

COP13-COPMOP8-COPMOP2
CANCUN, MEXICO 2016

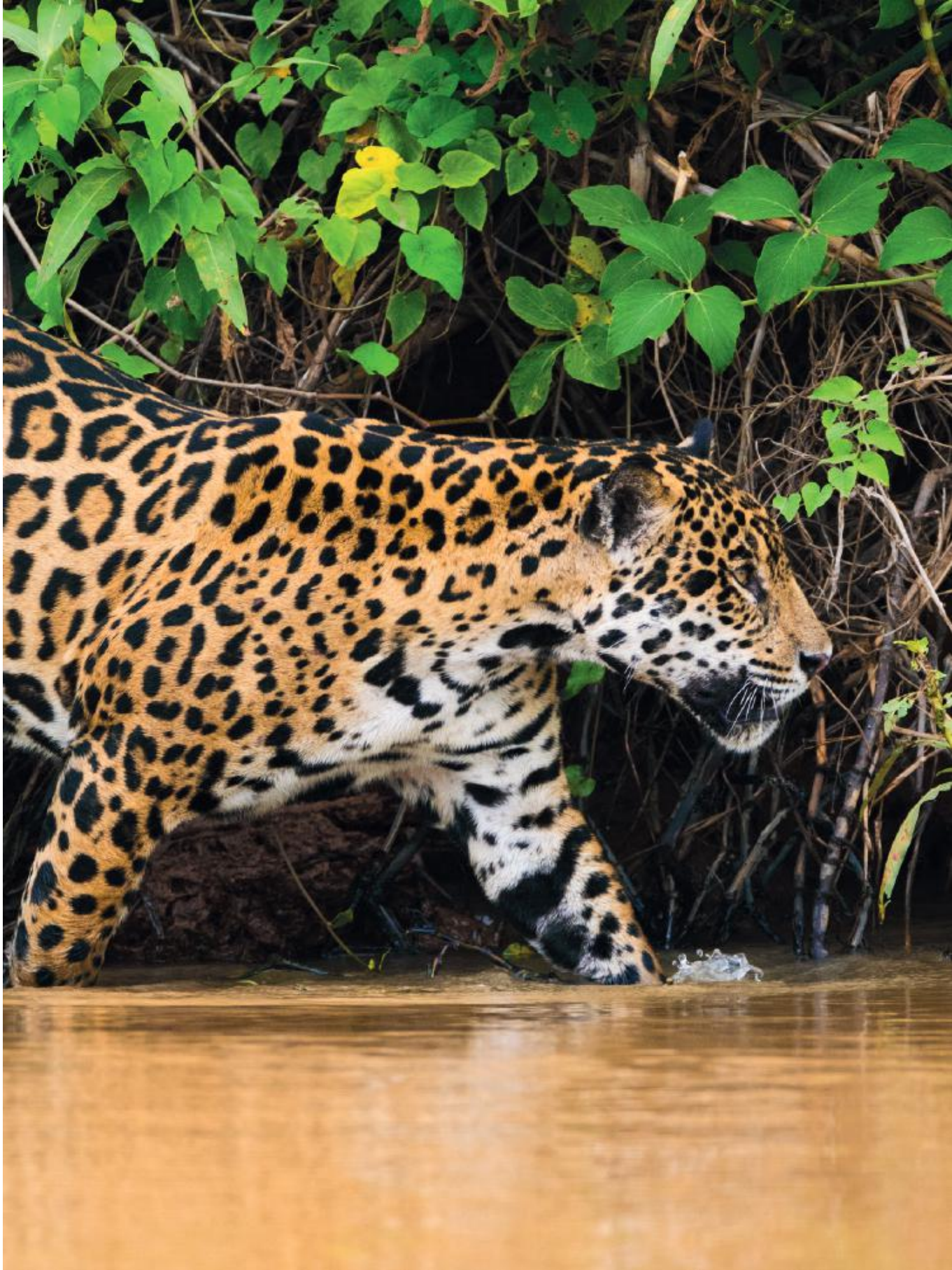


MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY FOR WELL-BEING
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

**United Nations
Biodiversity Conference**
Presidency Report
Mexico 2016-2018

SEMARNAT
SECRETARÍA DE
MEDIO AMBIENTE
Y RECURSOS NATURALES





Contents

President Enrique Peña Nieto message.....	4
Preface	6
Introduction	7
Consideration	9
1. Towards Biodiversity Conference of Parties meeting and “Mainstreaming Biodiversity for wellbeing”	10
What is Mainstreaming Biodiversity for wellbeing?	11
United Nations Biodiversity Conference Logo	12
Negotiation process	13
2. The United Nations Biodiversity Conference	14
The High Level Segment and the Cancun Declaration	
United Nations Biodiversity Conference 2016	17
Main issues of the United Nations Biodiversity Conference	18
Transcendence of Mainstreaming Biodiversity.....	19
Key stakeholders participation	20
Influence of the Conference in Mexico.....	24
3. Venue and adequate conditions to celebrate United Nations Biodiversity Conference	26
Side Events & Exhibitions	27
Sustainability of the UN Biodiversity Conference.....	27
4. Mexican Presidency Post Cancun	30
Follow up to the Cancun Declaration in productive sectors	36
Impact of the Cancun Conference in Mexico	37
Cartagena Biosafety Protocol actions	39
Actions in the framework of Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits that Result from its Utilization	42
5. Final remarks	46
Annex	47
SuSummary of Resolutions and / or Recommendations that Mexico has promoted on the issue of the mainstreaming biodiversity in other For a and Conventions beyond the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	48
Table 1. Summary of preparatory and subsequent meetings to the United Nations Biodiversity Conference	50

President

Enrique Peña Nieto¹ message

Mexico is determined to promote sustainable economic growth that ensure the conservation of ecosystems for future generations. To achieve this, political will, technical innovation and decisive action are required, but also close international cooperation.

For decades, an economic activity that underestimated environmental impacts has been the cause of complex problems, such as climate change, the loss of biodiversity, the advance of desertification, pollution of the seas and the exponential growth of solid and hazardous wastes.

The welfare of humanity and the evolution of the economy and society depend on the responsible management of our environment. Recognizing that Earth's natural resources are limited will prevent humanity from crossing ecological barriers and thresholds that could undermine or even reverse development achievements.

To face environmental challenges, we must strengthen national and multilateral legal and institutional frameworks towards the conservation of our natural wealth and ensure the right of our communities to healthy ecosystems.

Mexico hosted the United Nations Biodiversity Conference in 2016, convinced of the importance of safeguarding the world's natural wealth, but also committed that protection and conservation can contribute to the development of communities and help us fight against poverty and social inequality.

We invited Environment Ministers to this summit, as well as those responsible for the agendas of agriculture, forestry, fishing and tourism. I acknowledge to all of them that they have approved the Declaration of Cancun, Mexico, on mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Wellbeing. This document will allow the productive sectors of each country to include biodiversity and protection criteria in their decision-making.

Improving humanity welfare depends on our collective capacities to achieve determined objectives in terms of conservation, sustainable management and restoration of natural ecosystems. Mexico has a solid commitment with the international community to protect the natural wealth, increase its value and ensure a better life quality for our children.



¹ President of the Mexican United States

Preface

Rafael Pacchiano Alamán²

In the 21st century, governments face a formidable challenge: to ensure a better quality of life for all. In this context, the Government of Mexico is fully committed to the sustainable use of the environment and the natural wealth of the country. The national actions and the active international participation correspond to this conviction.

Mexico hosted the 13th United Nations Biodiversity Conference COP13, held in Cancun, Mexico from December 2 to 17, 2016. In this summit, for the first time, the highest bodies of the Convention and its Protocols, Cartagena and Nagoya, met simultaneously.

The High Level Segment that was held in Cancun as a preamble to the Biodiversity Summit and allowed for the first time, that environment ministers dialogue with ministers responsible for the agriculture, fishing, forestry and tourism sectors, discussing strategies that encourage mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in productive activities.

The ministerial discussions became commitments that were embodied in the “Declaration of Cancun, Mexico,” unanimously approved. It gave special emphasis to the efforts we all must undertake to mainstream, as a priority, these objectives into productive activities.

The “Declaration” was recognized by the COP13 participant countries as a particularly strong base to encourage the international community to redouble its commitment to the full implementation of the CBD.

It is imperative that the United Nations Biodiversity Conference keep alive the will and political commitment to fight tirelessly against the loss of biodiversity in the planet and ratify the urgency to advance in the fulfillment of the Aichi targets before 2020.

The celebration of COP13 in Mexico strengthened our commitment to the preservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. It allowed us to advance in mainstreaming this commitment into the productive activities. In addition, we note with enthusiasm the inclusion of new sectors during COP14 in November 2018, in Egypt.

This document offers a brief overview of the main actions carried out by Mexico from 2015 to 2018, which involved almost a hundred national and international meetings, from the designation of Mexico as the venue for the Conference of the Parties, to the delivery of the presidency to the Egyptian Government in Sharm-El-Sheikh city.

² Minister of the Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico

Introduction

Miguel Ruiz Cabañas³

Over the years, it has become irrefutable the urgent need for our societies to move towards a more sustainable economy that ensures the well-being of our future generations. Valuable actions have been taken, but the magnitude and spread of the global challenges direct us to accelerate the pace in order to fulfill our commitments to 2020 and 2050 with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In the UN Biodiversity Conference, that we were honoured to host in 2016 in Cancun, our country assumed for two years the Presidency of the Conference of Parties to CBD, as a sample of our commitment in promoting the international environment agenda, and protection & conservation of life in the planet.

During Mexican Presidency, our country tried to mainstream biodiversity and promoted active involvement and synergies of the main international fora, such as the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Program (WFP), and the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), among others. In particular, it was created the Platform for mainstreaming Biodiversity in Agriculture and Food in FAO and the Group of “Friends of Biodiversity and Ecosystems”,

starring of Brazil, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Norway and Switzerland, with the support of France. Mexico transferred both legacies to the next Presidencies of the Conference of the Parties, Egypt and China, with the confidence and convergence of visions that will continue raising over the work done. This, in addition to the political will of governments, productive sectors, and the enthusiast participation of civil society – that endorses the process – towards a holistic approach to protect our ecosystems.

The challenge that lies ahead is clear. We must increase our ambition in the short term, getting done in 2020, the Aichi targets and the Paris Agreement. The current responsibility of Egypt and then, China will take us to a new route to the year 2050, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030.

Mexico welcomes the results of the United Nations Biodiversity Conference and its achievements as evidence of commitment to multilateralism as the best way to protect the environment and life itself on our planet. We have gained a suitable base to achieve it, with the conviction of avoiding any wildlife species & ecosystems loss anymore.

³ FALTA TEXTO EN INGLÉS

Consideration

José Sarukhán Kérmez⁴

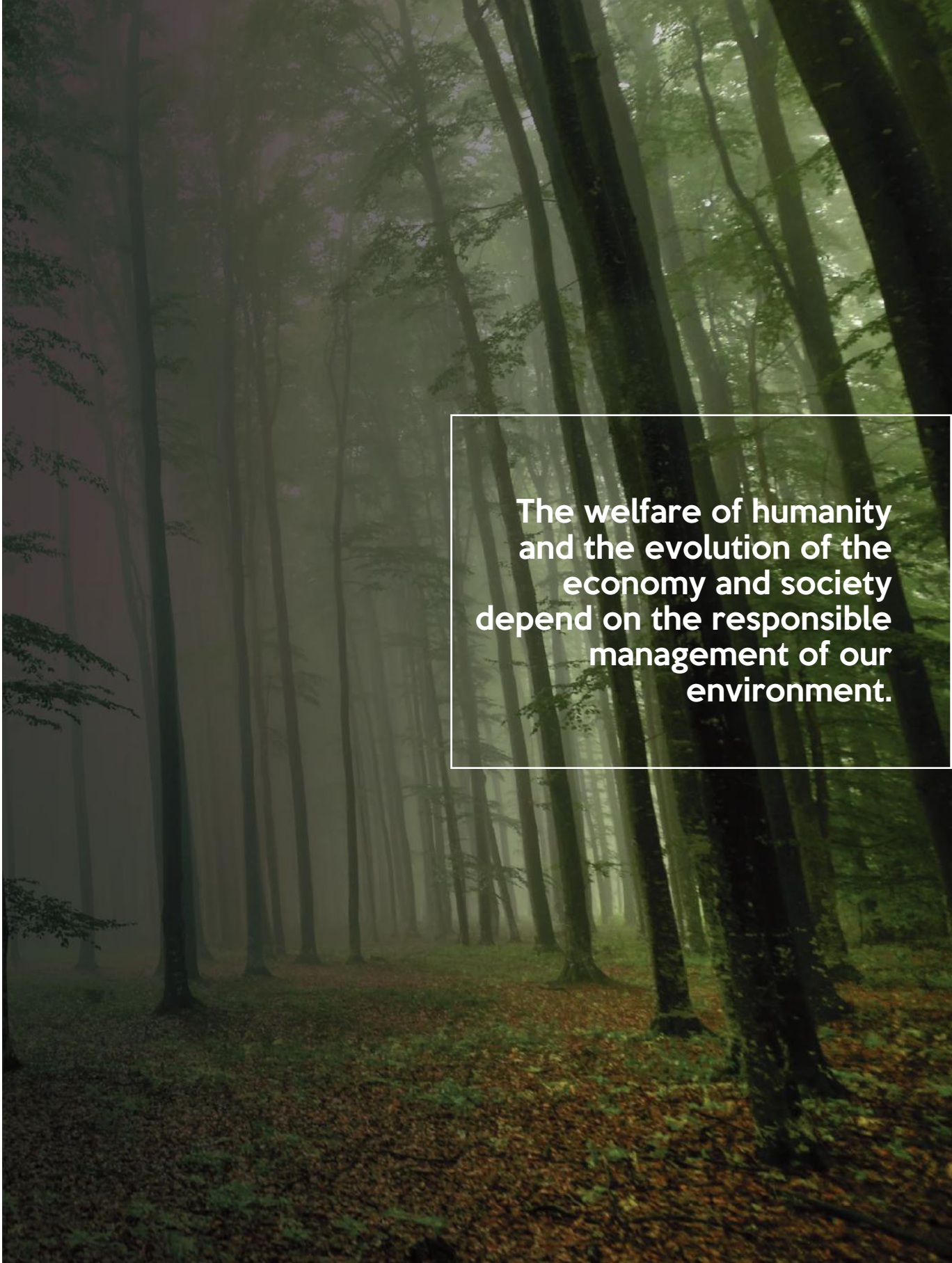
Since 1992, the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has provided a global framework for countries to include into the sectoral and intersectoral plans, programs and policies, actions that support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This, to achieve the purpose of conserving natural capital and maintaining its functionality in the long term. During the Conference in Cancun, Mexico invited the participants to promote mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the agricultural, forestry, fisheries and tourism sectors, among others.

The food security of the planet depends on ecosystem services such as pollination and biological control, the presence and genetic diversity of crops, especially the natives of each country, and the knowledge of their wild relatives. In such cases, the genetic diversity knowledge is extremely important due to the ability to produce crops that may adapt to different environmental conditions or their alteration, such as climate change. This, understanding its important role in maintaining and increasing food production, given the growing demand of a world population that will surpass 9000 million people by 2050. Also, the sustainable management of forests and rainforests offer great opportunities for rural development, enabling fertile soils and an infinity of associated species, in the inside and outside of natural protected areas. Moreover, sustainable fishing and aquaculture are

essential for better nutrition and the recruitment of fish stocks, that, in many cases, support tourism development that generate significant income for the country due to the beauty of natural spaces in good condition.

In order to mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity effectively in the planning and implementation of the policies of the productive sectors, political will and the participation of the different actors of society are required. In particular: indigenous peoples and local communities, academic sectors, civil society organizations, the private business sector, and national and subnational governments, are key stakeholders to achieve arrangements on public policies with enough legal, institutional and financial support for their implementation and that the work between the different sectors and actors be consistent.

Mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is a process that marks the course towards the future, where societies are aware of their inseparable linkage with the rest of living specimens and their responsibility in maintaining the health of the planet and the welfare of humanity. The way to achieve this requires dialogue between the various sectors and key actors to develop joint agendas, ensure such involvement and assess their own progress.



The welfare of humanity and the evolution of the economy and society depend on the responsible management of our environment.

⁴ National Coordinator of CONABIO

1. Towards Biodiversity Conference of Parties meeting and “Mainstreaming Biodiversity for wellbeing”

In the fifth meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of the Convention on Biological Diversity (WGRI-5, Montreal, Canada, June 16, 2014), Mexico asked for hosting the 13th meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP13), Eighth meeting of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol (CP-COP-MOP-8) and Second meeting of Parties to the Nagoya Protocol (NP-COP-MOP2).

Later in the framework of the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP12) held in Pyeongchang, South Korea (October 6 to 17, 2014), the Mexican Delegation presented, on behalf of President Enrique Peña Nieto, the candidacy to host the United Nations Biodiversity Conference 2016. The initiative was approved unanimously on October 14, 2014 (decision XII / 34). Mexico undertook to offer “an adequate venue to develop decision making in support of the objectives of the Convention and the Pyeongchang Roadmap for the improved implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Targets.”

As host of the Conference, Mexico established as its central theme “Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Wellbeing”, with emphasis on the agricultural, forestry, fishing and tourism sectors. Since 2014, it began a hard process of substantive and logistical preparation of the Conference, in order to facilitate the political conditions and technical understandings necessary for the achievement of significant agreements, culminating in the successful development of the United Nations Biodiversity Conference from December 2 to 17, 2016 in Cancun, Mexico.

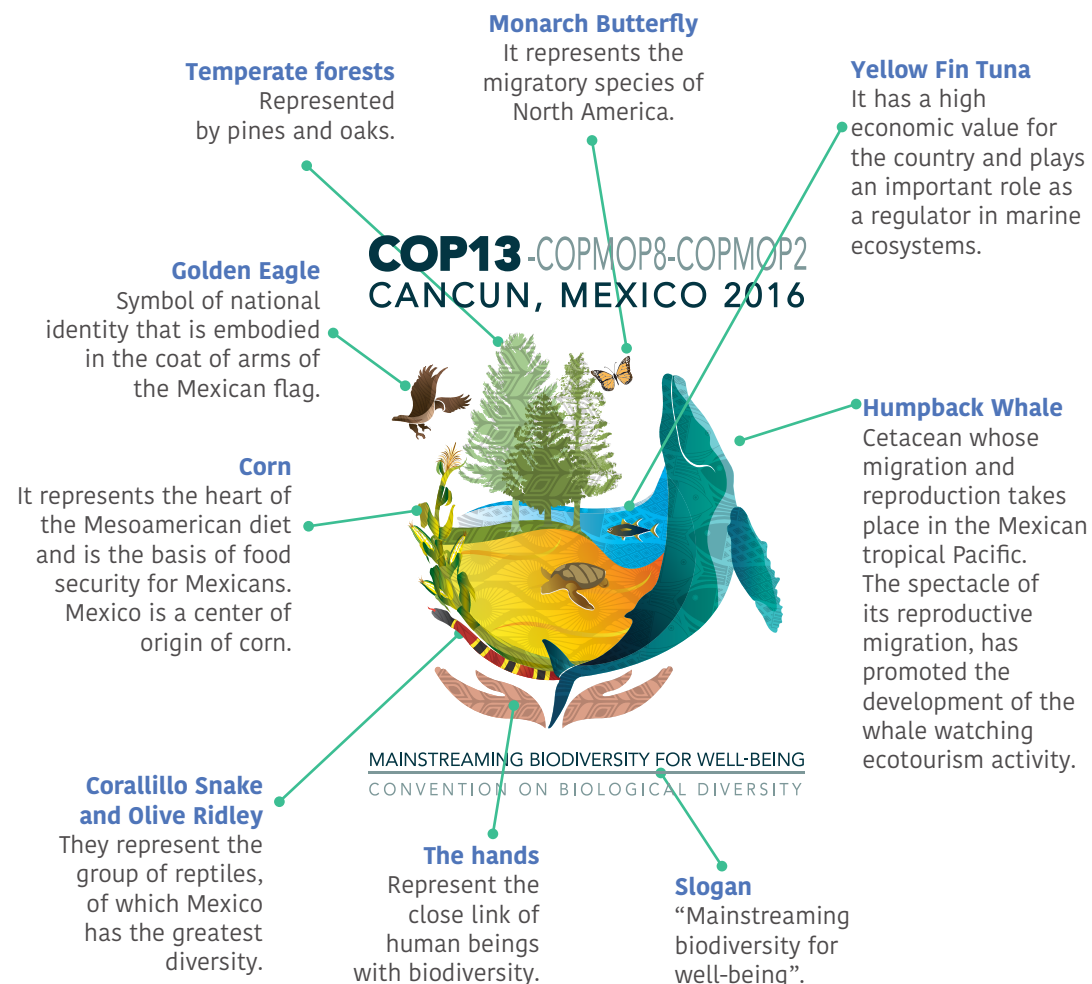


What is Mainstreaming Biodiversity for wellbeing?

The mainstreaming of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for well-being in sectoral and intersectoral plans, programs and policies implies that biodiversity is part of the functioning of the productive and service sectors, seeking to reduce, avoid and mitigate their negative impacts and strengthen the positive impacts, so that healthy and resilient ecosystems may ensure the supply of essential services for human well-being.

United Nations Biodiversity Conference Logo

Includes representative elements of Mexican biodiversity and its mainstreaming for human well-being.



Negotiation process

To strengthen the "Biodiversity-mainstreaming" approach, Mexico, in collaboration with the Executive Secretariat of the CBD and with the support of the Government of Switzerland, organized in November 2015 an International Experts Workshop on Biodiversity Mainstreaming that identified key elements, challenges and opportunities for each productive sector.

Also, the road to the United Nations Biodiversity Conference, Cancun 2016, included preparatory meetings under the CBD context to prepare draft decisions, as well as elements for the High Level Segment.

- Meetings 19th and 20th of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA),
- Ninth Meeting of the Working Group on Article 8 (j) and related provisions,
- First Meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI).

Likewise, as part of the preparatory work, Mexico participated in different forums of the United Nations Environment Program (UN Environment), including important

collaboration spaces with other sectors such as the United Nations Organization for Agriculture and Food (FAO) and the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the United Nations Assembly for the Environment (UNEA), among others in different regions.

During these meetings, our country promoted actions to advance the implementation of the Aichi Targets, as well as the construction of consensus on "Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Wellbeing",

Informal consultations were also held for the preparation of the Cancun Declaration seeking dialogue, rapprochement and sharing successful cases of national experiences, highlighting the achievements, commitments, opportunities, challenges and needs related to the biodiversity mainstreaming in policies, plans and programs and their contribution to the implementation of the Aichi Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals. These dialogue promoted the development of activities in Cancun at a technical and logistical level.

2. The United Nations Biodiversity Conference

The High Level Segment and the Cancun Declaration

As part of the innovations proposed by Mexico, for the first time in the CBD history, the High Level Segment (HLS) was prior to the Conference of the Parties, attended by 382 participants, including ministers and deputy ministers, 250 representatives High-level sectors of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism, as well as environmental sectors, so as national and international organizations, local and subnational authorities, the private sector, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities.

The HLS took place on December 2nd and 3rd, 2016. It was opened and chaired by Secretary Rafael Pacchiano Alamán, Head of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), who highlighted in his opening statement, the plurality of sectors represented at the meeting, and considered the links between action on biodiversity and climate change, as well as the importance of biodiversity for compliance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The HLS was organized in the format of roundtables under the chairmanship of

Ministries José Calzada Roviroso, Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA); Enrique De la Madrid, Secretary of Tourism (SECTUR), as well as Jorge Rescala Pérez, Head of the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR).

This ministerial meeting resulted in the unanimous adoption of the Cancun Declaration on the Integration of the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Wellbeing, which has remained for history as a clear guide to take action on this issue. The Cancun Declaration became a roadmap to focus the work of the United Nations Biodiversity Conference towards the acknowledgement and assessment of biodiversity in decision-making for sustainable development, recognizing the need to change modalities, behaviors and human activities towards biodiversity and ecosystem services. This document was sent to the 2017 High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and the Third United Nations Environment Assembly, 2017.

Recommendations of Cancun Declaration

Agriculture

- Fully engage farming communities, indigenous peoples and local communities, the private sector and consumers in the transformation towards sustainable agriculture.
- Move towards sustainable intensification of agricultural production and integrated landscape management.
- Protect priority habitat, such as centers of origin and centers of diversity through protected areas, private reserves, biological corridors and other effective spatial approaches.
- Change consumption patterns and reduce the loss and waste of food.
- Provide incentives and have adequate financial instruments to achieve sustainable agriculture and the elimination of negative subsidies to biodiversity.

Forestry

- Promote sustainable forest management to strengthen the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests.
- Highlight the relevance of forest ecosystems as carbon sinks and their essential function for the development of mitigation and adaptation strategies to climate change.
- Design and promote the participation of the private sector in the development of productive chains with a view to reducing deforestation and degradation, and increasing the economic and social benefits for owners and local communities.

Fisheries & Aquaculture

- Promote responsible fishing through positive incentives and take measures to reduce bycatch and combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.
- Apply a comprehensive ecosystem management approach.
- Strengthen the law enforcement actions in large-scale fishing, especially on the high seas.
- Empower indigenous peoples and local communities in the management of marine, coastal and aquatic resources.
- Increase the participation of groups of technical experts and scientists to work together in the development of strategies to increase food production sustainably.

Tourism

- Apply a sustainable successful tourism approach: awareness and education campaigns for hosts, guests and tourism professionals; application of tools such as “acceptable limits of change” for the impact management of visitors; establishment of conservation programs managed by the communities; sustainability certification through ecological standards and labels; financial benefit mechanisms to private investments directed to the conservation of the biodiversity; coherent programs and policies for sustainable tourism, and improved institutions.
- Integrate tourism development with other sectors, optimize opportunities along production supply chains, and advance the benefits' sharing derived from the diversification of the portfolio of tourism products.



United Nations Biodiversity Conference 2016

From December 4 to 17 in Cancun, Mexico, the Thirteenth Conference of the Parties to the CBD (COP13), the Eighth Meeting of Parties that act as the Conference of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (COP-MOP 8) and the Second Meeting of the Parties serving as the Conference of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable sharing Benefits derived from its use (COP-MOP 2), worked simultaneously for the first time in the CBD history, collectively called “United Nations Conference on Biodiversity, 2016” where around 6,000 participants from 170 countries and 400 organizations took part.

The Conference had a special plenary meeting with the participation of the President of the Republic Enrique Peña Nieto, in company of the Governor of the State of Quintana Roo, Mr. Carlos Joaquín González; Mr. Rafael Pacchiano Alamán and Mr. Ibrahim Thiaw, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program, on behalf of Mr. Erik Solheim, Executive

Director of the United Nations Environment Program.

In his message, President Peña Nieto welcomed the participants and indicated that the protection of biodiversity is an important contribution to sustainable development, not just a moral duty. He also highlighted the link between the development agenda and the sectors of agriculture, tourism, fisheries and forestry, giving examples of successful cases and progress in each of these sectors within the country.

Another particularity of this Conference was the strengthening synergy between the Convention and its Protocols, with concurrent meetings and discussions.

The Mexican presidency facilitated and actively participated in the negotiations that defined the next venues of the COP for the 2016-2022 period, making the presidencies clear for a better articulation and future planning for the next six years.

EGYPT in 2018: CBD-COP-14, Cartagena Protocol COP-MOP-9 and Nagoya Protocol COP-MOP-3

CHINA in 2020: CBD-COP15, Cartagena Protocol COP-MOP-10 and Nagoya Protocol COP-MOP-4

TURKEY in 2022: CBD-COP16, Cartagena Protocol COP-MOP-11 and Nagoya Protocol COP-MOP-5

Main issues of the United Nations Biodiversity Conference

The Conference operated in two Workgroups and 05 plenary sessions. There were several contact groups to negotiate specific issues. There were 67 decisions adopted, 34 of COP13, 19 of Cartagena Protocol and 14 of Nagoya Protocol.

The main issues were as follows.

COP13

- Mainstreaming Biodiversity in productive sectors;
- Guidelines to regulate and develop mechanisms related to article 8j;
- EBSAs;
- Synbio;
- Digital Info related to genetic resources sequencing;
- Consequences of Pollinators Assessment in IPBES; and
- SBI *Modus Operandi*.

COP-MOP 8

Cartagena Protocol

- Risk Assessment;
- Transboundary movements and emergency actions;
- LMO transport and confined use; and
- Socioeconomic Considerations (Art. 26).



COP-MOP 2

Nagoya Protocol

- Test on the Progress towards Aichi Target 16;
- Worldwide multilateral mechanism for sharing benefits; and
- Review and assessment on the Protocol efficiency.

Trascendence of Mainstreaming Biodiversity

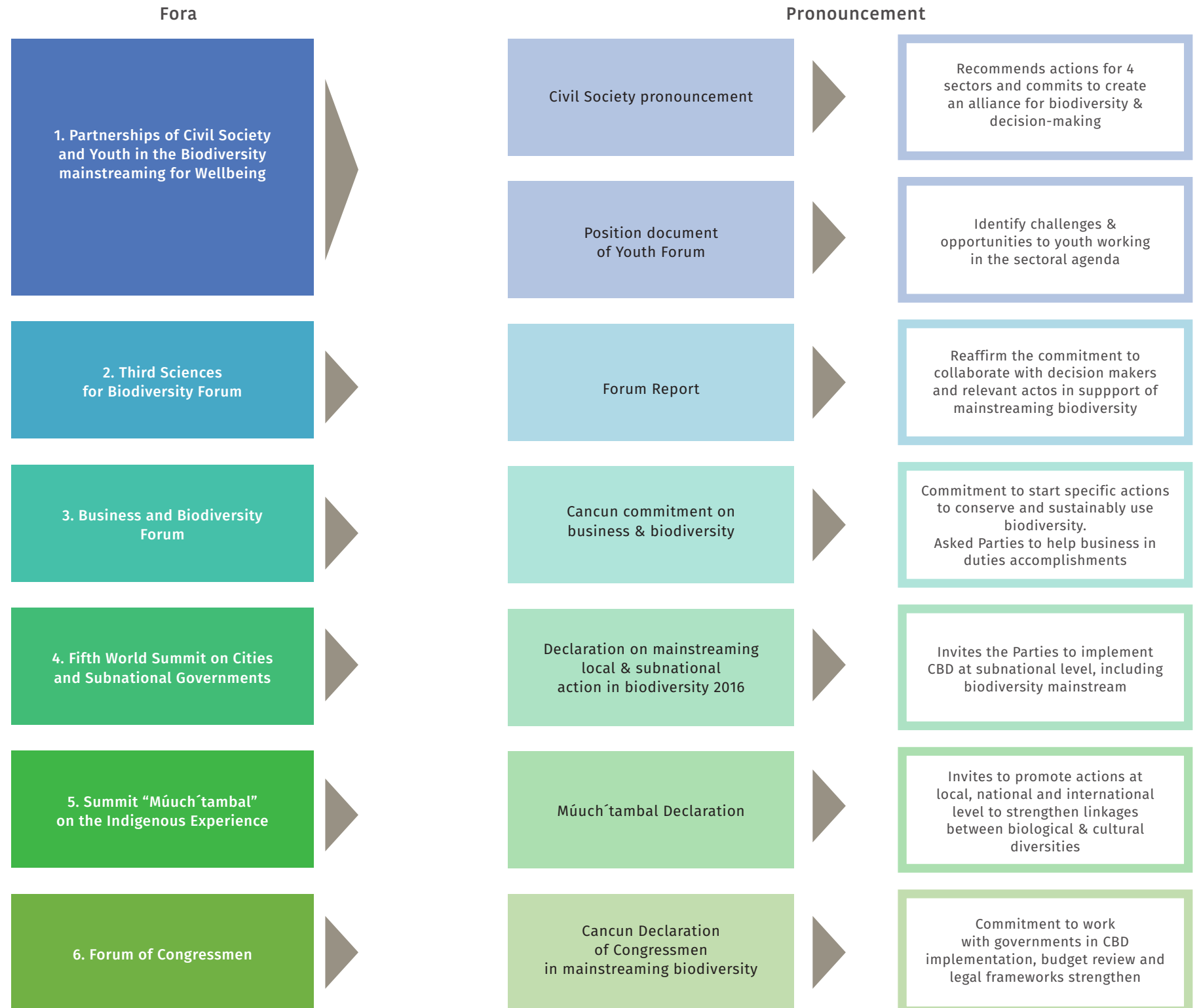
- Decision XIII / 3 on the biodiversity mainstreaming in the agricultural, forestry, fisheries and tourism sectors.
- Declaration of Cancun mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Wellbeing.
- The issue managed to permeate within the framework of the CBD as an important tool for achieving Convention's objectives and the Strategic Plan 2011-2020.
- The Parties decided that COP14 in Egypt will focus in the following sectors: energy and mining; infrastructure; manufacturing and process industry; and health.
- The issue was also related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals.



Key stakeholders participation

Taking into account that for the CBD implementation, the active and informed participation of key stakeholders such as civil society, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, the private sectors, subnational governments and congressmen is essential, Mexico promoted several dissemination events, exhibitions, presentations, fora and summits where more than 2000 national and international participants, expressed their opinion, proposals and commitments to contribute in the achievement of the implementation of the Convention and mainstreaming biodiversity in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism, as well as the fulfillment of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Targets, promoting synergies with other international organisms and commitments, in particular with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Within the framework of this Summit, various dissemination events, exhibitions, presentations & fora were also held, focused on the different sectors of society, in which the commitment to support the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity was highlighted and participation in new approaches in achieving CBD objectives, including biodiversity mainstreaming. These fora were: the Business and Biodiversity Forum, the Subnational Cities and Authorities, the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, the Youth and Civil Society Forum, the congressmen Forum and the Science for Biodiversity Forum. Its main results are as shown:





Forum Partnerships of Civil Society and Youth in the Biodiversity mainstreaming for Wellbeing. It was held from November 28 to 30, 2016 in Cancun. It is the result of six regional forums prior to the Conference held in different parts of Mexico to discuss biodiversity mainstreaming in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism, as well as urban growth and consumption habits. In addition, 108 young people from 15 countries joined the Forum to share experiences and good practices, develop new skills and create alliances. In its final declaration, participants in the Forum urged Parties to leave more space for civil society to contribute in building an approach that encompasses public management and guarantees sustainable development, biodiversity mainstreaming in productive sectors and services, human rights respect and social and environmental safeguards.

Third Forum of Sciences for Biodiversity. Developed in Cancun, on December 1 and 2, 2016, discussed the contributions of science to the biodiversity mainstreaming in decision-making. The draft synthesis report of the Forum, contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/INF/45, highlights four key matters: understanding how changes in biodiversity affect human well-being; recognition of the interaction between the values related to the biodiversity of people and society; coherence in policies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; and creation of partnerships between direct stakeholders and scientists to generate knowledge that could foster a transformative change.

Business and Biodiversity Forum 2016. Held on December 1 and 2, 2016 and brought together more than 350 business leaders from around the world to discuss issues related to biodiversity as a business opportunity, such as financing and valuation of natural capital. For the first time under the Convention, private sector entities published a declaration committing themselves to recognize and take into account specific aspects of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in production processes and services. The declaration was considered a work in progress: in Cancun it was signed by 103 companies, and today it has 145 signatory partners (<https://www.cbd.int/business/signatories-and-supporters.shtml>). Towards Business and Biodiversity Forum 2016, Mexican companies, financial institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs), formed the Mexican Alliance of Biodiversity and Business, directed to design and enhance projects that are part of the biodiversity mainstreaming in their business plans and the strengthening of alliances between companies and CSOs.

Fifth World Summit on Biodiversity of Cities and Subnational Governments. It was held on December 10 and 11 and brought together more than 700 participants from 73 countries to dialogue about “Mainstreaming biodiversity where nature is most important”. The final draft of the Summit, the Quintana Roo Declaration on the integration of local and subnational actions promoting biodiversity 2016, highlights seven priority areas for taking measures at the local and subnational contribution to achieve Aichi Targets.

Summit “Mu uch ‘tambal” on the Indigenous Experience: traditional knowledge and biological and cultural diversity. On December 9 and 10, more than 350 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities worked to reverse the biodiversity loss trend. The Summit adopted a declaration that expresses the commitment to achieve the Aichi Targets.

Forum of Congressmen of GLOBE of the Conference of the United Nations on Biodiversity of the CBD. Held on December 7, 2016. It brought together parliament representatives from around the world to deliberate on practical strategies and successful experiences in promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Biological Diversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets through specific regulatory leadership. Forum participants agreed to the Cancun Declaration on the role of Congressmen in mainstreaming biodiversity for well-being.

Influence of the Conference in Mexico

Cancun Conference was a showcase to display Mexican actions in CBD implementation. The most important are the following:

National Strategy of Biodiversity and National Action Plan 2016-2030.

Policy instrument that guides the national development agenda with conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity criteria.

Sectoral Strategies in mainstreaming Biodiversity. Four strategies of the agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism sectors were presented for their implementation during 6 years.

Agreement for the Preservation of forests and rainforests, as well as food sustainability SEMARNAT-SAGARPA.

Its objective is to preserve forests and strengthen the country's food sustainability among the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment.

Compliance with Aichi Target 11 on Marine Natural Protected Areas. There were 4 marine protected areas formalized. This action tripled the marine protected surface, so Mexico exceeded its commitment to achieve Aichi target 11.

Award to the best CBD Facility Mechanism.

In the first contest organized by the CDB clearinghouse, Mexico, through CONABIO got the first place due to the national biodiversity website as an extraordinary communication tool.



3. Venue and adequate conditions to celebrate United Nations Biodiversity Conference



The Thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, has been one of the most important international environmental events in our country and offered an extraordinary opportunity to move forward and place Biodiversity in a priority level in the national and international agenda.

The COP was developed in two venues:

- Moon Palace Hotel that hosted personnel of the United Nations, delegates from 170 countries, 304 side-events, booths and official fora of the Conference (CEPA Fair, Rio Convention Pavilion)
- Cancun International Convention Center hosted some side-events where there was installed the Biodiversity Pavilion (K-otoch: our home). It was used an area of approximately 400 m², to promote an immersive and unique light, image and sound experience through the Mexican ecosystems and their species, presenting the invisible relationships that join humanity with nature and the benefits of using and conserving it.

The organization of COP13 promoted a close collaboration between the Federal Government, the government of the State of Quintana Roo and with the local government of Benito Juárez Municipality. Its design also reflected an undeniable reality: in the globalization times, governments cannot face global challenges alone and require the active participation of the various groups that shape our societies.

Side Events & exhibitions

Within the framework of the Conference, 304 side-events were celebrated, 25% of them (78) were focused on mainstreaming biodiversity in agriculture, forestry, fishing and tourism. Mexican institutions and specialists organized or participated in 35 side-events.

An exhibition area was installed in each of the conference venues. More than 1000 square meters were used for booths & exhibitions of 17 countries, civil society organizations, international organizations and dependencies of the Mexican Federal government.

The booth of the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) had the objective to communicate the work and mission of the institution, as well as demonstrating the advances in the framework of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, specifically in Aichi target 11. Cases of biodiversity mainstreaming such as the “Criollo” Maize Conservation Program (PROMAC) and productive projects in protected natural areas were reported. Also, there was an exhibition of products of communities that live in natural protected areas, publications and informative videos, as well as the new App of natural protected areas of Mexico.

Sustainability of the UN Biodiversity Conference

One of the main objectives of the 2013-2018 Federal Government was to transform environment protection in a source of benefits. The conservation of natural capital, environmental goods and services are key elements for the national development of our country and wellbeing.

In accordance with this approach, as part of the organization of the United Nations Conference on Biodiversity, a series of actions were carried out to ensure a sustainable event. This included collaboration to take eco-efficiency measures in the operation of hotel staff, in the transportation of attendees during the event, the recovery and recycling of waste and the proper handling of organic waste, as well as special attention to the determination and neutralization of the carbon footprint of the whole event.

Transport

The registered international participants had the opportunity to use 16 bus round routes to the 27 official hotels at the morning (with 04 schedules), evening (with 02 schedules) and night (02 schedules), as well as on-demand transport in the early morning, to attend late arrivals and departures of contact groups.

From November 30 to December 14, 2016, approximately 11,376 people were moved: delegates, ministers and deputy ministers (60), journalists (34), interested people, VIPs from international organizations and special guests.

Smart Bike Company provided 150 bicycles inside the Moon Palace hotel, to easily move the attendees. The transport buses platform was used to the maximum trying to minimize the use of additional vehicles. The on-demand vehicles were optimized for special sessions. There were also 10 small electric cars for transportation inside and outside the Moon Palace for security services, organization and logistics and delegate transportation.

Neutralizing carbon footprint

On November 28, during the Civil Society and Youth Forum, the emissions calculator of COP13 was started up by Pronatura México A.C. Its objective was to inform the participants about their carbon footprint as a result of their transportation and lodging in Cancun during the event and to invite them to offset their emissions by supporting the habitat of one of four proposed species: tapir, ocelot, puma and temazate. These species inhabit Oaxaca, particularly in some of the communities that work in the Coal project led by the “Integradora de Comunidades Indígenas y Campesinas de Oaxaca” (ICICO AC). Ten indigenous communities protect and manage the forest, minimizing threaten of endangered species and fixing carbon dioxide. 163 tons of CO₂ from people coming from 43 countries were compensated through 5.7 ha of mixed forests of voluntary areas keen for conservation.

Safety for the Conference

As part of the logistics and organization activities of the COP13 to ensure a successful negotiation and in a harmony and peaceful background, in compliance to the COP13 Host Agreement, the Government of Mexico made the necessary arrangements with the competent authorities to facilitate the entrance, exit and stay of security personnel of the United Nations System to Mexican territory. A group of 40 security elements was installed on the perimeter of the “sheltered area”. Mexican Government accomplished the Security Agreement signed with the national public security authorities that kept order throughout the meeting without any incident.



4. Mexican Presidency Post Cancun

Mexico hosted the joint meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA). In these meetings it was approved intersessional meeting's agenda towards COP-14 in Egypt.

The Mexican Presidency spent time and effort to promote joint work with other actors beyond the CBD in mainstreaming biodiversity in their agendas. For further reference, the summary of the resolutions and recommendations that Mexico has promoted on this subject in the framework of

the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in the World Tourism Organization (WTO), in the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNIDO), in the World Health Organization (WHO), and in the UN Environment, among others is attached (Annex Table 1).

FAO became in a key stakeholder that created the Department of Climate, Biodiversity, Land and Water, and supported the initiative of the Platform for Biodiversity mainstreaming in promote agricultural, fishing and forest-friendly practices worldwide.

The Mexican Presidency spent time and effort to promote joint work with other actors beyond the CBD in mainstreaming biodiversity in their agendas

Main achievements of collaboration with FAO

Dec 2016

- Change of structure. Creation of the Department of Climate, Biodiversity, Land and Water

55th Session of the FAO Council

Jul 2017

- Establishment of the Mainstreaming Biodiversity Platform
- Establishment of Friends of Biodiversity
- Inclusion of the Biodiversity Agenda in all FAO working groups

COP 40 of the FAO

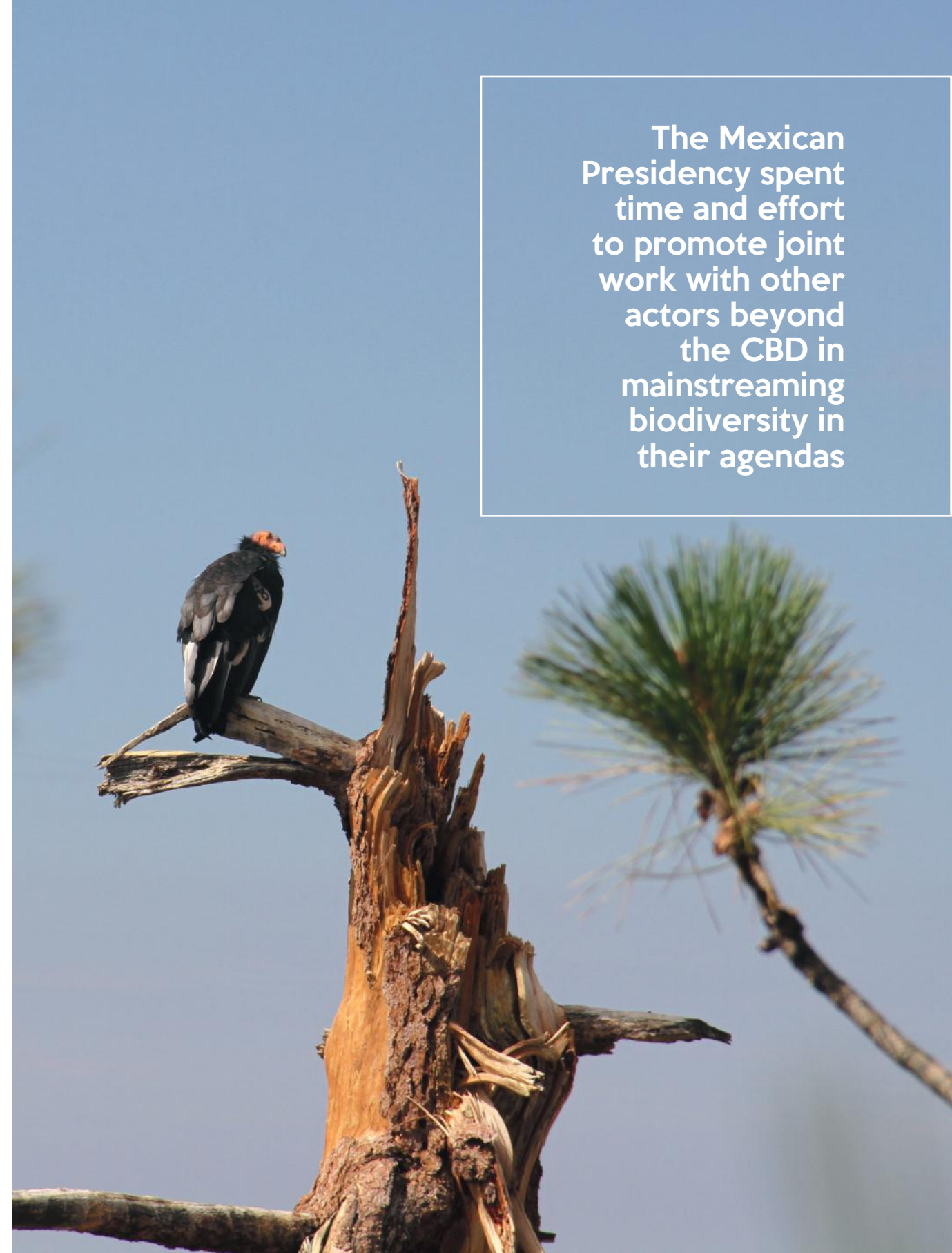
Mar 2018

- Intention to create a Biodiversity Strategy

35th FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean

May 2018

- First activity of the Platform: First Dialogue of Multiple Actors on the Integration of Biodiversity in the Agricultural Sectors



In the last two years, Mexico as COP President, backed several FAO conferences and fora, such as the Council, the Forestry Committee⁵, Agriculture Committee⁶, Fisheries Committee⁷, Genetic Resources for Food & Agriculture Committee⁸. This is a successful innovative effort between two of the largest UN institutions FAO-UNEP.

At the 35th FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Montego Bay, Jamaica, the Mexican Delegation promoted mainstreaming biodiversity. It was adopted at the close of the Conference with the recommendation to FAO to organize a regional dialogue with interested Parties to contribute on the development of a regional biodiversity strategy.

The World Tourism Organization became another strategic allied in biodiversity mainstreaming. In the 105 meeting of the Executive Council, Mexico showed results of COP13, highlighting the work with WTO and the contribution of the Tourism Ministers to the Cancun Declaration.

The 22nd General Assembly, held in Chengdu, China, September 2017, agreed that: *Responsible tourism, through mainstreaming biodiversity, can continue to generate significant economic benefits and contribute significantly to sustainable development.*

In the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), 2017, “For a pollution-free planet”, Mexico proposed a resolution on the mitigation of pollution through mainstreaming biodiversity in key sectors. The proposal was adopted by the plenary.

Mainstreaming biodiversity was also considered by the World Health Organization (WHO) in the adoption of Mexico’s initiative: “Health, environment and climate change” laying the basis for the subject to be discussed during the 71st World Health Assembly.

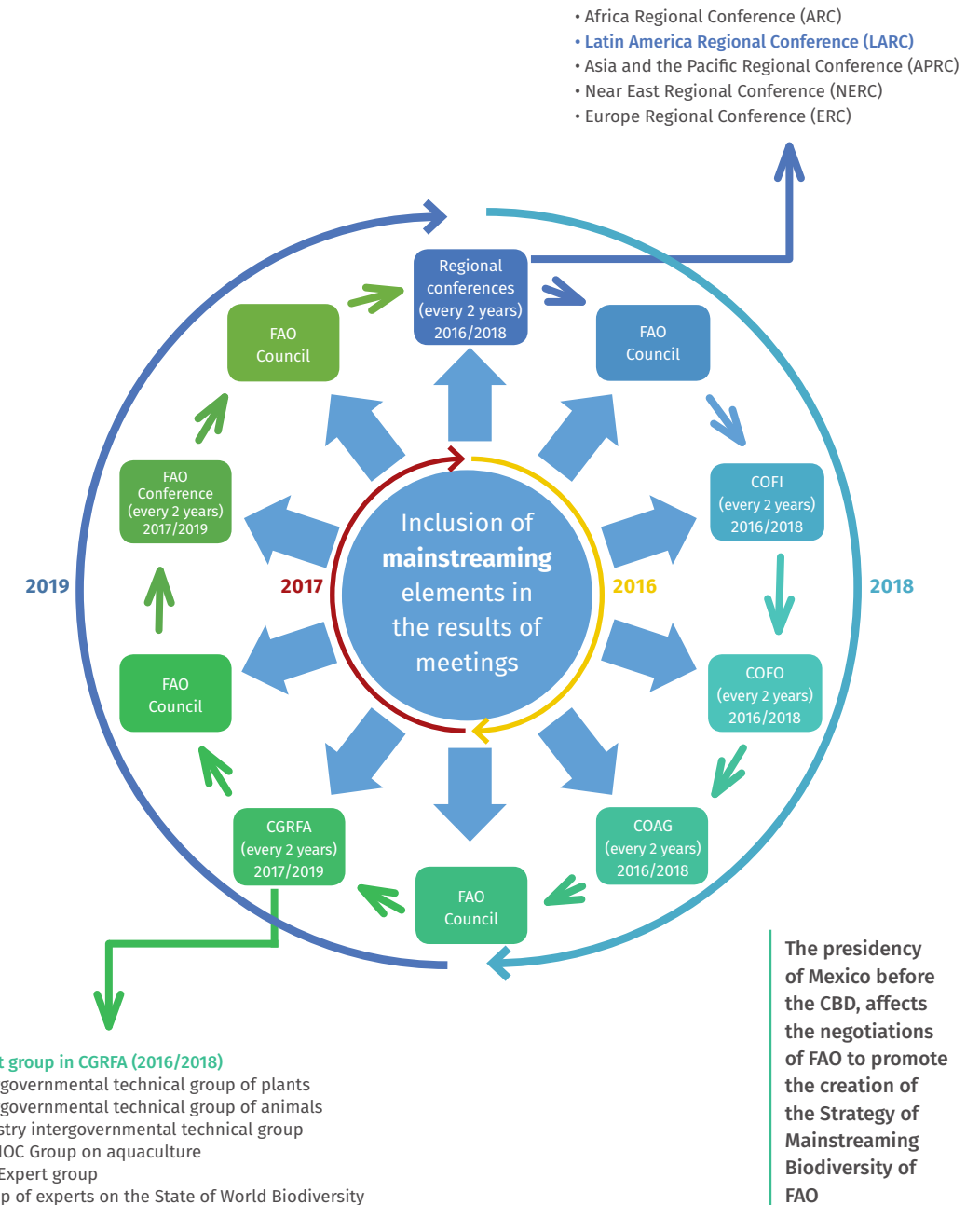
⁵ 23^o Session, Rome, Italy, July 18-22, 2016

⁶ 25^o Session, Rome, Italy, September 26-30, 2016

⁷ 32^o Session, Rome, Italy, July 11-15, 2016

⁸ 16^o Ordinary Session, January 30 to February 3, 2017

Collaboration between Mexican Presidency and FAO



“Health,
environment and
climate change”



Follow up to the Cancun Declaration in productive sectors

At the beginning of 2018, México organized the workshop *“The roadmap we challenge” towards mainstreaming biodiversity for wellbeing*. The results of this workshop were showed as an informative document in SBI2. There, it was reviewed:

- The progress since COP13 in the implementation of the biodiversity mainstreaming agenda in productive sectors agriculture, forestry, fishing and tourism.
- The key stakeholders in biodiversity mainstreaming.
- The cross-sectoral biodiversity mainstreaming, in the 2030 Agenda and the “transformation changes”.

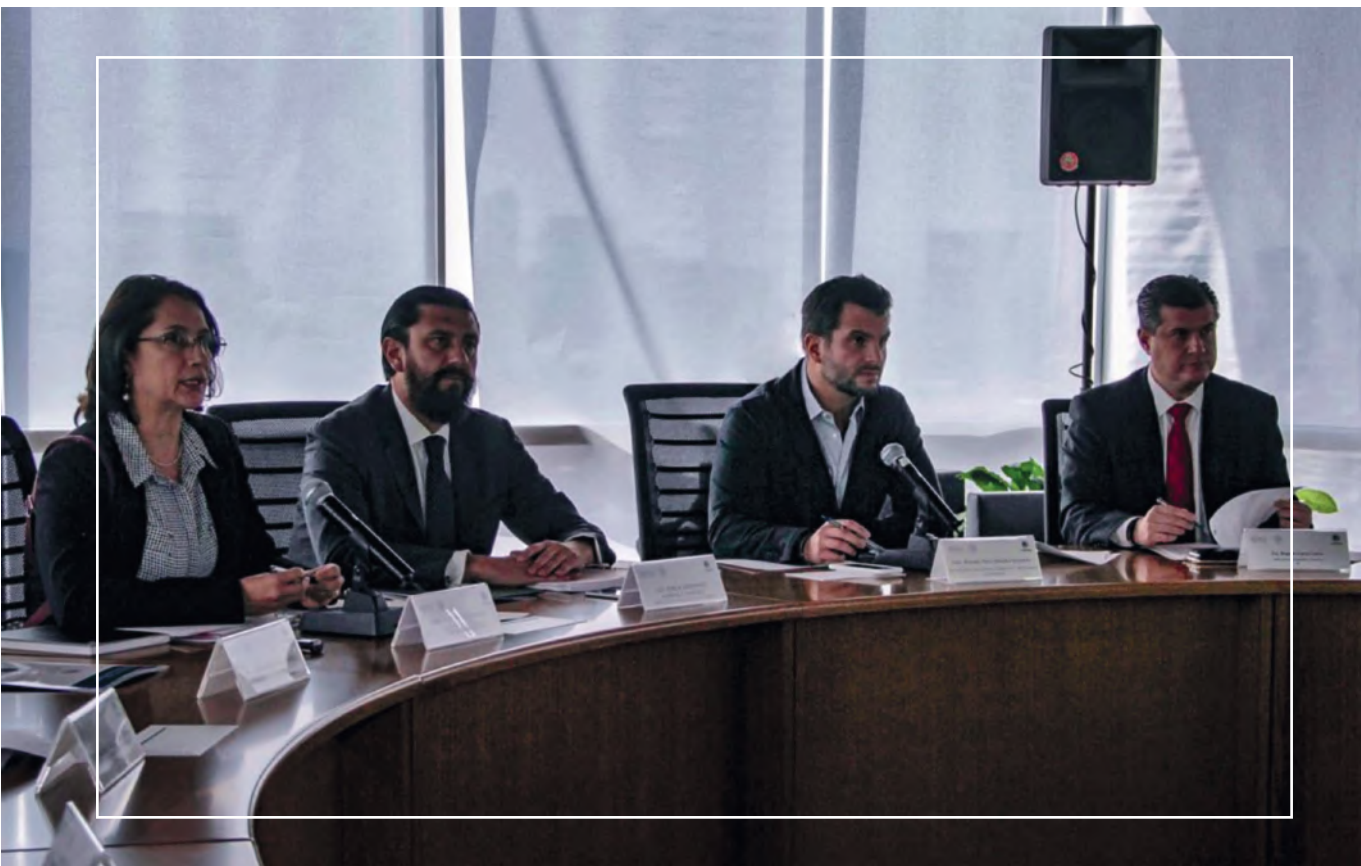
In the third week of June, 2018, and in preparation for COP14, Mexico participated in the International Expert Workshop on mainstreaming biodiversity in the new sectors (Cairo, Egypt) to review actions for energy and mining sectors, infrastructure and manufacturing, including finance, tools, policies and institutional arrangements. The report of the workshop was presented by the Presidency as an information document for SBI2.

By the end of June 2018, during the Assembly of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-6) in Vietnam, Mexico invited the Assembly to adopt criteria for financing mainstreaming projects. This proposal was adopted for the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund.



Impact of the Cancun Conference in Mexico

- Development of a strategic framework for sustainable tourism in natural protected areas. Set the foundations for a sustainable tourism use through the development of regional strategic plans with 2030 vision.
- National cartographic consultation system of concurrent incentives. It is a consultation web-based platform to evaluate national subsidies and incentives. Through this system, it is intended to develop markets and value chains for the diversification of local crops.
- Center for mainstreaming biodiversity in agriculture. It is an inter-institutional and multidisciplinary workspace with the purpose of mainstream biodiversity into the productive activities of the Mexican food sector.
- Within the framework of the mainstreaming biodiversity Integration Strategy of the fishing sector, the research was strengthened to promote selective capture systems and other improvements in fishing gear. In addition, a payment platform for marine ecosystem services was developed and national policies for the creation of fish refuge zones were promoted.



Cartagena Biosafety Protocol actions

Mexico, signatory to the Cartagena Protocol, has a regulatory framework established since 2005, and more than 20 regulatory instruments for the safe use of modern biotechnology⁸. The Law on Biosafety of Genetically Modified Organisms (LBOGM) establishes the regulatory provisions to guarantee an adequate and efficient level of protection of human health, the environment and biological diversity, animal, plant and aquaculture health, regarding adverse effects that could cause the activities with genetically modified organisms (GMOs). It also defines the competent authorities, their duties, and establishes an Intersecretarial commission on biosafety of genetically modified organisms (CIBIOGEM), for the coordination between responsible government institutions inside Mexico. This Commission is the adequate forum to solve differences between institutions to accomplish Cartagena Protocol.

From 2015 on, Mexico impulse mainstreaming biodiversity for wellbeing. In accordance with the decision of the Parties about coordination activities between the National Focal Points, there was a strengthened effort to organize concurrent meetings of Cartagena Protocol and the Convention. This improved its efficiency. In response to decision XII/34, our country hosted the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol of Cartagena on Biosafety and the second Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization. These meetings were held back-to-back in compliance with decision XII/27. The activities carried out during the COP-13 Presidency are detailed in this document.

⁸ CIBIOGEM, 2018; biosafety national regulatory framework. <https://www.conacyt.gob.mx/cibiogem/index.php/normatividad/normatividad-vigente-en-materia-de-bioseguridad>

Relevant activities during Mexico's Presidency

Mainstreaming biosafety

The Mexican regulatory framework includes the biosafety issues in the National Development Plan, Sectoral Programs, strategies, policy instruments and national special programs. These actions are implemented since the beginning of this government cycle. Also, there were biosafety elements mainstreamed into several lines of action of the National Biodiversity Strategy 2016-2030.

Regional workshops to strengthen capacity in the framework of SCBD and GRULAC region

The regional workshop on capacity strengthening to mainstream implementation of Cartagena biosafety protocol and its supplementary protocol Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur of liability and redress, took place from April 16 to 20, 2018, in Mexico City. There were 38 assistants from Brasil, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Dominican Republic, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Compliance Committee

- Resulting of the twenty-third meeting of this collegiate body, there were some contact actions with Nicaragua through the National Focal Point of the Cartagena Protocol, in order to promote compliance within the region.
- During the twenty-fifth meeting held from May 8 to 10, 2018, the Compliance Committee of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, identified that there are 82 Parties that have not yet developed their respective national biosafety frameworks, therefore, it remains a challenge in the implementation of the Protocol.

In this regard, from April 16 to 20, 2018, took place the Regional Workshop on Capacity Building for the Integrated Application of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (PCB), the Supplementary Protocol of Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur on Liability and Compensation (SP-NKL) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Participants included 38 attendees from the CBD Focal Points, PCBs and delegates from 11 GRULAC countries: Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Coordination, synergies and actions between National Focal Points to the Convention and its Protocols

In 2016-2018, biosafety elements were mainstreamed into several lines of action of the National Biodiversity Strategy 2016-2030, likewise during the last two years, there was a background of collaboration and cooperation between National Focal Points, not only by virtue of the issues of integration processes that intrinsically require this type of actions, but also by the cross-cutting nature of topics such as synthetic biology that need multidisciplinary and complementary approaches. Also, coordination meetings have been held in follow-up to the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Biodiversity 2016 in the intersessional period, and preparatory meetings for SBSTTA-22, SBI, COP14 and COP-MOP/9.

Actions in the framework of Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits that Result from its Utilization

The Government of Mexico is fully committed to the effective implementation of this Protocol that has the legal mandate to establish conditions of certainty and legal predictability for activities that involve fair and equitable participation in benefits derived from access and use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with them.

Mexico is in preparation of a specific regulations to implement the Nagoya Protocol. Meanwhile, we have generated clear and transparent rules that allow the credibility and legality of the operations linked to the international access regime, while recognizing and attending to components of indigenous peoples rights and human rights, clearly recognized by the Nagoya Protocol and not so for other global instruments.

First National Report on Nagoya Protocol implementation

In response to Article 29 of the Nagoya Protocol on “Monitoring and Reporting,” Mexico presented its First Provisional National Report, giving special attention to the recommendation of the Executive Secretariat of the CBD on 1) involving all relevant stakeholders, in order to ensure a participatory and transparent approach to its development; 2) include information on the difficulties and problems related to the application of the Protocol, and 3) on the application of the provisions of the Protocol in relation to traditional knowledge associated with the genetic resources of indigenous peoples and local communities, with their full and effective participation, among others.

Mexico delivered the national report in November 1st 2017, less than a year after the Executive Secretary asked for it. This report highlights the processes to enable the implementation approach, the mechanisms to attend access cases, technical & legal agreements, among others. It is available on the website:

<https://absch.cbd.int/countries/MX>

Access permits

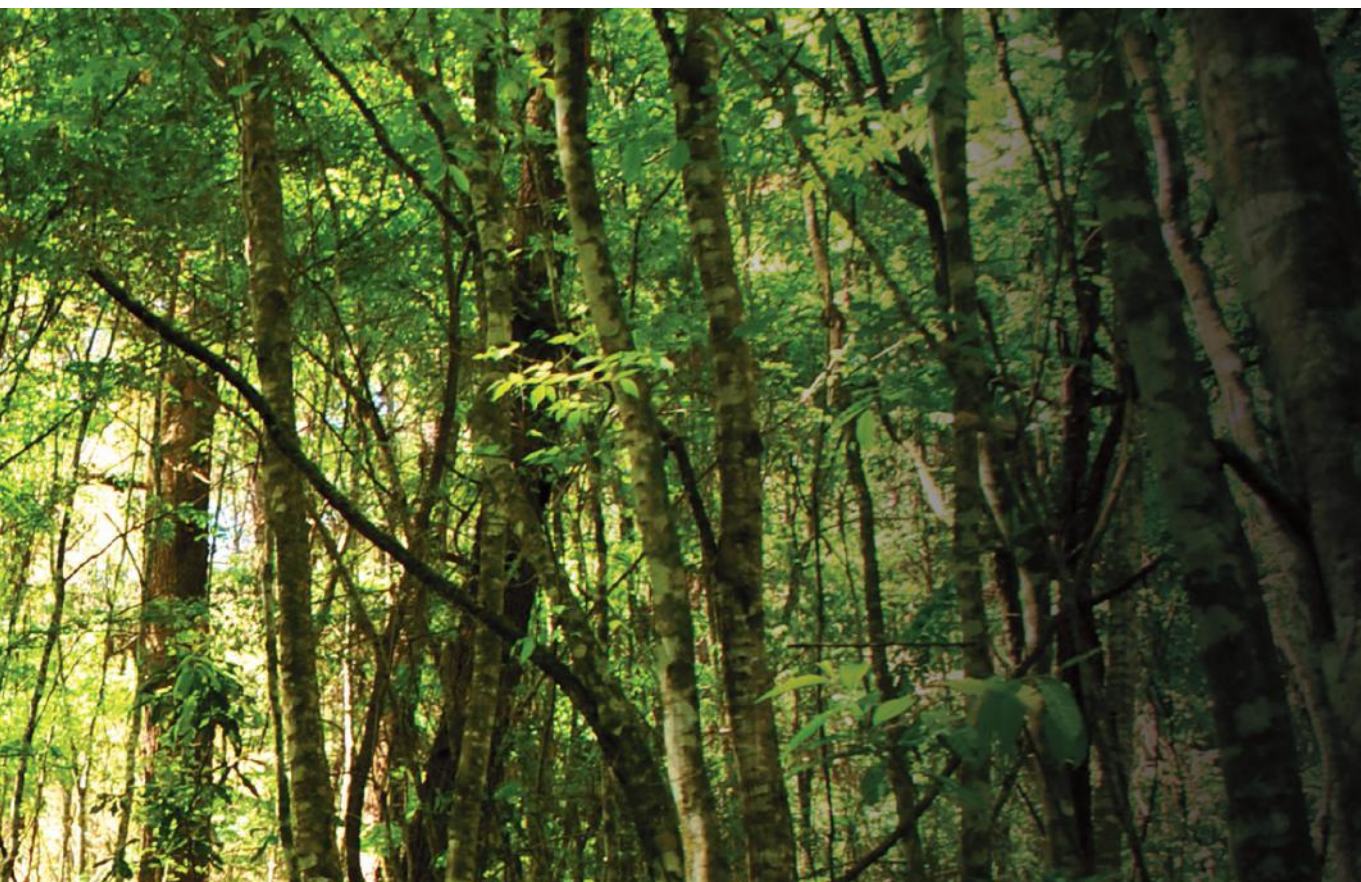
The National Focal Point for the Nagoya Protocol provides information to users in accordance with Article 13 of the Protocol and, temporarily, exercises the role of a window for the correct preparation of the files that Competent National Authorities review and assess.

Under this implementation framework, in 2017 the first access permit was issued for commercial purposes for the cosmetics industry, which involves traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. The case is emblematic because it mainstreams gender. It is the women of the community who provide the resources, and in consequence are now the receivers of benefits obtained from this commercialization. This constitutes an example of competitiveness and development mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including genetic resources.

United Nations Development Program recognized and spread this emblematic case in recognition of the value of equity, the role of rural women and their daily work, and their traditional knowledge of their natural resources.

This experience is documented at the website:

<https://undp-biodiversity.exposure.co/a-revolutionary-approach>



GEF Project “Strengthening of national capacities for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from its utilization of the Convention on Biological Diversity”

The project has three components: 1) the adaptation of the national legal framework, 2) the strengthening of institutional capacities and 3) the development of capacities to suppliers and users of Genetic Resources, encouraging the development of voluntary guidelines for various sectors.

The GEF-ABS Project seeks to facilitate the elaboration and promote the implementation of Community Bio-Cultural Protocols (PCB) in different regions of the country, in order to generate awareness and technical guidance in indigenous and local communities, support the development of their capacities on chains of value from the use of their genetic resources, and support their organizational strengthening to achieve dialogue and alliances with the private sector that benefits them and in compliance with their customary statutes.

Today the communities of Ek Balam, in Yucatán, have their PCB; San José de los Laureles, in Morelos; Yunuen Island, in Michoacán; Calpulápan de Méndez, in Oaxaca; Punta Chueca and Desemboque, in Sonora, belonging to the Maya, Nahuatl, Purépecha, Zapoteca and Seri indigenous peoples, respectively; and the PCBs of the local communities of Ejido Charape-La Joya,

in Queretaro, are nearing completion; and of Mesón Viejo and Chiltepec de Hidalgo, in the State of Mexico.

Regarding the strengthening of institutional capacities and of other involved sectors, within the framework of the execution of the GEF ABS Project, four regional courses have been held: Southern Region (Mérida, Yucatán, 7-8 September 2017); Western Region (Tepatitlán de Morelos, Jalisco, 21 - 22 September 2017); Northeast Region (Monterrey, Nuevo León, 5-6 October 2017) and Central Region (Mexico City, October 26 - 27, 2017), providing activities that trained more than 400 federal officials.

During 2018 the training was addressed to regional officers of the National Natural Protected Areas Commission, reaching a total of 676 persons trained on the Nagoya Protocol in Mexico.

Regarding the international scope of the activities of the National Focal Point for the Nagoya Protocol, Mexico hosted the “Third ABS Dialogue on the Key Challenges and Practical Forms for the full implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and its contribution to the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development”, held in Mexico City, on May 24 and 25, 2018.

The results of this Dialogue were relevant to the discussions on the possible scope of the Multilateral Global Mechanism mandated by Article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol when they were presented at the preparatory meetings of the United Nations Biodiversity Conference 2018.

Soon, a National Genetic Resources Strategy will be developed with a specific chapter for plant genetic resources of importance for agriculture and food, as well as a National Communication Strategy on Genetic Resources based on the KSP methodology (knowledge, skills and practices).

Research, Development & the Nagoya Protocol

For Mexico, the national implementation of the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol, constitute a means to generate and strengthen value chains throughout the Research and Development (R & D), as genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with these are involved in the development of pharmaceutical, cosmetic, biotechnological products, among others, generating benefits directed fairly to indigenous peoples and local communities.

Aligned to the training activities mentioned above, the National Focal Point for the Nagoya Protocol has approached the Academy to strengthen capacities related to R & D and the Protocol. Highlighting the following capacity building actions:

- “Nagoya Protocol: new rules and opportunities to research and development sector”, August 24, 2017, directed to researchers of the Science & Technology National Council.
- Training in the framework of the annual meeting of Thematic Networks of the National Council for Science and Technology, August 30 - September 1, 2017, Xochitepec, Morelos.
- Training at the headquarters of the Biotechnology Institute of the National Autonomous University of Mexico, September 29, 2017.
- Fourth National Meeting on Sustainable Integral Use and Biotechnology of Agaves (AGARED), Guadalajara, Jalisco, October 11-13, 2017.
- Seminar: “The Nagoya Protocol: new rules for the R & D sector and its implications



- for Industrial Property”, November 16, 2017, directed to staff of the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property.
- First Course-Institutional Workshop: “the Nagoya Protocol: new rules and opportunities for agronomic research in Mexico”, November 30, 2017 for the Autonomous University of Chapingo.
- “Importance of the National Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Mexico”, April 26, 2018, headquarters of the National Commission for the Use and Knowledge of Biodiversity CONABIO.

5. Final Remarks

Undoubtedly, the United Nations Conference on Biodiversity, 2016, strengthened the position on the international agenda in the objectives of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and increased the awareness of the world population about its importance.

It is true that from the text of the CBD, through Article 6 (b), the Convention urges Parties to “mainstream, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity”. It is also addressed in sectoral or intersectoral plans, programs and policies. And it is specifically mentioned in Objective A of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, it is necessary to create multidirectional relationships as well as to involve more stakeholders in this process.

The issue of “mainstreaming biodiversity into other sectors” has never had such an echo or been addressed in great depth. Today, it has consolidated in environmental diplomacy, positioning biodiversity as a fundamental factor for sustainable development. An important aspect to consider is to promote effective

communication with a clear language and adapted to the productive sectors for its evolution.

As a result of this Conference and the work of the Mexican Presidency, there is a significant advance in the mainstreaming biodiversity in the first sectors addressed during COP13. This experiences will support the process in new sectors and keep the achieved progress.

Although the progress achieved, there is still work, so mainstreaming biodiversity in other sectors should be considered as a major policy in the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and involve more stakeholders and create synergies at the national and international levels towards the 2050 vision.

The next United Nations Biodiversity Conference to be held next November in Sharm-El-Sheikh, Egypt will be the appropriate context to continue promoting the goals that the international community has proposed to consolidate this issue and give continuity and strength to national actions for a healthy environment ensuring well-being for us and future generations.



Annex

Summary of Resolutions and / or Recommendations that Mexico has promoted on the issue of the mainstreaming biodiversity in other Fora and Conventions beyond the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Forum/ Convention	Place and Date	Resolution	Brief Description
ONUDI 46th Session of the Industrial Development Board	26-28 November, 2017	“Mainstreaming Biodiversity into UNIDO activities and productive sectors”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages the adoption of integration activities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in sectors such as mining and energy, infrastructure, manufacturing and the process industry. • Apply strategies and best practices to promote competitiveness, diversification and structural change ensuring consumption patterns. • Support sustainable consumption and production. • Promote synergies with MEAs
FAO 40th Sessions Conference	3-8 July, 2017 Rome, Italy	Resolution 4/2017. “The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and its Contribution to the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals” http://www.fao.org/3/a-mu208e.pdf (Page 49) The report of the FAO mentions the results of COP 13 of the CBD on the integration of Biodiversity in agricultural sectors http://www.fao.org/3/a-mu208e.pdf (page 18)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invites members to incorporate biodiversity for food and agriculture, into national and regional policies, programs and action plans. • Requests the Organization to incorporate biodiversity into its programs and projects through the promotion of ecosystem services provided by agriculture, agro-ecological practices and the sustainable use of biodiversity for food and agriculture. • The Conference welcomed the initiative of FAO to act as a Platform for the Integration of Biodiversity. • Requested FAO to facilitate, in collaboration with its partners, such as the CBD and other organizations, the integration in a structured and coherent manner of measures for the conservation, sustainable use, management and restoration of biodiversity in all agricultural sectors in the national, regional and international plans.
UN Environment 3rd Meeting of UNEA	6 December, 2017 Nairobi, Kenya	Resolution UNEP/EA.3/L.6/Rev 2. Mitigating pollution by incorporating biodiversity into key sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcomes Cancun Declaration, as well as decision XIII/3. • Invites States to redouble their efforts to integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in all sectors such as agriculture, fishing and aquaculture, tourism, mining and energy, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing industries. • Establishes, promotes and/or strengthens the institutional, legislative and normative frameworks and incorporates the economic, social and environmental approach. • Request the Executive Director to promote coordination with other MEAs • Request the Executive Director to cooperate with the Secretariat of CBD on the follow up of the decisions of COP13. • Invites Members State to consider biodiversity as one of the themes to UNEA-4.
WHO 142nd Session of the Executive Board	22-27 January, 2018	Resolution on Health, environment and climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcomes resolutions adopted in the framework of UNEA 3 and CBD. • Decides to develop a global strategy on health, environment and climate change to be consider in the 72nd Assembly of WHO in may 2019. • Develops technical inputs on the links between human health and biodiversity to be presented for consideration by the 71st Health Assembly to prepare the contribution of the WHO to COP 14 of the CBD.
FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean	5- 8 March, 2018 Montego Bay, Jamaica	Recomendation “Sustainable agriculture and resilient to climate change” http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/bodies/LARC_35/MW677_REP/MW677_LARC_18_REP_es.pdf (page 11) Recomendation “Results and priorities of FAO in the Latin America and Caribbean region” http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/bodies/LARC_35/MW677_REP/MW677_LARC_18_REP_es.pdf (página 12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommends organizing a regional dialogue on the integration of biodiversity in order to contribute to the development of a strategy for FAO. • Recommended FAO to continue implementing the three regional initiatives approved at the 34th session of the Regional Conference, taking into account issues of increasing importance such as overweight and obesity, migration, biodiversity and green financing.

Table 1. Summary of preparatory and subsequent meetings to the United Nations Biodiversity Conference

Name of the Meeting	Host	Date
Sub-regional Capacity-building Workshop on Resource Mobilization for CARICOM member States	St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	18 - 21 May 2015
12th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (COP12)	East Point, Uruguay	01 - 9 June 2015
Dialogue Workshop on Assessment of Collective Action of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Mobilization	Panjachel, Guatemala	11 - 13 June 2015
Roundtable discussion: Initiative of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity on "Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, 2015-2018"	Brussels, Belgium	28 October 2015
Nineteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)	Montreal, Canada	02 - 05 November 2015
Ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity	Montreal, Canada	04 - 07 November 2015
CBD Business and Biodiversity Forum 2015	Helsinki, Finland	11 - 12 November 2015
International Expert Workshop on Biodiversity Mainstreaming	Mexico City, Mexico	17 - 19 November 2015
Twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Paris, France	30 November - 12 December 2015
Fourth Session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES-4)	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	22 - 28 February 2016
Africa Regional Capacity-Building Workshop on Mainstreaming Biosafety into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans	Addis Abeba, Etiopía	09 - 12 February 2016
Nature Conservation in the Countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia - lessons learnt from the transformation process and challenges for the future	Vilm, Germany	29 February - 04 March 2016
"Friends of the CBD" workshop on mechanisms to support review of implementation of the Convention	Bogis-Bossey, Switzerland	21 March 2016
XX Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean	Cartagena, Colombia	28 - 31 March 2016
Second Global Workshop on the Financial Initiative on Biodiversity (BIOFIN)	Baja California, Mexico	12 April 2016
Twentieth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice	Montreal, Canada	25 - 30 April 2016
First meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation	Montreal, Canada	02 - 06 May 2016
XXI Annual Meeting of the Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management	Ottawa, Canada	16 - 19 May 2016

Eighth Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity	Trondheim, Norway	31 May - 04 June 2016
Developing guidance for the CBD on other effective area-based conservation measures	Vilm, Germany	30 June - 04 July 2016
Meeting of Bilateral Consultations on Development Cooperation Mexico-Germany	Mexico City, Mexico	20 - 21 June 2016
32nd Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI)	Rome, Italy	11 - 15 July 2016
Twenty-Third session of the Committee on Forestry (COFO)	Rome, Italy	18 - 22 July 2016
PreCOP13 meeting with member countries of GRULAC	Antigua, Guatemala	22 August 2016
IUCN World Conservation Congress	Honolulu, Hawaii	01 - 10 September 2016
71st session of the UN General Assembly	New York, USA	18 - 23 September 2016
Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fisheries Bodies on Accelerating Progress Towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Seoul, Korea	26 - 29 de septiembre de 2016
25th Session of the Committee on Agriculture (COAG)	Rome, Italy	26 - 30 September 2016
Informal Consultation Meeting preparatory to COP13	Mexico City, Mexico	04 - 05 October 2016
Urban Biodiversity and Health in the Face of Climate Change Opportunities, challenges and evidence gaps - towards management and policy recommendations	Vilm, Germany	05 - 06 October 2016
Seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	Johannesburg, South Africa	24 September - 04 October 2016
Fifth meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties (COP) in the inter-sessional period	Mexico City, Mexico	6 October 2016
National Expert Workshop on Biodiversity and Climate Change	Bogota, Colombia	6 - 7 October 2016
104th meeting of the Executive Council of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	Luxor, Egypt	30 October - 01 November 2016
Global Workshop on integrated implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Convention on Biological Diversity	Chisinau, Republic of Moldova	31 October - 4 November 2016
16th Ordinary meeting of the Genetic resources commission of FAO	Rome, Italy	28 January - 3 February 2017
Rotary International Conference, Mexico	Mexico City	14 February 2017
5 ^o IPBES	Bonn, Germany	7 - 10 march 2017
SAGARPA Mainstreaming biodiversity Center Opening	Mexico City	7 March 2018
2nd Partnership for Action on Green Economy Ministerial Conference	Berlín, Germany	27 - 28 March 2017
OECD Global Forum on Development	Paris, France	5 April 2017
First joint meeting of the Bureaux of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) in the inter-sessional period	Mexico City, Mexico	25 - 26 April 2017
Global Youth Biodiversity Network Meeting	Bogotá, Colombia	02 May 2017
Regional workshop in capacity building for youth in Latin America and Caribbean	Bogotá, Colombia	2 - 5 May 2017
105th Meeting of the WTO Executive Council	Madrid, Spain	10 - 12 May 2017

XXII Trilateral meeting Canada-USA-Mexico for the conservation of wildlife.	Ensenada, Baja California, Mexico	15 - 19 May 2017
40th FAO Conference sessions	Rome, Italy	3 - 8 July 2017
Workshop "Strengthening capacities in the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2030"	Mexico City	28 August 2017
XXX Annual meeting and General Assembly of Mexican Botanical Gardens Association	Xalapa, Veracruz	4 - 8 September 2017
22nd WTO General Assembly	Chengdu, China	11 - 16 September 2017
72nd UNGA	New York, USA	12 - 25 September 2017
29th session of the North American Forest Commission (COFAN)	Edmonton, Canada	18 - 22 September 2017
Forty-fourth Session The Committee on World Food Security (CFS)	Rome, Italy	9 - 13 October 2017
Intersessional Meeting and Regional Consultation of the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean	Bogotá, Colombia	11 - 13 October 2017
Forum "Mainstreaming biodiversity to achieve SDGs"	Guadalajara, Jalisco	16 - 17 October 2017
World business council for sustainable development (200 businesses worldwide)	Mexico City	16 - 19 October 2017
Workshop "Capacity building in biodiversity and human health in Europe"	Helsinki, Finland	23 - 25 October 2017
Workshop in preparation of the 1st national report on Nagoya Protocol implementation	Mexico City	30 October 2017
1st Dialogue for Biodiversity	Bogis Bossey, Switzerland	10 November 2017
XIII Meeting of the environment workgroup Canada-Mexico	Mexico City	23 - 24 November 2017
17th Session of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Vienna, Austria	27 November - 01 December 2017
Third session of the UN Environment Assembly	Nairobi, Kenya	4 - 6 December 2017
Second inter-sessional meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties of the CBD	Montreal, Canada	10 December 2017
Twenty-first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice	Montreal, Canada	11 December 2017
Tenth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity	Montreal, Canada	13 December 2017
142nd session of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization	Geneva, Switzerland	22 - 27 January 2018
Applying resilient thinking to national biodiversity and development plans, PRONATURA, UNDP, IUCN	Webinar	23 February, 2018
2nd Bogis Bossey Dialogue for Biodiversity Meeting	Bogis Bossey, Suiza	04 - 06 March, 2018
35th Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean, FAO	Montego Bay, Jamaica	5 - 8 March, 2018
3rd Meeting of CBD-COP Bureau in the Intersessional Period	Chexbres, Suiza	6 March, 2018
Workshop on Traditional Knowledge	Tepoztlán, Mexico	2 - 6 April, 2018

2nd International Symposium on Agroecology: Scaling Up agroecology to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Rome, Italy	03 - 05 April, 2018
Workshop "Many voices – One Nature"	Cambridge, UK	10 - 12 April, 2018
63rd Session of the Regional Commission for the Americas International Seminar on the Empowerment of Women in the Tourism Sector	Asunción, Paraguay	12 - 13 April, 2018
Workshop Strengthen of capacities for the implementation of ENBioMex: synergies between cooperation organisms	Mexico City	20 April 2018
2nd Conference of the Rotary District 4140	Morelia, Michoacán	26 - 29 April 2018
Workshop: Methods & practices in environment mainstreaming	Mexico City	19 March - 28 May 2018
Workshop: 6th national report to CBD-Mexico	Mexico City	2 May 2018
Proposal for the First 2018 UN Environment Management Group Nexus Dialogue Biodiversity Mainstreaming in the Context of Human Security.	Geneve, Suiza	2 - 3 May, 2018
Biological Diversity & Sustainable Tourism	El Chico National Park	22 May 2018
Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on Biodiversity Mainstreaming across Agricultural Sectors, FAO	Rome, Italy	29 - 30 May, 2018
Workshop "The Path we Face"	Mexico City, Mexico	5 - 7 June 2018
Information Meeting & Dialogue previous COP14	Mexico City	11 June 2018
Workshop: Mainstreaming biodiversity in energy, mining, infrastructure & manufacturing sector	Cairo, Egypt	20 - 22 June 2018
Mexican Indigenous peoples & local communities meeting	Mexico City	22 - 23 June 2017
GEF 6th Assembly	Vietnam	24 - 29 June, 2018
Workshop: Mainstreaming Biodiversity in mining sector in South America	Bogotá, Colombia	28 - 29 June 2018
International Expert Workshop on Mainstreaming Biodiversity in the Sectors of Energy and Mining, Infrastructure, and Manufacturing and Processing	Cairo, Egypt	20 - 22 June 2018
22nd Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice	Montreal, Canada	2 - 7 July, 2018
2nd Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation	Montreal, Canada	9 - 13 July, 2018
26th Meeting of the Agriculture Committee, FAO	Rome, Italy	5 October, 2018
High Level Regional Dialogue on Biological Diversity Integration in Agricultural, Forest and Fishing Sectors.	Mexico City, Mexico	29 - 30 October, 2018

COP-13 Presidency is very thankful for the constant and highlighted collaboration of CONABIO, UCAI-SEMARNAT, Cartagena Protocol National Focal Point: CIBIOGEM and Nagoya Protocol National Focal Point: SEMARNAT.