeholders Dialogue on Biodiversity Mainstreaming in agricultural sectors, held in Rome on May 29th to 31st 2018 with support of CBD, with successful outcomes. Finally, he expressed his gratitude for the presence of relevant ministries representatives, international organizations, multilateral development banks and private and financial institutions, civil society, IPLC and Academia and welcomed the productive dialogues of the workshop.

7. Mr. Crispim Moreira, representative of FAO in Mexico, stated the importance of developing instruments and tools for sustainable development to be included in the general framework on biodiversity of the UN System. He reported the results of the First Multi-Stakeholders Dialogue on Biodiversity Mainstreaming in agricultural sectors, conducted in Rome with support of CBD, a week prior to the Workshop. He specified that results from that meeting lead to recommend that FAO's "Platform on the mainstreaming biodiversity in agricultural sectors" should take action on 3 fronts: (1) international partnerships; (2) national agricultural mainstreaming biodiversity strategies with support from key actors for government agencies implementation; and (3) development of better and more effective ways to encourage investment in agricultural biodiversity. He stressed the relevance of knowledge exchange among stakeholders on how to consider sustainable use of biodiversity in agricultural practices and measure the impact of such actions. Finally, he announced as a result of the multi-stakeholder dialogue in Rome, that FAO Director General José Graziano da Silva, declared that FAO will propose its own Strategy for Biodiversity that will link to the mainstreaming agenda.

8. Ms. Jamison Ervin, representative of UNDP, recalled that nature plays a complex and crucial part of the lives of some 7.4 billion people around the world through daily activities like harvesting, cutting, planting, tilling, trawling, blasting, hunting, mowing, dumping, disbursing,

pumping, spraying, draining, flooding. She emphasized that, although our global planetary system may function every day, it has profound problems; one of them being plastic pollution (including almost invisible microfibers). She recalled that 83% of tap water worldwide contains plastic fiber, a quarter of all airborne particles are plastic microfibers, 3 out of 4 fish in the Northwest Atlantic contain plastic microfibers in their flesh; and that the 4 main sources of this plastic microfibers are synthetic fibers, dust from synthetic tires, road paint and cities. She proceeded to identify three giant blind spots: (1) The invisibility of nature in the market. The market does not discern between what comes from illegal and unsustainable sources. (2) The invisibility of the rules that govern the system – the policies, rules, norms, and practices that dictate our daily transactions. How financial institutions – banks, funds, investment firms, insurance companies – finance unsustainable practices. (3) The invisibility of the impact of our daily actions on nature, as most people, particularly in developed countries, do not know where their water comes from, how their food is grown, how their homes are powered, where their waste goes and how their consumption patterns impact nature. She concluded that mainstreaming is a way of tackling these three blind spots but that there are still many mainstreaming challenges in the productive sectors. She restated UNDP's commitment to promoting and implementing mainstreaming solutions on fisheries, forestry, tourism and agriculture.

9. Finally, Mr. David Cooper, representative of SCBD, recognized Mexico's efforts, prior and after the UN Conference on Biodiversity in Cancún 2016, to promote mainstreaming. He also gave relevance to the outcomes of FAO's Rome multi-stakeholder dialogue and mentioned the importance of Mexico's Forest Law Reform signed in the framework of the World Environment Day, earlier that morning. He recalled that sectors involving food production are still major drivers of land conversion and biodiversity loss. He underlined the significance of promoting better decision making and enhanced use of biodiversity by these sectors, specifically improving livelihoods and well-being. He concluded that biodiversity is part of the solution and stated the outcomes of the workshop will serve for work towards COP14 in Egypt.

ITEM 2. INTRODUCTION TO THE WORKSHOP

10. Mr. Benitez provided a brief introduction and overview of the dynamics of the workshop. He reminded participants that the meeting aimed to look closely at progress made by specific economic and productive sectors such as forestry, fisheries, agriculture and tourism, as well as cross-sectoral areas in the mainstreaming of biodiversity. He requested to construct all contributions having in mind the need to avoid repeating conclusions and contributions already made in the 2015 international workshop on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity and COP-13. He provided a brief overview of the structure of the workshop for each day and encouraged all participants to use the background documents and final version of the agenda provided to each attendee prior to the event. The final agenda as completed is provided as Annex II.

ITEM 3. THE STATE-OF-THE-ART IN BIODIVERSITY MAINTREAMING AFTER COP

13

Forestry

11. The panel was moderated by Ms. Berenice Hernández Toro from Mexico's National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR), who stated the relevance of the Forest Agenda, not only for mainstreaming biodiversity but for other relevant multilateral agreements implementation, such as the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); the 2030 Agenda

for Sustainable Development and the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forest, among others. She then introduced the presenters of the panel.

Ms. Reneé González Montagut from the Mexican Fund for Nature Conservancy (FMCN), presented a case study about the coastal watersheds conservation in the context of climate change, also known as C6. She introduced the project as a multi-partenariat initiative, covering four main working subjects: (1) forest management and agro-ecology projects; (2) natural protected areas management; (3) payment for ecosystem services (PES), and (4) landscape and watershed management, monitoring and assessment. She underlined the engagement of private sector, local sub-national governments, communities and other key stakeholders in the integration of watershed plans as a tool that considers the territory dynamics for the ecosystem services management, based on supply and demand, allowing to align conservation initiatives and restoration investments through a watershed perspective and applying models to define key areas for ecosystem services supply, such as soil retention and water provision. Ms. González also explained efforts to build watershed landscape management units and eco-systemic corridors have led to improve consistently the water quality in the rivers, by increasing the riparian forest cover and reducing the fecal bacteria and suspended solids pollution, while serving to protect relevant flora and fauna species as ecological corridors. CONABIO participates developing the biodiversity monitoring platform of the project.

12. Regarding lessons learned: (1) ecosystem and territorial planning for investment detonates collaboration as water is a common element that unifies stakeholders and climate change is a common threat that triggers implementation; (2) Biodiversity is directly and un-directly linked to improved ecosystem services (such as water) and ecosystem-based adaptation (climate change) and, when managed correctly, results in local appropriation of the project; (3) Building alliances among local and outside partners allows better and more effective results; (4) Conservation and biodiversity monitoring are key elements; and (5) The alignment of investments with alliances beyond the project partners can result in better rivers, better forest, higher income of communities and biodiversity conservation. Challenges are to scale-up the projects from local to regional impact.

13. Mr. Armando Alanís, from CONAFOR, presented a case study on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in productive forests of Mexico. This project generates positive impacts on biodiversity through market-based mechanisms in productive forests, such as payment for eco-systemic services or forest certification. Mr. Alanís explained the case of Mexico's land ownership regime, with more than 70% of forestlands belonging to *ejidos* and communities, with 11 million inhabitants. He stated therefore sustainable forest management (for timber and non-timber forest production) is key to support socio-economic development for the well-being of communities that depend on forests. He mentioned that CONAFOR has developed strategies to promote good forestry practices for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, through increasing PES funding and the development of guidelines, such as training material and field manuals to support forest producers, foresters and officials about implementing good practices for biodiversity. The main outcomes of the Agenda are: (1) 1,400 *ejidos*, local communities and small properties included criteria for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into Forest Management Plans; (2) certified forests increased; (3) regional studies identified practices for conservation of biodiversity at landscape level and high conservation values attributes; awareness of forest landowners and stakeholders were increased; enhanced technical capacity for implementing good practices, among others.

14. Mr. Alanís also presented the National Biodiversity Monitoring System (NBMS) as a successful case to provide quantitative and qualitative information of forestry practices on biodiversity conservation. Planned and constructed in partnership with CONABIO, the NBMS

considers four main tools: (a) a High Coverage Biodiversity Monitoring System for wildlife in more than 2,600 sites with photo traps and sound recording systems; (b) a National Network of Permanent Plots for Monitoring Productive Landscapes; (c) the National Forestry and Soils Inventory and (d) a social platform, BioComuni, developing biodiversity monitoring capacities of local communities enrolled in PES.

15. His conclusions were: (1) in order to be internalized in the forestry value chain, biodiversity mainstreaming must benefit forest land-owners; (2) market-based mechanisms are a relevant option to mainstream biodiversity in forestry; (3) solid legal and institutional frameworks are important for effective implementation of biodiversity mainstreaming programs; (4) capacity building is crucial for setting better practices for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; (5) inter-sectoral planning through landscape and land-use approaches reduces pressure on forests. Outreach and advocacy campaigns are essential for reaching diverse stakeholders.

16. Discussion focused on reviewing how progress can be measured in biodiversity mainstreaming into forest sector. The participants emphasized on the value of biodiversity, and how it should be not only economic; the importance to foster collaboration between different sectors and the development of a common language. They agreed that progress measuring on biodiversity is a difficult issue, however, it is key to align present and future investments.

17. **Main recommendations of the Forestry table:**

- a) To develop a science-based metrics platform to measure progress and the national and sub-national level.
- b) To develop a communication strategy on the importance of biodiversity for well-being and to engage other sectors.
- c) To highlight dependence of productive sectors on biodiversity services and opportunities beyond economic by mainstreaming biodiversity.
- d) To work with financial and private institutions to implement international standards in productive sectors, such as IFC platform.
- e) To foster national and sub-national use of planning tools, such as landscape, watershed or ecosystem-based approaches, in key projects and enable stakeholders engagement.
- f) To apply value chain approach at the sectorial level.
- g) To involve the Ministries of Finance for trans-sectoral plans and programs to mainstream biodiversity as a well-being strategy in the forestry sector.
- h) To develop market-based strategies, developing consumer awareness and engagement.

Tourism

18. The panel was moderated by Mr. Jerónimo Ramos from Mexico's Ministry of Tourism (SECTUR), who highlighted biodiversity as a fundamental asset of the country. He mentioned that SECTUR has undertaken the commitment to strengthen actions directed towards the development of a sustainable and resilient tourism industry by integrating social, economic and environmental aspects, thus making it a more competitive and sustainable sector. Some examples include the use of an Ecosystem Fragility Index to assess the vulnerability of touristic destinations to climate change. The tourism sector of Mexico is receiving financing from GEF with the project "Incorporation of Biodiversity Conservation Criteria in the Tourism Sector of Mexico with emphasis on Coastal Ecosystems Rich in Biodiversity". He also informed on the program known as ADAPTUR: Adaptation to Climate Change Based on Ecosystems with the Tourism Sector; financed by Germany's International Climate Initiative (IKI) and is being implemented by the

German International Agency for Technical Cooperation (GIZ) in cooperation with SECTUR, SEMARNAT, CONANP and INECC.

19. Mr. Dirk Gleasser, (United Nations World Tourism Organization) recalled the responsibility of the tourism sector to take part in the fulfillment of the interrelated and universal SDGs – with a focus on SDG 12 – as well as the prevailing challenges for sustainable tourism development, taking into account emerging opportunities, such as the application of technology and innovation, to promote changes at larger scales in the tourism sector and maximize its contribution to sustainable development. He also presented the results of a study of national tourism policy making practices from 101 countries. Most relevant sustainable tourism policy instruments relate to biodiversity conservation and sustainable land-use; energy use efficiency; GHG emissions reduction; waste reduction; and water use efficiency. He concluded that for tourism to succeed as a development tool, the sector must be both competitive and sustainable.

20. Mr. Gonzalo Merediz, (Amigos de Sian Ka'an) presented the Mexican example of "Conservation of biodiversity and social development: Maya Ka'an, Quintana Roo". The area known as Maya ka'an is being proposed as a Sustainable Tourism Development Zone through an innovative tourism model based on nature, local culture, and sustainability, while facilitating the conservation of Sian Ka'an, an UNESCO's World Heritage Site. This project provides Mayan communities with sustainable development and market access opportunities by opening tourism to isolated municipalities. Maya Ka'an is Mexico's first tourism destination with sustainable criteria from its origins (zero emission, clean energy), and where business and tour operators have access to good practices training tools. He highlighted that Maya Ka'an will be evaluated through its Social Return on Investment (SROI) as a means of measuring progress. As a result, so far the project has achieved to: (a) work with 34 local tour operators; (b) hotels and restaurants are working to incorporate environmental good practices; (c) 50 tour guides have been certified in ecotourism; (d) 6 manuals on tourism good environmental practices are used by local business; and (e) 500 hectares of forest are managed and conserved through PES mechanisms.

21. Ms. Lucía Ruiz (CONANP), shared the experience of the Strategic Framework for Sustainable Tourism in Natural Protected Areas, which includes the creation of 3 regional action plans, the development of market-based instruments to regulate tourism flow and enhance biodiversity conservation, capacity building campaigns to allow rangers and other CONANP staff to acquire skills and abilities on how to achieve sustainable tourism. This focuses on local tourism operators to work market-ready experiences and improve their livelihoods. Its ultimate goal is to serve as a guide to achieve sustainable tourism by 2030.

22. During the Q&A session of this table, the discussion focused on the idea of strengthening the value chain and diversifying tourist options. For instance, the model known as "Sun and Beach" is based on unequal growth and puts high pressure on natural resources. Even if this model has been economically successful, it has social and environmental limitations, as it mostly promotes large developments (big hotels). Questions also arose on how the contribution of biodiversity should be included in the national accounts. Ms. Lucía Ruiz mentioned that there is no current data about what is the return of investment on biodiversity issues, but she also recalled the CONANP Pilot Project for Ecosystem Accounting which will help to evaluate the contribution to national accounting.

23. **Main recommendations of the Tourism table:**

- 1) To use Strategic Planning Assessment and other up-stream and long-term planning tools to mainstream other sectors into biodiversity.
- 2) To promote use of market-based planning instruments to achieve tourism regulations.

- 3) To develop metrics toolkits for monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity mainstreaming, considering bottom-up and top-down approaches.
- 4) To develop a sectorial communication strategy to raise stakeholders awareness about the relevance of biodiversity mainstreaming.
- 5) To promote collaboration among communities, government and NGO as a key to generate new tourism models aligned with biodiversity conservation and 2030 goals.
- 6) Incorporate Social Return on Investment as a key criteria for projects sustainability.
- 7) To raise sub-national political will and engagement to mainstream biodiversity at the local level.
- 8) To increase philanthropy and international funding through NGO's to facilitate biodiversity mainstreaming in tourism.
- 9) To raise sub-national political will and engagement to mainstream biodiversity at the local level.
- 10) To promote the creation of public-private partnerships.
- 11) To develop capacity building for natural protected areas management personnel to achieve sustainable and biodiversity mainstreaming practices.
- 12) To create inclusive economic models; local community-based tourism focused on nature and culture is a real development solution.

Agriculture

24. The panel was co-chaired by Mr. Leobigildo Córdova (SAGARPA, Mexico), and by Mr. Paulo Dias (FAO).

25. Mr. Rainer Ressler (CONABIO), presented the Consultation Platform for Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Agriculture as a case study. The platform is designed as a consultation tool to evaluate national subsidies and/or incentives, based on current operating rules and charted through spatial analysis tools and will help to align agricultural subsidies and to avoid promotion of eco-systemic noxious incentives outside the current agricultural production borders, decreasing conflicts of interest between agriculture and natural protected areas. The platform is currently in a pilot stage, presently covering 3 Mexican States. Full national coverage is planned to be operational before the end of year 2018 to support decision-making of national level processes of SAGARPA (ssig.conabio.gob.mx/appweb), in more than 1,200 local offices to select which subsidy, among a universe of more than 300 existing, are environmentally friendly and may be applied in each region, a work performed hand by hand with SEMARNAT.

26. Mr. Pedro Bruzzi (Ministry of Environment, MMA of Brazil), spoke about Brazilian public policies of incentives for the economic valuation of socio-biodiversity. Socio-biodiversity products are goods and services (final products, raw materials or benefits) generated from biodiversity resources, focused at the formation of value productive chains of interest to traditional peoples and communities and family farmers, that promote the maintenance and appreciation of their practices and knowledge, and ensure their rights, generating income and promoting the improvement of their life quality. They identified 63 species considered as socio-biodiversity products and conducted studies for the identification and evaluation of ecosystem services associated with socio-biodiversity productive chains. The policies that Brazil is implementing include the National Plan for the Promotion of Socio-biodiversity Chains, the Food Acquisition Program and the National School Feeding Program. Through these policies, socio-biodiversity products were included in public procurement programs and institutional public markets. As a result, sustainable land use has been promoted, avoiding deforestation. This is considered an example of mainstreaming biodiversity since the previous policies only included agricultural commodities.

27. Mr. Córdova, offered information on Progress in Mainstreaming Biodiversity in the Agricultural Sector in Mexico. Including policy examples such as the SAGARPA/SEMARNAT collaboration agreement to preserve Forest and Strengthen Food Sustainability of the Country; the project for “Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Mexican Agriculture” with the support of Germany’s IKI initiative through the GIZ agency; the publication of the Strategy for Biodiversity Mainstreaming in the Agricultural Sector; the creation of the Center for Biodiversity Mainstreaming in the Agriculture Sector, a space for dialogue between different sectors; the inclusion of the term "Integral Management of Biodiversity" in the sectorial Programs for the Promotion of Agriculture, as part of the objectives and key elements to be considered in the different programs that are supported; and the previously presented Consultation Platform for Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Agriculture.

28. Panel discussions turned around strategies to approach local communities and decision makers and the need to assess the adequate enforcement of the platforms, to avoid the expansion of the agricultural borders. Awareness was raised about the need of further work with the cattle raising sector. Based on the results of the policy changes in Brazil, it was furthered discussed that more actions and programs like this are needed to support agrobiodiversity, and other traditional systems. Lack of resources was identified as the main challenge.

29. **Main recommendations of the Agriculture table:**

- 1) Implement more programs that promote work with agrobiodiversity and sociobiodiversity (traditional systems and local crops).
- 2) Promote diets based on a diversification of products from agrobiodiversity and sociobiodiversity.
- 3) Generate information regarding agricultural frontier (indicators), that includes livestock farming.
- 4) Develop consultation platforms for other countries to evaluate national subsidies/incentives based on current operating rules and that are executed through spatial analysis tools.
- 5) Develop a national and sub-national platform to approach to local communities and decision makers.
- 6) Generate the necessary data on cattle raising activities to develop a specific strategy for the sector.
- 7) Establish other legally binding criteria, such as current use of Natural Protected Areas, as key selection elements of the platform.
- 8) Develop a market and value chain native crop diversification platform as biodiversity mainstreaming approach for the sector.

Fisheries

30. The panel was chaired by Mr. Oscar Ramírez (GIZ).

31. Ms. María José Espinosa (COBI, Mexico), shared the efforts to promote sustainable fisheries through effective participation. The strategy includes capacity building to create strong leaders and organizations, the use of international standards for sustainable fishing, the establishment of no-take zones for ecosystem restoration and the consolidation of the institutional framework (public policy). COBI also applies participatory science (citizen science) based on questions raised by the fishers and answered in collaboration with them. They are currently working in 17 sites, including 3 priority ecoregions: kelp forest (Pacific), rocky reefs (Gulf of California) and the Mesoamerican reef (Caribbean). Through their work COBI has helped train 31 leaders from

26 cooperatives and created 4 committees; the creation of 31 no-take zones and 11 fish refugia; promoted the creation of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Award (first award is expected to be appointed in August 2018); and helped define the concept of “sustainability” in the General Law on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture. Ms. María José concluded that coastal communities should use their resources sustainably and are co-responsible for the conservation of the marine biodiversity.

32. Ms. María José Villanueva (WWF), regarding the creation of alternative fishing gears to achieve sustainable fisheries. WWF has worked for 12 years on promoting alternative fishing gears in the Upper Gulf of California, although it has not yet been successful, their program still holds the potential for success. Through the establishment of the Expert Committee on Fishing Technologies (ECOFT), they are investing in the research and development of different gears that can guarantee a good catch while also being selective and reducing bycatch. The delay on positive results is due to the 2015 official ban, an inter-secretarial agreement of no fishing in the Upper Gulf of California. WWF considers partnerships with fishers to be crucial, while also providing access to markets for them to sell their products, even creating synergies with local chefs. They deem community-based management as the best approach along with the strengthening of institutional coordination.

33. Questions arose regarding the actions being implemented to tackle marine invasive species, to which the COBI representative mentioned the work being done on the control of lionfish populations. Another question reflected on the work regarding sustainable inland fisheries, most efforts are only focusing on single species and not yet integrating a biodiversity or ecosystem approach. The topic of marine pollution also arose, deeming it crucial to reduce its occurrence in the ecosystem. Participants also touched up on the importance of applying better control mechanisms to reduce illegal practices, promote artisanal over industrial fishing, and to track number of fishermen, boats, catch magnitude, fish size and other indicators.

34. One of the final topics brought up was about the role that natural protected areas, no-take zones, fish refugia or voluntary areas (zoning), play in protecting priority sites and function as a base for sustainable fisheries.

35. **Main recommendations of the Fisheries table:**

- 1) Strengthen research that promote selective capture systems and other improvements to fishing gear, that contribute to reduce by-catch and achieve sustainable use and protection of biodiversity.
- 2) Establish actions for strengthening value chains, accompanied with commercialization strategies and synergies with stakeholders, facilitating fishermen’s access to markets.
- 3) Create a platform of payments for marine ecosystem services.
- 4) Increase fisheries management through inter-sectorial cooperation.
- 5) Improve fisheries certification tools.
- 6) Deploy community engagement and networking.
- 7) Build institutional and sectorial capacities to scale up the use of alternative gears in new regions and professionalize the sector.
- 8) Develop a communication strategy to engage local fisheries.
- 9) Develop financial mechanisms to support the transition towards sustainable practices.
- 10) Promote national policies for the creation of no take-zones and fish refugia.
- 11) Legal framework enforcement.
- 12) Promote collective efforts over single programs.

ITEM 4. KEY ACTORS FOR BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING

Part A. Civil society, indigenous people and local communities, and academia.

36. The panel was moderated by Ms. Joji Cariño (Forest People Programme) and Mr. Andrew Rhodes (Pronatura Mexico). They highlighted the role that civil society is expected to play to mainstream biodiversity, as it embodies the political, economic, social and cultural life of citizens and contributes to social solidarity and community building, and how local communities hold territories that encompass diverse ecosystems and biodiversity, in which case they are *de facto* custodians, managers and decision-makers. Academia also has an important role as educational and cultural institutions, shape societies' values, visions and capacities.

37. Ms. Anne-Hélène Prieur-Richard (Future Earth research initiative) presented how production systems are complex and interconnected, emphasizing the importance of biodiversity mainstreaming across sectors within the context of cities, especially regarding green/blue infrastructure, sustainable consumption and value chains to ensure equitable distribution of outcomes. She also highlighted the need to engage sub-national and local governments, as well as indigenous people and local communities, to consider different perspectives to design research and action agendas.

38. Mr. Ricardo Campos (RITA), presented the work by indigenous people and local communities (IPLC) to mainstream biodiversity in the country. He explained the role RITA has played in forest and tourism productive sectors, to strengthen the culture and the local identity, promoting sustainable livelihood models based on community wellbeing and forest sustainable management. As for agriculture and fishery sectors, they have promoted wetland and coastal conservation projects via biodiversity traditional knowledge and use, culturally appropriate food production and agroecological systems based on native cosmovision. He finished highlighting the importance of full and effective participation IPLC in the consultation processes.

39. Mr. Ernesto Herrera (Mexican Alliance for Biodiversity, AMB), reflected on the role that OSC can play in the biodiversity mainstreaming agenda. He underlined the importance to develop communication strategies with easy language to work productive sectors since some stakeholders are not aware or acquainted with the biodiversity and environmental language and how this can close the gap to increase public awareness and improve key actors' engagement, by promoting education and communication with a cross-cutting approach.

40. **Main recommendations:**

- 1) To promote synergies between biodiversity and climate change agendas.
- 2) To mainstream biodiversity in the different sectors within the context of cities.
- 3) To engage with sub-national and local governments.
- 4) To recognize that IPLC are guardians of biocultural patrimony and are subjects of public rights.
- 5) To strengthen indigenous women's participation recognizing their critical role in protection, use and management of biodiversity.
- 6) To have effective advocacy in both national and local public policies to guarantee the representativeness and participation of IPLC, with mechanism for recognizing the contribution of their knowledge and traditional practices and their co-responsibility to maintain the biocultural patrimony.
- 7) To recognize "biocultural indigenous territories" with a landscape approach as priority zones for biodiversity conservation.
- 8) To continue promoting capacity building and dialogue forums.

- 9) Translate CBD and biodiversity related materials into indigenous languages.
- 10) To expand communication strategy by generating visual, audio and digital tools.
- 11) To build accountability and transparency platforms to engage civil society, IPLC and academia in monitoring and assessment.
- 12) Increase public budget and clear participation mechanisms for involvement/engagement.
- 13) Is necessary to re-design Institutional architecture; create enabling conditions for multisector innovation, entrepreneurship development, and impact investment attraction.

Part B. Private and financial sectors.

41. The panel was moderated by Mr. Mark Zimsky (GEF), and Ms. Mariana Bellot, (UNDP-BIOFIN). They introduced the topic by defining “conservation investments” as *“investments intended to generate return or profit while also resulting in a positive impact on natural resources and ecosystems. In addition, conservation impacts must be the intended motivation to invest and they cannot be simply a by-product of an investment made solely for financial return”*. They highlighted the fact that increased conservation investments from the private and financial sector are needed as public funding (government efforts) is will always be insufficient to meet the global biodiversity conservation goals. Conservation investment is therefore intended to have a positive impact on environment and natural resource not just at the farm level, but across landscapes and through the entire value chain.

42. Ms. Andrea Cruz (CONABIO), presented the “Mainstreaming and capacity strengthening for the implementation of Mexico’s National Strategy on Biodiversity (ENBioMex) and Action Plan 2016-2030”. The ENBioMex has 6 strategic axes, 24 lines of action and 160 specific actions and it is aligned with the SDGs, Aichi Targets and NDCs. Ms. Cruz mentioned that the strategy has a great potential to build a more sustainable country, but actions are still needed to: boost a learning and appropriation process of the strategy as an articulator instrument; identify synergies; enable capacity building activities and communication; and design new financial solutions. She highlighted that in order to successfully implement the strategy, Mexico requires USD \$462 million annually, out of which 76% is needed for conservation and restoration; 12% for generating knowledge; 6% to promote sustainable use; 5% for education, communication and environmental culture; 4% to address negative drivers and threads; and only 1% for mainstreaming and governance. She also reflected on the synergies between 12 cooperation agencies implementing 95 projects. Most of them work on projects for *in situ* conservation with a focus on climate change, land and ecosystem degradation working with communication and informal education.

43. Ms. Gmelina Ramírez (Inter-American Development Bank, IDB), presented the “Promoting Private Sector Investment in Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services”. Since finding bankable projects is a challenge, she presented the case of IDB’s Natural Capital Lab, an IDB Group initiative to drive innovation for conservation, landscape, biodiversity, and marine ecosystem finances and to tests new models of natural capital finances across the private and public sectors through a full range of instruments, including grants, loans, and equity. She also presented the Sustainable Infrastructure Framework, a strategy to respond the demand to expand sustainable infrastructure investments that meet the needs expressed in the SDGs and the Paris Agreement. The Framework includes both human-built and natural infrastructure.

44. Mr. Abhishek Gupta (Tata Chemicals Limited), talked about the experiences of the company on biodiversity mainstreaming as part of the Indian Business & Biodiversity Initiative (BBI). He highlighted the major projects that the company is investing on diverse wild-life species conservation indicatives such as: (a) whale shark; (b) coral reef; (c) mangrove and (d) lions. They are developing reserve plantations and educational projects as well as strategic changes in their

production line and their industrial environmental management, leading the company to be awarded with the Sustainability Plus Platinum label in 2016 and 2017.

45. Mr. Daniel Sanchez, (Mexican Alliance for Business and Biodiversity, AMEBIN) presented the contributions of the alliance, an initiative composed of 17 organizations of the private sector and 13 OSC and international development agencies. It serves as a communication platform on biodiversity and private sector. He identified the opportunity for collaboration with the Natural Capital Protocol, developed by the Natural Capital Coalition, on five Mexican companies. He concluded stating the need to work through the whole value chain and to build national business cases to encourage companies to integrate biodiversity in their activities.

46. Some of the topics brushed up during the discussion include the definition of “green finance”, standards for investment, best practices for companies and the problem with privatization of resources.

47. **Main recommendations:**

- 1) To promote the sustainability of long-term projects through sectorial appropriation.
- 2) To foster better linkages and synergies between cooperation agencies, government, society and international cooperation agencies.
- 3) To design specific metrics to facilitate the understanding of private sector role regarding biodiversity issues.
- 4) To improve communication efforts by generating easy language for the dialogue with financial and private sector.
- 5) To raise awareness of natural capital value in business models.
- 6) To generate sound and valid data to assess risks and impacts of projects.
- 7) To promote best practices within companies.
- 8) To apply the Sustainable Infrastructure Framework as a guide for investors.
- 9) To define strategic terms and definitions such as “green finance” and “sustainable infrastructure” and set criteria to evaluate them.
- 10) To invest in capacity building and technical support for project development.

ITEM 5. LEVERAGING SYNERGIES FOR BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING.

Part A. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Goals.

48. Ms. Jamison Ervin, (UNDP's Nature for Development Program) and Mr. Diego Simancas, (Ministry of Foreign Affairs). Ms. Ervin presented the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Goals, which are integrated and indivisible, therefore biodiversity is part of all of them. She explained that there are many connections between SDGs and the nature contributes in different ways to achieve different Goals. She also mentioned the relationship between agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism sectors with some SDGs.

49. Ms. Paulina Terrazas (Presidency Office from Mexico), talked about the Strategy for Sustainable Development and the 2030 Agenda in Mexico. She explained that this National Strategy has actions, indicators and specific targets, that it was developed by multisector work committees, it provides inputs for the National Development Plan 2019-2024 and it has actions related biodiversity and environmental issues. The Strategy represents the national alignment of planning and budget with sustainable approach. She also explained that this strategy has some challenges such as: communication into and between government offices, evidence of impacts related to planning and budget and integrality among others.

50. Ms. Martina Vatterodt (Germany Embassy in Mexico) presented the Germany Sustainable Development Strategy. She mentioned that in Germany, sustainable development strategies have been developed since 2002, and that in the present Government, sustainable development has been considered as a priority. The German Strategy is based on a multi-stakeholder approach, considers national indicators and targets as well as inter-related working agendas such as poverty, inequality, consumption and corruption. Progress evaluation is made in a biannual basis, performed by the Federal Statistical Office. Ms. Vatterodt explained the involvement of different federal offices, through a State Secretaries' Committee on Sustainable Development integrated by the Head of the Federal Chancellery, to implement the whole policy. She stressed that all regulations or legislations are based on sustainability impact assessment. Finally, she presented the results of the peer review of this National Strategy in 2018, with positive outcomes that reflect that Germany's adequate implementation of the SDGs.

51. The discussion in this session focused on reviewing the existing connections between biodiversity and SDGs, how the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can be the link to strengthen the mainstreaming biodiversity into other sectors, as well as, the reasons why biodiversity is often miss-considered in national policies.

52. **Main recommendations from the different actors of this table:**

- a) To consider the diversity of externalities that make biodiversity a non-visible topic when evaluating the 2030 Agenda and its goals.
- b) To construct new and wider bridges for collaboration between the biodiversity and the 2030 Agendas.
- c) To create multidirectional relationships to involve private and financial sector, civil society, indigenous people and local communities, academia among other stakeholders.
- d) To seize the opportunity of social dependence on nature and environmental services to imbed biodiversity into social and economic goals in a more effective way.
- e) To determine how can the SDGs may contribute to biodiversity mainstreaming.
- f) Mainstream biodiversity at all governmental and institutional levels.

Part B. The "Transformational Change" agenda.

53. The table was chaired by Mr. David Cooper, (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity). He introduced the topic by recalling the 2050 vision: "By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people". He also presented the different scenarios modeled as plausible futures based on current trends, these plausible futures provide space for developing policy measures to achieve the 2050 Vision and other global goals. Mr. Cooper concluded by mentioning that the pathways towards a sustainable future, while plausible, require transformational change, including changes in behavior at the levels of producers and consumers, governments and businesses.

54. Mr. Marcel Kok (Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency), stated that Biodiversity Mainstreaming is a tool to ensure biodiversity is part of the Transformational Change Agenda towards sustainability in other sectors and policy domains. Biodiversity should be seen as an opportunity for development and innovation. He explained the Theory of Transition, where you promote niche innovation, new ideas and developments different from the existing ones, to change the current socio-technical regime (conventional practices) in a specific socio-technical landscape (external dimension).

55. Ms. Joji Cariño (Forest People Programme), highlighted the components needed to create an implementation enabling environment for IPLC: 1) Harmonized Global Agenda, National Plans, Local Actions; 2) Cultural and biological diversity inter-linkages; 3) Indigenous territories recognized as complex and integrated social-ecological systems; 4) Diverse economies and food systems, customary livelihoods and sustainable use; 5) Legal pluralism, diverse values, institutions and levels of governance. She underlined some indicators on traditional knowledge such as status and trends of linguistic diversity, number of speakers of indigenous languages, status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations, status and trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of IPLC, among others. To conclude, she also provided participants with several key resources to further inquire about the importance of IPLC (Annex III).

56. During the following discussion, some of the most relevant themes brought up where regarding the importance of addressing the whole value chain when talking about economics and trade. Also, the significance of transparency in the entire food systems and the difference between calories provided and nutrients was highlighted.

57. **Main recommendations :**

- 1) To promote systemic change to address the main drivers of biodiversity loss.
- 2) To promote long term change in production and consumption systems.
- 3) To change rule systems and incentives to advance sustainable practices.
- 4) To promote experimentation and niche innovations to open up new pathways towards sustainability.
- 5) To promote acceleration and upscaling, including through new forms of finance.
- 6) To promote destabilization of unsustainable pathways of incumbent actors to phase out negative conventional practices.
- 7) To create policy frameworks that go beyond projects and that focus on the whole landscape, food system, supply chain and social welfare, among others.
- 8) To encourage long term vision and biodiversity inclusive society/economy/sector.

ITEM 6. PROVOKING SYNOPSIS AMONG SECTORS

58. The panel was chaired by Mr. Victor Alvarado (CONABIO-GIZ) explained the background that lead CBD to consider four new economic sectors to work on mainstreaming biodiversity: Mining and Energy, Infrastructure, Manufacture & Processing and Health. He also explained SBSTTA-XXI/4 Recommendation and the engagements included in it. He mentioned that, while the four latter sectors were new in the biodiversity mainstreaming agenda, there already had been discussions at CDB to identify opportunities and approach methods to include biodiversity criteria on each sectoral agenda. He then introduced the presenters and gave the floor to each of them to present their case.

59. Mr. Guillermo Castella (UNIDO Regional Office in Mexico), presented the case *“Provoking synopsis among sectors. Identify opportunities on biodiversity mainstreaming for the mining, energy, infrastructure, manufacturing and health sectors”*. He explained the four pillars of UNIDO mandate: 1) create equal prosperity opportunities; 2) work with investors to promote economic competitiveness; 3) develop and accomplish environmental safeguards to minimize the negative impacts on ecosystems; and 4) enable conditions to strengthen communities through knowledge and learning initiatives. Mr. Castella then stated UNIDO’s mandate is in close relation with the 2030 Agenda, remarking the come-back of the industry sector in the new SDG-9, a fact

than automatically opened opportunities to promote sustainability among the private sector and the development of tools and methodologies as TEST (Transfer of Environmentally and Sound Technologies), Product Value Chains and RECP (Resource Efficient & Cleaner Production). Finally, Mr. Castella presented three projects supported by UNIDO:

- a) *Improvement of organizational and productive capacities among cocoa producers in the Mining Triangle in Nicaragua*, where the relevant outputs concerned the development and approval of sustainable production standards and legislation, private industries certification and new local community business developments.
- b) *Contributing to the integrated management of biodiversity in the Pacific Region of Colombia to build peace*, where UNIDO promoted conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in alternative markets in the cosmetic and food industry through the use of: a) territorial planning systems; b) ecological corridors & recover degraded areas and; c) bio-trade and ecotourism practices.
- c) *Sustainable production of palm oil in Mexico and biodiversity conservation*. An initiative under development that considers Mexico's palm oil production deficit and market opportunities to promote and expand production through a sustainable approach and the application of biodiversity and ecosystem safeguards.

60. Mrs. Rocío Esquivel, (National Agency for Safety, Energy and Environment of Mexico, ASEA), who presented the case “*ASEA a Regulator and Supervisor of the Hydrocarbons Sector that contributes to the conservation and use of Mexico's biodiversity*”. ASEA model was introduced as an innovative response to 2013 Mexico's Energy Reform, established as an institution specialized in three regulatory items for the energy sector: a) Industrial Safety and Operational Safety; b) Decommissioning and abandonment of facilities and; c) Integral management of waste and polluting emissions. Established in 2014, ASEA is the first institution in Mexico to address regulation, management and supervision of environmental protection in the whole oil & gas value chain, covering a universe of more than 27,000 procedures mainly on Environmental Impact Assessment, Land-use Changes, Hazardous Waste Management and Polluted Sites. ASEA identifies opportunities for mainstreaming biodiversity in four of its regulatory procedures: 1) in the Environmental Baseline Assessment prior to oil & gas exploration and/or production, 2) in the Environmental Impact Assessment, 3) in the Industrial Safety Management, Operational Safety and Environmental Protection System, and 4) Civil liability and environmental control insurance. There is an opportunity to enable broader eco-systemic approaches and policies to establish biodiversity measurement criteria in ASEA's performance indicators, currently linked mainly to industrial performance and pollution control.

61. Main recommendations to consider when mainstreaming biodiversity into the sectors of mining, energy, infrastructure, manufacturing and health:

- 1) Biodiversity mainstreaming measurement criteria for the new sectors must consider clear scrutiny strategies to guarantee compliance and avoid misleading data.
- 2) To harness the opportunity to work the biodiversity mainstreaming approach through the whole production value chain in the new sectors.
- 3) To work on the development of guidelines and tools to assess sectorial sound biodiversity mainstreaming initiatives in the new sectors.
- 4) To foster the new sectors engagement by taking benefit of their dependency on natural resources and biodiversity services.
- 5) To establish clear and sound biodiversity mainstreaming indicators as well as science-based targets or milestones.

- 6) To develop a platform to share national experiences related to existing national regulations on Environmental Strategic Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment, Global Social and Environmental Safeguards, Urban Planning, Supply-chain measures, Voluntary International Sector Standards, and other related measures.
- 7) To enhance sub-national and local governments engagement.
- 8) To enable a global platform for biodiversity mainstreaming metrics and monitoring assessment.
- 9) To refer to other mainstreaming agendas, such as climate change and risk management, in order to set resilience targets linked to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- 10) To consider consumer engagement to pressure the new sectors to apply the biodiversity mainstreaming approach.
- 11) To enhance coordination among energy regulation institutions.
- 12) To integrate ecosystem and biodiversity services in national regulation frameworks.
- 13) To Consider The World Business Council for Sustainable Development.
- 14) To Consider The Corporate Ecosystem Services Review.

ITEM 7. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

62. Mr. Hesiquio Benítez indicated that that the workshop had been attended by 80 participants; representing 6 countries; about 15 international organizations; 20 Mexican institutions and organizations; with 25 professional presentations and extremely productive interventions with high level dialogue. He also emphasized some relevant conclusions:

- It is important to be aware of the value of biodiversity and its ecosystem services.
- It is necessary to create multidirectional relationships and involve more actors in this process, such as: international markets, private and financial sector, civil society, academia among other stakeholders.
- Create public and private partnerships is also important.
- Effective communication is an essential element of mainstreaming biodiversity.
- The language has to be clear for all sectors involved.
- It is still a challenge to measure progress of action on mainstreaming biodiversity.
- Nature is a matrix of life and environmental services in which all social aspects are imbedded, the social lies within the biological.
- Biodiversity can contribute to SDGs, but SDGs should also contribute to biodiversity.
- Mainstreaming biodiversity should be considered as a pillar for the post 2020 global biodiversity framework.
- Transformational change is necessary to transition through enabling environments into sustainability to reach the 2050 vision.

63. Mr. David Cooper congratulated the participants for presenting so many good examples of efforts rising around the world but specially in Mexico. He mentioned that this would help the SCBD take stock for the next stages of the conventions' bodies in these sectors if the biodiversity crisis is to be tackled. He also underlined that the results of the workshop would be a useful insight on how to improve things in the future and to prepare the post 2020 framework. He concluded by thanking the Mexican government for the workshop and for all the work it has done while being president of the COP.

64. The final words of the workshop were offered by Mr. Jorge Hurtado, the Under Minister of Promotion and Environmental Normativity of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT, Mexico), on behalf of Mr. Rafael Pacchiano Alamán, host and President of the COP of the Convention on Biological Diversity. He thanked the participants and welcomed

the fact that exchange of information that this type of forum fosters enriches the work, and helps obtain better results as countries, as governments and as societies. He also remarked the importance of including the second block of sectors (infrastructure, energy, manufacturing, mining and health), where mainstreaming biodiversity is also a priority and for which growth strategies must be based on the restoration, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The fact of building on lessons learned, regarding the steps that some sectors have already taken to mainstream biodiversity undoubtedly represents a great advance and it constitutes a substantial incentive to go further, in order to set precise criteria and indicators that allows to place biodiversity at the highest level of decision making, both in public and private sectors.

65. Mr. Hurtado identified 5 challenges that are still needed to be faced: 1) The need to generate knowledge that is applicable at different scales and to different regions where particular environmental problems are faced and there are clear ecological, cultural and intergenerational differences; 2) recognizing the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples, local communities and women; 3) produce enough food, without compromising the sustainability and functionality of the natural ecosystems that provide the necessary conditions to continue such production; 4) capacity building in different sectors of society to ensure their active and inclusive participation; and 5) achieve a deep and real transformation in environmental education in the political, business and social sectors. He concluded that the contributions of the workshop will be very valuable inputs for the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI-2), the High-Level Segment of COP14 and the 2030 Agenda. The experience achieved will undoubtedly help to align "production and consumption" with "the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity", with a view to proposing the work of the new sectors that, as a global community, we have proposed to address in the framework of the United Nations Conference on Biodiversity this year in Egypt.

66. The meeting was closed at 1:40 p.m. on Thursday, June 7th 2018.

ANNEX I. LIST OF TOTAL PARTICIPANTS

Government Representatives					
Mr.	Hesiquio Benitez	General Director of International Cooperation and Implementation	National Commission for Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO)	Mexico	hbenitez@conabio.gob.mx
Ms.	Berenice Hernández	Director of Financing in the International Affairs and Financial Development Unit	National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR)	Mexico	bhernandez@conafor.gob.mx
Ms.	Renée González	Director of the Conservation Area	Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature (FMCN)	Mexico	renee.gonzalez@fmcn.org
Mr.	José Armando Alanís	Manager of Forest Environmental Services	National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR)	Mexico	janis@conafor.gob.mx
Mr.	Jerónimo Ramos	General Director of Sustainable Tourism Planning	Ministry of Tourism (SECTUR)	Mexico	jsaenzp@sectur.gob.mx
Ms.	Lucia Ruiz	Director of Institutional Enhancement Strategies	National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP)	Mexico	lucia.ruiz@conanp.gob.mx
Mr.	Leobigildo Córdova	General Director of the National Service of Inspection and Certification of Seeds (SNICS)	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA)	Mexico	leobigildo.cordova@sagarpa.gob.mx
Mr.	Rainer Andreas Ressler	General Director of Geomatics	National Commission for Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO)	Mexico	rainer.ressl@conabio.gob.mx

Mr.	Pedro Bruzzi	Coordinator of Agro-Extractivism	Ministry of Environment of Brazil	Brazil	pedro.lion@mma.gov.br
Mr.	Oscar Ramírez	Coordinator Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Mexican Agriculture (IKI-IBA)	GIZ	Mexico	oscar.ramirez@giz.de
Ms.	Andrea Cruz	Coordinator of Biodiversity and Cooperation Strategies	National Commission for Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO)	Mexico	acruz@conabio.gob.mx
Mr.	Diego Simancas	First Secretary	Ministry of International Affairs (SRE)	Mexico	dsimancas@sre.gob.mx
Ms.	Paulina Terrazas	Head of the Special Projects Unit of the Presidency	Presidency Office	Mexico	paulina.terrazas@presidencia.gob.mx
Ms.	Martina Vatterodt	Political Advisor	German Embassy in Mexico	Germany	wz-1@mexi.diplo.de
Mr.	Víctor Alvarado	Advisor on Biodiversity Mainstreaming	CONABIO-GIZ	Mexico	integracion_biodiversidad@conabio.gob.mx
Ms.	Rocío Esquivel	deputy Director, Unit of Planning, Strategic Linking and Processes	Security, Energy and Environment Agency (ASEA)	Mexico	rocio.esquivel@asea.gob.mx
Ms.	Carolina Chávez	Director of Sustainable Tourism Development Areas	Ministry of Tourism (SECTUR)	Mexico	cchavez@sectur.gob.mx
Ms.	Claudia Casillas	Deputy Director of Georeferencing for the Tourism Offer	Ministry of Tourism (SECTUR)	Mexico	ccasillash@sectur.gob.mx
Ms.	Gabriela Ruíz	Director of International Affairs	Ministry of Tourism (SECTUR)	Mexico	gruizduran@sectur.gob.mx

Ms.	Nancy Hernández	Deputy Director of Sustainable Tourism Development Areas	Ministry of Tourism (SECTUR)	Mexico	nhernandez@sectur.gob.mx
Ms.	Claudia Arely Sánchez	Under director of soils	Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)	Mexico	claudia.sanchez@semarnat.gob.mx
Mr.	Harald Lossack	Head of the Competence Center on Biodiversity, Forests and Natural Resources	GIZ	Germany	harald.lossack@giz.de
Mr.	Enrique Lendo	Head of the International Affairs Coordination Unit	Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)	Mexico	enrique.lendo@semarnat.gob.mx
Ms.	Luz María Ortiz	Deputy Director General of International Cooperation	Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)	Mexico	luz.ortiz@semarnat.gob.mx
Mr.	Juan Antonio Mateos	National Coordinator of COP 13 of the CDB	Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)	Mexico	juan.mateos@semarnat.gob.mx
Ms.	María G. Rojas	Deputy Director of Multilateral Affairs for the Gray Agenda	Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)	Mexico	
Mr.	Ricardo Cano	Deputy Director of the Green Agenda	Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)	Mexico	ricardo.cano@semarnat.gob.mx

Ms.	Sol Guerrero	Specialist in substantive issues, COP13 presidency	National Commission for Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO)	Mexico	sguerr@conabio.gob.mx
Ms.	Laura Rodríguez	Specialist in International Affairs	National Commission for Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO)	Mexico	laura.rodriguez@conabio.gob.mx
Mr.	David Oswaldo		Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)	Mexico	
Ms.	Daniela Hernández		Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)	Mexico	
Ms.	Aranza Zamora		Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)	Mexico	
Ms.	Melanie Molina		Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)	Mexico	
Ms.	Karla Ramirez		Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)	Mexico	karla.hernandez@semarnat.gob.mx
Ms.	Carolina Pinilla	6th National Report Specialist	CONABIO-PNUD	Mexico	in_mexico_cdb@conabio.gob.mx
Ms.	Ruth Martínez		Secretariat of Environment and	Mexico	

			Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)		
Mr.	César Estrada	General Director of Fisheries and Aquaculture Management	National Commission for Aquaculture and Fisheries (CONAPESCA)	Mexico	cesar.estrada@conapesca.gob.mx
Mr.	Jorge Antonio Arcos	Head of International Affairs (SNITT)	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA)	Mexico	jorge.arcos@snitt.org.mx
Mr.	Rigoberto García	Head of the Legal Affairs Unit	National Commission for Aquaculture and Fisheries (CONAPESCA)	Mexico	rigoberto.garcia@conapesca.gob.mx
Mr.	José Fernando Reyes		Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA)	Mexico	
Ms.	Claudia Lizbeth Benitez		Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA)	Mexico	
Ms.	Jasmin Hundorf	Executive Coordinator Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Mexican Agriculture (IKI-IBA)	GIZ	Germany	jasmin.hundorf@giz.de

Mr.	Raúl Villaseñor	Director of Regulations	National Commission for Aquaculture and Fisheries (CONAPESCA)	Mexico	rvillasenort@conapesca.gob.mx
Ms.	Paola Ivannova		National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP)	Mexico	
Ms.	Pilar Jacobo	Subdirector of International and Regional Affairs	National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP)	Mexico	pilar.jacobo@conanp.gob.mx
Ms.	Raquel Ponce	Head of the Department of International Affairs	Ministry of Tourism (SECTUR)	Mexico	rpocea@sectur.gob.mx
Ms.	Diana Montserrat Trejo		Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)	Mexico	
Ms.	Ruth Rivas		Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA)	Mexico	
Ms.	Rosalinda González	Director of Plant Genetic Resources	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA)	Mexico	rosalinda.gonzalez@sagarpa.gob.mx
Mr.	Mario Duarte	Deputy Director General for Sustainable Development	Ministry of International Affairs (SRE)	Mexico	mduarte@sre.gob.mx
Ms.	Ana Karen Embarcadero	Head of Department for Global Topics	Ministry of International Affairs	Mexico	aembarcadero@sre.gob.mx

			(SRE)		
Mr.	Jorge Carlos Hurtado	Undersecretary of Environmental Promotion and Regulations	Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)	Mexico	jorgehurtado@semarnat.gob.mx
Mr.	Marcel Kok	Environment and Development Programme Leader and Senior Researcher at PBL /Department of Nature and Rural Areas	Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency	Netherlands	Marcel.Kok@pbl.nl
Private and Financial Sector Representatives					
Ms.	Mariana Bellot	Lead Coordinator	BIOFIN	Mexico	mariana.bellot@undp.org
Mr.	Daniel Sánchez	Technical Secretary	AMEBIN	Mexico	daniel@reforestamos.org
Ms.	Gmelina Ramírez	Climate Change Specialist	Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	Mexico	GMELINAR@iadb.org
Ms.	Aideé Zamorano	Corporate social responsibility manager	Zurich	Mexico	aidee.zamorano@mx.zurich.com
Mr.	Abhishek Gupta	Senior Manager of Corporate Sustainability	Tata Chemicals	India	
Ms.	Katia García	Head of Sustainability	Citibanamex	Mexico	
Civil Society Representatives					
Mr.	Gonzalo Merediz	Executive Director	Amigos de Sian Ka'an	Mexico	gmerediz@amigosdesiankaan.org
Mr.	Andrew Rhodes	Director General	PRONATURA	Mexico	andrew.rhodes@pronatura.org.mx
Ms.	Anne-Hélène Prieur-Richard	Global Hub Director	Future Earth	Canada	anne-helene.prieur-richard@futureearth.org
Mr.	Ernesto Herrera	President	Mexican Alliance for Biodiversity	Mexico	ernesto@reforestamos.org

Ms.	María José Espinosa	Director of Conservation and Fisheries	Community and Biodiversity (COBI)	Mexico	mespinosa@cobi.org.mx
Ms.	María José Villanueva	Director of Conservation	World Wide Fund	Mexico	mjvillanueva@wwfmex.org
Ms.	Raquel Jiménez	Coordinator of networks and alliances	Reforestamos	Mexico	raquel@reforestamos.org
Ms.	Grecia Bárcena	Representative	GYBN	Mexico	gybn.mexico@gmail.com
Ms.	María Elena Martínez	Executive President	Conservation of the Mexican Island Territory	Mexico	
International Organization Representatives					
Mr.	Crispim Moreira	FAO Representative in Mexico	FAO	Mexico	Crispim.Moreira@fao.org
Ms.	Jamison Ervin	Manager, Global Programme on Nature for Development	UNDP	United States of America	Jamison.ervin@undp.org
Mr.	David Cooper	Deputy Executive Secretary	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity	Canada	jamison.ervin@undp.org
Mr.	Paulo Augusto Lourenco Dias	Natural Resources Office/Climate, Biodiversity, Land and Water Department	FAO	Italy	Paulo.LourencoDiasNunes@FAO.org
Mr.	Mark Zimsky	Biodiversity Coordinator, Senior Biodiversity Specialist	GEF	United States of America	mzimsky@thegef.org
Mr.	Guillermo Castella	Regional Hub Mexico Director and UNIDO Representative	UNIDO	Mexico	G.Castella@unido.org
Ms.	Mónica Pérez	Project coordinator	FAO	Mexico	
Mr.	Dirk Glaesser	Director, Sustainable Development Programme	United Nations World Tourism Organization	Spain	d glaesser@unwto.org

			(UN-WTO)		
Indigenous People and Local Community Representatives					
Ms.	Joji Cariño	Senior Policy Adviser	Forest People Programme	United Kingdom	jojicarino@mac.com
Mr.	Ricardo Campos	President	RITA	Mexico	ricardo.campos@rita.com.mx
Mr.	Juan Sánchez	RITA Focal Point for the state of Chiapas	RITA	Mexico	bioculturalmaya@hotmail.com
Ms.	Yesenia Hernández	Independent consultant	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	Mexico	pinopia@hotmail.com

ANNEX II. WORKSHOP PROGRAM

“THE PATH WE FACE”, PROGRESS ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY FOR WELL-BEING WORKSHOP

June 5th-7th 2018, Mexico City.

Venue: Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Natrales (SEMARNAT) 3rd Floor
Avenida Ejército Nacional #223, Del. Miguel Hidalgo
Col. Anáhuac, C.P. 11320 Mexico City, MEXICO

Time	Session
Day 1	Tuesday June 5th, 2018
16:00-16:30	Opening Statements Mr. Hesiquio Benítez. General Director of International Cooperation and Implementation, Mexico's National Commission for Knowledge and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO) Mr. Crispim Moreira. United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization representative in Mexico (FAO). <i>5 mins.</i> Ms. Piedad Martínez. United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). <i>5 mins.</i> Ms. Jamison Ervin. Manager of UNDP's Nature for Development Program (UNDP). <i>5 mins.</i> Mr. David Cooper. Deputy Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). <i>5 mins.</i>
16:30-17:00	Objectives, organizational matters and participant self-introduction Mr. Hesiquio Benítez. General Director of International Cooperation and Implementation of Mexico's National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO).
17:00-17:15	Coffee Break
17:15-18:45	GOAL 1. The state-of-the-art after COP-13. <i>Review, through sectoral case studies, progress achieved on policies, practices and tools to mainstream biodiversity in the four sectors since COP13 including criteria to measure progress.</i> a) Forest Chair: Ms. Berenice Hernández Toro (CONAFOR) <i>(confirmed)</i> Set the scene in 10 min. <i>“Coastal watershed conservation in the context of climate change”.</i> Ms. Renéé González Montagut (Mexican Fund for Nature Conservation) <i>(Confirmed)</i> 10 min. <i>“Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in productive forests of Mexico”.</i> Mr. José Armando Alanís, (CONAFOR) <i>(Confirmed)</i> 10 min. Q&A and discussion. 60 min.
Day 2	Wednesday June 6th, 2018 (SEMARNAT 3rd Floor)
9:00-10:30	GOAL 1. The state-of-the-art after COP-13. <i>Review, through sectoral case studies, progress achieved on policies, practices and tools to mainstream biodiversity in the four sectors since COP13 including criteria to measure progress.</i> b) Tourism Chair: Mr. Jerónimo Ramos (SECTUR) <i>(confirmed)</i>. Set the scene in 10 min - Mainstreaming Biodiversity into the Tourism Sector. Mr. Dirk Glaesser (WTO) <i>(confirmed via Skype)</i>. 10 min. - The Conservation of biodiversity and social development: Maya Ka'an, Quintana Roo. Mr. Gonzalo Merediz Alonso (Amigos de Sian Ka'an) <i>(confirmed)</i> 10 min. - Strategic Framework for Tourism in Protected Areas. Ms. Lucía Ruíz. <i>(confirmed)</i> 10 min. Q&A and discussion. 50 min.

Day 2	Wednesday June 6th, 2018 (SEMARNAT 3rd Floor)
10:30-12:00	c) Agriculture Co-chairs: Mr. Leobigildo Córdova Téllez (SAGARPA) <i>(confirmed)</i> & Mr. Paulo Dias Nunes (FAO) <i>(confirmed)</i> . Set the scene in 10 min - Consultation Platform for mainstreaming biodiversity in agriculture. Mr. Rainer Andreas Ressler (CONABIO) <i>(confirmed)</i>. 10 min. - Mainstreaming in the Agricultural Sector. Mr. Pedro Bruzzi Lion (Ministry of Environment

	(MMA), Brazil) <i>(Confirmed)</i>. 10 min. - Advances in mainstreaming biodiversity in the agriculture sector in Mexico. Mr. Leobigildo Córdova Téllez, SAGARPA <i>(Confirmed)</i>. 10 min. - Q&A and discussion. 50 min.
12:00-12:15	Coffee Break
12:15-13:45	d) Fisheries Co-chairs: Mr. ar Ramírez (GIZ) & Raúl Villaseñor (CONAPESCA) <i>Set the scene in 10 min.</i> Ms. María José Espinosa (COBI) <i>(Confirmed)</i> 10 min. Ms. María José Villanueva (WWF-MEX) <i>(Confirmed)</i> 10 min. - Q&A and discussion. 60 min.
13:45-15:15	Lunch
15:15-16:45	GOAL 2. Key Actors for Biodiversity Mainstreaming. <i>Identify opportunities and tools to strengthen NBSAPs implementation through biodiversity mainstreaming across key actors.</i> Part A. Civil society, indigenous people and local communities, and academia Co-chairs: Mr. Andrew Rhodes Espinoza, PRONATURA Mexico <i>(Confirmed)</i> Mrs. Joji Carino, Forest People Programme <i>(Confirmed)</i> <i>Set the scene in 10 min.</i> Mrs. Anne-Hélène Prieur-Richard, Director, Future Earth <i>(Confirmed)</i> 10 min. Mr. Ricardo Campos, President of the Indigenous Tourism Network of Mexico (RITA) <i>(Confirmed)</i> 10 min. Mr. Ernesto Herrera Guerra, President of the Mexican Alliance for Biodiversity <i>(Confirmed)</i>. 10 min. - Q&A and discussion. 50 min.
16:45-17:00	Coffee Break
17:00-18:30	GOAL 2. Key Actors for Biodiversity Mainstreaming. <i>Identify opportunities and tools to strengthen NBSAPs implementation through biodiversity mainstreaming across key actors</i> Part B. Private and financial sectors Co-chairs: Mrs. Mariana Bellot Rojas, National Coordinator of BIOFIN-Mexico <i>(Confirmed)</i> Mr. Mark Zimsky, Global Environment Facility (GEF) <i>(Confirmed)</i> <i>Set the scene in 10 min.</i> - Mexico's process for alignment of international cooperation agencies to support NBSAP implementation, Ms. Andrea Cruz (CONABIO) <i>(Confirmed)</i>. 10 min. Mrs. Kristina Díaz, Technical Secretary of the Mexican Alliance on Biodiversity and Business (AMEBIN) <i>(Confirmed)</i>. 10 min. Mr. Abhishek Gupta, Indian Business and Biodiversity Platform (IBBI). <i>(Confirmed)</i>. 10 min. Ms. Gmelina Ramírez, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) <i>(Confirmed)</i> 10 min. - Q&A and discussion. 40 min.

Day 3	Thursday, June 7th, 2018 (SEMARNAT 3rd Floor)
9:00-10:00	GOAL 3. Leveraging synergies for biodiversity mainstreaming. Highlighting linkages between Biodiversity Mainstreaming and: Part A. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Goals. Co-chairs: Mr. Diego Simancas, General Director for Economic and Social Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mexico <i>(Confirmed)</i> Mrs. Jamison Ervin, Manager of UNDP's Nature for Development Program

	<i>(Confirmed)</i> <i>Set the scene in 10 min.</i> • Strategy for Sustainable Development and the 2030 Agenda in Mexico Ms. Paulina Terrazas (Presidency Office, Mexico) <i>(Confirmed) 10 min.</i> • Management Strategy for Sustainable Development and the 2030 Agenda in Germany. Ms. Martina Vatterodt (Germany Embassy in Mexico) <i>(Confirmed) 10 min.</i> • Q&A and discussion. <i>50 min.</i>
10:00-11:00	PART B. The “Transformational Change” agenda. Chair: Mr. David Cooper (SCBD) <i>(confirmed)</i>, <i>set the scene in 10 min.</i> • Mainstreaming as part of the Transformational Change Agenda. Mr. Marcel Kok, Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency. <i>(confirmed) 10 min.</i> • IPLC changes for better involvement in biodiversity mainstreaming, Mrs. Joji Carino, Forest People Programme <i>(confirmed) 10 min.</i> • Q&A and discussion. <i>60 min.</i>
11:00-11:15	Coffee break
11:15-12:15	GOAL 4. Provoking synopsis among sectors. Identify opportunities on biodiversity mainstreaming for the mining, energy, infrastructure, manufacturing and health sectors. Chair: Mr. Víctor Alvarado, Advisor on Biodiversity Mainstreaming (GIZ-CONABIO) <i>(confirmed)</i> <i>Set the scene in 10 min.</i> • Opportunities for Mainstreaming biodiversity in the Manufacturing sector. Mr. Guillermo Castellá, Director and Representative of the Regional Hub Mexico (UNIDO) <i>(confirmed) 10 min.</i> • Opportunities for Mainstreaming biodiversity in the Energy sector (oil & gas). Ms. Rocío Macrina Esquivel Solis (ASEA) <i>(confirmed) 10 min.</i> • Q&A and discussion. <i>60 min.</i>
12:15-12:45	Wrap up and conclusions of the workshop (Mr. Hesiquio Benitez (CONABIO) and Mr. David Cooper (SCBD))
12:45-13:30	Closure of the workshop
13:30	Lunch

ANNEX III. Key resources on the importance of IPLC and biodiversity.

- Local Biodiversity Outlooks: Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' Contributions to the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity www.localbiodiversityoutlooks.net
 - Closing the Gap: Rights-based approaches to tackling deforestation www.forestpeoples.org
 - Common Ground: Securing Land Rights and Safeguarding the Earth (www.landrightsnow.org)
 - Land Mark www.landmarkmap.org
 - Indigenous Navigator www.indigenousnavigator.org
 - Danish Institute for Human Rights www.dihhr.dk
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