

Natural Capital and Human Well-Being Second Country Study, Mexico

In 1998 Mexico published the first country study to fulfill the compromises acquired before the CDB. Today, the country has gathered more information and it is necessary to make this information available in order to satisfy the increasing demand of the different society sectors.

More than 500 specialists from diverse disciplines participate in the Second Country Study to assemble the most complete, descriptive, analyzed, synthesized and updated source of primary information about the biological diversity of Mexico, and to conduct an assessment of the state of marine and terrestrial ecosystems and of the services such ecosystems provide to society.

This process is organized along five thematic lines associated with biodiversity: knowledge; changing trends and conservation; use, management and environmental services; institutional, human and financial capacities and future settings. This whole process will help to update the National Strategy considering the 2010 target.

¿Qué hemos logrado?

A synthesis published in 2006 named "Natural Capital and Human Well-Being" gathers the main ideas contained in nearly 60 chapters that will hold the extensive five volume Second Country Study publication, with a similar focus and process as the MEA.

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I. BIODIVERSITY KNOWLEDGE. A panoramic vision of the generation of knowledge of biological diversity and the legal and ethical determinants for its use. A description of ecosystems, species and genes is provided, including its distributions and listings, and information of traditional knowledge.

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II. CHANGING TRENDS AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION. Evaluates trends of change in the status of populations, species, ecosystems and environmental services due to anthropogenic impact and natural phenomena. It analyzes actions and instruments for conservation.

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III. USE, MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES. A perspective of socio-environmental processes, from daily life to sustainability. It evaluates the legal and institutional frameworks as well as the mechanisms to achieve the sustainable use of biodiversity and the services it provides to society.

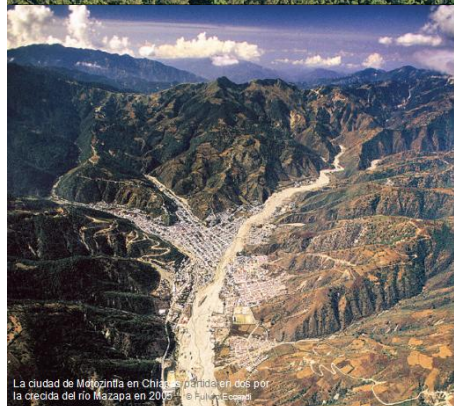
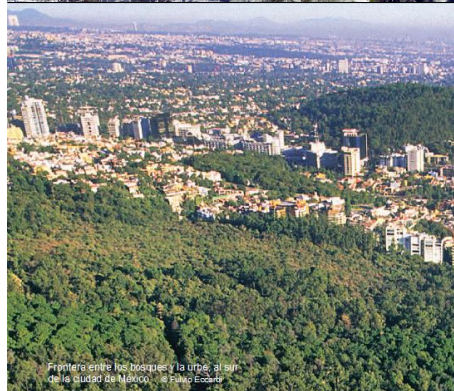
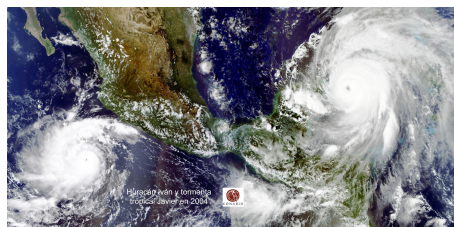
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IV. INSTITUTIONAL, HUMAN, AND FINANCIAL CAPACITIES. Evaluates the capacities of those managing the natural resources (communities, governments, non-governmental organizations, academia and the private sector) and the performance of those who make governability possible.

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V. FUTURE SETTINGS. Prospective analysis using as a base the knowledge of current environmental and social changing trends. Provides a vision of the importance of long term planning for the following decades. Evaluates main phenomena that guide towards possible future settings and its implications.

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Ecosistemas	Destrucción del hábitat	Sobrepoblación	Especies invasoras	Contaminantes	Cambio climático	Magnitud del impacto	Tendencia temporal
Selvas húmedas	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	Alto	Actual
Selvas secas	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	Alto	Actual
Bosques de coníferas	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	Alto	Actual
Bosques de hoja ancha	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	Alto	Actual
Bosques de niebla	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	Alto	Actual
Desiertos	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	Alto	Actual
Acuiclitos (agua dulce)	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	Alto	Actual
Marinos	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	Alto	Actual
Islas	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	Alto	Actual

2010 Biodiversity Target

