### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**



**State Strategy** on Biodiversity of Jalisco 2030 (EEB-Jal)

100 actions for a Biodiverse Jalisco



Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Territorial





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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY State Strategy on Biodiversity of Jalisco 2030 (EEB-Jal)

100 actions for a Biodiverse Jalisco

On behalf of:



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety



of the Federal Republic of Germany





This publication is an executive version of the State Strategy on Biodiversity of Jalisco. The complete strategy can be consulted at: https://gobjal.mx/EEBiodiversidad

Although Jalisco represents only 4% of the surface of the national territory, it has more than half of the bird species that inhabit Mexico.

Jalisco has more than twice as many plant species as Canada, one of the largest countries on the planet.

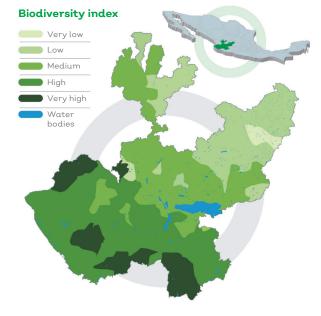
### Introduction

The state of Jalisco has an extraordinary biodiversity and has a strategy for its conservation and sustainable use with clear objectives to be achieved in 2030, through strategic axes and 100 aligned actions that contribute to meeting national and international commitments.

The State Strategy on Biodiversity of Jalisco 2030 (known as EEB-Jal from its Spanish acronym) is a guiding instrument that presents the main elements necessary to conserve, restore and sustainably manage biodiversity and the services it provides in the short, medium and long term.

It is a planning document that seeks to promote changes in the approach to the use and conservation of biodiversity, in addition to guiding the state's public policies in a purposeful, ambitious and realistic way.

### The biodiversity of Jalisco



### Figure 1.

Jalisco, a state in western Mexico, has a great biodiversity whose distribution is not homogeneous as can be seen in the biodiversity index. Source: National System of Information on Biodiversity (SNIB), of CONABIO.

### Background

Jalisco occupies fourth place in biodiversity among Mexican states (after Oaxaca, Chiapas and Veracruz) and has 80% of the types of vegetation existing in the country, along with approximately 30% of the registered Mexican flora. It is estimated that the state has 6,023 species of plants and 6,461 of animals. Jalisco has more than 52% of the avifauna that inhabit Mexico; 40% of the mammalian species and 18% of the reptiles present in the Mexican territory.

The Jalisco State Biodiversity Strategy (EEB-Jal) was designed to address in a timely manner the main pressure factors and threats to biodiversity.

# Image: Second state state

Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2020

### Figure 2.

EEB-Jal is aligned with the Aichi targets and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2008

2017

Start of a collaborative process to generate a state diagnosis of biodiversity. Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity of the state of Jalisco (ECUSBIOJ) and publication of the State study (two volumes)

### 2019-2020

Updating of the ECUSBIOJ with modifications consistent with the vision and governmental actions of the state development governance plan of Jalisco 2018 -2024 Vision 2030.

# State Strategy on Biodiversity of Jalisco 2030 EEB-Jal

### Objective

Conserve and safeguard biodiversity and the integrity of ecosystems, landscapes and the services they provide, preventing their loss and restoring what has been degraded, within the framework of sustainable development.

### Vision to 2030

In Jalisco, natural resources and biodiversity are conserved, in addition to safeguarding the human right to a healthy environment, including the most vulnerable groups.

The strategy consists of:







# Generation and application of knowledge



Generate a knowledge base of biodiversity in Jalisco and define priority areas of attention.





1.1. Research and monitoring.



**1.2.** Scientific and technical research networks.



1.3. Traditional knowledge and practices.



Jalisco has a large number of endemic species, that is, they do not live naturally anywhere else on the planet.



Number of actions within the 3 action lines of this axis.





## Main actions



The Tequila Splitfin (Zoogoneticus tequila) is an endemic fish from the Teuchitlán River that was on the brink of extinction and is recovering its population thanks to conservation efforts.



Strengthen knowledge of priority species, ecosystems and landscapes.



Have a digital reservoir and geographic information system.



Rescue the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and rural communities.



Form a network of biodiversity researchers.



Implement a monitoring system with the Naturalista (inaturalist) platform.



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# Conservation, restoration and management of the territory

# Objective

Implement actions focused on the conservation, restoration and effective management of ecosystems and their species.





2.1. Conservation in protected areas and voluntary sites.



2.2. Identification and establishment of biocultural regions.



2.3. Conservation of endemic and threatened species.







2.5. Land management.



Number of actions within the 5 action lines of this axis.

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Jalisco has 50 areas with conservation schemes: 30 natural protected areas, 13 wetlands of international importance (RAMSAR sites) and 7 Voluntary Conservation Areas (ADVC).



Create Voluntary Areas Designated for Conservation (ADVC).



Establish biocultural landscapes.



Conserve endemic and priority species under some category of risk.



Strengthen the operation of Protected Natural Areas, RAMSAR Sites and other conservation schemes.



Implement the State Fire Management Strategy.



Establish biological corridors to maintain connectivity.



Land Planning with criteria for the conservation of biodiversity.



Prevent, manage, control and eradicate invasive species.

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# Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Productive Sectors



Promote sustainable management and production activities that guarantee the permanence of natural resources.





3.1. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in the agriculture-ranching sector.



3.2. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in the fisheries-aquaculture sector.



3.3. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in the forestry sector.



3.4. Cross-cutting themes of the three sectors.



3.5. Other sectors.



Number of actions within the 5 action lines of this axis.









This axis is based on the State Strategy for the Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Productive Sectors (IBP-Jal) agriculture-ranching, fisheries-aquaculture and forestry. To know the actions, see the following link: http://gobjal.mx/BiodiversidadSectoresProductivos



Reduce land use change and promote sustainable production systems.



Promote the sustainable management of agrobiodiversity.



Sustainable production and consumption of native species.

Sustainable practices and

green technologies.



Limit or prohibit agrochemicals.



Community forestry and best forestry practices.



Designation of origin and other forms of protection.



Promote sustainable tourism and economic development with a biodiversity approach.



# Environmental education and culture

# Objective

Promote scientific knowledge, values, traditional knowledge, and skills that promote the conservation of natural and cultural resources.





**4.1. Jalisco identity linked** to biological diversity.



4.2. Education and culture for sustainability in the State Educational System.



4.3. Education and culture for sustainability in society.



4.4. Communication and dissemination of biodiversity.



4.5. Informed and responsible consumption.



Number of actions within the 5 action lines of this axis.

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# Main actions



Artistic manifestations are an effective tool for environmental education and communication, such as this mural made by Adry del Rocío and Carlos Alberto GH.



State plan for communication on biodiversity.



Seals and trademarks with biodiversity criteria.

Train local educators

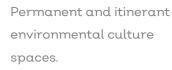
and environmental

promoters.



radios and environmental communicators.

Training for community





Communication plan to promote responsible consumption.



Consolidate the state network of environmental educators.



Elaborate environmental outreach materials with a biodiversity approach.

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# Governance, legal framework and administration of justice



Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, in coordination with the various sectors of society.





5.1. Development and improvement of governance.



5.2. Legal instruments.



5.3. Culture of legality.





5.4. Municipal and inter-municipal management and legislation.



Number of actions within the 4 action lines of this axis.









Almost 40% of the forests of Jalisco belong to agrarian nuclei, such as ejidos and indigenous communities. Jalisco is a multicultural state, where two original indigenous peoples live: Wixárika and Nahua.



Manage resources of the Environmental Protection Fund Trust of the State of Jalisco.



Strengthen capacities in the area of environmental crimes.



Reform of legal instruments that protect biodiversity.



Community inspection and surveillance committees.



Control the overexploitation of biodiversity.



Strengthen inter-municipal association schemes



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Jalisco has 12 inter -municipal management associations and they comprise 97.6% of the state's municipalities.

### Jimas

N

JISOC

JICOSU

The Intermunicipal alliances for environmental management (known as JIMAS from its Spanish acronym) are an association of municipalities constituted as an Intermunicipal Decentralized Public Organism (OPD from its Spanish acronym) that is formed by agreement of the municipal councils that comprise it.

This local governance model facilitates the comprehensive management of the territory, cooperation, reaching agreements and the recognition that environmental problems transcend municipal limits.

# Implementation and action plan

The main challenge of the State Strategy on Biodiversity of Jalisco 2030 (EEB-Jal) is its implementation and consolidation of the planned actions in concrete events. The strategy lays the foundations to promote a longterm policy, where the co-responsibility of society, academia, and the private and government sectors are essential to guide and define actions based on the expected results.

The implementation of the EEB-Jal requires enabling conditions that provide support to the execution and coordination of the actions, through which it will be complied with.

Three cross-cutting elements are identified based on current legal and regulatory foundations, and on state and national policies on biodiversity, which are:



### Figura 4. Three transversal elements of EEB-Jal.

100 actions for a Biodiverse Jalisco





Implementation path of EEB-Jal.

The EEB-Jal contains actions that involve different public instances of the federal, state and municipal governments; the Legislative and Judicial powers; the scientific community, civil society organizations, the private sector, indigenous peoples, local communities and society in general. This diversity of actors makes it necessary to generate mechanisms that guarantee the effective coordination of the entities involved, which is addressed with the State Biodiversity Committee.

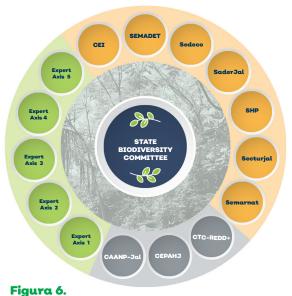
# Comité Estatal de Biodiversidad (CEB)

The State Biodiversity Committee (known as CEB from its Spanish acronym) is the associated body for monitoring the EEB-Jal. Its function is to analyze, advise, evaluate and issue opinions on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the state.

This platform will facilitate the coordination and follow-up for the implementation of the established actions and the agreements of the Convention on Biological Diversity will be followed up in the post-2020 framework.

In terms of monitoring and evaluation, it is proposed that every two years, before the CEB, an evaluation process of the progress of the EEB-Jal is carried out, and that this evaluation serves as an input to the national reports on biodiversity.





### Members of the State Biodiversity Committee

Jalisco State Indigenous Commission (CEI), Ministry of the Environment and Territorial Development (SEMADET), Ministry of Economic Development (SEDECO), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER-Jal), Jalisco Public Finance Secretariat (SHP), Ministry of Tourism of the State of Jalisco (SECTUR-Jal), Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), Technical Advisory Committee for the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, plus conservation of forests, sustainable management and the increase of carbon reserves or stores in Jalisco (CTC-REDD + in Jalisco). the State Committee for the Environmental Protection of the Wetlands of Jalisco (CEPAHJ) and the Advisory Council of Natural Protected Areas of the State of Ialisco (CANP-Jal).

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You can help implement the strategy

to conserve our biodiversity.

Download the complete strategy in: www.gobjal.mx/EEBiodiversidad

