

Priorities - Mexico

Patricia Koleff



2006 “Natural Capital and Human Well-Being”
Prepared to provide main ideas during election times



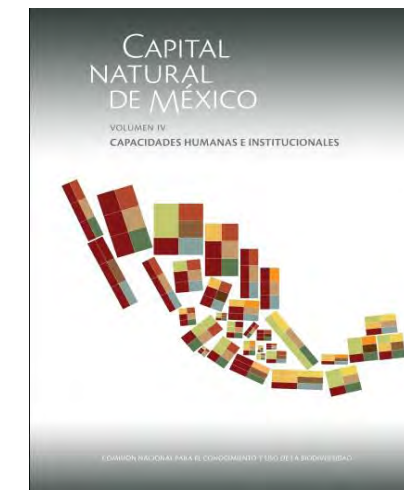
2009 Synthesis and key messages for decision makers of the first three volumes.



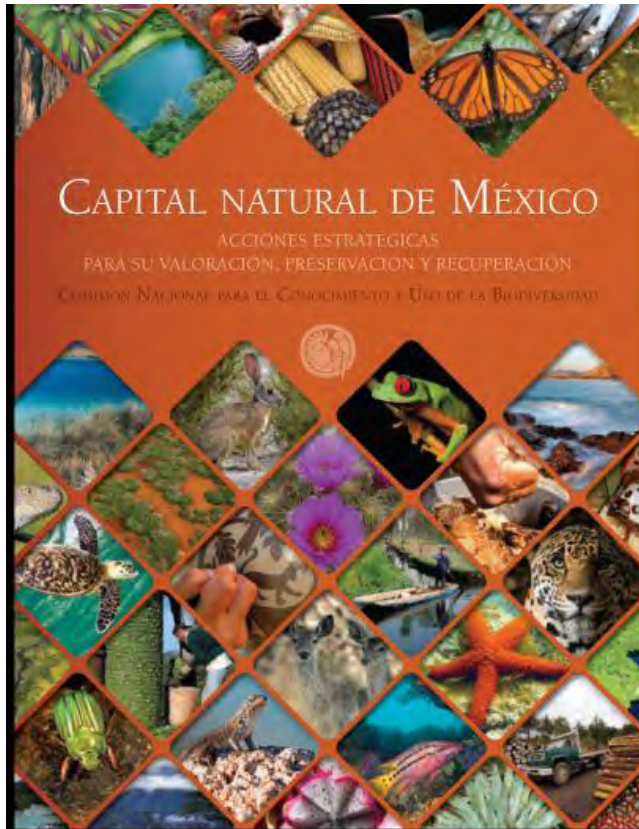
2008-2009 3 of 5 volumes published, prepared by **648 authors** from **227 institutions** **96 independent chapter reviewers**



2012 Strategic actions to value, conserve and restore Mexico’s natural capital



2016 Volume IV
Human and institutional capacities



Sarukán, J. et. Al. 2015. Strategic Actions to Value, Conserve, and Restore the Natural Capital of Megadiversity Countries: The Case of Mexico *BioScience*, 65, 1(2):164–173, <https://doi.org/10.1093/biosci/biu195>

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- Some of the largest knowledge gaps in biodiversity relate to large and taxonomically complex groups with few (or no) specialists, including many invertebrates, fungi, algae, microorganisms, and marine life in general
- acute need for monitoring populations, at least in the major groups of vertebrates. This can be achieved by creating or supporting citizen science platforms that observe careful quality assurance and control procedures, along with local capacitation programs
- developing satellite-based operational systems calibrated with *in situ* data to obtain, process, analyze, and distribute data on the health of and changes in key ecosystems.
- Applied research on different aspects of genetic diversity (species conservation and recovery programs, invasive species) and increase applied research for the management of genetic resources in the case of the cultivated plants that originated in Mexico

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- Environmental restoration, in which the large gaps remain disproportionate to the need of recovering degraded ecosystems. Among the main tasks ahead are to establish formal professional education programs, to consolidate research lines, and to promote the formation of highly qualified human resources
- Research on community resource management has often proved that traditional and communal management practices could significantly contribute toward a model of sustainable development.
- Develop a program of sustainable food production without further deteriorating the natural capital and, to the extent that is possible, promoting the restoration of degraded areas in which unsustainable productive activities have been conducted
- Innovation in technology: Robotics to deal with invasive species