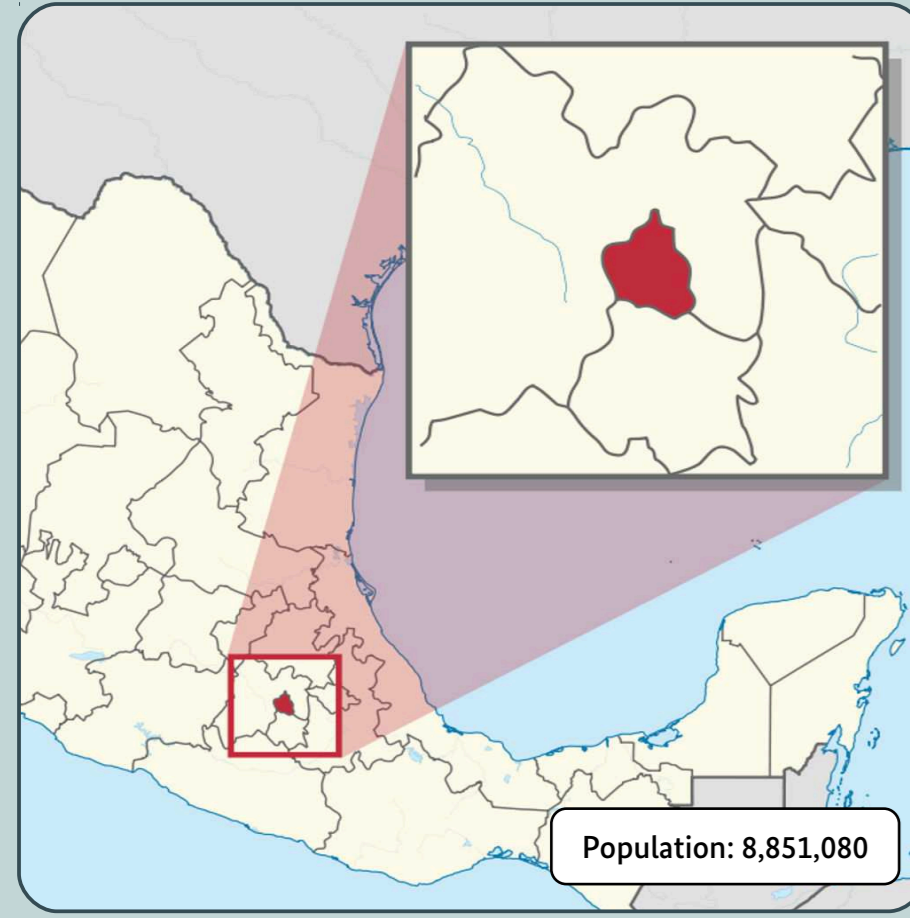


Mexico City Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable use from an urban context



Mexico City is the smallest state of Mexico and the capital of the country and the most populated too.

It covers 1,485 km2. However, because its physiography, fertile soils and water resources, it has a great biodiversity with an important number of endemisms and protected species. It is the capital of the country and the most populated too. The population growth and the urban sprawl consequences like pollution, are the main threats to biodiversity.

The State Ministry of Environment of Mexico City, works with an agenda focused in six priority areas: air quality and climate change; sustainable mobility; soil conservation and biodiversity; green urban infrastructure; supply and water quality, and environmental education and communication. The main

goal is the protection of the environment and to promote an urban sustainable development through clear actions for integrated and efficient use of the natural capital, with a new environmental governance that allows to invest, maintain and achieve a good natural resource management of the city.

Acronyms	
SEDEMA	State Ministry of Environment
PROFACE	Fund Support Program for the Conservation and Restoration of Ecosystems through Social Participation
APASO	Support for Social Participation in Actions of Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration
FOCORE	Funds for Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration

C



This program includes the following actions: habitat restoring of priority species, establishment of strategic biological corridors, safeguarding and monitoring of priority areas and species.

The local communities of Milpa Alta and Topilejo, registered two projects for the conservation of two endemic and protected species: Sierra Madre Sparrow (*Xenospiza baileyi*) and Volcano Rabbit (*Romerolagus diazi*) through the performance of local groups of work.

The first activities of this program are generated a state conservation diagnostic and a population monitoring of both species, and then take decisions about the next steps for their conservation.

The strategic conservation plan considers the species management into zoos of the city, to promote their conservation through captive breeding and other research lines to increase the knowledge of these species. Also, other Mexican and endemic species such as Mexican Axolotl (*Ambystoma mexicanum*), Mexican grey Wolf (*Canis lupus baileyi*), Bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), are part of this captive breeding program.

11 Statements Canyons of Mexico City as Areas of Environmental Value.

12 Program for conservation and monitoring of priority species.

13 Monitoring for identification and prevention of transgenic maize.

A



An environmental responsibility awareness policy is implemented within the government officials

The main goal of this action is to reduce the carbon footprint and improve the environmental performance of all the State Institutions. An environmental responsibility awareness policy is implemented within the government officials. Institutions in charge for implementing this process are: The State Ministry of Environment (SEDEMA) through the Environmental Management System and the Administrative Office of the Government of Mexico City.

This action is focused on the search for alternative materials that prevent or reduce the negative environmental impacts, such as the use of materials that require less water, energy or raw materials for their manufacture, which use less energy to transport, and when they become waste, they can be reused, recycled or recovered, and finally they can be disposed properly. The targets of this action are: potential savings of 15 million pesos, and to integrate this action in all state institutions that are not part of this initiative yet. It has three specific activities with deadlines, participants and responsible institutions for implementation and they have a monitoring system with indicators.

The program also includes the integration of producers and suppliers into green shopping system of the Government of Mexico City.

1 Implementation of conservation and sustainable use programs involving citizenship.

3 Establishment of Programs with positive incentives for citizenship.

4 Green shopping system of the Government of Mexico City.

4 Integration of producers and suppliers into green shopping system of the Government of Mexico City.

D



In order to restore degraded ecosystems are set plantations with native trees of the Mexico Valley, during rainy season.

At the same time, in areas dedicated to planting annual crops, restructuring action are made to reestablish a permanent plant cover using fruit and forest trees. Areas that can potentially be restored are those that currently have low survival levels by direct or indirect anthropogenic causes, or they are relevant to the maintenance of a watershed.

Seeds are obtained from the near forest, in order to use the same species and take advantages of their adaptations to the site conditions and facilitate their establishment.

14 Strategy "Water Forest Conservation": conservation of the forest to overload and support the aquiferous that provides 70% of water needed by the city.

15 Remuneration Program for the Conservation of Environmental Services in Community Ecological Reserves and Community Ecological Conservation Areas.

15 Rural reforestation and productive restructuring.

B



Preserve, conserve and restore the ecosystems by involving the beneficial owners and conservation land holders within a framework of social participation

This program is an instrument of public policy, which aims to preserve, conserve and restore the ecosystems by involving the beneficial owners and conservation land holders within a framework of social participation ensuring the permanence of environmental goods and services.

It divides into two subprograms: Support for Social Participation in Actions of Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration (APASO), whereby laborers are supported for their work; and Funds for Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration (FOCORE), which provides economic resources for the implementation of investment projects performing actions of protection, recovery and restoration, as well as equipment and infrastructure oriented to the conservation of natural resources.

Until now, the Technical Committee of Resources Allocation of this program has authorized the support for 525 projects benefiting at 8,491 people.

5 The Funds Support Program for the Conservation and Restoration of Ecosystems through Social Participation (PROFACE).

8 Actions to reduce water and air pollution.

9 Actions for the control and eradication of alien invasive species.

E



The Climate Action Program of Mexico City includes specific actions aimed at sustainable use of natural resources, through the training of farmers and promoting organic farming and good agricultural practices.

It also promotes the use of traditional herbal medicine and planting of native crops (mainly maize) and encourages the production and consumption of local foods.

The specific actions are:

- Producer training to meet with food safety standards
- Supporting rural development projects, and soil and water conservation in farmland
- Recovery and protection of native crops of the traditional herbal medicine.
- Monitoring for detection and prevention of transgenic maize in soil conservation in the city through the analysis of samples.

It is noteworthy that the maize in Mexico City is strongly linked to cultural traditions, although the farmland devoted to maize in this state is very small. In addition, the "Milpa" system is an efficient and compatible productive practice with the conservation of environmental services, which still exists in some communities of the Mexico City, so these actions also seek to rescue and spread among producers such knowledge.

Actions of sustainable management of natural resources involving local communities.

18 Rescue of Sustainable traditional practices into community areas of ecological conservation.



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AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS STRATEGIC GOALS

A Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

- Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
- Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.
- Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.
- Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

B Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

- Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.
- Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.
- Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.
- Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.
- Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.
- Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

C To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

- Target 11: 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.
- Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.
- Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

D Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

- Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
- Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.
- Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

E Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

- Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.
- Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.
- Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.
- Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.