



Gobierno de
México

Medio Ambiente
Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales



nacional financiera
Banca de Desarrollo



**Del conflicto a la coexistencia, salvaguardando corredores de vida silvestre en México
para el desarrollo sustentable (GEF/GCF ID: G0044)**

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK & PROCESS
FRAMEWORK & INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLANNING FRAMEWORK**

[11/02/2025]

GEF Agency: WWF US

Lead Executing Agencies: DGVS-SEMARNAT/ Fondo Sostenible Nafin



WWF GEF Agency

Environmental and Social Management Framework & Process Framework & Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework

Table of Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS 1

1. INTRODUCTION..... 3

1.1. Objective of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)3

1.2. Objective of the Process Framework (PF)4

1.3. Objective of the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)5

1.4. ESMF/IPPF Preparation Methodology6

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION 7

2.1 Project Objectives and Components.....7

2.2. Project Area Profile.....8

2.3. Demographic and economic information 12

2.4. IPs and Vulnerable Groups 15

 (a) Overview of Indigenous Peoples Situation 15

 (b) IPs in project sites 16

2.5. Gender 17

3. 3. ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL POLICY, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES 18

3.1 Mexico’s Policies, Laws, Regulations Guidelines 18

 (a) Laws on Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation..... 18

 (b) Specific Policies related to NPA, AVDC, WCMU and State laws 21

 (c) Laws on Labor and Working Conditions 21

 (d) Land Acquisition 23

 (e) Indigenous Peoples 24

 (f) Gender, Gender-Based Violence, and Sexual Harassment 25

 (g) Community Engagement..... 26

3.2 WWF Safeguards Standards and Procedures Applicable to the Project..... 27

 (a) Standard on Environment and Social Risk Management..... 27

 (b) Standard on Protection of Natural Habitats 28

 (c) Standard on Restriction of Access and Resettlement..... 28

 (d) Standard on Indigenous Peoples 28

 (e) Standard on Community Health, Safety and Security 29

 (f) Standard on Pest Management 29

 (g) Standard on Cultural Resources..... 29

 (h) Standard on Grievance Mechanisms 30

 (i) Standard on Public Consultation and Disclosure 30

 (j) Standard on Stakeholder Engagement 30

 (k) Guidance Note on Gender-based Violence and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment 31

 (l) Guidance Note on Labor and Working Conditions 32

 (m) Guidance Note on Projects Relating to Dams 33

 (n) Guidance Note on Ranger Principles 34

3.3 Gaps between Mexico laws and policies and the WWF’s SIPP 34

4. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES35

4.1 Adverse Environmental Impacts 35

4.2 Environmental Mitigation Measures	37
4.3 Adverse Social Impacts	39
4.4 Social Mitigation Measures	41
4.5 Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF).....	49
(a) IP Population of Project Sites	49
(b) Project Impacts on IPs Groups	49
(c) Mitigation Planning	50
(d) Steps for Formulating an IPP	50
(e) Social Assessments.....	51
(f) Development of IP Plans (IPP).....	51
(g) Free, Prior and Informed Consent Framework	51
(h) Disclosure	55
(i) Institutional and monitoring arrangements	55
5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	56
5.1. Procedures for the Identification and Management of Environmental and Social Impacts	56
5.2. Guidelines for ESMP Development	57
5.3. Stakeholders' Role & Responsibilities in the ESMF Implementation	58
(a) General	58
5.4. Monitoring.....	63
5.5. Community Engagement.....	63
(b) Community engagement during Project Preparation	63
(c) Community engagement during ESMF/PF Preparation.....	64
(d) Community engagement during project implementation	65
5.6. Guidance for SEAH Risk Mitigation.....	65
5.6. Communications and Disclosure	66
5.7. Capacity Building and technical assistance	67
5.8. Grievance Mechanisms	67
5.9. Budget	70
ANNEX 1. SAFEGUARD ELIGIBILITY AND IMPACTS SCREENING.....	71
ANNEX 2. TERRITORIES OF COEXISTENCE, COEXISTENCE WORKING MODELS AND COLLABORATIVE NETWORKS	79
ANNEX 3. HUMAN RIGHTS IN MEXICO: A SUMMARY FOR CONSERVATION PROJECTS.....	90
ANNEX 4. INFORMATION ON LEGAL CONTEXT FOR INDIGENOUS AND AFRO-MEXICAN PEOPLES.....	95
ANNEX 5. LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND PROGRAMMATIC FRAMEWORK APPLICABLE TO PROJECT	101

LIST OF ACRONYMS

APSC	Action Programs for Species Conservation
AVDC	Area Voluntarily Designated for Conservation
BR	Biosphere Reserve
CNOG	National Confederation of Livestock Organizations
CONAFOR	National Forestry Commission
CONANP	National Commission of Protected Natural Areas
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
ESSF	Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
INPI	National Institute of Indigenous Peoples
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
KM&CS	Knowledge Management and Communications Specialist.
LGEEPA	General Law on Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection
LIP	Landscape Implementation Partners
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
PA	Protected Area
PAP	Project Affected People
PF	Process Framework
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNA	Protected Natural Area
PPG	Project Preparation Grant

PROFEPA	Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection
PESC	Environmental Surveillance Committees
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SADER	Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
SEMARNAT	Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SGS	Safeguards and Gender Specialist
SIPP	Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures
SST	Safeguards Screening Tool
WCMU	Wildlife Conservation Management Units
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

1. INTRODUCTION

This project, “From conflict to coexistence, safeguarding wildlife corridors in Mexico for sustainable development”, will contribute to the Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program (WCD IP) by securing the populations of globally significant species: jaguar, black bear, Mexican wolf, and their prey. The Project directly addresses priority threats identified by the WCD IP including the loss of wildlife habitat, the killings of animals that cause or are perceived to cause loss to humans (because these species prey on livestock), and the consumption, use of/or legal trade in wildlife species at a rate faster than needed for replacement.

The Project will achieve this by promoting a human-wildlife coexistence (HW-Co) approach, resulting in reducing human-wildlife conflict (HWC), poaching, retaliatory killings, and opportunistic illegal trade, whilst increasing socioeconomic benefits through sustainable and wildlife-based livelihoods promotion to generate prosperous, resilient, and connected landscapes. The HW-Co approach addresses the benefit of wildlife and its habitat, while safeguarding the lives, livelihoods, and assets of people.

The following components will deliver the project’s objective:

Component 1. Enabling conditions at national and landscape levels to address human-wildlife conflict (HWC) and achieve human-wildlife coexistence (HW-Co).

Component 2. On-the-ground actions for human-wildlife coexistence at landscape level.

Component 3. Coordination and knowledge sharing in collaboration with the GWP Programme.

Component 4. Monitoring and evaluation in collaboration with the GWP Programme.

The Project includes four landscapes:

- A. **Central Pacific Landscape** (Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima and Michoacan)
- B. **Yucatan Peninsula Landscape** (Campeche and Yucatan)
- C. **Northwestern Sierra Madre** (Sonora and Chihuahua); and
- D. **Northeastern Sierra Madre Landscape** (Coahuila and Nuevo León).

The total project budget is USD \$13,006,331.00 for a period of 60 months. The project is part of the GEF 8 Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program (WCD IP). The Executing Entity/Agency is SEMARNAT through Nafin’s Sustainability Fund. The Implementing Entity is WWF US.

This Project has Moderate risk rating (Category B), as there are landscape interventions/project activities which have triggered safeguards standards. Additionally, the presence of drug traffickers and the prevalence of gender-based violence in the landscapes need to be considered when designing the project. Overall, the following Standards have been triggered for this project (see section 3.2 WWF Safeguards Standards and Procedures Applicable to the Project for more detail)

- Standard on Environment and Social Risk Management
- Standard on Protection of Natural Habitats
- Standard on Indigenous Peoples
- Standard on Community Health, Safety and Security
- Standard on Stakeholder Engagement
- Standard on Grievance Mechanisms
- Standard on Restriction of Access and Resettlement
- Standard on Cultural Resources

1.1. Objective of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

The preparation of this ESMF was required in accordance with the WWF’s Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF), through guidance and procedures described in WWF’s Safeguards

Integrated Policies and Procedures (SIPP), in order to identify and manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project “From conflict to coexistence, safeguarding wildlife corridors in Mexico for sustainable development”. The ESMF aims to outline the principles, procedures, and mitigation measures for addressing environmental and social impacts associated with the project in accordance with the laws and regulations of Mexico and with the ESSF.

Since the precise scope of activities that will be implemented as part of the project will only be determined during the implementation phase, site-specific social and environmental impacts are uncertain at this stage. Thus, the development of site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) is currently not feasible, and an ESMF is necessary to set out procedures for addressing potential adverse social and environmental impacts that may occur during project activities. Site-specific ESMPs will be developed pursuant to the guidance provided by this ESMF during project implementation.

The specific objectives of the ESMF include the following:

- Carry out a preliminary identification of the positive and negative social and environmental impacts and risks associated with the implementation of the Project, including any SEAH (Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment) risks;
- Outline the legal and regulatory framework that is relevant to the Project implementation;
- Specify appropriate roles and responsibilities of actors and parties involved in the ESMF implementation;
- Propose a set of preliminary recommendations and measures to mitigate any negative impacts and enhance positive impacts;
- Develop a screening and assessment methodology for potential activities, that will allow an environmental/social risk classification and the identification of appropriate safeguards instruments;
- Set out procedures to establish mechanisms to monitor the implementation and efficacy of the proposed mitigation measures; and
- Outline requirements related to disclosure, grievance redress, capacity building activities, and budget required for the implementation of the ESMF.

1.2. Objective of the Process Framework (PF)

The Project triggers the WWF’s Standard on Access Restriction and Resettlement as it may restrict or otherwise affect access to natural resources and the livelihood activities of project affected people (PAP). This Process Framework (PF) describes the process by which affected communities participate in identification, design, implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities and mitigation measures. The purpose of this PF is to ensure participation of Project Affected People (PAP) while recognizing and protecting their rights and interests and ensuring that they do not become worse off as a result of the project. Specifically, the PF will:

- Describe activities that may involve new or more stringent restrictions on use of natural resources in the project area.
- Establish the mechanism through which the local communities can contribute to the project design, implementation and monitoring.
- Identify the potential negative impacts of the restriction on the surrounding communities, including any gendered differences or SEAH risks associated with access restriction or differing uses of natural resources.

- Specify the criteria for eligibility of economically displaced persons to receive compensation benefits and development assistance (no physical displacement will be allowed under this project or any WWF project).
- Describe the mitigation measures required to assist the economically displaced persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods, or at least to restore them, in real terms, while maintaining the sustainability of the landscape/seascape type, will be identified.
- Describe the grievance procedure or process for resolving disputes to natural resource use restrictions.
- Describe the participatory monitoring arrangements with neighboring community members.

As the project intends to enhance the livelihoods and resilience of IPs and local communities, the allocation of project benefits among local community members is particularly important. The intent of the framework is to ensure transparency and equity in the planning and implementation of activities by the project. This framework details the principles and processes for assisting communities to identify and manage any potential negative impacts of the project activities. Since the exact social impacts will only be identified during project implementation, the PF will ensure that mitigation of any negative impacts from project investments occurs through a participatory process involving the affected stakeholders and rightsholders. It will also ensure that any desired changes by the communities in the ways in which IPs exercise customary tenure rights in the project sites would not be imposed, but should emerge from a consultative process.

1.3. Objective of the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)

The target project areas include indigenous groups. The legal framework in Mexico recognizes Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and Afro-Mexican peoples with similar rights under Article 2 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.

In all four landscapes, there are IPs with the largest number of native cultures in the Northwestern Sierra Madre (six communities) and with a smaller number in the Yucatan Peninsula, where the Mayas predominate. The Afromexican population is also found in the Northern Sierra Madre Occidental.

In the Northeastern Sierra Madre there are IPs that originated in other states of the country.

A. Central Pacific

Nahuas from Michoacan.

B. Yucatan Peninsula

The Maya; the indigenous population for Yucatan is Yucatec Maya and Campeche is Campeche Maya. In the south of Campeche (mainly the Calakmul area) there is a migrant population from the center and north of the country, settled in the area after the agrarian reform that endowed them with those lands

C. Northwestern Sierra Madre

The Pima (O'ob), Seri (Konkaak/Comca'ac), Pápagos, Mayos, Guarijíos and the Kikapúes. The Indigenous and Afromexican population.

D. Northeastern Sierra Madre

The indigenous population in the states of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon related to the Sierra Madre Oriental landscape represents a mosaic of ethnic and cultural diversity. According to federal information in the

landscape, populations speak Nahuatl, Mazatec, Mixe, Tseltal, Chinantec, Chatino, Huastec, Maya, Mazahua, Mixtec, Otomí, Popoluca, Tarahumara, Tarasco, Totonaco and Zapotec, originating from other states. The Kikapúes are in the municipality of Melchor Múzquiz, Coahuila. It is estimated that the Indigenous and Afromexican population (including Mascogos) is of approximately 178,143 inhabitants (49.16% women, and 50.19% men). The largest population of indigenous peoples, originating from other states, is in Nuevo Leon where it has the Chatinos, originally from Oaxaca. In Coahuila, there are, like other migrant Indigenous groups, Nahuas, Zapotecs, Huastecos and Mazahuas.

Based on WWF's Standard on IPs, the people affected by this project would thus be considered Indigenous, ethnic or tribal minorities. An Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework thus has to be prepared.

The objective of the IPs Planning Framework (IPPF) is to clarify the principles, procedures and organizational arrangements to be applied to IPs for the "From conflict to coexistence, safeguarding wildlife corridors in Mexico for sustainable development". This framework will serve as a guideline to the project team to:

- Enable them to prepare an IPs Plans (IPPs) for specific activities proposed consistent with WWF's Environment and Social Safeguard Integrated Policies and Procedures.
- Engage affected IPs in a Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process.
- Enable IPs to benefit equitably from the project.

1.4. ESMF/IPPF Preparation Methodology

The ESMF/IPPF was prepared based on the following methodology and information:

- The Project's base documents were consulted and analyzed, considering the information regarding objectives, results, and main activities, as well as the pre-assessment of risks, and the transversal principles and substantive procedures of the WWF SIPP:
 - Child Project Concept
 - Environmental and Social Safeguards Pre-Screen for Concept Notes for IP Child Projects
 - WWF Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures (SIPP)
- Socio-environmental diagnoses of the four landscapes (Socio-environmental Landscape Profiles) were prepared, based on the environmental, socio-cultural and socio-economic context, with the participation of experts and the national support team. Subsequently, during field visits with interviews with key stakeholders, more detailed information was obtained and the information in these diagnoses was corroborated or adjusted.
- An analysis of the legal regulatory framework applicable to the Project was carried out at the international, national and state levels. This framework is essential to serve as a guide in the implementation of the Project.
- Maps of actors were prepared at the national and landscape levels, according to their role and importance for the purposes of the Project.
- The first version of the Safeguards Screening Tool (SST) was made at the project level, including its different landscapes, and knowledge of the experts of the national support team.
- The Project design workshop was held with key actors at the national and landscape levels, as well as the first draft of the Theory of Change (ToC) of the Project. The Project intervention sites were proposed and, consequently, an updated version of the Landscape and Key Actor Profiles was generated, as well as the risks and positive impacts for the SST.
- The draft of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was prepared, considering the new information obtained in the design workshop.

- Field visits were conducted with both in-person and virtual sessions in each landscape to validate information and obtain proposals from local stakeholders on the intervention sites, actors, and activities to be carried out.
- With the results and information from the sessions and the application of interviews, the first draft of the ESMF was developed, as well as the first versions of the IPP and GAP, seeking coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency with respect to the technical activities of the Project.
- With the review by the WWF US team and the solution to their questions and comments, improved versions of the ESMF, SEP, IPP, and GAP were developed.
- The documents were reviewed by the leadership team and the experts to obtain the final comments and validation of the final versions.

The ESMF/PF/IPPF draws on consultations results, and on the relevant laws and regulations of Mexico and the ESSF and SIPP. The relevant laws and regulations of Mexico related to safeguards apply to the project since it is implemented within the jurisdiction of Mexico. WWF's SIPP applies since the project is managed by WWF, which is an implementing agency of GEF.

In order to avoid duplications and for ease of reference, the ESMF and IPPF are combined into a single document.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This chapter outlines the objectives of the “From conflict to coexistence, safeguarding wildlife corridors in Mexico for sustainable development”, its components, milestones, and major supported activities.

2.1 Project Objectives and Components

The project's objective is to halt and reverse iconic wildlife populations' decline (jaguar, black bear, and Mexican wolf) and the loss of their habitat and prey in key sites in Mexico. The Project will achieve this by promoting a HW-Co approach, resulting in reducing HWC, poaching, retaliatory killings, and opportunistic illegal trade, whilst increasing socioeconomic benefits through sustainable and wildlife-based livelihoods promotion to generate prosperous, resilient, and connected landscapes. It addresses HWC for the benefit of wildlife and its habitat, while safeguarding the lives, livelihoods, and assets of people.

The Project considers the following components and outcomes:

Component 1. Enabling conditions at national and landscape levels to address human-wildlife conflict (HWC) and achieve human-wildlife coexistence (HW-Co.).

- Outcome 1.1. Public policies and management instruments are strengthened to effectively address human-wildlife conflict and coexistence through participatory, intercultural and gender-sensitive approaches.
- Outcome 1.2. Sustainable financing resources to promote Human-Wildlife Coexistence (HW-Co) increased and effectively implemented.

Component 2. On-the-ground actions for human-wildlife coexistence at landscape level.

- Outcome 2.1. Strengthened capacities and improved coordination in the selected landscapes to manage human-wildlife conflict (HWC).
- Outcome 2.2. Good wildlife-friendly practices adopted in livelihoods and production models in the landscapes, with equity and inclusion criteria.
- Outcome 2.3. Wildlife habitats under improved management and with a connectivity approach.

Component 3. Coordination and knowledge sharing in collaboration with the GWP Programme.

- Outcome 3.1. Knowledge and learning generated, disseminated and exchanged through the national knowledge sharing platform and the GWP Knowledge Sharing Platform, ensuring accessibility and use by stakeholders.

Component 4. Monitoring and evaluation in collaboration with the GWP Programme.

- Outcome 4.1. Effective decision-making and adaptive project management supported by a robust monitoring and evaluation system.

2.2. Project Area Profile

The Project considers four landscapes with their own socio-environmental characteristics and processes (Fig. 1).

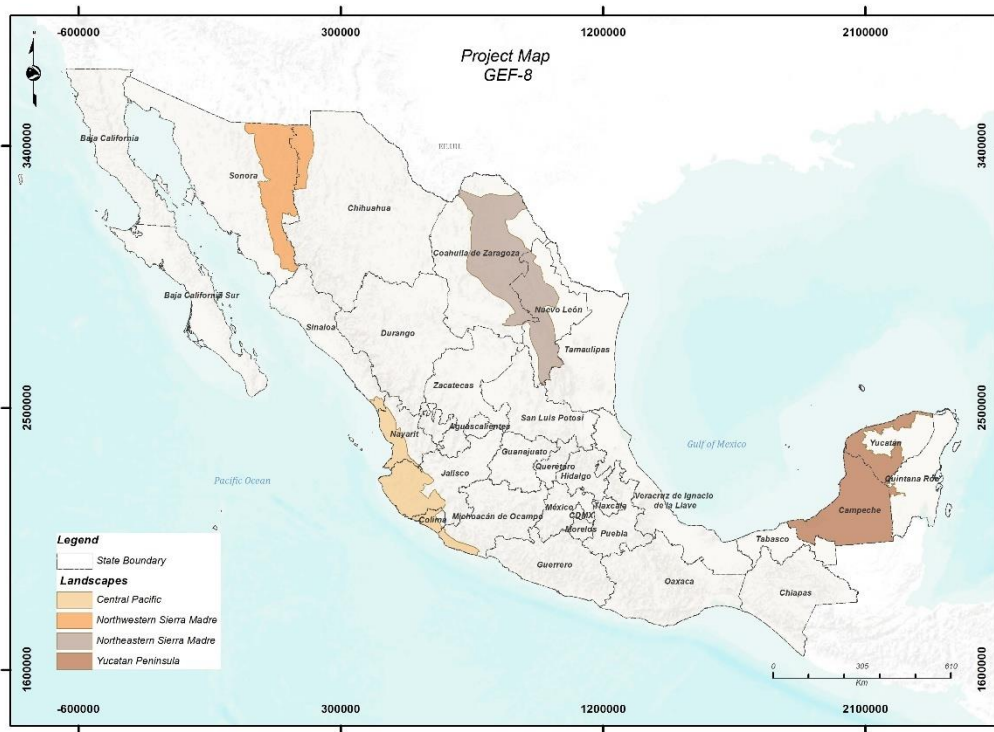


Figure 1. Mexico and their four regions for the project “From conflict to coexistence, safeguarding wildlife corridors in Mexico for sustainable development”.

A. Central Pacific (Pacífico Central)

With an approximate area of 41,520.19 km², this landscape covers the states of Nayarit, Jalisco, and Michoacán, and tangentially, Sinaloa and Colima, across 56 municipalities, and holds globally significant mangroves, low deciduous and temperate forests, as well as the second most important jaguar population in Mexico. Predator attacks on livestock are common, increasing negative perceptions of wildlife among local communities.

It mainly includes three types of ecosystems: the low deciduous forest, in greater proportion within the Pacific landscape, the temperate forest, and the mangrove. The low deciduous forests are habitat for wild varieties of several of the main crops in Mexico such as corn, beans, and squash. Temperate forests are places dominated by pines, oaks, fir trees, and other species, and are very important in the water cycle by

capturing, filtering, and retaining it, in nutrient cycles and providing food, wood, and natural medicines. Mangroves represent a highly productive ecosystem, with great biological richness and provide a great diversity of resources and environmental services.

This landscape contains 17 Protected Natural Areas (PNAs), 20 Areas Voluntarily Destined for Conservation (AVCDs), 5 State PNAs and a Municipal Natural Area, and 125 Wildlife Conservation Management Units (UMAs) (Fig. 2).

The seven main threats to biodiversity present in this landscape focus on human disturbances such as agriculture (which can be technical, temporary, rainfed grassland (induced grassland) and clearing, (slash, slash, and burn)), forestry activity, extensive livestock farming, human settlements, infrastructure (dams, roads, power lines, gas pipelines), mining, and soil erosion.

The population is distributed in 3,231 rural localities in which important fishing and aquaculture, agriculture, livestock, timber harvesting, and plantations of non-native species activities are carried out. 28.56% of its surface is made up of jungle, 29.60% of forest, 21.87% of agricultural fields, 10.11% of grassland, and the remaining almost 10% is made up of medium-sized jungle, mangroves, and human settlements, among others.

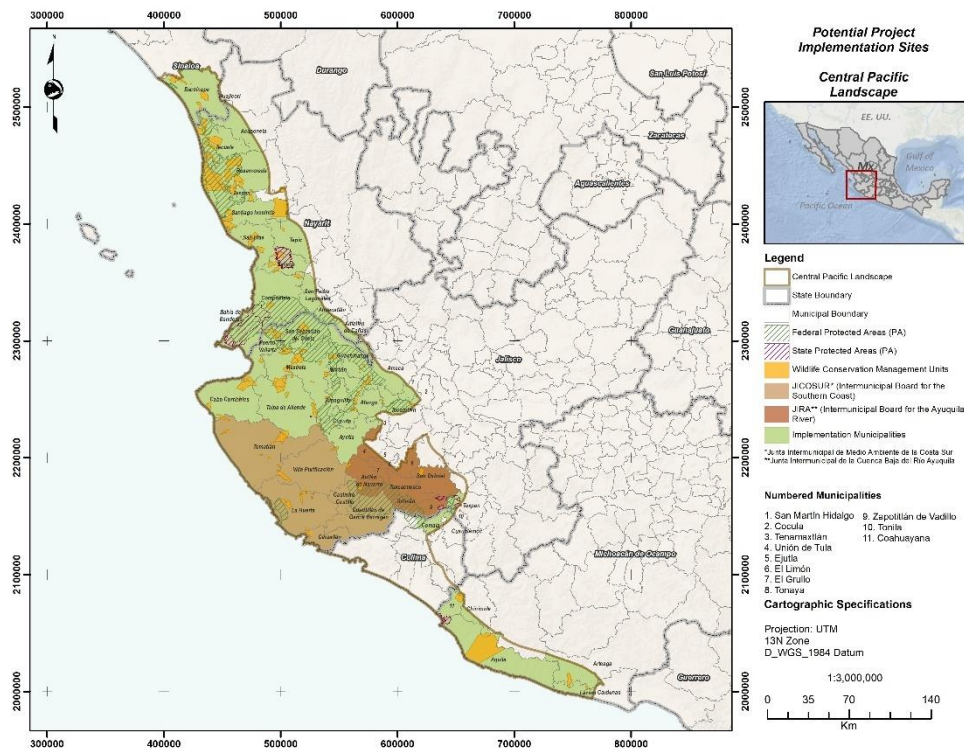


Figure 2. Potential implementation sites in Central Pacific Landscape.

B. Yucatan Peninsula (Península de Yucatán)

This landscape includes an approximate area of 70,887 km² and covers the states of Campeche and Yucatán, and tangentially Quintana Roo and Tabasco; it includes 37 municipalities. It holds the largest tropical forest on the continent and the largest jaguar population in the northern hemisphere. Deforestation is significant due to changes in land use; an increase in the illegal trade of jaguar parts linked to HWC has been documented.

The landscape includes a biological corridor that links this large forest massif through a system of 12 federal ANPs or their areas of influence. It presents six state ANPs, 35 ADVCs, and 94 UMAs (Fig. 3).

The main threats to the jaguar include direct hunting of jaguars and human-jaguar conflict, habitat loss and transformation, unregulated logging, forest fires, subsistence hunting of their prey, and illegal trade in jaguar parts. This landscape includes conserved areas with different types of jungle, but approx. 14% of areas transformed into pastures for livestock.

There is growth in industrial livestock farming, monoculture, and, in general, the development of industry aimed at satisfying the global demand for food. Tourism is also an important activity.

The different land use types of this landscape include tropical forest (27.49%); tropical evergreen forest (36.91%); areas transformed into pastures for livestock (14.22%); different types of agriculture (8.58%); mangrove (4.33%); tular (tule vegetation) (3.70%); savannah (3.8%); Petén (0.88%); and human settlements (0.82%).

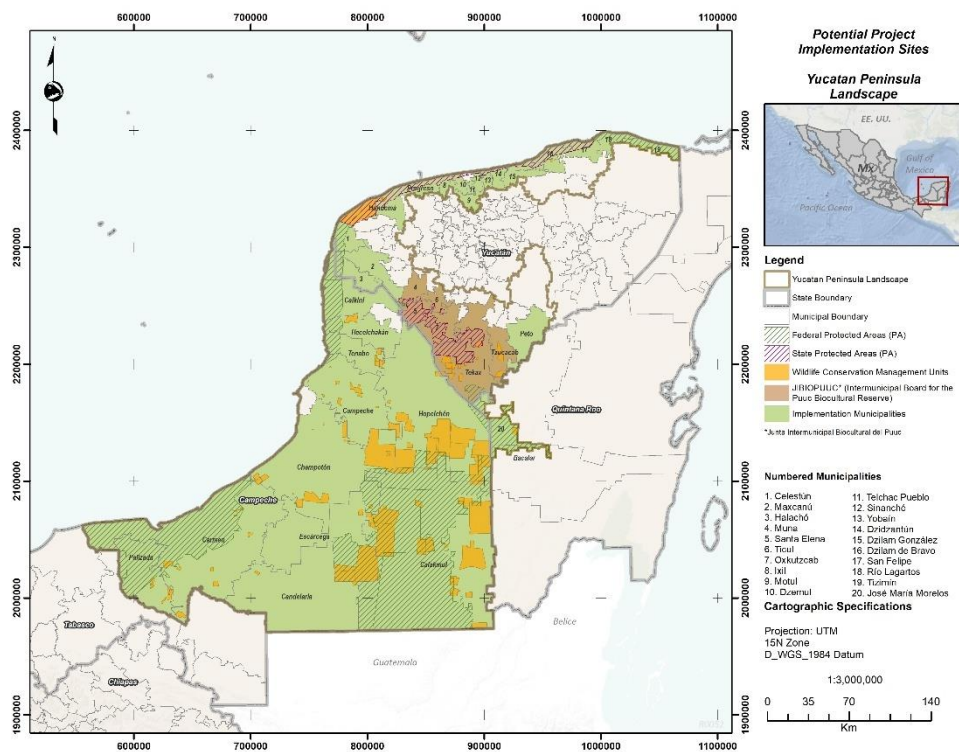


Figure 3. Potential implementation sites in Yucatan Peninsula Landscape.

C. Northwestern Sierra Madre (Sierra Madre Occidental Norte)

This landscape includes an approximate area of 4,542,359.07 hectares (45,423.6907 square kilometers) and covers portions of two states of Sonora and Chihuahua with 22 municipalities. This landscape is considered as the northern range limit of the jaguar in México, key for connectivity with the southern United States of America (in Arizona and New Mexico states). This region holds the only remaining population of Mexican wolves; it has few PAs, stressing the need to develop conservation mechanisms with local people to address land use change and deploy HW-Co strategies. Livestock production is a key economic activity and HWC has been a recurrent problem affecting ranchers.

It contains four federal ANPs, one state ANPs, six ADVCs, and 86 UMAs (Fig. 4).

The main threats are linked to the main economic activities, which are agriculture, livestock (which causes livestock predator conflict), and mining (which is the main activity). It should be noted that the expansion of the urban border in Nuevo León also constitutes a threat.

Approximately, 60.50% of its surface is made up of scrubland, 15.17% of forest, and the remaining 24.32% is mainly made up of agricultural fields, grasslands, and chaparral.

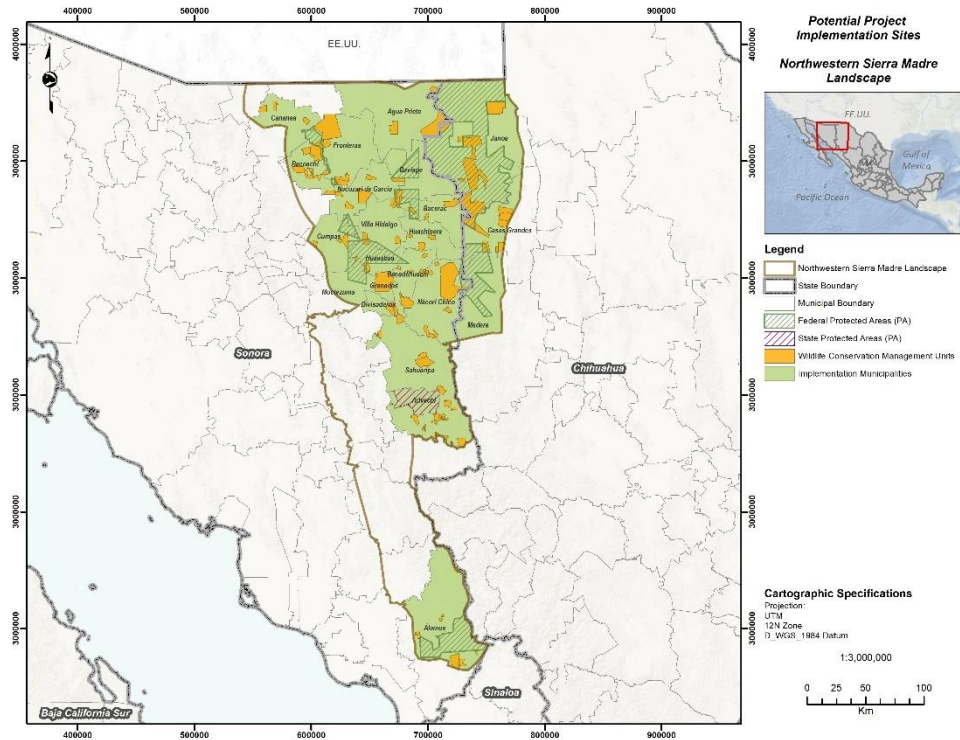


Figure 4. Potential implementation sites in Northwestern Sierra Madre Landscape.

D. Northeastern Sierra Madre (Sierra Madre Oriental Norte)

This landscape has an area of approximately 8,778,708.5 hectares and includes the northern portion of two states: Coahuila, and Nuevo León (very small portion), with 54 municipalities. It holds the greatest density of black bears in Mexico; pressures for land use change for agriculture and housing have increased HWC. The landscape maintains the most important biological corridor for the possible future dispersal and re-establishment of the jaguar in Texas state.

There are seven federal ANPs, 52 state ANPs, six ADVCS, and 520 UMAs (Fig. 5).

Among the main threats to these three species are mining, livestock, and agricultural activities that fragment and alter the habitat, overexploitation, pollution of surface waters and overuse of aquifers, loss of biodiversity, erosion, and desertification, hunting poaching, livestock-predator conflict and the effects of climate change.

In the landscape, 37.31% of its surface is made up of forest, 28.19% of scrubland, 26.05% of grassland, and the remaining 8.45% is made up of agricultural fields and the mosque. Primary economic activities stand out in this landscape, but the influence of large urban centers impacts specific areas of Nuevo León.

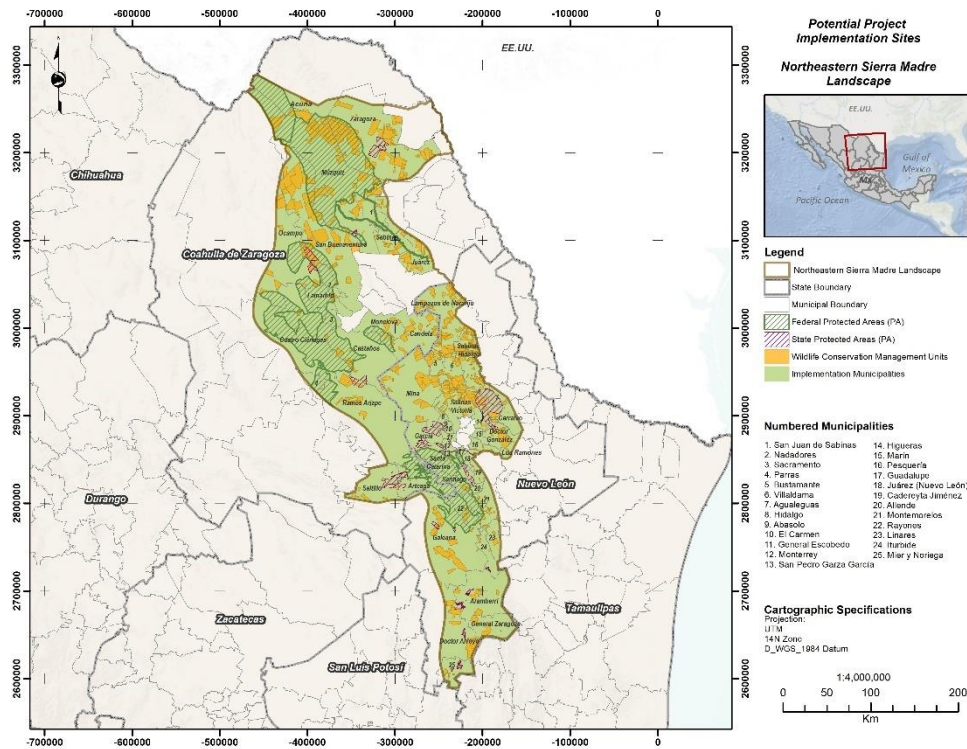


Figure 5. Potential implementation sites in Northeastern Sierra Madre Landscape.

2.3. Demographic and economic information

A. Central Pacific

The total population of rural localities related to the landscape of the Central Pacific is 646,500 inhabitants (316,628 women and 329,882 men). It should be added that the population is distributed in 3,231 rural localities.

The main economic activities in the landscape are technical and seasonal agriculture as well as extensive livestock farming. Fishing and aquaculture are also important in this landscape in terms of employment, income generation, and livelihood. Aquaculture, however, generates negative impacts on the habitat of priority species for conservation. In this sense, economic activities related to mining, extraction, and distribution of hydrocarbons and electrical energy are also relevant, as well as infrastructure development and land use change associated with the real estate industry.

According to the National Statistical Directory of Economic Units (DENUE) of the INEGI, the main economic activities for the region are:

- Sinaloa: In Escuinapa, fishing for shrimp, fish, mollusks, and other aquatic species and services related to agriculture.
- Nayarit: Animal breeding and exploitation, the main activity being fishing followed by aquaculture focused on shrimp farming and the third are services related to forestry use.
- Jalisco: animal breeding and exploitation (in fact, Jalisco is the second largest meat producer nationwide). Other main economic activities include aquaculture, fishing, services related to

- agricultural and forestry activities, services related to agriculture, services related to forestry exploitation, and services related to the breeding and exploitation of animals.
- Colima: aquaculture, specifically shrimp farming, and fishing for fish, crustaceans, mollusks and other species, services related to agricultural and forestry activities and services related to agriculture
- Michoacán: in Coahuayana, Aquila, Coalcomán de Vázquez, Arteaga and Lázaro Cárdenas in Michoacán the main economic activities are aquaculture, fishing for fish, crustaceans, mollusks and other species, as well as services related to agricultural and forestry activities.

This landscape also has iron mines in Colima, Jalisco and Michoacán, property of the company TERNIUM Mexico. ArcelorMittal is a leading global steel and mining company with steel and iron ore production facilities located in Colima, Michoacán and Sinaloa. Key facilities in Mexico include integrated operations, 3 iron ore mines, port facilities, rolling mills, a finishing facility and tubular operations.

The small to subsistence scale economic and livelihood activities are timber harvesting and plantations of non-native species. All these productive activities represent a threat to conservation objects. There are small plots for family production up to areas for commercial exploitation. Indigenous communities such as the Tepehuanos develop extensive livestock farming and incipient agriculture of corn, beans, and squash. In some communities they also distill mezcal. These are all subsistence activities.

B. Yucatan Peninsula

The total population of rural localities related to the landscape of the Yucatán Peninsula Landscape is 346,598 inhabitants (49.05% women, 50.94% men (INEGI, 2020)). The population is distributed in 1090 rural locations, that is, in locations with a population of less than 2,500 inhabitants, a lower population density, and a lower percentage of urban land.

The main economic activities in this region include activities such as livestock and agriculture, as well as archaeological and nature tourism activities because the landscape is composed of a matrix of well-preserved forests surrounded by secondary vegetation, crop fields, and induced grasslands for livestock. Despite traditional ways of life, industrial livestock farming, monocultures, and, in general, the development of industry aimed at satisfying the global demand for food has increased.

In the region, extractive activities such as mining and the extraction of oil and natural gas have also been identified, which negatively impact the ecosystems and ways of life of local communities. The tourism industry has also been an important development axis for the region. In this context of tourism and infrastructure development, there is the Maya Train¹ megaproject and its impacts on both the ways of life of rural communities, as well as on the ecosystems and habitat of priority species for conservation. The main economic activities for this region are:

- Campeche: oil extraction in the coastal area of the Gulf of Mexico; tourism; the timber industry of numerous tropical species; agriculture as the first national producer of chicozapote, palay rice and pumpkin seeds; and shrimp, robalo fish and shark fishing.
- Yucatan: food, beverage, and tobacco-related industries, as well as textiles and leather products; lime and lemon, vegetable, and henequen agriculture; cattle and pig production; it is also a major producer of honey; and tourism. It is the financial, academic, cultural, medical, industrial, and commercial center of southeastern Mexico.

1 The Maya Train is the most important railway infrastructure in Mexico, which is driving economic and tourism growth in the southeast. Its construction has the highest standards of quality, safety, comfort and world-class technology.

<https://www.trenmaya.gob.mx/>

In the landscape are self-consumption agriculture and livestock farming; important for the food security and the sovereignty of indigenous (Maya people) and peasant communities in rural areas. There is a wide range of productive surfaces, from those dedicated to the subsistence of families. Artisanal fishing and the associated value chain also play a fundamental role in the economic development of the region and the well-being of coastal communities (Maya and mestizo people), in terms of employment, income, and livelihoods. It should be noted, in this sense, that 65% of the economically active population are men.

C. Northwestern Sierra Madre

The total population of the municipalities related to this landscape is 261,299 inhabitants (49.77% women, and 50.23% men (INEGI, 2020)). The most populated municipalities are Agua Prieta, Cananea, Nacozari de García, Fronteras, Cumpas, and Naco in the state of Sonora, as well as Ascensión, Madera, Casas Grandes and Janos in Chihuahua. The range of inhabitants per municipality is from 700 inhabitants in Divisaderos to 91 thousand inhabitants in Agua Prieta, Sonora.

Livestock activity is of great relevance in the human-livestock-predator conflict, because, to a greater or lesser extent, there is a presence of livestock throughout the landscape. The Mexican wolf is in danger of extinction precisely because of persecution by ranchers, so it is vitally important to work with this sector. The setting of infrastructure works for the generation, transmission and distribution of energy are also key to the economic development of the region, though they could represent a risk for the conservation of priority species and their habitat. Mining activities in the region are also an important element of the economic landscape. About 20% of the economic units are related to this activity, and although they generate some jobs in rural areas, they represent a threat to conservation. The main economic activities for the landscape are:

- Chihuahua: At the primary level, there are activities such as agriculture, livestock and forestry production. The secondary sector includes artisanal production, food, tourism, electricity, mining and trade. The tertiary sector refers to services such as transport, rental of movable and intangible assets, telephony or insurance.
- Sonora: the automotive industry; assembly plants for household appliances and electronic equipment; sardine fishing and shrimp farming; leader in the production of wheat, cotton, watermelon, grapes and asparagus; mining; trade and tourism.

The small to subsistence scale economic and livelihood activities are agricultural carried out by the Pima people.

D. Northeastern Sierra Madre

The rural population of the municipalities related to this landscape is 339,347 inhabitants (7.79% women, 52.20% men (INEGI, 2020)). The population is distributed in 52 urban localities and 2,546 rural localities, that is, in localities with a population of less than 2,500 inhabitants, a lower population density, and a lower percentage of urban land.

The main economic activities include livestock, agriculture, and mining. Livestock activity in this landscape is related to the human-livestock-predator conflict, with the northern part having the largest number of hectares dedicated to livestock farming. The main economic activities for the region are:

- Coahuila: mining, agriculture, livestock, manufacturing and tourism. However, the economic activity that stands out the most, and has been fundamental to the development of the state, is the steel industry.
- Nuevo Leon: those related to the construction (CEMEX), chemical, automotive, steel, beverage (soft drinks) industries, as well as real estate services and tourism.

CEMEX is also a market leader that produces concrete, cement, waterproofing and cold asphalt. It has plants in three of the four project landscapes; it only has no presence in the Northern Sierra Madre Occidental.

There are productive activities of rural and indigenous communities to sustain their ways of life. Productive activities, mainly agricultural, at this subsistence level are carried out by the Kikapúes.

2.4. IPs and Vulnerable Groups

(a) Overview of Indigenous Peoples Situation

In 2020, it was estimated that 23.2 million people, age three years and older, identified themselves as indigenous in Mexico, which was equivalent to 19% of the population of that age. In total, 68 indigenous peoples have been recognized, with 11 linguistic families and 364 linguistic variants; 68 languages are recognized in the Catalogue of National Indigenous Languages of the National Institute of Indigenous Languages (INALI). Mexico has the largest indigenous population in the entire American Continent. The three states with the largest indigenous population are Oaxaca, Campeche and Yucatán. The five most common problems affecting IPs and indigenous communities are lack of employment, lack of economic resources, lack of medical care, lack of government support in social programs and discrimination based on their appearance.

The Political Constitution of the United Mexican States recognizes and guarantees in its 2nd Article the right of indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities to self-determination and autonomy. Constitutional reforms were recently made on September 30, 2024, which provide greater clarity regarding the importance and attention to these people and communities. For example:

“Article 2. The Mexican Nation is unique and indivisible, based on the greatness of its peoples and cultures.

The Nation has a pluricultural and multiethnic composition originally based on its indigenous peoples, which are those communities with a historical continuity of the pre-colonial societies established in the national territory; and which preserve, develop and transmit their social, normative, economic, cultural and political institutions, or part of them.

Indigenous peoples and communities are recognized as subjects of public law with legal personality and their own patrimony.”

In this same article, the rights of Afro-Mexican peoples are considered and guaranteed:

“The Constitution recognizes Afro-Mexican peoples and communities, whatever their self-designation, as part of the pluricultural composition of the Nation. They shall have, as appropriate, the rights indicated in the previous sections of this article, to guarantee their development and social inclusion, in the terms established by this Constitution, as well as their self-determination that will be exercised within a constitutional framework of autonomy that ensures national unity.”

In addition, the Constitution recognizes and the State guarantees the right of indigenous and Afro-Mexican women to participate effectively and under conditions of substantive equality in the processes of integral development of their peoples and communities; in public decision-making; in the promotion and respect of their rights of access to education, health, property and possession of land and other human rights.

Also, the right of indigenous and Afro-Mexican children, adolescents and youth to adequate care, in their own languages, is recognized and guaranteed, in order to make effective the knowledge and full exercise of their rights of access to education, health, technology, art, culture, sports and training for work, among others. Likewise, to guarantee a life free of exclusion, discrimination and violence, especially sexual and gender violence, and to establish policies aimed at preventing and treating addictions, with a view to respecting their cultural identities.”

The National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INPI) is a decentralized body not attached to any State Secretariat that is part of the Federal Public Administration in Mexico. Its functions are to design, execute, coordinate, and evaluate policies, programs, strategies, and projects for the development of the country's indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples.

It was created on December 10, 2018, by decree of President Andrés Manuel López Obrador and replaced the former National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples.

As a non-central agency, it is part of the expanded presidential cabinet and therefore has autonomy, as well as its own legal personality and assets. It is based in Mexico City.

In compliance with the Law of the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples, as well as its regulations, the Government of Mexico, through the Ministry of the Interior, established the Mechanism for the Implementation and Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, an instance for the coordination of public policies between the entities of the Federal Public Administration, for the benefit of indigenous peoples and communities for their integral, intercultural and sustainable development.

When formally installing the Mechanism on December 11, 2024, it was noted that this would be key in allowing the 17 participating state secretariats, national bodies and legislative bodies to coordinate public policies for the benefit of these communities.

Likewise, in compliance with the implementation of the Constitutional Reform on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Technical Advisory Committee has been formed to accompany and advise the preparation of the draft General Law on the Rights of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples, which regulates said reforms to Article 2. The constitutional reforms have already been translated into 57 languages, and the remaining 11 translations are in process.

The INPI Law provides, in its articles 18 and 19, for the creation and integration of a National Council of Indigenous Peoples as a body for participation, consultation and connection with indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples with the various government bodies of the Mexican State.

In addition, the decree recognizing, protecting, preserving and safeguarding the sacred places and sites and pilgrimage routes of the Wixárika, Náayeri, O'dam or Au'dam and Mexican indigenous peoples, and creating the Presidential Commission for its compliance, was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on August 9, 2023.

For more information on federal and state legal frameworks on IPs and Afro-Mexican peoples, please consult Annex 4.

(b) IPs in project sites

A. Central Pacific

The presence of the Nahua people was identified in the landscape. The rural indigenous population that speaks a native language is estimated at approximately 57,754 speakers, of which 29,300 are women and 28,454 men. At the same time, the population that self-identifies as Afro-descendant amounts to 2,715 women and 3,076 men.

A greater concentration of the indigenous population is observed in the southern and northern extremes of the landscape. The Tepehuanos (O'dam) and the Coras (Nayeri) are the main indigenous communities. It is estimated that the indigenous and Afromexican population is of approximately 19,881 inhabitants (48.91% women, 51.09 % men).

B. Yucatan Peninsula

It should be noted that Mayas communities live in most rural locations. They are mostly Mayas from the Choól linguistic regions. It is estimated that the indigenous and Afromexican population is approximately 138,000 inhabitants (49.34 women, 50.66% men).

C. Northwestern Sierra Madre

Pima (O'ob), Mayos and Guarijfos communities live in both states, Sonora and Chihuahua. In the municipalities of Sonora, there are also Seri (Konkaak/Comca'ac) and Pápagos communities. There is also the Kikapúes Indigenous population in Tamichopa, Bacerac, Sonora. The Indigenous and Afromexican population of approximately 100,000 inhabitants.

D. Northeastern Sierra Madre

The indigenous population in the states of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon related to the Sierra Madre Oriental landscape represents a mosaic of ethnic and cultural diversity. According to federal information in the landscape, populations speak Nahuatl, Mazatec, Mixe, Tseltal, Chinantec, Chatino, Huastec, Maya, Mazahua, Mixtec, Otomí, Popoluca, Tarahumara, Tarasco, Totonaco and Zapotec, originating from other states. The Kikapúes are in the municipality of Melchor Múzquiz, Coahuila. It is estimated that the Indigenous and Afromexican population (including Mascogos) is of approximately 178,143 inhabitants (49.16% women, and 50.19% men). The largest population of indigenous peoples, originating from other states, is in Nuevo Leon where it has the Chatinos, originally from Oaxaca. In Coahuila, there are, like other migrant Indigenous groups, Nahuas, Zapotecs, Huastecos and Mazahuas.

2.5. Gender

In Mexico, laws related to gender equality are relatively recent. However, Article 1 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States establishes that all persons enjoy the individual guarantees granted by the constitution, which cannot be alienated or suspended, except in the cases and conditions established by the Constitution itself. This article makes it clear that both men and women are entitled to the same rights.

At the national level, there are more rural women under 15 years of age, which represents an earlier entry into the labor market. In addition, women in rural contexts have 3.4 fewer years of schooling than urban women, with an average schooling of 7.1 grade. Among the reasons for school lag and dropping out are economic deficiencies that make it difficult to continue training and marital union. The educational lag has implications for access to better working conditions. According to data from the National Survey of Occupation and Employment of 2019, rural women aged 15 to 64 have labor participation with paid work in only 35.6% of cases, 75.5% are employed without benefits and 3.5% do not receive any payment.

Wage gaps between men and women remain significant. Women earn, on average, 16% less than men for the same work, and are underrepresented in senior management and leadership positions. The rate of female participation in the labor market is significantly lower than that of men, and a high proportion of women work in the informal sector, which limits their social security and job stability.

In this context of inequality, discrimination also has a more pronounced dimension for indigenous and rural women, who face prejudices related to their way of dressing, social class, place of work, place of residence, weight, physical appearance, accent and way of speaking, the latter falling mainly on women who speak a native language. In addition, they suffer greater domestic violence, especially from their spouses. In rural and indigenous environments, women have less access to health services, education and economic independence, not only compared to men, but also compared to women in urban contexts.

On the other hand, in formal terms in government and politics, there have been advances in gender equality. The entry into force of the reform to 10 articles of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States on June 6, 2019, marks a historic moment and an unprecedented achievement to guarantee the political rights of women, because it will ensure that half of the decision-making positions are for women

in the three branches of the State, in the three orders of government, in autonomous bodies, in the candidacies of political parties for elected positions, as well as in the election of representatives to the city councils in municipalities with indigenous populations; in addition, language is incorporated that makes women visible and includes them.

3. 3. ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL POLICY, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

This chapter first outlines the laws and regulations of Mexico and the WWF’s ESSF and SIPP that are applicable to the project, and then discusses gaps between Mexico’s laws and regulations, and the SIPP.

For the purposes of the “From conflict to coexistence, safeguarding wildlife corridors in Mexico for sustainable development” Project implementation, *the principles and procedures of the ESSF and SIPP shall prevail in all cases of discrepancies.*

3.1 Mexico’s Policies, Laws, Regulations Guidelines

(a) Laws on Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation

The Political Constitution of the United Mexican States is the starting point for federal laws such as the following:

The main law on the subject is the General Law on Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (LGEEPA), and its seven regulations, but particularly concerning the Project are three, which refer to: i) Protected Natural Areas, ii) Environmental Impact Assessment, iii) Ecological Land Planning.

There is also the General Law on Wildlife and its regulations, the Federal Law on Environmental Responsibility, the General Law on Sustainable Forest Development and its regulations, as well as the General Law on Climate Change. Related to the protection of aquatic ecosystems and wetlands is the National Water Law and its regulations.

Legal Instrument	Description
The Political Constitution of the United Mexican States (CPEUM)	The Mexican Constitution of 1917, whose official name is the “Political Constitution of the United Mexican States”, is the Magna Carta or fundamental norm that politically, legally and juridically organizes the Mexican nation today. Like every modern Constitution, it governs the terms of the separation of powers, defines the procedures for the election of authorities, includes the fundamental rights and duties of citizens and the entire regulatory framework that defines life in Mexico.
General Law on Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (LGEEPA), and its regulations on: i) Protected Natural Areas, ii) Environmental Impact Assessment, iii) Ecological Land Planning.	Its purpose is to promote sustainable development and establish the bases for: Ensuring the right of every person to live in a healthy environment for their development, health and well-being; Defining the principles of environmental policy and the instruments for its application; Preservation, restoration and improvement of the environment; Preservation and protection of biodiversity, as well as the establishment and administration of protected natural areas; Sustainable use, preservation and, where appropriate, restoration of soil, water and other natural resources, so that obtaining economic benefits and the activities of society are compatible with the preservation of ecosystems; Prevention and control of air, water and soil pollution; Ensuring the co-

	<p>responsible participation of people, individually or collectively, in the preservation and restoration of ecological balance and environmental protection; The exercise of the powers in environmental matters corresponding to the Federation, the States, the Federal District and the Municipalities, under the principle of concurrence provided for in article 73 section XXIX -G of the Constitution; The establishment of mechanisms for coordination, induction and agreement between authorities, between these and the social and private sectors, as well as with people and social groups, in environmental matters, and the establishment of control and security measures to guarantee compliance and application of this Law and the provisions derived from it, as well as for the imposition of the corresponding administrative and penal sanctions.</p>
<p>General Law on Wildlife and its regulations</p>	<p>It is the regulatory law of the third paragraph of article 27 and of section XXIX, subsection G of article 73 of the Constitution. Its purpose is to establish the participation of the Federal Government, the State and Municipal governments, within the scope of their respective powers, regarding the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife and its habitat in the territory of the Mexican Republic and in the areas where the Nation exercises its jurisdiction.</p>
<p>Federal Law on Environmental Responsibility</p>	<p>This Law regulates environmental liability arising from damage caused to the environment, as well as the reparation and compensation of such damage when it is enforceable through the federal judicial processes provided for by Article 17 of the Constitution, the alternative mechanisms for resolving disputes, administrative procedures and those corresponding to the commission of crimes against the environment and environmental management.</p> <p>The provisions of this ordinance are regulatory of Article 4 of the Constitution of public order and social interest and have as their objective protection, preservation and restoration of the environment and ecological balance, to guarantee human rights to a healthy environment for the development and well-being of every person, and to the liability generated by environmental damage and deterioration.</p>
<p>General Law on Sustainable Forest Development and its regulations</p>	<p>This Law is Regulatory of Article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, its provisions are of public order and interest and of general observance throughout the national territory, and its purpose is to regulate and promote the integral and sustainable management of forest territories, the conservation, protection, restoration, production, management, cultivation, management and use of the forest ecosystems of the country and its resources; as well as to distribute the competencies that in forestry matters correspond to the Federation, the Federative Entities, Municipalities and Territorial Demarcations of Mexico City, under the principle of concurrence provided for in Article 73, Section XXIX-G of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, in order to promote sustainable forestry development. When it comes to forest resources whose ownership or legitimate possession corresponds</p>

	to indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities, the provisions of Article 2 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States shall be observed.
General Law on Climate Change	This law is of public order, general interest and observance throughout the national territory and the areas over which the nation exercises its sovereignty and jurisdiction and establishes provisions to address the adverse effects of climate change. It regulates the provisions of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States regarding environmental protection, sustainable development, preservation and restoration of ecological balance.
National Water Law and its regulations	This Law is regulatory of Article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States in the matter of national waters; it is of general observance throughout the national territory, its provisions are of public order and social interest and its purpose is to regulate the exploitation, use or exploitation of said waters, their distribution and control, as well as the preservation of their quantity and quality to achieve their sustainable integral development.

On the other hand, there are sectoral programs, and instruments that arise from the National Development Plan, and address environmental issues: i) Environment and Natural Resources Program (PROMARNAT), ii) Strategic Forestry Program for Mexico, iii) National Water Program, iv) General Ecological Land Management Program (POETG), and v) Climate Change Adaptation Programs in Protected Natural Areas (PACC). In addition, there are operative programs: i) Conservation Program for Sustainable Development (PROCOCODES), and ii) Program for the Protection and Restoration of Priority Ecosystems and Species (PROREST), iii) Payment for Environmental Services Program (PSA), iv) Sustainable Forest Development Program for Well-being, v) Concurrent Funds Program, and Biodiversity Heritage Fund (FPB).

Finally, at federal level, there are also national strategies: National Biodiversity Strategy of Mexico and action plan (ENBioMex), National Climate Change Strategy, and National REDD+ Strategy (ENAREDD+) for the reduction of emissions from deforestation and degradation.

At the state level, there are laws that reflect the federal legal framework on environmental matters. For more details on state laws in the four landscapes, see Annex 5.

At the municipal level, there are local legal frameworks, sometimes called Police and Good Government Ordinances, from which specific regulations are derived that each municipality develops according to its needs.

In terms of human rights, Mexico recognizes several of them that are important pillars to guarantee socio-environmental safeguards and the best implementation of this Project, among which we can mention the rights to health, water and sanitation, food and a healthy environment.

Human rights are enshrined in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States in Chapter I, entitled Human Rights and their Guarantees, which includes 29 articles from which secondary laws are derived.

For detailed information on human rights in Mexico, please refer to Annex 3. The information was obtained from the website of the National Human Rights Commission².

(b) Specific Policies related to NPA, AVDC, WCMU and State laws

Specific policies on NPA are established by the LGEEPA and its regulations on these territories dedicated to preserving representative natural environments of the country and the most fragile ecosystems, safeguarding the genetic diversity of species and biodiversity, as well as maintaining wild fauna and flora, natural landscapes and ecological processes for the benefit of society.

The PNA has project federal programs and financial schemes, such as the Protection and Restoration of Priority Ecosystems and Species (PROREST), the Program for Sustainable Development (PROCOCODES), Payment for Environmental Services (PSA), Concurrent Funds, and Biodiversity Heritage Fund.

Articles 46, 47, and 77 BIS of LGEEPA also provide the regulatory framework for AVDCs (ADVC in Spanish). AVDCs are initiatives of indigenous peoples, social organizations, public or private legal entities, by which they decide that their properties are dedicated to conservation actions and are managed by their legitimate owners, in accordance with their own Management Strategy. As of April 2022, there are 374 AVDCs in force, which conserve a total area of 606,132.11 certified hectares in Mexico.

Another important policy for the Project is the WCMU (UMA in Spanish), which are spaces for promoting alternative production schemes compatible with wildlife conservation. Their legal basis is the General Law on Wildlife and its regulations. To carry out the sustainable use of wildlife, both extractive and non-extractive, each UMA must have a Management Plan approved by SEMARNAT, in which management activities are described and scheduled. As of June 30, 2017, there were 1,722 UMAs in the country covering more than 38.5 million hectares, an area equivalent to 19% of the national territory.

In all four landscapes, specifically in the states that contain them, there are state laws in the areas of Sustainable Rural Development, Livestock, Sustainable Forest Development, Climate Change, Wildlife, as well as Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection. For more details on state laws in the four landscapes, see Annex 5.

(c) Laws on Labor and Working Conditions

Safety and health at work are regulated by various provisions contained in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, the Organic Law of the Federal Public Administration, the Federal Labor Law, the Federal Law on Metrology and Standardization, the Federal Regulations on Safety and Health at Work, as well as by the Mexican official standards on the subject, among other regulations.

The Mexican official standards issued by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare determine the minimum conditions necessary for the prevention of occupational risks and are characterized by the fact that they are intended to address risk factors to which workers may be exposed.

Currently, there are 41 Mexican official standards in force on safety and health at work. These standards are grouped into five categories: safety, health, organization, specific and product. Their application is mandatory throughout the national territory.

Legal Instrument	Description
Organic Law of the Federal Public Administration	It is one of the most important legal systems in Mexico, as it establishes the organizational bases of the federal public administration, both

² <https://www.cndh.org.mx/seccion/41/derechos-humanos>

	centralized and parastatal. It establishes the obligations and sanctions applicable to officials in the performance of their duties.
Federal Labor Law	<p>This Law is of general observance throughout the Republic and governs the labor relations included in Article 123, Section "A", of the Constitution. The Federal Labor Law (LFT) in Mexico stands as a legal instrument of vital importance to guarantee the labor rights of workers and establish the obligations that fall upon employers. Promulgated in 1970 and with various reforms throughout its history, the LFT constitutes a solid legal framework that seeks to promote social justice and the well-being of workers in the workplace.</p> <p>In its essence, the LFT establishes the basic principles that regulate the relationships between workers and employers, defining the rights and obligations of each party. In addition, it determines the guidelines of the employer-employee relationship in which the labor rights and fiscal obligations that must be assumed are established. This law protects and contributes to the good management of personnel, and also helps to establish, in accordance with the law, the regulations of companies as well as the sanctions towards the worker.</p>
Federal Law on Metrology and Standardization	<p>This Law shall apply throughout the Republic and its provisions are of public order and social interest. Its application and oversight is the responsibility of the Federal Executive, through the federal public administration agencies that have jurisdiction over the matters regulated in this ordinance. In addition, it regulates units of measurement and standardization processes in Mexico. It establishes a uniform system of measurements, promotes precision in commercial transactions and the creation of Mexican official standards (NOM) and Mexican norms (NMX). It includes participation of various sectors in the development of regulations and ensures quality and reliability in the evaluation of conformity.</p>
Federal Regulation on Safety and Health at Work	<p>The Federal Regulation on Safety and Health at Work establishes in its article 10 the power of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security to issue Standards based on the Federal Law on Metrology and Standardization and its regulations, the Federal Labor Law and the present Regulation, with the purpose of establishing provisions on safety and health at work that avoid risks that endanger the life, physical integrity or health of workers, and adverse and substantial changes in the work environment, which affect or may affect the safety or health of workers or cause damage to the facilities, machinery, equipment and materials of the workplace.</p> <p>The Mexican official standards issued by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security determine the minimum conditions necessary for the prevention of work risks and are characterized by the fact that they are intended to address risk factors to which workers may be exposed.</p> <p>Currently, there are 41 Mexican official standards in force on safety and health at work. These standards are grouped into five categories: safety, health, organization, specific and product. Its application is mandatory throughout the national territory.</p>

(d) Land Acquisition

Land tenure is a crucial issue in Mexico, as it determines who the legal owners are and how natural resources can be used. There are four types of land tenure in Mexico: Private Property, Ejido, Indigenous Community, and Federal Zone. The ejido and indigenous communities are agrarian properties.

Two legal instruments are a fundamental framework for land tenure: Article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and the Agrarian Law. Other related laws are Condominium Property Law that regulates the rights and obligations of condominiums, and establishes the rules for their use, maintenance and administration, as well as the General Law of National Assets that regulates national assets, establishing the rules for their use, exploitation and conservation. In addition to these laws, there are other regulations and rules that protect private property in Mexico, such as the Civil Code, the Penal Code, and international treaties, among others.

The Agrarian Law regulates rural property, guaranteeing the rights of rural landowners and establishing rules for their exploitation, conservation and use. Based on the Agrarian Law, the Agrarian Attorney's Office was created, which is a decentralized body of the Federal Public Administration with its own legal personality and assets. There are approximately 8,000 indigenous agrarian centers in our country, 63% are ejidos and the remaining 37% are made up of communal lands. In the indigenous regions, there are two main types of land ownership, namely: a) communal property, and b) indigenous ejidos (see paragraphs below).

Communal lands comprise a territory that may belong to one or several communities and control of the land is exercised and governed by the assembly of community members, which is elected by traditional authorities (governors, principals, "*tatamandones*", councils of elders). The communal property is divided into plots that are used temporarily according to the slash-and-burn system and that belong to all community members. Lifetime usufruct of some plots is also permitted for the benefit of community members and their families, who can inherit them or exchange them among community members, but they do not have the character of private owners.

Indigenous ejidos are made up of lands that were recognized to communities that did not have documentation from the colonial era that accredited their ownership of the same, but that in practice, operate and are organized under the rules of communal lands. There are indigenous ejidos that operate according to the regulations of the Agrarian Reform Law (regulatory of the Constitution of 1917), which represent a minority of the lands in the hands of indigenous peoples and are individually parceled out and can choose to remain as ejidos or become private property, as established by Article 27 of the current Constitution.

Legal Instrument	Description
Agrarian Law	The Agrarian Law is a regulation of Article 27 of the Constitution, which establishes that the Federal Executive and the competent agencies and entities of the Federal Public Administration shall promote and encourage the integral development of the Rural Sector in Mexico. The Law establishes provisions relating to communal lands, lands for human settlement, lands for common use, parceled lands and communal lands in urban areas. This law prohibits large estates in the United Mexican States. It also defines what small property is. The Agrarian Law contains provisions for the legal representation of the Agrarian Attorney's Office before the Agrarian Courts, the substantiation of the Agrarian Trial and for the execution of sentences. The Law also contains rules on the appeal for review in agrarian matters.
General Law of National Assets	Its purpose is to establish: The assets that constitute the patrimony of the Nation; The public domain regime of the assets of the Federation and of the real estate of the decentralized federal organizations; The distribution of powers among the agencies that administer real estate; The bases for the integration and operation of the Federal and Parastatal Real Estate Administration System

	and the Federal and Parastatal Real Estate Information System, including the operation of the Federal Public Property Registry; The rules for the acquisition, titling, administration, control, surveillance and alienation of federal real estate and property owned by entities, with the exception of those regulated by special laws; The bases for the regulation of movable property owned by entities, and the regulations to regulate the performance of appraisals on national assets.
--	--

(e) Indigenous Peoples

According to Article 2 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, communities that make up Indigenous People form a social, economic, and cultural unit, settle in a territory, and recognize their authorities following their normative systems.

The right of IPs to self-determination will be exercised within a constitutional framework of autonomy that ensures national unity. To recognize indigenous peoples and communities, in addition to the general principles established in the previous paragraphs of this article, ethnolinguistic, physical settlement and self-identification criteria must be considered.

In this sense, there are two fundamental laws for IPs in the country: the Law of the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples and the General Law of Linguistic Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The first law was amended on December 29, 2023, to create the Institute that replaces the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples, and provides it with legal personality, its own assets, and operational, technical, budgetary, and administrative autonomy. It consists of 29 articles to guarantee the exercise and implementation of the rights of indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples. The second one was amended on April 28, 2022, and its purpose is to regulate the recognition and protection of the linguistic, individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples and communities, as well as the promotion of the daily use and development of indigenous languages, in a context of respect for their rights.

Legal Instrument	Description
Law of the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples	The National Institute of Indigenous Peoples, hereinafter referred to as the Institute, is a decentralized agency of the Federal Public Administration, not sectorized, with legal personality, its own assets and operational, technical, budgetary and administrative autonomy, based in Mexico City. The Institute is the authority of the Federal Executive Branch in matters related to indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples, whose purpose is to define, regulate, design, establish, execute, guide, coordinate, promote, follow up and evaluate policies, programs, projects, strategies and public actions, to guarantee the exercise and implementation of the rights of indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples, as well as their integral and sustainable development and the strengthening of their cultures and identities, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and the international legal instruments to which the country is a party.
General Law of Linguistic Rights of Indigenous Peoples	This Law is of public order and social interest, of general observance in the United Mexican States and its purpose is to regulate the recognition and protection of the linguistic, individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples and communities, as well as the promotion of the daily use and development of indigenous languages, within a context of respect for their rights. Indigenous languages are those that come from the peoples existing in the national territory before the establishment of the Mexican State, in addition to those coming from other Indo-American peoples, also pre-

	existing, that have taken root in the national territory later and that are recognized for having an orderly and systematic set of functional and symbolic oral forms of communication
--	--

There are 28 states that have laws related to the rights of indigenous peoples. Most have one law, but in the case of Oaxaca and San Luis Potosí there are five and four, respectively, and they stand out as the states with the greatest attention devoted to the relevant regulatory framework.

Of the 10 states participating in the project, only Coahuila and Michoacán do not have a state law on IPs. However, in October 2024, the Congress of Coahuila approved a reform to the state Constitution to strengthen the rights of indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples, recognized as subjects of public law. Likewise, in December 2024, the recently approved indigenous reform contemplates 22 rights, which are fully established in the Constitution of Michoacán.

For more information on the legal framework of IPs and the institutions that serve them, see Annex 4.

(f) Gender, Gender-Based Violence, and Sexual Harassment

In Mexico, laws related to gender equality are relatively recent. However, Article 1 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States establishes that all persons enjoy the individual guarantees granted by the constitution, which cannot be alienated or suspended, except in the cases and conditions established by the Constitution itself. This article makes it clear that both men and women are entitled to the same rights.

Likewise, the General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence, approved in 2007, establishes legal equality between genders, respect for human dignity, freedom and non-discrimination towards women. It is important to consider this law for its contribution in terms of legal framework and action in situations of violence during the process of building and implementing coexistence strategies.

On the other hand, the Federal Law to Prevent and Eliminate Discrimination prohibits any discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, class, age, among others. Its promulgation is crucial in the face of a scenario of ethnic and gender diversity in the creation of intervention strategies aligned with the objectives of the project.

On October 21, 2021, the General Law for Equality between Men and Women was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation, which derives from Article 4 of the national constitution. Following its promulgation, the Law of the National Institute for Women (INM) was created, which promotes the protection, surveillance, study and dissemination of women's rights established in the constitution, as well as programs, plans and projects related to the development of the female sector, with the aim of including women in the public, political, economic and cultural life of the country. The INM is the main body promoting rights, creating public policies and developing sectoral programs with a gender perspective. To meet its objectives, the INM operates as a decentralized body with jurisdiction at the federal and state levels. Its participation as a consulting body and provider of a legal framework with a gender perspective is essential to achieve the objectives of coexistence.

Legal Instrument	Description
General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence	This law is regulatory of article 4 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, in matters of protection of the right of women, adolescents and girls to a life free of violence and the reinforced duties of the State, its provisions are of public order and of general observance throughout the Republic, and its purpose is to establish coordination between the Federation, the federative entities, the territorial demarcations of Mexico City and the municipalities to prevent, address, punish and eradicate

	violence against women, adolescents and girls, as well as the principles and mechanisms for full access to a life free of violence, as well as to guarantee the enjoyment and exercise of their human rights and strengthen the democratic regime established in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.
Federal Law to Prevent and Eliminate Discrimination	The provisions of this Law are of public order and social interest. The purpose of the Law is to prevent and eliminate all forms of discrimination against any person in the terms of Article 1 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, as well as to promote equality of opportunity and treatment. It is the responsibility of the State to promote the conditions so that the freedom and equality of people are real and effective. The federal public powers must eliminate those obstacles that limit the exercise of these rights and prevent the full development of people as well as their effective participation in the political, economic, cultural and social life of the country and will promote the participation of the authorities of the other levels of Government and of individuals in the elimination of said obstacles.
General Law for Equality between Men and Women	The purpose of this law is to regulate and guarantee equal opportunities and treatment between women and men, to propose institutional guidelines and mechanisms that guide the Nation towards achieving substantive equality in the public and private spheres, promoting the empowerment of women and the fight against all discrimination based on sex. Its provisions are of public order and social interest and of general observance throughout the National Territory. The guiding principles of this Law are: equality, non-discrimination, equity and all those contained in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.

In 2024, President Claudia Sheinbaum modified the INM and raised its level to the Secretariat of Women. In addition, she decreed reforms of secondary laws to protect women: the General Law for Equality between Women and Men; the General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence; the National Code of Civil and Family Procedures; the National Code of Criminal Procedure; the General Law of the National Public Security System; the Federal Labor Law and the Law of Workers in the Service of the State, regulating Section B of Article 123 of the Constitution.

(g) Community Engagement

In Mexico, community participation translates into terms of citizen participation in public life. In this sense, the General Law of Social Development guarantees the full exercise of social rights enshrined in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, ensuring the access of the entire population to social development and determining the bases and promotion of social and private participation in the matter.

On July 4, 2024, the Ministry of the Interior published in the Official Gazette of the Federation (DOF) the Guidelines for the promotion, formation, organization, operation and monitoring of citizen participation mechanisms in the agencies and entities of the Federal Public Administration. This is a normative instrument to make the human right to participation effective.

Furthermore, Mexico is implementing the Escazú Agreement, the objective of which is to guarantee the full and effective implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the rights of access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making processes and access to justice in environmental matters, as well as the creation and strengthening of capacities and cooperation, contributing to the protection of the right of every person, of present and future generations, to live in a healthy environment and to sustainable development.

Due to the topics and activities carried out in the project, it will also be important to consider the Sustainable Rural Development Law.

Legal Instrument	Description
Sustainable Rural Development Law	<p>This Law is a regulation of Section XX of Article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and is of general observance throughout the Republic.</p> <p>Its provisions are of public order and are aimed at: promoting the sustainable rural development of the country, fostering an adequate environment, in the terms of paragraph 4 of article 4; and guaranteeing the leadership of the State and its role in promoting equity, in the terms of article 25 of the Constitution.</p> <p>Sustainable rural development is considered to be of public interest, including the planning and organization of agricultural production, its industrialization and commercialization, and other goods and services, and all actions aimed at improving the quality of life of the rural population, as provided for in article 26 of the Constitution, for which the State will have the participation determined by this ordinance, carrying out its regulation and promotion within the framework of civil liberties and governmental obligations established by the Constitution.</p>

3.2 WWF Safeguards Standards and Procedures Applicable to the Project

WWF’s safeguards standards require that any potentially adverse environmental and social impacts are identified, and avoided or mitigated. Safeguards policies that are relevant to this project are as follows.

(a) Standard on Environment and Social Risk Management

This standard is applicable because “From conflict to coexistence, safeguarding wildlife corridors in Mexico for sustainable development” intends to support activities that result in a variety of environmental and social impacts. The Project is expected to promote a human-wildlife coexistence (HW-Co) approach, reducing human-wildlife conflict (HWC), poaching, retaliatory killings, and opportunistic illegal trade whilst increasing socioeconomic benefits. On the other hand, the Project may cause friction between environmental authorities and the actors committed to its implementation with those who, due to negative attitudes, do not want to stop inadequate activities on the habitats.

The precise location and impact of specific activities cannot be determined at this stage and will only be known during project implementation. Thus, an ESMF is prepared to set out guidelines and procedures on how to identify, assess and monitor environmental and social impacts, and how to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts. Site-specific ESMPs will be prepared as required, based on principles and guidelines of the ESMF.

As is noted elsewhere in this document (see Standard on Protection of Natural Habitats and Standard on Community Health, Safety and Security), the main guidelines for resolving situations of possible negative impacts and for enhancing those positive situations or factors of the Project for the benefit of the inhabitants are established through the approaches of Territories of Coexistence, Coexistence Work Models and the Collaborative Network which, although present as activities of the project, will also perform as mitigation measures for some of the socio-environmental risks of the Project, such as those pertaining to conflict.

The Environmental and Social Risk Management Standard proposes integrating three approaches to ensure that activities have a sense of identity and common objectives. These approaches, which will be presented below, will make it possible to communicate and assign the roles and responsibilities of the Project and its ESMF; reconcile recommendations and measures to mitigate negative impacts and enhance

positive impacts; disseminate the grievance redress mechanisms, capacity development activities and implementation of the Project and the ESMF in the field; and finally establish procedures to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the activities, mitigation measures and adaptive management of the project. More information on this can be found on Annex 4.

(b) Standard on Protection of Natural Habitats

WWF's mission is to protect natural habitats, and it does not undertake any projects that would result in conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, especially those that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, or identified as having high conservation value.

Overall, the "From conflict to coexistence, safeguarding wildlife corridors in Mexico for sustainable development" activities will produce benefits through sustainable and wildlife-based livelihoods promotion to generate prosperous, resilient, and connected landscapes. The HW-Co approach addresses the benefit of wildlife and its habitat while safeguarding people's lives, livelihoods, and assets as well as biological corridors between the NPA, AVDC and WCMU, all within the framework of the law and the consent of the stakeholders. Notwithstanding the above, this standard has been triggered as a precaution because some of the project's activities, such as implementation of best practices and coexistence techniques to prevent HWC by ranchers, installation of small infrastructure and equipment to prevent HWC, habitat restoration actions with a focus on conservation of ecosystem services, activities to improve habitat quality through wildlife-friendly practices, strengthening of species and habitat monitoring capacities at the community level, as well as the control of feral species and mitigation of the damage they may cause, are likely to have an on-the-ground impact. Certainly, potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas will be avoided by establishing spaces for dialogue and making collaboration agreements with the relevant authorities, the owners of the territories and the inhabitants who participate in the Project, to plan, implement and evaluate the activities in favor of natural habitats in the Territories of Coexistence. However, this ESMF provides tools and steps to manage potential negative impacts, should they occur.

(c) Standard on Restriction of Access and Resettlement

The WWF's Standard seeks to ensure that adverse social or economic impacts on resource-dependent local communities as a result from restrictions on resource access and/or use are avoided or minimized. The Project will not restrict access to natural resources because it will be based on regulatory frameworks that comply with the NPAs, AVDCs, and WCMUs that are already decreed or certified. However, by decreeing new PNAs or increasing the level of protection and effectiveness of some PNAs or AVDCs, there may be a possibility that these actions are perceived as restricting access to certain natural resources. The promotion of new areas will occur if and only if the competent authorities monitor the process and it is done following the law and with the consensus of the interested parties. The entire process will be monitored through Project governance spaces, both at the central level (Outcome 1.1.) and at the local level (Outcome 2.1.).

(d) Standard on Indigenous Peoples

The WWF's standard requires ensuring that indigenous rights are respected, that IPs do not suffer adverse impacts from projects, and that IPs receive culturally appropriate benefits from conservation. The policy mandates that projects respect IPs' rights, including their rights to FPIC processes and to tenure over traditional territories; that culturally appropriate and equitable benefits (including from traditional ecological knowledge) are negotiated and agreed upon with the IPs' communities in question; and that potential adverse impacts are avoided or adequately addressed through a participatory and consultative approach.

Although it is still uncertain if the definitive specific work project sites will overlap with Indigenous territories, this standard has been triggered out of an abundance of caution because Indigenous groups live in all four of the project's targeted landscapes. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to work with them respectfully, considering their culture, language, worldview, knowledge, and traditional practices,

as well as their forms of organization and times for decision-making. To guide the project's engagement with IPs, this ESMF contains an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework.

(e) Standard on Community Health, Safety and Security

This Standard ensures that the health, safety and security of communities are respected and appropriately protected. The Guidance on Labor and Working Conditions requires employers and supervisors to implement all reasonable precautions to protect the health and safety of workers through the introduction of preventive and protective measures. It also requires that the labor rights of project-employed workers are observed, as indicated in Annex 1: Screening Tool. Project activities should also prevent adverse impact involving quality and supply of water to affected communities; SEAH-related risks to both affected communities as well as project staff; safety of project infrastructure, life and properties; protective mechanisms for the use of hazardous materials; disease prevention procedures; and emergency preparedness and response.

This standard has been activated because it was detected that there are potential situations in the landscapes that might endanger field personnel, particularly in the form of snakes or scorpions or even feral fauna attacks. To be sure, the probability is very low, but the risk nonetheless exists. Likewise, when moving through the field to distant sites, accidents can occur with personnel or work equipment. Community consultations also revealed that organized crime is present in some landscapes, particularly in mountain areas rather than in coastal areas. Although there have been no cases in which the actors related to the conservation projects have had problems with organized crime, the risk exists. In this sense, security procedures for the actors of the Coexistence Territories that work in the Collaborative Network must be developed, communicated and implemented.

(f) Standard on Pest Management

WWF-funded projects are not allowed to procure or use formulated products that are in World Health Organization (WHO) Classes IA and IB, or formulations of products in Class II, unless there are restrictions that are likely to deny use or access by lay personnel and others without training or proper equipment. The project will follow the recommendations and minimum standards as described in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and its associated technical guidelines, and procure only pesticides, along with suitable protective and application equipment, that will permit pest management actions to be carried out with well-defined and minimal risk to health, environment, and livelihoods.

The Project does not promote the use or procurement of pesticides, so the standard has not been triggered.

(g) Standard on Cultural Resources

This Standard ensures that Cultural Resources are appropriately preserved, and their destruction, damage or loss is appropriately avoided. Physical cultural resources (PCR) include archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, and sacred sites including graveyards, burial sites, of unique natural values. Intangible cultural resources include traditional ecological knowledge, performing arts, oral traditions and expressions, traditional craftsmanship and social practices, rituals and events. The impacts on cultural resources resulting from project activities, including mitigating measures, may not contravene either the recipient country's national legislation or its obligations under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements.

The Project does not negatively impact the cultural resources of IP and involves the utilization of cultural resources of affected communities for commercial or other purposes in the landscapes. However, there are many archaeological sites from different periods of the Mayan culture throughout parts of the landscape, as well as archaeological remains of indigenous groups that have already disappeared, such as the Apaches, and sites with cave painting. As such, this standard has been triggered. There is no information on any intangible cultural resources in the four landscapes.

(h) Standard on Grievance Mechanisms

Project-affected communities and other interested stakeholders may raise a grievance at any time to the PMU and WWF. The PMU will be responsible for informing project-affected parties about the Accountability and Grievance Mechanism. Contact information of the PMU and WWF will be made publicly available. Relevant details are also provided in the Grievance Redress section of this ESMF.

The WWF Standard on Grievance Mechanisms is not intended to replace project- and country-level dispute resolution and redress mechanisms. This mechanism is designed to: address potential breaches of WWF's policies and procedures in a gender-responsive manner; be independent, transparent, and effective; be survivor-centered and offer protections to those reporting SEAH-related grievances; be accessible to project-affected people; keep complainants abreast of progress of cases brought forward; and maintain records on all cases and issues brought forward for review.

The Grievance Mechanism (GM) for this project must be a concrete and accessible procedure to receive and act on complaints from people who feel that their human rights have been violated or treated unfairly by Project-related activities. This mechanism will be available to local stakeholders who interact and collaborate in the Coexistence Territories defined to implement the Project, so it must be designed in a way that takes into account their cultural particularities to ensure that it is effective.

Based on WWF's Accountability and Complaints Policy, the mechanism will consider the following:

1. Public disclosure of the GM, through different means, including the name and contact number of the Project Manager, who will be in charge of resolving potential conflicts.
2. Record of each complaint, whether received orally or in writing, including the name, location of the complainant, a description of the events that support the complaint and the possible solution requested.
3. Complaints must be handled without bias and based on WWF's values, social principles, policies and procedures. The response to the complaint must be issued within 15 days of receipt of the complaint, unless more time is needed to gather evidence, interview witnesses or carry out another process that requires more time. The Project Manager must notify the complainant of this situation. Likewise, a written response will be given to the complaint and a solution will be proposed as warranted by the case presented.
4. If the proposed solution is not satisfactory to the complainant, an appeal system must be provided that involves at least one person from the executing agency SEMARNAT.
5. If the complaint is related to activities carried out by WWF and the complainant alleges that the project has not complied with the organization's policies, the complainant has the right to file the complaint with WWF.

(i) Standard on Public Consultation and Disclosure

This standard requires meaningful consultation with relevant stakeholders, occurring as early as possible and throughout the project cycle. It requires the Project Team to provide relevant information in a timely manner and in a form and language that is understandable and accessible to diverse stakeholders. This standard also requires that information concerning environmental and social issues relevant to the project is disclosed for at least 30 days prior to implementation, and 45 days if the Indigenous Peoples Standard has been triggered. WWF will disclose safeguards documentation on its Safeguards Resources web page. The final safeguards documents should be published on national websites of the Implementing Agencies and made available locally in specific locations. The project is also required to locally release all final key safeguards documents via hardcopy, translated into the local language and in a culturally appropriate manner, to facilitate awareness by relevant stakeholders that the information is in the public domain for review.

(j) Standard on Stakeholder Engagement

This standard ensures that WWF is committed to meaningful, effective and informed stakeholder engagement in the design and implementation of all GEF and GCF projects. WWF's commitment to

stakeholder engagement arises from internal standards such as WWF's Project and Program Standards (PPMS), as well as WWF's commitment to international instruments such as United Nations Declaration on Indigenous People (UNDRIP). Stakeholder engagement is an overarching term that encompasses a range of activities and interactions with stakeholders throughout the project cycle and is an essential aspect of good project management. The project has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan that will be implemented during the project.

(k) Guidance Note on Gender-based Violence and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment

All over the world, it is estimated that one in three women and girls experience GBV during her lifetime. A recent study conducted by IUCN, in collaboration with USAID as part of Advancing Gender in the Environment (AGENT), states that forms of GBV (ranging from sexual, physical and psychological violence, to trafficking, sexual harassment, sexual coercion and in some cases rape) can be linked to environmental issues.

Many projects implemented by WWF relate to effective management of protected areas and the landscapes in which they are located through support to law enforcement, patrolling and better management and restoration of landscapes by restricting access to natural resources. These activities can potentially give rise to GBV/SEAH risks where government-employed law enforcement officials/rangers/guards supported by the project may misuse the power of their positions by sexually exploiting women in local communities. This is a particular risk if women are collecting water or natural resources in a protected area. As another example, projects that promote alternative livelihoods, particularly ones that improve women's empowerment and decision making, can often lead to changes in power dynamics within communities and increase the risks of GBV/SEAH toward those empowered women. This project promotes support to law enforcement, patrolling and better management as well as alternative livelihoods, particularly ones that improve women's empowerment and decision making.

GBV and SEAH in the implementation of WWF activities in projects and programs is unacceptable and requires timely, proportional, and appropriate action. WWF recognizes that to achieve biodiversity conservation it is vital to promote gender equality and make every effort to ensure that project activities implemented by WWF respect integrity and human rights and mitigate any risk that gives rise to discriminatory and exploitative gender inequalities. WWF does support projects in areas where there is civil war, ethnic conflict, and insurgencies where there are existing GBV/SEAH risks. WWF therefore needs to understand these risks in order to avoid exacerbating local conditions that contribute to GBV/SEAH, which would undermine any conservation outcomes the project may seek to achieve.

For WWF projects, including GEF projects, under the Standard on Community Health and Security, the project team should identify any potential GBV/SEAH risks by screening proposed project activities using the following questions:

- Is there a risk that the project could pose a greater burden on women by restricting the use, development, and protection of natural resources by women compared with that of men?
- Is there a risk that persons employed by or engaged directly in the project might engage in gender-based violence (including sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, or sexual harassment)?
- Does the project increase the risk of GBV and/or SEAH for women and girls, for example by changing resource use practices?
- Does any mandated training for any individuals associated with the project (including project staff, government park rangers and guards, other park staff, consultants, partner organizations and contractors) cover GBV/SEAH (along with human rights, etc.)?

The identification of GBV/SEAH risks in a project is normally undertaken as part of project preparation and could be conducted during community/stakeholder consultations together with identifying potential risks and screening impacts on vulnerable groups, community health, safety and security, labor and working conditions, gender equality issues, and any other social or environmental risks. Any potential GBV/SEAH risk identified during this stage would be factored into the project's overall social risk, which, in turn, is factored into the overall environmental and social risk associated with a project.

(1) Guidance Note on Labor and Working Conditions

As a conservation organization, WWF does not typically fund large infrastructure activities in conservation projects implemented by WWF's GEF and GCF Agency and therefore does not directly adversely impact labor and working conditions. However, WWF GCF Agency projects do implement projects in the forestry, agriculture and fisheries sectors, which may have potential unintended adverse impacts. This is mostly seen in financing activities necessary for strengthening protected area management systems, including construction of protected area administrative buildings, watch towers, or accommodations for park guards.

In such cases, these activities are usually executed by third party contractors who employ construction workers including sub-contractors. In such cases, WWF will ensure that any funding for such activities complies with WWF's Environment and Social Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures (SIPP) and more specifically international labor and working condition standards such as the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and any relevant local labor standards of the project specific countries.

This Guidance Note provides detailed guidance of reasonable precautions to implement in managing principal risks to occupational health and safety. The following is based on the IFC's Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (April 30, 2007), and covers the following general thematic areas:

1. General Facility Design and Operation
 - a. Integrity of Workplace Structures
 - b. Severe Weather and Facility Shutdown
 - c. Workspace and Exit
 - d. Fire Precautions
 - e. Lavatories and Showers
 - f. Potable Water Supply
 - g. Clean Eating Area
 - h. Lighting
 - i. Safe Access
 - j. First Aid
 - k. Air Supply
 - l. Work Environment Temperature
2. Training
 - a. Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Training
3. Physical Hazards
 - a. Rotating and Moving Equipment
 - b. Rotating and Moving Equipment
 - c. Vibration
 - d. Electrical
 - e. Eye Hazards
 - f. Welding / Hot Work
 - g. Industrial Vehicle Driving and Site Traffic
 - h. Working Environment Temperature

- i. Ergonomics, Repetitive Motion, Manual Handling
 - j. Working at Heights
 - k. Illumination
4. Standards for Workers Living Conditions
- a. General living facilities
 - b. Drainage
 - c. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation and light
 - d. Water
 - e. Wastewater and solid waste
 - f. Rooms/dormitories facilities
 - g. Bed arrangements and storage facilities
 - h. Sanitary and toilet facilities
 - i. Toilet facilities
 - j. Showers/bathrooms and other sanitary facilities
 - k. Canteen, cooking and laundry facilities
 - l. Medical facilities
 - m. Leisure, social and telecommunications facilities

3

(m) Guidance Note on Projects Relating to Dams

In many river basins, WWF's freshwater conservation work is affected by the development of new dams or by the operations of existing dams. WWF is opposed to unsustainable dams that do not adhere to internationally recognized principles and criteria for good practice. WWF advocates that (1) no dams be built in, or affect, areas of high conservation value; (2) alternatives be fully considered before decisions are made to build new dams; and (3) principles, tools,¹⁴ and inclusive, transparent processes be applied that make the best possible choices regarding the management of existing dams and development of new dams.

WWF actively works to assess existing dams to minimize impacts and maximize benefits and to reduce the demand for new dams. WWF advocates for improvement of operational management for environmental benefits at existing dams, through related policies, plans, or regulations. This can include:

- Establishing environmental flow regimes to restore ecological functions downstream of a dam by mimicking natural variability in river flows. Work may include assessment of environmental flow requirements, hydrological studies, design of reservoir releases, and policy work;
- Promoting retrofitting dams or infrastructure to improve performance and reduce need for new infrastructure;
- Promoting adaptation of existing infrastructure to allow for improved environmental performance; and
- Promoting decommissioning or removal of hazardous or obsolete dams.

Dam Safety

Given the above instances, and in line with WWF Network's position on dams, WWF can:

- For GEF and GCF projects, partner with a GEF and GCF Implementing Agency that is accredited for Safety of Dams safeguards to jointly support such efforts, so long as the other agency's safeguards system is applied for the entire project;
- Implement projects that involve working with the government or relevant sector on strategic river basin planning, with the goal of restricting or concentrating dams to appropriate rivers and watersheds of lower conservation value (e.g., already altered);

³ Specific guidance and standards can be found in the Guidance Note on Labor and Working Conditions.

- Implement projects that result in recommendations for environmental flow requirements for a stream or river (e.g., timing, volume, duration);
- Implement projects that involve working with governments to ensure better regulation of hydropower sector;
- Implement projects that build capacity in the hydropower sector and government ministries to improve environmental-based approaches/tools for sustainable development; and
- Implement small or minor water infrastructure work whose impact is deemed not to trigger Safety of Dams safeguards through WWF's Policy on Environment and Social Risk Management

(n) Guidance Note on Ranger Principles

Rangers play a key role in protecting wildlife, managing protected areas, and resolving human-wildlife conflict. Rangers must act within the law and under high ethical standards in order to achieve positive outcomes from both people and nature. WWF only supports legitimate law enforcement activities that are carried out in a way that respects and protects the human rights of local communities and Indigenous Peoples. Certain measures are in place to uphold WWF's high ethical standards, including a risk assessment, mitigation actions, and continuous monitoring throughout implementation.⁴ Rangers are expected to adhere to the following principles:

1. Act within the law.
2. Ensure accountability.
3. Build ranger capacity
4. Support the welfare of rangers and their families.
5. Partner with local communities.
6. Identify, monitor and plan for challenges.
7. Maintain impartiality.
8. Communicate regularly.
9. Sanctions for malfeasance.

3.3 Gaps between Mexico laws and policies and the WWF's SIPP

In Mexico, there is a complex system of laws and policies that address the different aspects of socio-environmental issues. There are also consolidated regulatory frameworks and institutions. However, there are challenges such as those presented below.

Lack of coordination

A challenge is that these issues have been sectorized and applied without much coordination and with a lack of holistic approaches. It is important to better unite environmental, social and economic aspects with a risk analysis vision

To be more effective in applying environmental and social safeguards, there is also a lack of harmonization of the three levels of government: federal, state and municipal.

Non-application of regulations and corruption

A major problem is the lack of application of the law due to the limited institutional capacities in terms of personnel and resources to be in the places where safeguards are required to be applied. But also, sometimes, the laws are not applied and the necessary justice and punishments for crimes are not fulfilled because corruption has not yet been eliminated. Since 2018, federal governments have had this as a maximum task to improve and eliminate this problem.

Environmental protection

⁴ See [Ranger Principles document](#) for more details.

The capacity to prevent and, if necessary, punish environmental crimes is very scarce, again due to a lack of institutional capacities, not a lack of laws.

Human rights

It is necessary to promote the culture on human rights more and for the National Commission of Human Rights and its representatives and state offices to have greater influence and involvement in resolving decision-making problems and how these affect people

Community participation

It is also necessary to provide better public policy instruments so that the community can participate more and feel the support of the institutions.

Gender equity

Although gender parity already exists in the areas of senior officials in the Executive and Legislative Branches, true gender equity has not been achieved in many sectors of society. And the gaps are still painful for the population. In this new federal administration, there is a strong push for public policy in this regard, led by the first female president of Mexico, Claudia Sheinbaum.

Prior, free and informed consent

There are still no federal instruments that allow the guarantors of rights to effectively carry out the consent and consultation processes for national socio-environmental problems or conflicts of the rights holders. There are three paradigmatic cases of resolution of these problems, the respective law of the state of Oaxaca and of course the international guidelines of Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) in this regard, but it is necessary to build capacities and gain the necessary experience to address this deficiency.

For the purposes of the “From conflict to coexistence, safeguarding wildlife corridors in Mexico for sustainable development”, the provisions of the WWF’s ESSF and SIPP shall prevail over Mexico legislation in all cases of discrepancy.

4. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This section outlines potential adverse environmental and social impacts that may result from project activities.

4.1 Adverse Environmental Impacts

Component 1

There are no environmental impacts associated with the component. The stakeholders that were part of the participatory process for the development of the ESMF mentioned that they do not identify any environmental risks based on the project components.

This component is dedicated to coordinating the aspects of strategy and public policy at the national level. It establishes a relevant contribution to conservation by proposing a change from the paradigm of conflict to that of coexistence between humans and wildlife.

Component 2

This component is designed to work directly in the landscapes, in the territories where communities live and carry out their livelihoods. In this context, it is possible to evidence some potential risks due to implementation of small-scale infrastructure and/or teams for the prevention of HWC.

It is also important to consider that greater amounts of water and inputs related to soil productivity may be required to implement agricultural and livestock practices, and this is exacerbating certain problems related to water access in rural areas because of climate change.

It has been detected as a potential impact that the Mexican wolves released in their historical distribution sites now impact the socio-ecosystems given their current conditions, so it is important to be careful in selecting the best sites for the releases for the benefit of the wolves and the lowest possible impact that causes its reintroduction.

Finally, it is necessary to consider the analysis of plant species that will be used for reforestation and restoration programs and avoid non-native plants to avoid affecting local biodiversity,

Component 3

This component has no potential environmental impacts on landscapes.

Component 4

This component has no potential environmental impacts on landscapes.

In Table 3, only activities will be indicated for which an anticipated environmental impact has been detected. Four-digit codes indicate the number of activities according to the project's theory of change.

4.2 Environmental Mitigation Measures

Table 3. Anticipated Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Project Activity	Potential impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsible party
Component 2			
<p>- 2.2.1.2. Directly support agricultural and livestock producers, in co-investment schemes and in accordance with local intervention plans, to establish small infrastructures and install equipment to prevent and mitigate HWC.</p>	<p>HWC small infrastructures or prevention equipment is not installed properly and causes problems for its users.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The structures and equipment are installed under best practices and with the supervision of experts and authorities for optimal operation. - Depending on the infrastructure, an environmental impact analysis might be required. 	<p>PMU and Landscape Implementation Partners (LIP)</p>
<p>- 2.2.2.1. Provide technical assistance and operational support to agricultural and livestock production units to adopt wildlife-friendly practices</p>	<p>Agricultural and livestock production can be increased with the practices adopted and therefore require greater volumes of water and more inputs to keep the soil productive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Productive technical assistance must assess the carrying capacity of socio-ecosystems, especially water supply. It is important that practices consider local water capture and efficient use of water. It must promote an agroecological and silvopastoral approach in practice to avoid the use of agrochemicals. - The practices provided must guarantee the avoidance of threats to flora and fauna, and changes in land use. - No work with invasive species will be supported 	<p>PMU and LIP</p>
<p>- 2.3.1.2. Provide technical and operational support to specific Mexican wolf release initiatives in its historical distribution area</p>	<p>Mexican wolf releases can cause ecological imbalances in the socio-ecosystems where they will be located, due to competition for space or food (prey).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the course of the technical assistance consultancy and operational support to strengthen the Binational Recovery Program of the Mexican Wolf, extra attention will be paid to ensuring, 	<p>PMU and LIP</p>

		<p>based on the latest research, that the release of wolves will take place in the best sites, which are understood to be those that will have the least possible negative impact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Socialization of these releases will be done with the local population who might be affected well in advance of the release in a culturally appropriate way 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.3.2.2. Implement reforestation, restoration and fire prevention strategies, targeting connectivity zones and critical sites to promote HW-Co. 	<p>Use of non-native plants for reforestation and restoration, which modify local biodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Technical monitoring of reforestation and restoration programs as well as nurseries to produce native species for landscapes and ensure that nurseries avoid the uncontrolled use of fertilizers. It is important to promote the agroecological production of plants for reforestation and restoration. – No work with invasive species will be supported 	<p>PMU and LIP</p>

4.3 Adverse Social Impacts

Component 1

There is a possibility that there may be adverse impacts in the social sphere in this component. The lack of participation of stakeholders with regulatory powers, as well as capacities or experience in social and socio-environmental issues can cause bias or insensitivity when designing different conservation instruments or strategies to explicitly incorporate criteria and measures on HWC and HW-Co.

The lack of inclusion and adequate promotion of social participation is a risk if equity is not promoted, which could not only generate social conflicts but also cause the public policy management instruments to address Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) and promote Human-Wildlife Coexistence (HW-Co) to be left incomplete or biased.

It is essential to cover these aspects of institutional design, since the Project is eminently socio-environmental and community-based, and there is a possibility that important safeguard criteria and principles may be set aside.

In the field visits and interviews with local stakeholders, it was evident that there is a lack of institutional strengthening in the aspects of human rights, Indigenous Peoples and especially gender equity.

Component 2

In landscapes, there are areas of opportunity that need to be resolved in field implementation of the Project to achieve the human-wildlife coexistence with broad social participation of diverse local stakeholders, in complex socio-ecosystems and with contrasting socio-cultural contexts. The participating multi-stakeholder governance bodies and Landscape Implementation Partners (LIPs), under the approaches of Territories of Coexistence, Coexistence Work Models and Collaborative Network will promote effective functioning in these complex social-environmental systems.

Changes in the awareness, attitudes and capacities of producers in favor of sustainable production practices and friendly practices - in terms of coexistence approach- which are reflected in the quality of the products they produce, are often not recognized or valued by communities, societies, and markets. Producers can implement the best production or coexistence practices, but this may not be enough to achieve better prices and sales volumes in the markets. This situation can lead to discouragement, frustration, and problems in organizations and groups of producers.

It was also detected that WCMUs and AVDCs present areas of opportunity for the Project in terms of organization and social cohesion, given that they are vulnerable in these aspects. Likewise, there has been a lack of awareness and capacity building in terms of human rights and gender equity in the people involved in them. These situations leave WCMUs and AVDCs susceptible and at risk of stopping their work in favor of conservation and sustainable use.

With regard to the limited capacities of PA staff to communicate and raise awareness about human rights, Indigenous Peoples and gender equality in their conservation efforts, there is a risk that the results will not be satisfactory for the beneficiaries and even disputes will arise between them, due to unsatisfactory implementation of project activities without the necessary care to guarantee social principles and inclusion..

It was also a finding from the field visits and interviews that social strengthening of community teams for biological surveillance and monitoring is required, since their training has focused on the technical aspects of the activity, leaving aside social issues. For people who carry out field activities from different institutions, organizations, ejidos and communal properties as well as private owners, it is very important to be able to protect and provide security against possible accidents, accidents with fauna (insect or arachnid stings, or snake bites), and unwanted interactions with organized crime. To manage the latter, it is known through the information shared by local actors, that it is necessary to avoid mountainous and remote territories, and to be in frequent contact with community inhabitants and safe contacts in the territories.

All these findings and measures must be contained in the security and protection protocols for field activities.

Component 3

This component deals with communication processes, periodic reporting of progress, challenges and successes of the Project, as well as the knowledge exchange strategy.

The possible adverse social impacts are related to the sociocultural challenges that must be overcome to achieve effective communication and ensure that the Project is known, its results and progress are understood and valued, spaces for reflection, learning and lessons learned are established that are sensitive to gender perspective, intercultural and intergenerational differences, as well as having measures to protect traditional knowledge.

Component 4

This component, concerning monitoring and evaluation in collaboration with the GWP Programme, has no potential social impacts on landscapes.

In Table 4, only activities will be indicated for which an anticipated social impact has been detected. Four-digit codes indicate the number of activities according to the project's theory of change.

4.4 Social Mitigation Measures

Table 4. Anticipated Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Project Activity	Potential impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsible party
Component 1			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.1.1.1. Provide technical assistance and operational support to CONABIO in updating the National Biodiversity Strategy of Mexico (ENBioMex) to explicitly incorporate criteria and measures on HWC and HW-Co 	<p>The social dimension is not incorporated into the criteria and measures on HWC and HW-Co of ENBioMex because diverse actors specialized in social and socio-environmental themes in relation to these topics are not convened and thus fail to participate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sending official invitations to participate in the Strategy process and to communicate continuously with actors in the social and socio-environmental sphere that recognize CONABIO as relevant to this topic. - Preparation by consultancy of the document with general HWC and HW-Co criteria and measures to be considered in ENBioMex, which includes social and socio-environmental themes. The activity also works as a mitigation measure due to its focus. 	<p>PMU, Safeguards and Gender Officer (SGS)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.1.1.2. Provide technical assistance and operational support for the updating of Strategies for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (ECUSBE) at state level to explicitly incorporate criteria and measures on HWC and HW-Co. 	<p>The social dimension is not incorporated into the criteria and measures on HWC and HW-Co of the ECUSBE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the preparation by consultancy of the document with criteria and general measures of HWC and HW-Co to be considered in the ECUSBE to disseminate them in the states includes social and socio-environmental themes. 	<p>PMU, SGS</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.1.1.3. Provide technical assistance and operational support to CONANP to incorporate criteria and measures on HWC and HW-Co into public policy instruments linked to 	<p>The social dimension is not incorporated into the criteria and measures on HWC and HW-Co in the public policy instruments concerning the conservation and management of wildlife because different</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sending official invitations and establishing continued communication with actors in the social environment that recognize CONANP as relevant to this topic. 	<p>PMU, SGS</p>

the conservation and management of wildlife.	actors specialized in social and socio-environmental themes are not convened and/or fail to participate.	- Ensure that the preparation by consultancy of the document with general national criteria and measures of HWC and HW-Co to disseminate them in the ANPs, includes social and socio-environmental themes	
- 1.1.1.4. Provide technical assistance and operational support to the corresponding institution to explicitly incorporate criteria and measures on HWC and HW-Co in updating the Action Programs for Species Conservation (APSC) for jaguar, Mexican wolf and black dog.	The social dimension is not incorporated into the criteria and measures on HWC and HW-Co in APSC; there may also exist a bias prohibiting that issues of conflict and coexistence of people with wildlife are adequately addressed	- Ensure that the preparation by consultancy of the document with general national criteria and measures of HWC and HW-Co to disseminate in the NPA, includes social and socio-environmental themes.	PMU, SGS
- 1.1.1.5. Provide technical assistance and operational support to the DGVS to explicitly incorporate criteria and measures on HWC and HW-Co in the update of its management instruments: guidelines for the WCMU, and response protocols to HWC incidents.	The social dimension is not incorporated into the criteria and measures regarding HWC and HW-Co in the guidelines of the WCMU and response protocols to HWC incidents; there may exist a bias prohibiting that issues of conflict and coexistence of people with wildlife are adequately addressed	- Ensure that the preparation by consultancy of the document with general national criteria and measures of HWC and HW-Co to update PACE includes social and socio-environmental themes and/or is rooted in a thorough understanding of HWC	PMU, SGS
- 1.1.1.6. Provide technical assistance and support under the CONANP guidelines and priorities to explicitly incorporate criteria and measures on HWC and HW-Co, for the formulation of ANP management programs in selected countries.	The social dimension is not incorporated into the criteria and measures on HWC and HW-Co in NPA management programs; there may exist a bias prohibiting that issues of conflict and coexistence of people with wildlife are adequately addressed	- Ensure that the preparation by consultancy of the document with general criteria and measures of HWC and HW-Co to disseminate in the ANP includes social and socio-environmental themes.	PMU, SGS
- 1.1.1.7. Provide technical assistance and operational support to state institutions in formulating or updating	The social dimension is not incorporated into the criteria and measures on HWC and HW-Co in state NPA management programs	- Ensure that the document with general criteria of HWC and HW-Co to be elaborated by PMU and	PMU, SGS

ANP management programs in selected countries, to explicitly incorporate criteria and measures on HWC and HW-Co.		CONANP and disseminated in the NPA includes social and socio-environmental themes.	
- 1.1.2.2. Provide technical assistance and operational support to the Federal Environmental Protection Office (PROFEPA) to establish and/or strengthen Participatory Environmental Surveillance Committees (PESC) in four project areas.	PESC may incur any violation or aggravation of human rights due to ignorance of this issue	- Formulation of official invitations and communication continues with actors from the social and socio-environmental sphere who recognize PROFEPA as relevant to this theme. - Preparation of a document with general national criteria for HWC and HW-Co to disseminate them to state prosecutor's offices - Technical assistance will include specific training on human rights	PROFEPA, PMU, SGS
- 1.2.1.1. Evaluate the functioning of the "Insurance to Cover Death by Attack of Predators" of the Fondo Nacional de Seguros Agropecuarios y Rurales (FanCampo) of the CNOG and develop capabilities so that local institutions provide assistance to access insurance.	Women who produce livestock are not adequately attended and lack sensitive mechanisms for them to access livestock insurance.	- Development of gender-responsive guidelines on access to livestock insurance for women livestock producers and those who carry out activities derived from livestock.	PMU, SGS, CNOG
- 1.2.1.2. Collaborate with CONAFOR to suggest improvements in the Operating Rules of the Support Program for Sustainable Forest Development to include habitat care measures related to HWC and HW-Co.	Conservation and habitat protection measures that can be linked to HWC and HW-Co in the current CONAFOR Operating Rules do not incorporate a gender perspective and a human rights approach.	- Incorporation of guidelines sensitive to gender, vulnerable sectors and human rights explicitly in the CONAFOR Operating Rules that can be linked to HWC and HW-Co.	CONAFOR, PMU, SGS
- 1.2.1.3. Provide technical assistance to the DGVS to review the guidelines for subsidies granted to the WCMU, so that	Subsidy guidelines for WCMU lack criteria to prevent HWC incidents and promote HW-Co as well as to support vulnerable sectors and the gender equity	- Incorporation of guidelines sensitive to gender, vulnerable sectors and human rights explicitly in the subsidies for WCMU	DGVS, PMU, SGS

they include criteria to prevent HWC and promote HW-Co		dedicated to preventing HWC and promoting HW-Co	
- 1.2.2.2. Involve diverse stakeholders in the development of wildlife-friendly production standards	The friendly production standards were not developed with the inclusion of all the actors in the implementation territories in the landscapes	- Ensure that various inclusive criteria are followed when inviting actors to participate in the process of formulating the friendly production standards to ensure that vulnerable populations participate	PMU, SGS
- 1.2.2.4. Promote the adoption of wildlife-friendly standards by livestock producers in the four landscapes.	Friendly standards are not communicated to farmers at different levels of production in the landscapes and the most vulnerable are discriminated against.	- Ensure that, under the approach of Territories of Coexistence and Coexistence Work Model, information is shared, and the adoption of standards is promoted equitably among farmers participating in the landscapes	PMU, SGS, LIP
- 1.2.2.5. Conduct outreach activities to raise awareness among producers and consumers about the importance of wildlife-friendly practices and the benefits of certified products.	Information on wildlife-friendly practices does not reach all producers and consumers, and their benefits and reasons for supporting them are unknown.	- Ensure that, under the Collaborative Network approach, the widest possible dissemination is made, using the social networks of producers and LIPs as well as local media.	PMU, SGS, LIP
Component 2			
- 2.1.2.2. Collaborate with state and municipal governments, organizations and landowners to design and adopt appropriate HWC management measures at selected sites.	Collaboration ends up being more top-down than desired due to landowners not participating effectively in the design of HWC management measures	- Actors and LIPs, under the approaches of Territories of Coexistence, Coexistence Working Models and Collaborative Network, will establish regular contact and there will be fixed (yet accessible) spaces to promote effective collaboration throughout the project	PMU, LIP, SGS
- 2.1.3.1. Provide technical assistance and operational support to state institutions and local actors to establish areas subject to state-level	Stakeholders may consider that their access to natural resources is restricted by the establishment of areas subject to	- Effective communication of the regulation on areas subject to protection and their benefits in terms of environmental services must be	PMU, SGS, LIP

<p>protection (state PA) and ADV, UMA, biocultural and biological corridors.</p>	<p>protection at the state level or with other conservation instruments. Potential for chance encounter of archeological or other cultural assets.</p>	<p>maintained during the development of the Project, through the activities of the communication plan and maintaining continuous communication (activities 3.1.1.1. and 3.1.1.3, respectively).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the event that access is effectively restricted, Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRPs) will be established, in a consulted and collaborative manner, following the Process Framework (PF) included in this ESMF. - In the event that the restriction is to resources utilized for cultural purposes, a similar arrangement should be drafted with the affected communities. - For archeological chance finds, the PMU will follow the provisions of the institutions in charge of the protection and safeguarding of monuments and physical remains of ancestral cultures (see section 4.7 below). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.1.4.1. Design training using the training of trainers (TTC) methodology on detection, action and notification of the risk of the spread of zoonoses and emerging diseases. 	<p>Training runs the risk of not being socio-culturally contextualized for the landscapes and may therefore not meet the objectives for which it was designed for the topics of zoonoses and emerging diseases.</p> <p>The selection of the trainers might cause tensions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The suitability of the training for LIPs and local stakeholders should be considered and, through consultancy, the best training programs should be made, considering the sociocultural context of each landscape. - The selection criteria for determining participation of the trainers will be transparent and socialized. 	<p>PMU</p>

<p>- 2.1.4.4. Establish collaboration with the responsible institutions (federal, state, municipal and local) to facilitate the reporting of cases identified in the intervention landscapes and prevent their spread.</p>	<p>Personnel from responsible institutions may unintentionally spread zoonotic diseases from wildlife to human populations and livestock when carrying out their case identification activities.</p>	<p>- The One Health approach will be used to strengthen the response capacities of local actors. - A Protection Protocol will be developed to avoid infections and contagions when handling biological samples and identifying cases.</p>	<p>LIP, SGS</p>
<p>- 2.2.1.1. Define local-level intervention plans to promote wildlife-friendly agricultural and livestock production practices.</p>	<p>Local intervention plans do not include relevant stakeholders in their development to support HW-Co and there may be a perception of discrimination.</p>	<p>- The participation of the actors must be maintained under the Collaborative Network approach in the Coexistence Territories, with the coordination of the LIP so that the actors participate actively and freely in the definition of local intervention plans.</p>	<p>LIP, SGS</p>
<p>- 2.2.1.2. Directly support agricultural and livestock producers, in co-investment schemes and in accordance with local-level intervention plans, to establish small infrastructures and install equipment to prevent and mitigate HWC.</p>	<p>Local stakeholders are not familiar with the selection procedures for direct support from the Project and there is a perception of discrimination.</p>	<p>- The local intervention plans must be discussed with the local stakeholders in the Collaborative Network and in a transparent manner. - Ensure that the procedures to access direct support from the Project are known</p>	<p>LIP, SGS</p>
<p>- 2.2.1.4. Organize field schools to offer training and resources to facilitate the adoption of sustainable and wildlife-friendly production practices, with a collaborative network approach.</p>	<p>Local actors do not know how the beneficiaries and the localities where the field schools will be established are defined and may perceive the decision as biased or with a certain favoritism.</p>	<p>- The criteria for the selection and implementation of field schools must be discussed with the stakeholders in the Collaborative Network and the procedures for accessing these schools, who will operate them and where they will be installed must be transparent. - Consider potential logistical or other support to participants to ensure equitable participation</p>	<p>LIP, SGS</p>
<p>- 2.2.2.1. Provide technical assistance and operational support to agricultural and livestock production</p>	<p>The technical assistance does not consider the socio-environmental and socio-cultural contexts of the inhabitants</p>	<p>- Technical assistance programs must be environmentally and culturally</p>	<p>LIP, SGS</p>

<p>units to adopt wildlife-friendly practices</p>	<p>of the territories selected for the friendly practices and the adequate implementation and success of the practices may be put at risk.</p>	<p>appropriate, and with a gender perspective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As a mitigation measure for this activity, a consultancy will be hired to coordinate and facilitate the process of design, consensus, adoption, reporting and verification of wildlife-friendly agricultural and livestock production standards. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.3.1.2. Provide technical and operational support to specific Mexican wolf release initiatives in its historical distribution area 	<p>The inhabitants of the landscape may have a negative perception of the release of the Mexican wolf and consider that it is increasing the HWC and putting them in a vulnerable position.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The initiatives and the sites where the release spaces have been defined in the Coexistence Territories must be communicated and the Collaborative Network must follow up on the activities and coexistence measures that have been taken for the safety of the inhabitants. - Communication materials will be developed for this purpose, and these will be devoid of jargon and constructed in a culturally appropriate way. 	<p>PMU, SGS, LIP</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.3.2.1. Promote collaboration between landowners and civil society in conservation and habitat care initiatives in priority sites to promote connectivity. 	<p>Depending on how entrenched HWC conflict is in some areas, there is a risk that getting these actors together will generate conflict or exacerbate conflicting dynamics already present.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening collaboration will be an objective to be constantly sought within the promotion of the approaches of the Territories of Coexistence, the Collaborative Network and the Collaborative Work Models to achieve the necessary agreements and commitments to promote connectivity. - Depending on the gravity of the interactions, a moderator or mediator with de-escalation of conflict skills might be contracted for certain meetings. 	<p>LIP</p>

- 2.3.2.3. Develop and strengthen community monitoring capacities for species and habitats at the local level in the project intervention sites within the four landscapes.	Field work, far from settlements or on remote roads, can put community monitors at risk of accidents and unwanted interactions with organized crime.	- Development of a Security Protocol, which will include safety protocols, to guarantee the well-being of monitors and communities	LIP, SGS
- 2.3.3.1. Develop behavior change roadmaps for the behaviors to be changed, adapted to the context of each landscape, as recommended by TRAFFIC.	The inhabitants of the implementation territories in the landscapes do not change their behavior to favor HW-Co because they do not assimilate the concepts of TRAFFIC or understand the benefits of such changes.	- Environmental regulations, TRAFFIC concepts and the benefits of environmental services are communicated in a manner appropriate in sociocultural terms, as well as the roadmap in the Collaborative Network to promote behavioral changes towards HW-Co.	PMU
Component 3			
- 3.1.1.1. Design the communication plan with an intercultural, intergenerational, gender-sensitive and knowledge management approach to achieve project objectives.	Landscape stakeholders are unaware of the Project and therefore do not collaborate and participate to achieve its results.	- The plan must be developed from an interdisciplinary perspective for the communication of the different aspects of the Project, with the participation of the PMU and its KM&CS.	KM&CS, SGS
- 3.1.1.2. Report periodically on the project's progress, challenges and successes.	Stakeholders do not know how the Project is developed and may stop collaborating and/or conflicts may arise.	- Use different local media to reach the actors of the Coexistence Territories in coordination with the LIPs. - Ensure proper functioning of the project's GRM.	KM&CS, SGS
- 3.1.2.1. Develop a knowledge-sharing strategy and action plan that considers gender, intercultural and intergenerational perspectives, as well as traditional knowledge protection measures.	The knowledge generated by the Project is not shared in favor of local stakeholders due to intercultural and intergenerational difficulties, and due to the failure to establish processes of gender equity and respect for traditional knowledge.	- Ensure that the Plan for the exchange of knowledge and experiences in the Collaborative Network and its dissemination in the Coexistence Territories are implemented as equitably as possible...	KM&CS, SGS

4.4 Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)

(o) IP Population of Project Sites

Although the specific sites for the project's interventions are not yet defined, thus making it unclear whether these effectively overlap with indigenous populations, it is known that the following IPs are present in the four targeted landscapes:

A. Central Pacific

The presence of the Nahuatl people was identified in the landscape. The rural indigenous population that speaks a native language is estimated at approximately 57,754 speakers, of which 29,300 are women and 28,454 men. At the same time, the population that self-identifies as Afro-descendant amounts to 2,715 women and 3,076 men.

B. Yucatan Peninsula

It should be noted that Mayan communities live in most rural locations. They are mostly Mayans from the Cho'ol linguistic regions. It is estimated that the indigenous and Afromexican population is approximately 138,000 inhabitants (49.34% women, 50.66% men).

C. Northwestern Sierra Madre

Pima (O'ob), Mayas and Guarijíos communities live in both states, Sonora and Chihuahua. In the municipalities of Sonora, there are also Seri (Konkaak/Comca'ac) and Pápagos communities. There is also the Kikapúes Indigenous population in Tamichopa, Bacerac, Sonora. The Indigenous and Afromexican population of approximately 100,000 inhabitants

D. Northeastern Sierra Madre

The Kikapúes are in the municipality of Melchor Múzquiz, Coahuila. It is estimated that the Indigenous and Afromexican population (including Mascogos) is of approximately 178,143 inhabitants (49.16% women, and 50.19% men). The largest population of indigenous peoples, originating from other states, is in Nuevo Leon where it has the Chatinos, originally from Oaxaca. In Coahuila, there are, like other migrant Indigenous groups, Nahuas, Zapotecs, Huastecos and Mazahuas.

(p) Project Impacts on IP Groups

For this Project, taking into consideration WWF guidelines on IP's safeguards, the following potential risks could apply at any or all stages of the project:

1. Loss of customary rights to land and natural resource use areas as well as areas used for social, cultural, and spiritual purposes:

- Although, as mentioned, there is no identifiable immediate impact on resource access and use, this concern might arise from the implementation of conservation actions.

2. Changes in land and natural resource use that do not take into consideration traditional resource use practices:

- To carry out Outcome 2 activities, there is a need to increase production to be able to access markets. This could have an impact on the health of agricultural soil in the native communities and in food security if not planned adequately and ensuring the communities' sustenance as a priority.

3. Inequitable benefits and participation:

- In some communities in the intervention area, women have restrictions to participate as full members of their communities' assemblies. This can result in restricted participation in the

decision-making processes, technical capacity-building opportunities, and productive activities benefits (monetary and not). The PMU must respect the organization and governance of indigenous peoples, however, if no measure is taken to ensure women participation in the implementation of the project's activity, the gap between men and women could be widened.

(q) Mitigation Planning

Although at the time of development of the ESMF the specific activities for all expected outcomes are yet to be confirmed, mitigation planning would generally need to consider the following:

1. A project governance structure that includes Indigenous Peoples' representatives.
2. Regular communication with local communities and IPs to share pertinent information on project implementation.
3. Establish periodic roundtables with native communities and their representatives to assess potential impacts and mitigation measures for all stages of the project.
4. Prepare information in all requested local languages as well as having interpreters if needed.
5. If deemed necessary, development of FPIC process/es as per the indications available in this IPPF
6. In cases in which indigenous peoples may be affected, community and site specific Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) should be prepared considering best options and approaches that are in accordance with the needs and interests of the affected communities.
7. Develop strategies to bring awareness to government local and regional institutions about the importance of having IPs as allies, as well as the need to ensure the access to their rights and the security of their territories.
8. The project should ensure enough financial resources to carry out the implementation of these mitigation measures and the IPPs.

Additionally, and although not a direct impact of the project's implementation, it is important to ensure joint strategies and measures with Ips to address illegal activities in and around their territories, further involving the pertinent government institutions with the necessary competencies and jurisdiction.

Responsibility for mitigation planning, including the development of IPP's will lie with the PMU, under the overall coordination of the Safeguard and Gender Officer.

(r) Steps for Formulating an IPP

WWF's Standard on Indigenous People requires that, regardless of whether Project affected IPs are affected adversely or positively, an IPP needs to be prepared with care and with the full and effective participation of affected communities.

The requirements include screening to confirm and identify affected IP groups in the project areas, social analysis to improve the understanding of the local context and affected communities; a process of free, prior, and informed consent with the affected IPs' communities in order to fully identify their views and to obtain their broad community support to the project; and development of project-specific measures to avoid adverse impacts and enhance culturally appropriate benefits.

Minimum requirements for projects working in areas with IPs are:

- Identification of IP groups through screening;
- Assessment of project impacts;
- Consultations with affected IP communities following FPIC principles and obtain their broad community support;
- Development of sites specific IPs plan (IPP) to avoid adverse impacts and provide culturally appropriate benefits; and

- In activities with no impacts, the requirements could be limited to consultations during implementation to keep local communities informed about project activities and documentation of all consultations held.

(s) Social Assessments

WWF's Standard on Indigenous People requires screening for IPs to assess risks and opportunities and to improve the understanding of the local context and affected communities.

If IPs live in the specific work sites of the Project, the social assessments will be carried out. The Project level ESS Screening is completed yearly during the Annual Workplan development to screen for and assess these risks and opportunities.

(t) Development of IP Plans (IPP)

Based on the results of the social assessments, an IP Plan shall be developed for each project site.

The contents of the IPP will depend on the specific project activities identified and the impacts these activities may have on IPs in the project area. As a minimum, the IPP should include the following information:

- ✓ Description of the IPs affected by the proposed activity;
- ✓ Summary of the proposed activity;
- ✓ Detailed description of IPs' participation and consultation process during implementation;
- ✓ Description of how the project will ensure culturally appropriate benefits and avoid or mitigate adverse impacts;
- ✓ Budget;
- ✓ Mechanism for complaints and conflict resolution; and
- ✓ Monitoring and evaluation system that includes monitoring of particular issues and measures concerning indigenous communities.

For project activities that may result in changes in IPs' access to livelihoods , the provisions of the Process Framework (Section 4.5) should be followed.

(u) Free, Prior and Informed Consent Framework

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is an approach for ensuring that the rights of IPs are guaranteed in any decision that may negatively affect their lands, territories or livelihoods. It ensures that they have the right to give or withhold their consent to these activities without fear of reprisal or coercion, in a timeframe suited to their own culture, and with the resources to make informed decisions.

FPIC is composed of four separate components:

- Free—Without coercion, intimidation, manipulation, threat or bribery.
- Prior—indicates that consent has been sought sufficiently in advance, before any project activities have been authorized or commenced, and that the time requirements of the indigenous community's consultation/consensus processes have been respected.
- Informed—Information is provided in a language and form that are easily understood by the community, covering the nature, scope, purpose, duration and locality of the project or activity as well as information about areas that will be affected; economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts, all involved actors, and the procedures that the project or activity may entail.
- Consent—The right of IPs to give or withhold their consent to any decision that will impact their lands, territories, resources, and livelihoods.

The processes of consultation and obtaining FPIC will be applied to all the aspects of the project (financed under WWF) that may negatively affect the rights of the IPs and ethnic minorities. FPIC will

be required on any matters that may negatively affect the rights and interests, water areas, lands, resources, territories (whether titled or untitled to the people in question) and traditional livelihoods of the IPs concerned.

Thus, FPIC is integral to the execution of the proposed project, as the project areas includes diverse indigenous communities. WWF recognizes the strong cultural and spiritual ties many IP groups have to their lands and territories and committed to strengthen these ties in all WWF GEF funded projects. FPIC gives IPs the freedom to determine their own development path to promoting conservation sustainably. The following checklist (Box 1) may assist in helping to determine whether some Project activities may require an FPIC process

Box 1. Checklist for appraising whether an activity may require an FPIC Process

1. Will the activity involve the use, taking or damage of cultural, intellectual, religious and/or spiritual property from IPs?
2. Will the activity adopt or implement any legislative or administrative measures that will affect the rights, lands, territories and/or resources of IPs (e.g. in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources; land reform; legal reforms that may discriminate de jure or de facto against IPs, etc.)?
3. Will the activity involve natural resource extraction such as logging or mining or agricultural development on the lands/territories of IPs?
4. Will the activity involve any decisions that will affect the status of IPs' rights to their lands/territories/water resources, resources or livelihoods?
5. Will the activity involve the accessing of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?
6. Will the activity affect IPs' political, legal, economic, social, or cultural institutions and/or practices?
7. Will the activity involve making commercial use of natural and/or cultural resources on lands subject to traditional ownership and/or under customary use by IPs?
8. Will the activity involve decisions regarding benefit-sharing arrangements, when benefits are derived from the lands/territories/resources of IPs (e.g. natural resource management or extractive industries)?
9. Will the activity have an impact on the continuance of the relationship of the IPs with their land or their culture?
10. Will the interventions/activities restrict on access to NTFPs, timber, lands, etc. and other sources of livelihoods and community resources?

If the answer is 'Yes' to any of these questions in Box 1, it is likely that FPIC will be required of the potentially affected indigenous peoples for the activity that may result in the impacts identified in the questions. When an FPIC process is required, a stakeholder consultation process will need to be initiated to define and agree on an FPIC process with the community or communities. The IPs who may be affected by the Project will have a central role in defining the FPIC process, based on their own cultural and governance practices. The consultation process should be launched as early as possible to ensure full, effective and meaningful participation of IPs.

All consultations with IPs should be carried out in good faith with the objective of seeking agreement or consent. Consultation and consent is about IPs' right to meaningfully and effectively participate in decision-making on matters that may affect them. Consultations and information disclosure are integral parts of FPIC process and any development support planning for IPs to ensure that the priorities, preferences, and needs of the indigenous groups are taken into consideration adequately. With that objective in view, a strategy for consultation with IPs has been proposed so that all consultations are conducted in a manner to ensure full and effective participation. The approach of full and effective participation is primarily based upon transparent, good faith interactions, so that everyone in the community is empowered to join fully in the decision-making process. It includes providing information in a language and manner the community understands and, in a timeframe, compatible with the community's cultural norms.

The affected IPs will be actively engaged in all stages of the project cycle, including project preparation, and feedback of consultations with the IPs will be reflected in the project design, followed by disclosure. Their participation in project preparation and planning has informed project design and will continue to actively participate in the project execution. Once the IPP or LRP is prepared, it will be translated into local languages (as applicable) and made available to them before implementation, including in formats other than written documents if and when requested by the communities.

SEMARNAT shall ensure adequate flow of funds for consultation and facilitation of planned activities within the IPP. Project brochures and pamphlet with infographic containing basic information such as sub-project location, impact estimates, and mitigation measures proposed, and implementation schedule will be prepared, translated into a language understandable to the IPs, and distributed among them. If literacy is low in the communities, other means of communication must also be agreed upon with them, especially targeting community members who may have lower literacy levels.

A range of consultative methods will be adopted to carry out consultation including, but not limited to: focus group discussions (FGDs), public meetings, community discussions, and in-depth and key informant interviews; in addition to the censuses and socioeconomic surveys.

The key stakeholders to be consulted during screening, impact assessment; design and implementation of IPP, LRP and Process Framework (PF) include:

- All affected persons belonging to IPs/marginalized groups;
- Appropriate government Departments/Ministries
- Provincial and municipal government representatives;
- Insert relevant community cooperatives, management structures, umbrella bodies, etc;
- The private sector:
- Academia representatives.

The project will ensure adequate representation of each group of stakeholders mentioned above while conducting consultations using various tools and approaches.

The views of IPs communities are to be considered during execution of project activities, while respecting their practices, beliefs and cultural preferences. The outcome of the consultations will be documented into the periodical reports and included in project's trimester progress reports. The Project Manager with support of the Safeguards Specialist will also ensure that affected persons are involved in the decision-making process.

Procedures to seek FPIC

Project interventions and activities adversely affecting the IPs, therefore, need to follow a process of free, prior, and informed consent, with the affected IPs in order to fully identify their views and to seek their broad community support to the project; and development of project-specific measures to avoid adverse impacts and enhance culturally appropriate benefits.

Community involvement is a critical component of FPIC, as FPIC is a collective process, rather than an individual decision. In practice, FPIC is implemented through a participatory process involving all affected groups that is carried out prior to the finalization or implementation of any project activities, decisions or development plans. FPIC is established through good faith negotiation between the project and affected IPs. A facilitator should support this process, a person who will be available throughout the Project, who speaks the necessary languages and is aware of the project context. This person may or may not be part of the PMU, but should be agreeable to all parties involved.

Box 2 below outlines some generic steps to be followed for FPIC with the affected IPs in order to seek their broad community support.

Box 2. Steps for Seeking FPIC from Project Affected Indigenous Peoples

1. Identify communities, sub-groups within communities, and other stakeholders with potential interests/rights (both customary and legal) on the land or other natural resources that are proposed to be developed, managed, utilized, or impacted by the proposed project activity.
2. Identify any rights (customary and legal) or claims of these communities to land or resources (e.g., water rights, water access points, or rights to hunt or extract forest products) that overlap or are adjacent to the site(s) or area(s) of the proposed project activity;
3. Identify whether the proposed project activity may diminish the rights, claims, or interests identified in Step 2 above and also identify natural resources that may be impacted by this project and the legal and customary laws that govern these resources;
4. Provide the details of proposed project activities to be implemented along with their likely impacts on IPs either positively or negatively, as well as the corresponding proposed mitigation measures in a language or means of communication understandable by the affected IPs;
5. All project information provided to IPs should be in a form appropriate to local needs. Local languages should usually be used and efforts should be made to include all community members, including women and members of different generations and social groups (e.g. clans and socioeconomic background);
6. Selection of facilitator, who will be available throughout the Project, who speaks the necessary languages and is aware of the project context, and is culturally and gender-sensitive. The facilitator should be trustworthy to affected IPs. It will also be helpful to involve any actors which are likely to be involved in implementing the FPIC process, such as local or national authorities
7. If the IP communities are organized in community associations or umbrella organizations, these should usually be consulted.
8. Provide sufficient time for IPs' decision-making processes (it means allocate sufficient time for internal decision-making processes to reach conclusions that are considered legitimate by the majority of the concerned participants)
9. Support a process to create a mutually respected decision-making structure in cases where two or more communities claim rights over a project site.
10. If FPIC is not familiar to the community, engage in a dialogue to identify existing decision-making structures that support the principles underlying FPIC.
11. Identify the community-selected representative(s) or "focal people" for decision making purpose-- identification of the decisionmakers and parties to the negotiation.
12. Agree on the decisionmakers or signatory parties and/or customary binding practice that will be used to conclude the agreement, introducing the chosen representatives, their role in the community, how they were chosen, their responsibility and role as representatives;
13. If consent is reached, document agreed upon outcomes/activities that are to be included into the project, and agree on a feedback and a project grievance redress mechanism. Agreements reached must be mutual and recognized by all parties, taking into consideration customary modes of decision-making and consensus-seeking. These may include votes, a show of hands, the signing of a document witnessed by a third party, performing a ritual ceremony that makes the agreement binding, and so forth;
14. When seeking "broad community consent/support" for the project, it should be ensured that all relevant social groups of the community have been adequately consulted. This may mean the project staff have to seek out marginalized members, or those who don't have decision-making power, such as women. When this is the case and the "broad" majority is overall positive about the project, it would be appropriate to conclude that broad community support/consent has been achieved. Consensus building approaches are often the norm, but "broad community consent/support" does not mean that everyone has to agree to a given project;
15. When the community agrees on the project, document the agreement process and outcomes including benefits, compensation, or mitigation to the community, commensurate with the loss of use of land or resources in forms and languages accessible and made publicly available to all members of the community, providing for stakeholder review and authentication;

16. The agreements or special design features providing the basis for broad community support should be described in the IPs Plan; any disagreements should also be documented; and
17. Agree on jointly defined modes of monitoring and verifying agreements as well as their related procedures: how these tasks will be carried out during project implementation, and the commission of independent periodic reviews (if considered) at intervals satisfactory to all interest groups.

(v) Disclosure

The final IPPF and PF and any site specific IPPs and LRPs will be disclosed on the website of the executing agency SEMARNAT and the website of WWF and made available to affected IPs; information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout project execution. Summaries of IPPs and mitigation measures proposed in IPPs will be translated into Spanish and other appropriate language(s), as needed and appropriate, and paper copies will be made available to the affected persons in the office of relevant local authorities.

(w) Institutional and monitoring arrangements

The Safeguards Specialist will be responsible for the development and implementation of the IPPF and any IPP, with support from the PMU Project Manager on logistical matters (e.g., conducting field visits, reaching out to IP communities, convening meetings, etc.).

The Safeguards and Gender Officer will periodically report on the implementation of the IPPF/IPP to the Project Manager, SEMARNAT, and WWF US. Monitoring and reporting will be undertaken together with reporting on the other ESMF commitments (as indicated in Section 5.4).

4.7 Cultural Heritage Mitigation Measure

Cultural heritage mitigation measures will be given by the provisions of the institutions in charge of the protection and safeguarding of monuments and physical remains of ancestral cultures such as the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH) and the intangible aspects protected by the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INPI). Cultural heritage must be safeguarded by federal institutions.

For the first case, notify the municipal authorities for the safekeeping of the physical site.

The procedure before the INAH, in accordance with Articles 22 and 23 of the Federal Law on Archaeological, Artistic and Historical Monuments and Zones and Articles 10, 11, 12, 17, 21, 23 and 28 of its Regulations, establishes that to register a historical property in the Section of Monuments and Declarations of Real Estate, in the Public Registry of Archaeological and Historical Monuments, the duly completed form INAH-03-001-C (1 original and 1 copy) must be submitted, and the required documentation must be attached.

For the second case, The Federal Law for the Protection of the Cultural Heritage of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples and Communities aims to protect and safeguard the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples.

Intangible cultural heritage is the set of traditions, knowledge, beliefs, rites, music, gastronomy, herbal medicine, literature, among others, that make a community unique.

To protect an intangible asset of indigenous culture, actions can be taken to identify, document, preserve and promote it. The actions that can be carried out to protect the intangible cultural heritage of indigenous peoples are:

- Identify and register cultural heritage
- Research and preserve cultural heritage
- Promote cultural heritage
- Transmit cultural heritage through education
- Value cultural heritage

- Revitalize cultural heritage

5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

5.1. Procedures for the Identification and Management of Environmental and Social Impacts

The following is an exclusion list of activities will not be financed by the “From conflict to coexistence, safeguarding wildlife corridors in Mexico for sustainable development” project. This includes activities that:

1. Lead to land management practices that cause degradation (biological or physical) of the soil and water. Examples include, but are not limited to: the felling of trees in core zones and critical watersheds; activities involving quarrying and mining; commercial logging; or dredge fishing.
2. Negatively affect areas of critical natural habitats or breeding ground of known rare/endangered species.
3. Significantly increase GHG emissions.
4. Use genetically modified organisms or modern biotechnologies or their products.
5. Involve the procurement and/or use of pesticides and other chemicals specified as persistent organic pollutants under the Stockholm Convention or within categories IA, IB, or II by the World Health Organization.
6. Develop forest plantations.
7. Result in the loss of biodiversity, alteration of the functioning of ecosystems, and introduction of new invasive alien species.
8. Involve the procurement or use of weapons and munitions or fund military activities.
9. Lead to private land acquisition and/or physical displacement and voluntary or involuntary relocation of people, including non-titled and migrant people.
10. Contribute to exacerbating any inequality or gender gap that may exist.
11. Involve illegal child labor, forced labor, sexual exploitation or other forms of exploitation.
12. Adversely affect indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (physical and non-physical or intangible) inside and/or outside the project area.
13. Negatively impact areas with cultural, historical or transcendent values for individuals and communities.

In advance of the initiation of any project activity, the SGS should fill in detailed information regarding the nature of the activity and its specific location in the *Safeguards Eligibility and Impacts Screening* form (Annex 1). Part 1 of this form comprises of basic information regarding the activity; Part 2 contains basic “pre-screening” questions. If the response to any of the questions in these two parts is “Yes”, the activity will be deemed ineligible for funding under the Project. The executing partners will thus be required to change the nature or location of the proposed activity so that it complies with all safeguards requirements and all responses at the *Safeguards Eligibility and Impacts Screening* form are negative.

If the activity is deemed eligible according to Part 2, an environmental and social screening procedure will be carried out in accordance with Part 3 of *Safeguard Eligibility and Impacts Screening* format, which is based on the WWF’s SIPP and applicable Mexico laws and regulations. The executing partners shall respond to the specific questions in Part 3 of the form, provide general conclusions regarding the main environmental and social impacts of each proposed activity, outline the required permits or clearances, and specify whether any additional assessments or safeguard documents (e.g., ESMP) should be prepared.

Issues that are considered as part of this environmental and social screening include the following:

- a. Need for government-land acquisition;
- b. Environmental impacts (e.g., dust, noise, smoke, ground vibration, pollution, flooding, etc.) and loss or damage to natural habitat;

- c. Social impacts: identification of vulnerable groups or indigenous peoples, impacts on community resources, impacts on livelihoods and socio-economic opportunities, restrictions of access to natural resources, land usage conflicts, impacts on tangible or intangible cultural heritage, etc.; and
- d. Health and safety issues (both for workers and for local communities).

The screening of each activity should be undertaken by the Safeguards Specialist. If the screening process indicates that additional assessments or safeguards documents shall be prepared, these should be carried out by the executing partners prior to the start of activities.

If the screening reveals adverse environmental or social impacts that may arise from the planned activity, an ESMP should be prepared. The ESMP should be prepared by the Safeguards Specialist, in collaboration with the Project Manager(s).

5.2. Guidelines for ESMP Development

In case that the Environmental and Social screening process identifies any adverse environmental or social impacts as a result of specific project activities, the Safeguards Specialist in collaboration with the Project Manager(s) should develop a site- and activity-specific ESMP. The ESMP should be prepared before the initiation of the project activity and closely follow the guidance provided in this ESMF.

The ESMP should describe adverse environmental and social impacts that are expected to occur as a result of the specific project activity, outline concrete measures that should be undertaken to avoid or mitigate these impacts, and specify the implementation arrangements for administering these measures (including institutional structures, roles, communication, consultations, and reporting procedures).

The structure of the ESMP should be as follows:

- (i) **A concise introduction:** explaining the context and objectives of the ESMP, the connection of the proposed activity to the project, and the findings of the screening process.
- (ii) **Project description:** Objective and description of activities, nature and scope of the project (location with map, construction and/or operation processes, equipment to be used, site facilities and workers and their camps; bill of quantities if civil works are involved, activity schedule).
- (iii) **Baseline environmental and social data:** Key environmental information or measurements such as topography, land use and water uses, soil types, and water quality/pollution; and data on socioeconomic conditions of the local population. Photos showing the existing conditions of the project sites should also be included.
- (iv) **Expected impacts and mitigation measures:** Description of specific environmental and social impacts of the activity and corresponding mitigation measures.
- (v) **ESMP implementation arrangements:** Responsibilities for design, bidding and contracts where relevant, monitoring, reporting, recording and auditing.
- (vi) **Capacity Need and Budget:** Capacity needed for the implementation of the ESMP and cost estimates for implementation of the ESMP.
- (vii) **Consultation and Disclosure Mechanisms:** Timeline and format of disclosure.
- (viii) **Monitoring:** Environmental and social compliance monitoring with responsibilities.
- (ix) **Grievance Mechanism:** Provide information about the grievance mechanism, how PAPs can access it, and the grievance redress process.
- (x) **A site-specific community and stakeholder engagement plan:** In order to ensure that local communities and other relevant stakeholders are fully involved in the implementation of the ESMP, a stakeholder engagement plan should be included in the ESMP. Specific guidelines on community engagement are provided in Section 5.8 below.

5.3. Stakeholders' Role & Responsibilities in the ESMF Implementation

(a) General

The institutional arrangement (Figure 6) for project implementation includes WWF as the GEF Agency, DGVS-SEMARNAT as the Lead Executing Agency, and a Project Steering Committee.

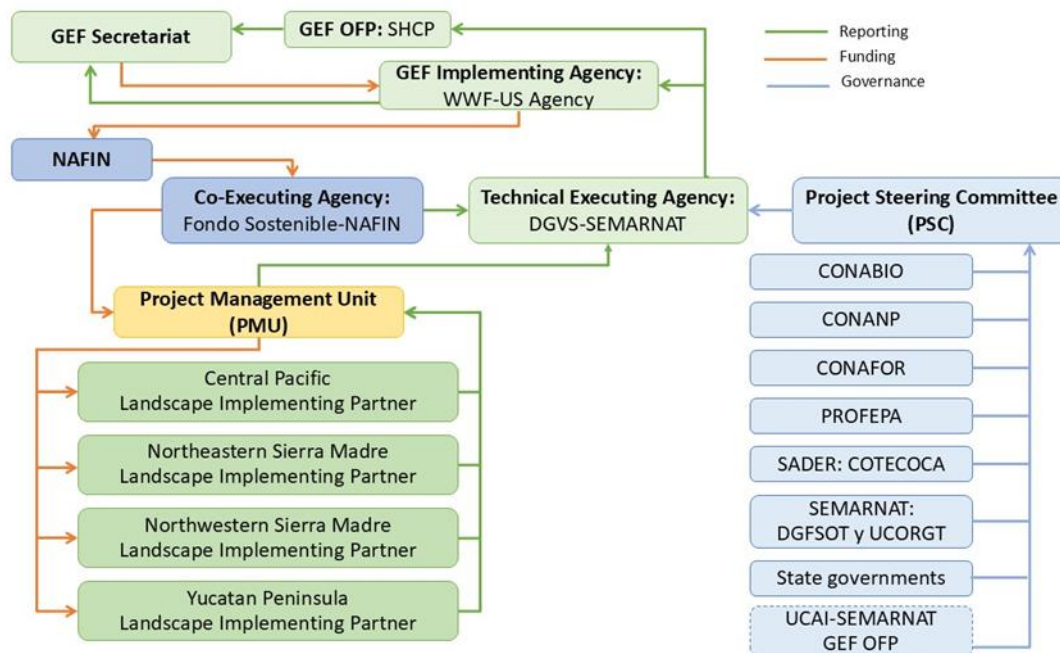


Figure 6. General Project Institutional Arrangement.

DGVS-SEMARNAT is the Lead Executing Agency for the project. DGVS-SEMARNAT will be responsible for the political and strategic oversight of the project, ensuring alignment with national environmental conservation policies and the country's sustainable development priorities. It will ensure project activities are conducted following the CEO Endorsement Request Document and the Technical Cooperation Agreement between DGVS-SEMARNAT and Fondo Sostenible-Nafin (FSN). This includes overseeing the operational activities, ensuring timely reporting, compliance with safeguards and effectively utilizing GEF resources for their intended purposes, in accordance with WWF and GEF policy requirements. DGVS-SEMARNAT will also manage the day-to-day operations related to the project results, ensuring full compliance with all terms and conditions outlined in the agreement with the WWF-GEF Agency.

Main Responsibilities:

- Execution of Project Activities: Manage day-to-day project operations to ensure its technical quality and compliance with all terms and conditions stated in the agreement with WWF-US.
- Political and Strategic Oversight: Oversee the political and strategic direction of the project, ensuring alignment with national goals and policies.
- Alignment with National Policies: Ensure that the project is consistent with national biodiversity conservation and sustainable development policies.
- Co-financing and Political Support: Coordinate the fulfillment of co-financing requirements and provide the necessary political support for the project.

Specific functions:

- Recruitment of Personnel: Ensure the recruitment of personnel for the Project Management Unit (PMU) to guarantee that adequate human resources are available for project implementation.
- Grants and Consultant Agreements: Prepare contracts and agreements with sub-grantees, consultants, and other service providers as necessary to execute project activities.

- **Procurement and Contracting:** Implement the necessary procurement processes for contracting consultancies related to project activities with assistance from the FSN. Additionally, request payments from FSN as specified in the contracts and agreements.
- **Inter-Institutional Coordination:** Coordinate with relevant government institutions and private entities to achieve the project's components across different sectors. Convene the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and coordinate with the Landscape Implementing Partners (LIPs).
- **Technical Guidance:** Provide technical advice and guidance on issues related to wildlife management, biodiversity conservation and policy.
- **Project Management Unit:** Host and guide the Project Management Unit (PMU).
- **Planning and Evaluation:** Participate in planning and evaluating the project's impact.
- **Annual Work Plan and Budget:** Draft the Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPBs) each year in coordination with all partners and facilitate their review and approval by the WWF-GEF Agency and the Project Steering Committee (PSC).
- **Safeguards, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender:** Deliver the Safeguards Plans, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Gender Action Plan.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Monitor project delivery against AWPBs and track project impact through all partners using the Results Framework. Report progress, challenges and updates by drafting the semi-annual and annual Project Progress Reports.
- **Coordinating with the GEF-OFP:** Coordinate with the GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF-OFP) in Mexico to ensure the project aligns with national environmental priorities and adheres to GEF implementation procedures. Work closely with the WWF-US Agency and the GEF-OFP to share information about the project's implementation and to facilitate the Mid-Term and Final Evaluations.

Co-executing agency: Fondo Sostenible-Nafin (FSN). Fondo Sostenible-Nafin (FSN) is a mechanism for receiving, managing, and dispersing non-reimbursable resources. As both the recipient and administrator of the GEF grant, FSN will share responsibility and act as a signatory to the agreement established with DGVS-SEMARNAT and the WWF-US Agency. While DGVS-SEMARNAT will oversee the implementation and provide technical supervision, FSN will operate as a fiduciary institution responsible for receiving, managing, administering, disbursing, and reporting the project's funds.

Main responsibilities:

- **Resource Management:** Manage allocated resources in an efficient and transparent manner.
- **Regular Reporting:** Prepare periodical financial reports to be shared with DGVS-SEMARNAT and the GEF Implementing Agency (WWF-US Agency).

Specific functions:

As principal recipient of GEF Project funds and signatory to the WWF-US Grant Agreement, Fondo Sostenible-Nafin (FSN) will be responsible for:

- **Resource Management:** Handle the administrative and financial management of GEF Project resources.
- **Procurement and Contracting:** Offer training and guidance on procurement to DGVS-SEMARNAT and the Project Management Unit (PMU). Assist DGVS-SEMARNAT in preparing procurement and contracting for project activities. Ensures regulatory compliance at various stages of the contracting process.
- **Project Execution:** Oversee the financial execution of the project according to the work plans and budgets approved by the GEF Implementing Agency (WWF-US Agency) and the Project Steering Committee (PSC).
- **Change Management:** Request and manage approval from the WWF-US Agency for any budget amendments proposed by the DGVS-SEMARNAT and approved by the PSC.
- **Interagency Cooperation:** Develop and sign interagency cooperation agreements as needed for effective project implementation, following the CEO Endorsement Request Document.
- **Reporting and Documentation:** Prepare quarterly financial reports and any other required documentation for review by DGVS-SEMARNAT. Once approved, the reports will be signed and submitted to the WWF-US Agency.

- Disbursement Requests: Prepare and submit disbursement requests while keeping the WWF-US Agency informed on the financial status of the project.
- External Audits: Prepare and provide financial statements and required information for independent external auditors conducting project financial and operational audits and submit reports to DGVS-SEMARNAT and the WWF-US Agency.

Policy Compliance: Ensure compliance with gender policy, environmental and social safeguards, and other applicable GEF, SEMARNAT and WWF policies throughout project implementation.

Project Steering Committee (PSC): The PSC will serve as the decision-making body for the design and implementation of the project. DGVS-SEMARNAT will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and include representatives from the Unidad Coordinadora de Oficinas de Representación y Gestión Territorial (UCORGT) and the Dirección General Forestal, Suelos y Ordenamiento Territorial (DGFSOT), both from SEMARNAT, as well as the Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO), Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP), Comisión Nacional Forestal (CONAFOR), Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente (PROFEPa), Comisión Técnica Consultiva de Coeficientes de Agostadero (COTECOCA)-Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (SADER), and the WWF-US Agency . These institutions will participate in the PSC within their sphere of competence. Depending on the project's needs, the institutions representing the Mexican government in the PSC may change during the implementation phase. Representatives from each institution may be replaced as requested by their respective institutions. The Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP), through the GEF Operational Focal Point, along with UCAI-SEMARNAT, will participate in the PSC as observers. The WWF-US Agency will be a member of the PSC throughout the duration of the project.

The Project Manager (PM) will act as the Technical Secretary of the PSC. Each PSC member will designate a Project Focal Point from their respective institutions, ensuring that there is one Focal Point for each institution involved. As Focal Points, the PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure the smooth exchange of information and knowledge between their institution and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and synergy between the project activities and their institution's work plan, and (iv) assist in securing co-financing for the project. Additionally, state governments (Campeche, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Jalisco, Michoacán, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Sonora, and Yucatan) will designate Focal Points and participate in the PSC. The PSC will meet virtually at least twice a year to: (i) monitor and ensure the technical quality of the outputs; (ii) review the strategic alignment of the project; (iii) ensure appropriate co-financing for the project; (iv) provide for the scaling up and replication of project results; (v) approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPBs); (vi) approve six-monthly technical and financial reports; (vii) provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Unit (PMU) and Landscape Implementing Partners (LIPs), and (viii) supervise, guide and communicate management decisions to the Project Manager (PM). Decisions of the PSC will be reached by consensus.

WWF GEF Agency: It is the entity responsible for managing, supervising and transferring the funds granted by the GEF for the execution of the project, ensuring that the established objectives are met and that GEF standards and policies are complied with. Its main role includes project oversight, and ensuring compliance with the financial, technical and other policy requirements established by the GEF.

- In addition to its management function, WWF-US acts as a key intermediary between the GEF and the main executing entities, such as DGVS-SEMARNAT and the co-executing entity Fondo Sostenible-Nafin (FSN). This includes facilitating communication and collaboration between all parties involved, ensuring transparency in the use of funds, and providing ongoing implementation support. WWF-US also monitors project progress, conducts periodic evaluations and reports annual progress to the GEF, such that any challenges are addressed in a timely manner to facilitate proper implementation and success of the project.

Main Responsibilities:

- Overall Project Coordination: work closely with DGVS-SEMARNAT and Fondo Sostenible-Nafin to ensure smooth and effective project implementation.

- **Financial Oversight:** Oversee Fondo Sostenible-Nafin’s administration of GEF funds, ensuring compliance with both GEF and WWF policies.
- **Progress Monitoring:** Monitor project progress and ensure compliance with established performance indicators.
- **Periodic Reporting:** Send annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) to the GEF Secretariat, detailing project progress, achievements, and challenges.
- **Specific Functions:**
 - **Ongoing Monitoring and Reporting:** Conduct ongoing monitoring of the project (through receiving semi-annual and annual Project Progress Reports (PPRs) from the Technical Executing Agency-TEA) to track achievement of its objectives and Results Framework, providing technical and administrative assistance as requested by the TEA. Submit annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) to GEF Secretariat.
 - **Liaison with the GEF:** Act as an intermediary between the project and the GEF Secretariat, reporting project progress on a regular basis.
 - **Standards Compliance:** Ensure that both GEF and WWF policy requirements and standards are fully applied and met, including technical reporting, fiduciary, monitoring and evaluation obligations, as well as environmental and social safeguards, gender approach, and stakeholder engagement.
 - **Approval and Review:** Approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPBs), conduct budget reviews, and review semi-annual and annual Project Progress Reports (PPRs). Certify the availability of funds, facilitate fund transfers and ensure proper use of GEF funds.
 - **Evaluations and Audits:** Organize mid-term and final project evaluations and review audits to ensure transparency and accountability.
 - **Completion Certification:** Certify the operational and financial completion of the project, ensuring that all objectives and obligations have been met.
 - **Dispute Resolution:** Arbitrate and ensure resolution of any conflicts that arise during project implementation that cannot be resolved in the first instance by the Technical Executing Agency (TEA).

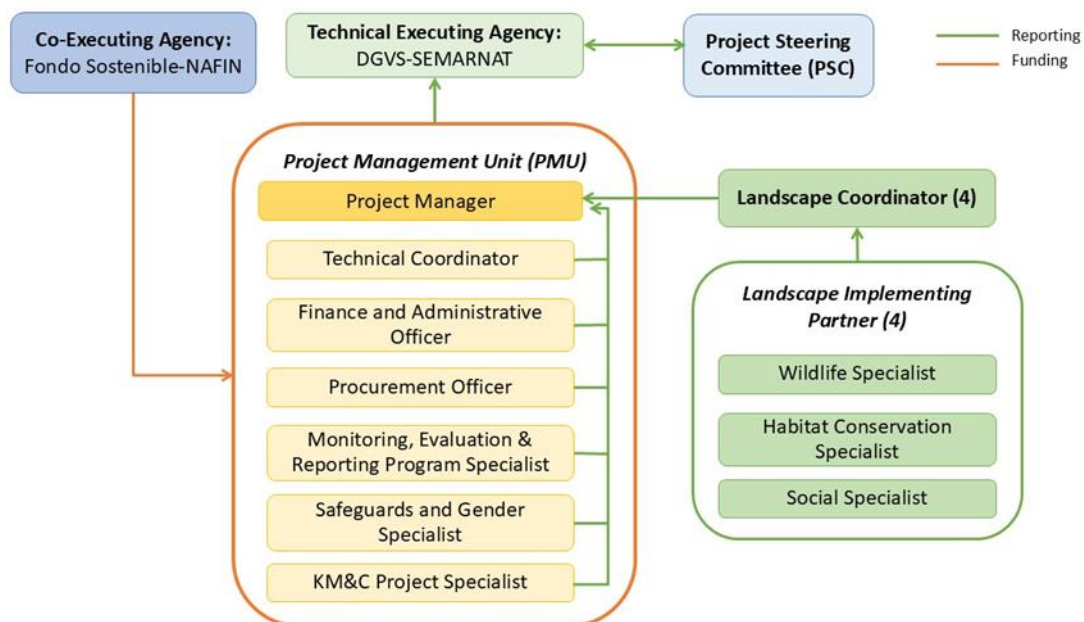


Figure 7. Project Institutional Arrangement: PMU and Landscape Coordinator.

PMU: The PMU will be established by DGVS-SEMARNAT and funded by GEF resources to provide the Project Steering Committee (PSC) with ongoing feedback regarding project implementation. The primary responsibilities of the PMU, as outlined by PSC guidelines, include ensuring effective management, coordination, implementation, and project monitoring. Financial management of

GEF resources will adhere to the regulations and procedures set by Fondo Sostenible-Nafin (FSN), the WWF-US Agency, and GEF.

Safeguards Specialist within PMU: The SGS will monitor environmental and social risks, along with the implementation of the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and Gender Action Plan. Additionally, the SGS will lead the formulation and implementation of corrective measures addressing issues related to gender, indigenous peoples, and environmental or social impacts, when necessary, throughout the project's execution, in coordination with the M&E Specialist. The SGS will inform the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Project Manager (PM) of any red flags indicating a need for corrective action. The SGS will document these findings and ensure compliance with environmental and social safeguards according to the guidelines and procedures set by the GEF and the WWF-US Agency.

Stakeholder engagement and safeguards duties:

- Provide inputs to the Project Coordinator to ensure safeguards compliance with reference to ESMF/PF/IPPF during project planning and implementation.
- Monitor implementation of the ESMF/PF/IPPF and SEP
- Conduct ESS Screening on newly planned/revised project activities, as outlined in ESMF.
- Ensure the project team's understanding of environmental and social safeguards and how to support implementation of the ESMF/PF/IPPF.
- Provide training on safeguards requirements to PMU staff and relevant partners as required.
- Regularly review the above-mentioned frameworks and make amendments as necessary.
- Set up, lead the socialization of and ensure implementation of the grievance redress mechanism including being a point of contact to receive grievances. Oversee the addressing of grievances with assistance from the Community Engagement/Gender Officer.
- Ensure full disclosure of existing and newly developed Plans with concerned stakeholders.
- Carry out regular monitoring and capacity building visits to the project sites.
- Provide inputs to project reports on the status of safeguards compliance and GRM implementation with the ESMF/PF during implementation and any issues arising.
- Coordinate with others in the PMU to ensure alignment in implementation of the ESMF/PF/IPPF and the Gender Action Plan and Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- Participate in monthly calls with the ESS Specialist in the WWF US GEF Agency.
- Undertake any other tasks assigned by the project manager to support the project with respect to environmental and social safeguard issues, and stakeholder engagement.

Gender duties:

- Provide inputs to the Project Coordinator to ensure compliance with reference to the GAP during project planning and implementation.
- Monitor implementation of the GAP including inputs and recommendations from related consultants.
- Ensure the project team's understanding of gender approach and how to support implementation of the GAP.
- Provide training on gender approach requirements to PMU staff and relevant partners as required.
- Regularly review GAP and make amendments as necessary.
- Carry out regular monitoring and capacity building visits on gender to the project sites.
- Provide inputs to project reports on the status of the implementation of the GAP during implementation and any issues arising.
- Coordinate with the Safeguards Specialist to ensure alignment in implementation of the ESMF/PF/IPPF and the Gender Action Plan and Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- Participate in monthly calls with the ESS and Gender Specialist in the WWF US GEF Agency.
- Undertake any other tasks assigned by the project manager to support the project with respect to gender issues.

5.4. Monitoring

- ***Monitoring at the project level***

The overall responsibility for implementing the ESMF/PF/IPPF and for monitoring compliance with the Project's environmental and social safeguard activities lies with the PMU. The Safeguards Specialist procured by the PMU shall oversee the implementation of all field activities and ensure their compliance with the ESMF.

The SGS shall also provide the executing agency and partners with technical support in carrying out environmental and social screenings and preparing ESMPs and any other necessary documentation. The Safeguards Specialist shall also monitor the project's grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and assess its effectiveness (i.e., to what extent grievances are resolved in an expeditious and satisfactory manner). Finally, the Safeguards Specialist will also be responsible for reporting on overall safeguards compliance to the Project Coordinator, the Project Steering Committee, and WWF GEF Agency.

- ***Monitoring at the field activity level***

The PMU and, specifically, the SGS shall closely monitor all field activities and ensure that they fully comply with the ESMF/PF/IPPF and the pertinent regional and national legislation. The PMU is also fully responsible for the compliance of all external contractors and service providers employed as part of the project with the safeguards' requirements outlined in the ESMF/PF/IPPF, GAP and ESMP (as applicable).

Disbursement of project funds will be contingent upon their full compliance with the safeguards requirements.

WWF US as the project's implementing agency and DGVS-SEMARNAT, the executing agency, are responsible for overseeing compliance with the ESMF. In order to facilitate compliance monitoring, SEMARNAT will include information on the status of ESMF implementation in the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs) and the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports.

- ***Monitoring at the agency level***

As stated, WWF US as the project's implementing agency and DGVS-SEMARNAT, the executing agency are responsible to oversee compliance with the ESMF.

In order to facilitate compliance monitoring, DGVS-SEMARNAT will include information on the status of ESMF implementation in the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs) and the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports.

5.5. Community Engagement

Community consultation has been an integral part of these assessments as well as the proposed project design and will be carried out as a continuous process through the project cycle. This section describes the community engagement during project preparation and implementation. This section is an overview, whereas the full details will be written out in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

(b) Community engagement during Project Preparation

Community engagement Stage 1

Between August and September 2024, fieldwork was carried out in the four landscapes, coordinated by the safeguards and gender consultants and the lead consultant. The objective was to fine-tune the results chains and integrate the final Theory of Change document. This process was divided into two phases of engagement: a) with the core group of each landscape, and b) with key actors at the municipal and local level in the project's planning.

a) Initially, face-to-face focus groups were held in each of the landscapes covered by the project. These groups focused on the core group of each landscape, comprised of experts and members of the working groups formed during the workshops of the previous stage. The objective was to socialize the results chains, understand the interests, expectations, risks, and alliances of the actors involved, and

discuss and adjust the design of these results chains. Likewise, key actors at the municipal and local level were identified to continue with the engagement process, which included representatives of local governments, livestock organizations, areas voluntarily designated for conservation (AVDC), wildlife conservation management units (WCMU), and local non-governmental organizations, among others. A standard set of questions previously agreed upon by the project team was used, followed by semi-structured discussions to delve deeper into relevant issues.

b) Based on the identification of these key actors at the municipal and local level, focus groups or semi-structured interviews were conducted. These interviews used the same standard set of questions, adapted and aligned by the safeguards and gender consultants. This facilitated the identification of interests, expectations, risks and alliances, as well as the training or capacity building needs (for their continued involvement in the project), and the addressing of risks identified during the process. It was essential to ensure cultural and linguistic adaptability so that the interviews were accessible and respectful of local cultural practices.

Finally, the results of the focus groups and interviews were systematized to adjust the results chains and prepare a final report. This report served as the basis for the design of the validation workshop with stakeholders.

Community engagement Stage 2

A workshop was held to share the contributions obtained during the field work and the adjustments to the results chains. In this workshop, the findings and modifications were presented to the key actors, and a space was opened for additional comments. This process allowed all stakeholders to review and validate the proposed changes to ensure transparency and inclusion to integrate the final version of the Theory of Change.

(c) Community engagement during ESMF/PF Preparation

Community engagement Stage 1

In this phase, the guides for preparing the socio-environmental profiles of the four landscapes were designed. The collaboration between the team of experts and the safeguards, governance and gender consultants made it possible to complete the profiles and to carry out a first analysis exercise to fill out the Safeguards Screening Tool (SST).

With the degree of progress achieved in the SST, the methodology and appropriate questions for the field visits and interviews with key actors, including community members, were defined. Online interviews were also conducted with the actors who could not be visited in person. This made it possible to obtain socio-environmental information more efficiently.

With the information acquired during the visits to the landscapes, notes and minutes were prepared, which ultimately produced reports with the integrated field findings to feed back into the landscape polygons, the field theory activities and the information necessary to work on the socio-environmental safeguards framework.

Output: With this new information, the next version of the SST and the first version of the ESMF were obtained.

Community engagement Stage 2

The first version of the ESMF was presented for review to DGVS-SEMARNAT, the project leadership team members, landscape experts and the safeguards, governance and gender team for input.

With the comments and critiques on the environmental and social management framework, the new version was developed, shared and discussed with representative community members for their input to improve and have the final version of the ESMF.

Output: ESMF final document.

(d) Community engagement during project implementation

The communities residing in and around the project area are the ultimate recipient of project impacts and benefits, and therefore a key stakeholder-, which means that their participation and support is key to project success. The details for achieving this participation are described in detail in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

In what pertains specifically to community-based and rural organizations, as well as indigenous peoples, a frequency of participation of six to eight times a year has been established during the five years of the project.

In these sessions, the general framework for implementing and monitoring the following will be defined, in coordination with state government entities and organized civil society:

- 1) Conservation, restoration and habitat connectivity activities
- 2) Training activities and adoption of good productive practices that allow for the prevention and management of HWC and transform it into human-wildlife coexistence
- 3) Analysis of mitigation of socio-environmental impacts on landscapes
- 4) Monitoring and surveillance activities of Component 2.

Likewise, the communities will participate in the exchange of experiences and knowledge with the bodies of Component 3.

The minutes of the sessions will be reviewed session by session to evaluate the degree of compliance and progress in the execution of the agreements, as well as to evaluate the participation of the communities in the activities committed to carry out the necessary adaptive management.

5.6. Guidance for SEAH Risk Mitigation

According to the results of the gender analysis, a detailed plan to address SEAH risks will be developed within the first six months of project start-up, using both information already included in the GAP and updated procedures for SEAH-specific grievances outlined in Section 14 below. This will include:

- Inclusion of any identified SEAH-related risk mitigation measures into the project's annual workplan and budget and annual reporting requirements.
 - This will require the participation of the entire PMU in reviewing any identified risks and mitigation measures to ensure that all staff understand their responsibilities and the responsibilities of project partners, contractors, and any other entities who will receive funding for this project.
- Development of a communication mechanism between the local project partners and the PMU's Safeguards and Gender Specialist (SGS) to address in a timely manner any SEAH situation that may arise at the territorial level. This early warning system will be included in the project's security protocol, and will require:
 - Reporting any such grievances or challenges within a defined time of no less than 5 business days. This shall hold true even if grievances are informally submitted (i.e. not through an official GRM)
 - The confidentiality of anyone who has received a complaint or become aware of a SEAH-related situation, including protecting the personal identifiable information of all parties- both the potential victim(s) and potential perpetrators(s).
- Strengthen the capacities of the project's implementing partners on prevention of GBV and SEAH as well as WWF policies and codes of conduct to address SEAH risk. These trainings

will be done in partnership by the project's Safeguards and Gender Officer (SGS) and should include:

- Training within the first 3 months of project implementation, for 1 month, that has been prepared with oversight and final approval from the WWF US Safeguards and Gender Leads.
- Be mandatory for all implementing partner staff (LIP) who will be involved in the Project financed activities.
- Strengthen the landscape technical committees so that they can establish rapid response mechanisms to address issues associated with threats to environmental leaders and gender-based violence. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - In cases of such threats, provide them with additional resources to ensure a timely response that is focused on the well-being of anyone who is threatened.
 - Provide the same GBV and SEAH training with these committees that the implementing partners will receive.
- Strengthen the capacities of the entities that participate in the multi-stakeholder bodies that will be strengthened by the project, so that specific prevention and rapid response measures are included to address GBV and SEAH-specific threats, including to social and environmental leaders they may work with.
 - Provide the same GBV and SEAH training to these multi-stakeholder bodies that the implementing partners will receive.

5.6. Communications and Disclosure

All affected communities and relevant stakeholders shall be informed about the ESMF requirements and commitments. The executive summary of the ESMF will be translated into Spanish and made available along with the ESMF and SEP on the websites of SEMARNAT, as well as the websites of the WWF GEF Agency. Hard copies of the ESMF and SEP will be placed in appropriate public locations and at SEMARNAT. Project Managers and the PMU Safeguards and Gender Officer will be responsible for raising community awareness regarding the requirements of the ESMF and will also ensure that all external contractors and service providers are fully familiar and comply with the ESMF and other safeguards documents.

During the implementation of the project and as needed, activity-specific ESMPs shall be prepared in consultation with affected communities and disclosed to all stakeholders prior to project concept finalization. All draft ESMPs shall be reviewed and approved by SEMARNAT in consultation with the PSC and WWF GEF Agency in advance of their public disclosure. The PMU must also disclose to all affected parties any action plans prepared during project implementation, including gender mainstreaming.

Disclosure should be carried out in a manner that is meaningful and understandable to the affected people. For this purpose, the executive summary of ESMPs or the terms and conditions in environment clearances should be disclosed on SEMARNAT and WWF websites.

The disclosure requirements are summarized in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Disclosure framework for ESMF related documents

Documents to be disclosed	Frequency	Where
---------------------------	-----------	-------

Environment and Social Management Framework	Once in the entire project cycle. Must remain on the website and other public locations throughout the project period.	On the website of SEMARNAT and WWF. Copies should be available at PMU office, and in local municipal offices in project areas
Environmental and Social Management Plan/s	Once in the entire project cycle for every activity that requires ESMP. Must remain on the website and other disclosure locations throughout the project period.	On the website of SEMARNAT and WWF. Copies should be available at the PMU office and in local municipal offices in project areas
Safeguards Monthly Progress Report	Monthly	Copies should be available at PMU office, and in local municipal offices in project areas
Minutes of Formal Public Consultation Meetings	Within two weeks of meeting	Copies should be available at PMU office and in local municipal offices in project areas
Grievance redress process	Quarterly, throughout the project cycle	On the website of SEMARNAT. Copies should be available at the PMU office

5.7. Capacity Building and technical assistance

Capacity building activities will be provided as needed by WWF US to DGVS-SEMARNAT to provide the latter with ESMF/PF/ IPPF implementation requirements and good practices. These will focus on issues related to ensuring that both GEF and WWF policy requirements and standards are applied and met, including technical reporting, fiduciary, monitoring and evaluation obligations, as well as environmental and social safeguards, gender and stakeholder engagement. The budget for capacity building shall be included in Component 1.

5.8. Grievance Mechanisms

The project will have a direct and tangible effect on local communities and individuals residing within or in the vicinity of project sites. There is thus a need for an efficient and effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that collects and responds to stakeholders' inquiries, suggestions, concerns, and complaints. This section will describe the details of the GRM, including details on the process to submit a grievance, how long the PMU will have to respond, and who on the PMU will be responsible for its implementation and reporting.

Please note that this project will make four grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs) available to those impacted by the project: project-level GRM, SEMARNAT's, WWF US GRM and GEF Conflict Resolution Commissioner. *To be practical, time-efficient, and cost-effective, complaints should be resolved at the lowest possible level unless the nature of the complaint precludes it.*

1) Project-level GRM

The GRM will operate based on the following principles:

1. **Fairness:** Grievances are assessed impartially and handled transparently.
2. **Objectiveness and independence:** The GRM operates independently of all interested parties in order to guarantee fair, objective, and impartial treatment to each case.
3. **Simplicity and accessibility:** Procedures to file grievances and seek action are simple enough that project beneficiaries can easily understand them and in a language that is accessible to everyone within a given community, especially those who are most vulnerable.

4. **Responsiveness and efficiency:** *The GRM is designed to be responsive to the needs of all complainants. Accordingly, officials handling grievances must be trained to take effective action upon, and respond quickly to, grievances and suggestions.*
5. **Speed and proportionality:** *All grievances, simple or complex, are addressed and resolved as quickly as possible. The action taken on grievance or suggestion is swift, decisive, and constructive.*
6. **Participation and inclusiveness:** *A wide range of affected people—communities and vulnerable groups—are encouraged to bring grievances and comments to the attention of the project implementers. Special attention is given to ensure that poor people and marginalized groups, including those with special needs, can access the GRM.*
7. **Accountability and closing the feedback loop:** *All grievances are recorded and monitored, and no grievance remains unresolved. Complainants are always notified and get explanations regarding the results of their complaint. An appeal option should always be available.*

Complaints may include, but cannot be limited to, the following issues:

- (i) Allegations of fraud, malpractices or corruption by staff or other stakeholders as part of any project or activity financed or implemented by the project, including allegations of gender-based violence or sexual exploitation, abuse, or harassment.
- (ii) Environmental and/or social damages/harms caused by projects financed or implemented (including those in progress) by the project.
- (iii) Complaints and grievances by permanent or temporary workers engaged in project activities.

Complaints could relate to pollution prevention and resource efficiency; negative impacts on public health, environment or culture; destruction of natural habitats; disproportionate impact on marginalized and vulnerable groups; discrimination or physical or sexual harassment; violation of applicable laws and regulations; destruction of physical and cultural heritage; or any other issues which adversely impact communities or individuals in project areas. The grievance redress mechanism will be implemented in a culturally sensitive manner and facilitate access to vulnerable populations. Special training will be provided for the ESS Specialists within the first 6 months of project implementation, or before the GRM is finalized, whichever is sooner. This will help to ensure they have the capacity to address SEAH-related grievances in a culturally sensitive and victim-centered way.

(1) Disseminating information about the GRM: Information and all materials about the GRM, once approved by the PMU and cleared by WWF GEF, will be posted online but will also be disseminated through social media, radio and in-person visits to local and native communities. The GRM will be communicated with all communities and stakeholders by the Safeguards Officer, who will also develop GRM materials (brochure, flyers, etc.). Materials will include basic information on GRM and contact information on all grievance uptake locations, and they should be produced in a culturally appropriate way, including but not limited to the appropriate language/s. The materials will also include a summary of the process for registering, reviewing and responding to grievances including the estimated response time.

(2) Submitting complaints: Project affected people, workers, or interested stakeholders can submit grievances, complaints, questions, or suggestions to the PMU through a variety of communication channels, including phone, regular mail, email, text messaging/SMS, social media and/or in-person. Complaints can be anonymous and there must be specific people in charge of receiving and registering complaints. The appropriate individual/s addresses and phone numbers will be identified after the PMU has been formed (within the first 6 months of its operation).

(3) Processing complaints: All grievances submitted to the PMU shall be registered and considered. A tracking registration number should be provided to all complainants. To facilitate investigation, complaints will be categorized into four types: (a) comments,

suggestions, or queries; (b) complaints relating to nonperformance of project obligations and safeguards-related complaints; (c) complaints referring to violations of law and/or corruption while implementing project activities; (d) complaints against authorities, officials or community members involved in the project management; and (e) any complaints/issues not falling in the above categories.

- (4) Acknowledging the receipt of complaints:** Once a grievance is submitted, the Safeguards Specialist at the PMU shall acknowledge its receipt, brief the complainant on the grievance resolution process, provide the contact details of the person in charge of handling the grievance, and provide a registration number that would enable the complainant to track the status of the complaint.
- (5) Investigating complaints:** The Safeguards Specialist at the PMU will gather all relevant information, conduct field visits as necessary, and communicate with all relevant stakeholders as part of the complaint investigation process. The PMU should ensure that the investigators are neutral and do not have any stake in the outcome of the investigation. A written response to all grievances will be provided to the complainant within 10 working days. If further investigation is required, the complainant will be informed accordingly, and a final response will be provided after an additional period of 10 working days. Grievances that cannot be resolved by grievance receiving authorities/office at their level should be referred to a higher level for verification and further investigation.
- (6) Responding to complainants:** Response to complaints should be done through the same means used by the complainant, unless requested otherwise.
- (7) Appeal:** If the parties are unsatisfied with the response provided by the GRM, they will be able to submit an appeal to SEMARNAT within 10 days from the date of decision, taking into consideration the PMU or Safeguards Specialist can ensure the response has reached the complainant. If the parties are unsatisfied with the decision of the appeal committee, the parties can submit their grievances to the national legal system for further adjudication.
- (8) Monitoring and evaluation:** The SGS at the PMU will compile a quarterly report with full information on the grievances they received. The report shall contain a description of the grievances and their investigation status. Summarized GRM reports shall constitute part of the regular project progress reporting and shall be submitted to the Project Steering Committee and WWF GEF Agency.

The GRM seeks complement, rather than substitute, the judicial system and other dispute resolution mechanisms. All complainants may therefore file their grievance in local courts or approach mediators or arbitrators, in accordance with the legislation of Mexico.

2) SEMARNAT

Internal Control Body in the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources:

By telephone: Within the Republic at 01 800 00 00 247, and in Mexico City 5490 0900 and 5490 0988

In person: At the offices of the OIC at SEMARNAT, located at Av. Ejército Nacional 223, Col. Anáhuac, Del. Miguel Hidalgo, C.P. 11320, Mexico City.

By correspondence: Free written document addressed to the Head of the OIC at SEMARNAT, with address at Av. Ejército Nacional 223, Col. Anáhuac, Del. Miguel Hidalgo, C.P. 11320, Mexico City.

Email sent to: the email addresses ois.quejas@semarnat.gob.mx or atencion.ciudadana@semarnat.gob.mx

3) WWF-US

In addition to the project-specific GRM, a complainant can submit a grievance to the WWF GEF Agency. A grievance can also be filed with the Project Complaints Officer (PCO), a WWF staff member fully independent from the Project Team, who is responsible for the WWF Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and who can be reached at:

Email: SafeguardsComplaint@wwfus.org

Mailing address:

Project Complaints Officer
Safeguards Complaints,
World Wildlife Fund
1250 24th Street NW
Washington, DC 20037

Stakeholder may also submit a complaint online through an independent third-party platform at <https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/59041/index.html>

4) GEF Commissioner

In addition to the project-specific GRM at the national level and the WWF-GEF Agency GRM, any person who is concerned about a project or action funded by the GEF may submit a complaint to the GEF Dispute Resolution Commissioner, who acts as a facilitator and reports directly to the GEF CEO.

The Commissioner's contact information is:

Email: plallas@thegef.org
Mailing address: Mr. Peter Lallas
Global Environment Facility
The World Bank Group, MSN N8-800
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433-002.

5.9. Budget

The ESMF implementation costs, including all costs related to compensation for project affected people, will be fully covered from the project budget. It will be the responsibility of the Safeguards Specialist to ensure that sufficient budget is available for all activity-specific mitigation measures that may be required in compliance with the ESMF.

A full-time Safeguards Specialist will be employed and 100% of their time will be dedicated to ensuring ESMF implementation. The project manager in the PMU will oversee the ESMF implementation.

Budget for capacity building on ESMF/PF/IPPF implementation, travel costs and workshops and meetings for safeguards monitoring (including travel, workshops and meetings) will be included in the overall monitoring and evaluation budget under Component 1 and 2 of the Project. Funds would be considered for technical consulting activities that include compliance with social and environmental safeguards for \$554,000, and for training, workshops and meetings \$118,024. In addition, other consultancies to provide technical assistance and operational support to be determined during project implementation for applying environmental or social safeguards or to address specific needs identified in the landscapes, \$550,000 has been allocated

ANNEX 1. SAFEGUARD ELIGIBILITY AND IMPACTS SCREENING

This screening tool needs to be filled out for each activity or category of activities included in the annual work plan and budget. In addition, the screening tool needs to be completed whenever management measures or management plans are developed and/or when project intervention areas are determined.

The tool will be filled out by the Safeguards Specialist and reviewed by the M&E Officer. The decision on whether a Site-Specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) are required shall be made by the Safeguards Specialist in consultation with the WWF GEF Agency Safeguards Specialists and [insert relevant other title/body], based on the information provided in this screening form, as well as interviews with the PMU staff, local communities, and any other relevant stakeholders.

Part 1: Basic Information

1	Activity Name	
	Description of Activity (“sub-activities”)	
2	Type of Activity:	New activity <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of activity <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Activity location:	
4	Total size of site area	
5	Activity implementation dates	
6	Total cost	

(Move to Part 2 after filling in all information in the table above)

Part 2: Eligibility Screening

No.	Screening Questions: <i>Would the project activity</i>	Yes	No	Comments/ Explanation
1	Lead to land management practices that cause degradation (biological or physical) of the soil and water? Examples include, but are not limited to: the felling of trees in core zones and critical watersheds; activities involving quarrying and mining; commercial logging; or dredge fishing.			
2	Negatively affect areas of critical natural habitats or breeding ground of known rare/endangered species?			
3	Significantly increase GHG emissions?			
4	Use genetically modified organisms or modern biotechnologies or their products?			
5	Involve the procurement and/or use of pesticides and other chemicals specified as persistent organic pollutants under the Stockholm Convention or within categories IA, IB, or II by the World Health Organization?			
6	Develop forest plantations?			

No.	Screening Questions: <i>Would the project activity</i>	Yes	No	Comments/ Explanation
7	Result in the loss of biodiversity, alteration of the functioning of ecosystems, and introduction of new invasive alien species?			
8	Involve the procurement or use of weapons and munitions or fund military activities?			
9	Lead to private land acquisition and/or the to physical displacement and voluntary or involuntary relocation of people, including non-titled and migrant people?			
10	Contribute to exacerbating any inequality or gender gap that may exist?			
11	Involve illegal child labor, forced labor, sexual exploitation or other forms of exploitation?			
12	Adversely affect indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (physical and non-physical or intangible) inside and/or outside the project area?			
13	Negatively impact areas with cultural, historical or transcendent values for individuals and communities?			
Please provide any further information that can be relevant:				

If all answers are “No”, project activity is eligible and move to Part 3

If at least one question answered as “yes”, the project activity is ineligible and the proponent can reselect the site of project activity and do screening again.

Part 3: Impacts screening

Answer the questions below and follow the guidance to provide basic information regarding the suggested activity and describe its potential impacts.

No.	Would the project activity:	Yes/No	Provide explanation and supporting documents if needed
<i>Environmental Impacts</i>			
1	Result in permanent or temporary change in land use, land cover or topography.		
2	Involve clearance of existing land vegetation		If yes, number of trees to be cut down: Species of trees: Are the trees protected: Total land area of vegetation cover removed:

			Estimated economic value of the trees, crops and vegetation to be cut down / removed and any replacement costs (e.g., fees, registration, taxes): <i>Provide additional details:</i>
3	Does the activity involve reforestation or modification of natural habitat? If yes, will it involve use or introduction of non-native species into the project area?		
4	Will pesticides be used? If so, are they on the list of those excluded by the Stockholm Convention?		
5	Result in environmental pollution? This may include air pollution, liquid waste, solid waste, or waste as the result of earth moving or excavation for example		
6	Trigger land disturbance, erosion, subsidence, or instability?		
7	Result in significant use of water, such as for construction?		
8	Produce dust during construction and operation?		
9	Generate significant ambient noise?		
10	Increase the sediment load in the local water bodies?		
11	Change on-site or downstream water flows?		
12	Negatively affect water dynamics, river connectivity or the hydrological cycle in ways other than direct changes of water flows (e.g. water filtration and aquifer recharge, sedimentation)?		
13	Result in negative impacts to any endemic, rare or threatened species; species that have been identified as significant through global, regional, national, or local laws?		
14	Could the activity potentially increase the vulnerability of local communities to climate variability and changes (e.g., through risks and events such as landslides, erosion, flooding, or droughts)?		

Socio-Economic Impacts

15	Negatively impact existing tenure rights (formal and informal) of individuals, communities or others to land, fishery and forest resources?		
16	Operate where there are indigenous peoples and their lands/territories/waters are located? OR Operate where any indigenous communities have close cultural/spiritual or land use relationships? If yes to either, answer questions below:		
	a. Has an FPIC process been started? b. Will any restrictions on their use of land/territories/water/natural resources be restricted?		
17	Restrict access to natural resources (e.g., watersheds or rivers, grazing areas, forestry, non-timber forest products) or restrict the way natural resources are used, in ways that will impact livelihoods?		
18	Restrict access to sacred sites of local communities (including ethnic minorities) and/or places relevant for women's or men's religious or cultural practices?		
19	Operate where there are any cultural heritage or religious or sacred sites that may be impacted by the project?		
20	Undermine the customary rights of local communities to participate in consultations in a free, prior, and informed manner to address interventions directly affecting their lands, territories or resources?		
Labor and Working Conditions			
21	Involve hiring of workers or contracting with labor agencies to provide labor? If yes, answer questions a-b below.		
	c. Are labor management issues prevalent in the landscape? d. Are illegal child labor issues prevalent in the landscape?		
22	Involve working in hazardous environments such as steep, rocky slopes, areas infested with poisonous animals and/or disease vectors?		
Minorities and Vulnerable Groups			

23	Negatively affect vulnerable groups (such as ethnic minorities, women, poorer households, migrants, and assistant herders) in terms of impact on their economic or social life conditions or contribute to their discrimination or marginalization?		
24	Stir or exacerbate conflicts among communities, groups or individuals? Also considering dynamics of recent or expected migration including displaced people, as well as those who are most vulnerable to threats of sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment.		
Occupational and Community Health and Safety			
25	Involve any risks related to the usage of construction materials, working high above the ground or in canals where slopes are unstable?		
26	Expose local community to risks related to construction works or use of machinery (e.g., loading and unloading of construction materials, excavated areas, fuel storage and usage, electrical use, machinery operations)		
27	Generate societal conflicts, increased risk of sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment or pressure on local resources between temporary workers and local communities?		
28	Work in areas where forest fires are a threat? If yes, how recently was the last one?		
29	Work in areas where there the presence or history of vector-borne diseases (some examples include malaria, yellow fever, encephalitis)		
GBV/SEAH Risks			
30	Is there a risk that the project could pose a greater burden on women by restricting the use, development, and protection of natural resources by women compared with that of men?		
31	Is there a risk that persons employed by or engaged directly in the project might engage in gender-based violence (including sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, or sexual harassment)? The response must consider risks not only at the beneficiary level, but also to workers within all the organizations receiving GCF/GEF funding.		

32	Does the project increase the risk of GBV and/or SEAH for women and girls, for example by changing resource use practices or singling out women and girls for training without complimentary training/education for men? The response must consider all workers within the organizations receiving GCF/GEF funding.		
33	Does any mandated training for any individuals associated with the project (including project staff, government officials, park rangers and guards, other park staff, consultants, partner organizations and contractors) cover GBV/SEAH (along with human rights, etc.)?		
Conflict Sensitivity and Risks			
34	Are there any major underlying tensions or open conflicts in the landscape/seascape or in the country where the landscape/seascape is situated? If yes, answer a-d below		
	<p>e. Is there a risk that the activities interact with or exacerbate existing tensions and conflicts in the landscape/seascape?</p> <p>f. Do stakeholders (e.g. implementing partners, rights holders, other stakeholder groups) take a specific position in relation to the conflicts or tensions in the landscape/seascape or are they perceived as taking a position?</p> <p>g. How do stakeholders perceive WWF Country Office and IA and its partners in relation to existing conflicts or tensions?</p> <p>h. Could the conflicts or tensions in the landscape/seascape have a negative impact on the activities?</p>		
35	Could the activities create conflicts among communities, groups or individuals?		
36	Are some groups (stakeholders, rights holders) benefiting more than others from the activities? And if so, how is that affecting power dynamics and mutual dependencies?		
37	Do the activities provide opportunities to bring different groups with diverging interests positively together?		

List of documents to be attached with Screening form:

1	Layout plan of the activity and photos
2	Summary of the activity proposal
3	No objection certificate from various departments and others relevant stakeholders

Screening Tool Completed by:

Screening Tool Reviewed by:

Signed:

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Exclusion list

The following practices and activities will not be supported by the project:

1. Land or water management practices that cause degradation (biological or physical) of the soil and water.
2. Activities that negatively affect areas of critical natural habitats or breeding ground of known rare/ endangered species.
3. Actions that represent significant increase in GHG emissions.
4. Use of genetically modified organisms, or the supply or use of modern biotechnologies or their products in crops.
5. Introduction of crops and varieties that previously did not grow in the implementation areas, including seed import/transfer.
6. Actions resulting in loss of biodiversity, alteration of the functioning of ecosystems, and introduction of new invasive alien species.
7. Procurement of pesticides or activities that result in an increase in the use of pesticides.
8. Activities that would lead to physical displacement and voluntary or involuntary relocation.
9. Activities that do not consider gender aspects or contribute to exacerbating any inequality or gender gap that may exist.
10. Child Labour.
11. Activities that would adversely affect IPs' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (physical and non-physical or intangible) inside and/or outside the project area.
12. Activities that would negatively impact areas with cultural, historical or transcendent values for individuals and communities.

ANNEX 2. TERRITORIES OF COEXISTENCE, COEXISTENCE WORKING MODELS AND COLLABORATIVE NETWORKS

Summary:

Territories of Coexistence: the first approach serves to delimit the geographic, social, regulatory and decision-making space in the implementation of ESMF. In these geographic spaces, respect and guarantee of human rights, indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and gender equality must be shared.

In the Territories of Coexistence, priority must be given to the sum of efforts, to ensure that specific projects and activities interact for the benefit of the general Project and its participants, and that decision-making with the owners of the territories is conducted in a consensual manner to achieve the best management of socio-environmental risks. Decision-making must be done without contravening local forms of dialogue, analysis, as well as the times and forms of response.

Coexistence Working Models: The second approach proposes that the actors and the specific projects in which they participate are guided by a collective vision and common objective, which is the HW-Co. This is essential so that the actors have an identity and a sense of belonging to the Project, and the behavioral changes can spread among the members of the communities and even outside the Territories of Coexistence, as possible replicas.

Spaces/moments of dialogue between the actors must be proposed so that the exchange of ideas, information and results can take place, and the operation of these spaces/moments occurs through direct and assertive communication, with transparency and achieving effective collaboration. Communication must be respectful of the sociocultural context, the worldview and the native languages in each Territory of Coexistence.

Collaborative Network: finally, the third approach establishes the criteria for the formation of a Collaborative Network of actors from different fields in coordination with the Landscape Coordinator (LP) and the PMU, especially with the Safeguards and Gender Specialist (SGS) and the Project Manager (PM).

Within this Collaborative Network, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Gender Action Plan and all the mitigation measures for social and environmental safeguards of the MGAS must be implemented.

This network must be energized with the support of social networks and local media to strengthen communication of socio-environmental issues among the actors. This communication network must be operated by actors from the SIP and the Territory of Coexistence, so that it is operated by people from the same socio-cultural context and, if necessary, using native languages and the local worldview.

Territorios de Coexistencia



1. Introducción

El objetivo del proyecto es detener y revertir la disminución de las poblaciones de vida silvestre emblemáticas (puma, jaguar, oso negro y lobo mexicano) y la pérdida de su hábitat y presas en sitios clave en México. El proyecto logrará esto mediante la promoción de un enfoque de coexistencia humano-vida silvestre, lo que resultará en la reducción de la caza furtiva, los asesinatos en represalia y el comercio ilegal oportunista, al tiempo que aumenta los beneficios socioeconómicos mediante la promoción de medios de vida sostenibles y basados en la vida silvestre para generar paisajes prósperos, resilientes y conectados. Aborda la coexistencia humano-vida silvestre en beneficio de la vida silvestre y su hábitat, al tiempo que salvaguarda las vidas, los medios de vida y los activos de las personas.

Los siguientes componentes y resultados cumplirán el objetivo del proyecto:

Componente 1. Condiciones propicias a nivel nacional y paisajístico para abordar el conflicto entre humanos y vida silvestre (HWC) y lograr la coexistencia entre humanos	Resultado 1.1. Las políticas públicas y los instrumentos de gestión fortalecidos para abordar eficazmente los conflictos y la coexistencia entre humanos y vida silvestre a través de enfoques participativos, interculturales y sensibles al género.	Producto 1.1.1. Se actualizan y alinean los instrumentos de gestión de políticas públicas para abordar el Conflicto Humano-Vida Silvestre (HWC) y promover la Coexistencia Humano-Vida Silvestre (HW-Co), considerando perspectivas de género e interculturales.
		Producto 1.1.2. Se establecen o fortalecen órganos de gobernanza participativos, inclusivos y de múltiples partes interesadas para abordar eficazmente los HWC en los cuatro paisajes seleccionados.

y vida silvestre (HW-Co)		Producto 1.1.3. Se desarrolla y se pone en operación un sistema centralizado de registro de incidentes y monitoreo de HWC.
	Resultado 1.2. Recursos de financiamiento sostenible para promover la Coexistencia Humano-Vida Silvestre (HW-Co) aumentados e implementados efectivamente.	Producto 1.2.1. Se fortalecen los mecanismos económicos existentes para promover la conservación de la vida silvestre y responder ante incidentes de HWC, con enfoques de género y culturalmente apropiados.
		Producto 1.2.2. Se diseñan y promueven mecanismos de diferenciación para la producción ganadera amigable con la vida silvestre en los cuatro paisajes del proyecto.
Componente 2. Acciones sobre el terreno para la coexistencia entre humanos y vida silvestre a nivel de paisaje	Resultado 2.1. Capacidades fortalecidas y coordinación mejorada en los paisajes seleccionados para manejar el conflicto humano-vida silvestre (HWC).	Producto 2.1.1. Se fortalecen las capacidades en instituciones y organizaciones relacionadas con el medio ambiente y la vida silvestre en los paisajes para manejar HWC.
		Producto 2.1.2. Se ofrece asistencia técnica y apoyo operativo a gobiernos estatales, municipios, instituciones de investigación, organizaciones locales y propietarios de la tierra para implementar acciones de manejo de HWC en los sitios de intervención de los paisajes seleccionados.
		Producto 2.1.3. Se ofrece asistencia técnica y apoyo operativo a instituciones u organizaciones estatales para el establecimiento de nuevas áreas de conservación (ANP, ADVC, corredores, UMA, entre otras).
		Producto 2.1.4. Se mejora la capacidad de prevención y respuesta ante rieSGSs de zoonosis y enfermedades emergentes en los cuatro paisajes seleccionados.
	Resultado 2.2. Buenas prácticas amigables con la vida silvestre adoptadas en medios de vida y modelos productivos en los paisajes, con criterios de equidad e inclusión.	Producto 2.2.1. Se implementa programa de asistencia técnica, con enfoque intercultural y de género, para promover prácticas productivas agrícolas y ganaderas amigables con la vida silvestre en los paisajes seleccionados.
		Producto 2.2.2. Se apoya la vinculación al mercado de las unidades productivas con buenas prácticas amigables con la vida silvestre, con la participación de mujeres, comunidades locales y poblaciones indígenas.
	Resultado 2.3. Hábitats de vida silvestre bajo	Producto 2.3.1. Se brinda asistencia técnica y apoyo operativo para mejorar la efectividad del manejo y el cuidado del hábitat en áreas de

	manejo mejorado y con enfoque de conectividad.	conservación dentro de los cuatro paisajes seleccionados.
		Producto 2.3.2. Se ofrece asistencia técnica y apoyo operativo para implementar actividades de manejo y cuidado del hábitat en áreas productivas dentro de los cuatro paisajes seleccionados.
		Producto 2.3.3. Se diseña e implementa una (01) campaña de cambio de comportamiento social (SBC) para apoyar las acciones de fomento a la HW-Co y el cuidado del hábitat en los paisajes.
Componente 3. Coordinación e intercambio de conocimientos en colaboración con el Programa GWP	Resultado 3.1. Conocimiento y aprendizaje generados, difundidos e intercambiados a través de la plataforma nacional de intercambio de conocimientos y la Plataforma de Intercambio de Conocimientos de GWP, garantizando la accesibilidad y el uso por parte de las partes interesadas.	Producto 3.1.1. Se diseña e implementa un (01) plan de comunicación efectivo. Producto 3.1.2. Los productos de conocimiento y aprendizaje con un enfoque intersectorial se generan, difunden y comparten a nivel nacional, regional y global a través de la Plataforma de Intercambio de Conocimientos de GWP y los eventos de intercambio de conocimientos.
Componente 4. Monitoreo y evaluación en colaboración con el Programa GWP	Resultado 4.1. Toma de decisiones eficaz y gestión adaptativa de proyectos respaldada por un sólido sistema de seguimiento y evaluación.	Producto 4.1.1. Se utiliza un (01) sistema de seguimiento y evaluación para la gestión adaptativa del proyecto con indicadores sensibles al género.

El proyecto tiene un enfoque nacional para desarrollar una estrategia de coexistencia y un enfoque de paisaje con intervenciones basadas en sitio para lograr dicha coexistencia en cuatro paisajes de importancia global:

- Pacífico Central (Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima y Michoacán) alberga manglares, bosques bajos caducifolios y templados de importancia global. Es la segunda población de jaguar más importante de México y su conservación es fundamental para asegurar la conectividad. En esta región son comunes los ataques de depredadores al ganado, lo que aumenta las percepciones negativas de la vida silvestre entre las comunidades locales.
- Península de Yucatán (Campeche y Yucatán). Esta región alberga el bosque tropical más grande del continente y la población de jaguar más importante del hemisferio norte. Se identifica como un frente de deforestación global con altas presiones debido a los cambios en el uso del suelo. Se han documentado aumentos recientes en el comercio ilegal de partes de jaguar (principalmente doméstico).
- Sierra Madre Occidental del Norte (Sonora y Chihuahua). Límite norte del rango de distribución del jaguar en México, clave para la conectividad con el sur de Estados Unidos. Esta

región también alberga la única población restante de lobo mexicano. Esta región cuenta con pocas áreas protegidas, lo que subraya la necesidad de desarrollar mecanismos de conservación con la población local para abordar el cambio de uso del suelo e implementar estrategias de coexistencia entre humanos y vida silvestre. La producción ganadera es una actividad económica clave y el HWC ha sido un problema recurrente que afecta a los ganaderos que han perdido su ganado por ataques de depredadores.

- Sierra Madre Oriental del Norte (Coahuila y Nuevo León). Alberga la mayor densidad de osos negros en México. Las presiones para el cambio de uso del suelo para actividades agrícolas y de vivienda han generado un aumento en el conflicto humano-vida silvestre.

2. Objetivo del Marco de Gestión Ambiental y Social (MGAS) del proyecto

La preparación de este MGAS (*ESMF*, por sus siglas en inglés), se realizará de acuerdo con el Marco de Salvaguardas Ambientales y Sociales (MSAS; *ESSF*, por sus siglas en inglés) de WWF, a través de la orientación y los procedimientos descritos en las Políticas y Procedimientos Integrados de Salvaguardas (SIPP, por sus siglas en inglés) de WWF. A través del Marco se identificarán y gestionarán los rieSGSs e impactos ambientales y sociales del proyecto **“Del conflicto a la coexistencia, salvaguardando corredores de vida silvestre en México para el desarrollo sostenible”**, que se implementará en México. El MGAS tiene como objetivo describir los principios, procedimientos y medidas de mitigación para abordar los impactos ambientales y sociales asociados con el proyecto de acuerdo con las leyes y regulaciones de México y con el propio Marco.

Dado que el alcance preciso de las actividades que se llevarán a cabo como parte del proyecto solo se determinarán durante la fase de implementación, los impactos sociales y ambientales específicos del sitio son inciertos aún en esta etapa. Por lo tanto, el desarrollo de Planes de Gestión Ambiental y Social (PGAS; *ESMP*, por sus siglas en inglés) específicos del o los sitios de implementación actualmente no es factible. En consecuencia, un MGAS es necesario para establecer procedimientos para abordar los posibles impactos sociales y ambientales adversos que puedan ocurrir durante las actividades del proyecto. Los PGAS específicos para cada sitio se desarrollarán de conformidad con la orientación proporcionada por este Marco durante la implementación del proyecto.

Los objetivos específicos del MGAS (*ESMF*) incluyen lo siguiente:

- Realizar una identificación preliminar de los impactos sociales y ambientales positivos y negativos y los rieSGSs asociados con la implementación del Proyecto, incluidos los rieSGSs de explotación sexual, abuso y acoso sexual (*SEAH*, por sus siglas en inglés);
- Describir el marco legal y regulatorio que es relevante para la implementación del Proyecto;
- Especificar los roles y responsabilidades apropiados de los actores y partes involucradas en la implementación del MGAS;
- Proponer un conjunto de recomendaciones y medidas preliminares para mitigar los impactos negativos y mejorar los impactos positivos;
- Desarrollar una metodología de detección y evaluación para actividades potenciales, que permitirá una clasificación de riesgos ambientales y sociales y la identificación de instrumentos de salvaguarda apropiados;
- Establecer procedimientos para establecer mecanismos para monitorear la implementación y eficacia de las medidas de mitigación propuestas; y
- Describir los requisitos relacionados con la divulgación, la resolución de reclamos, las actividades de desarrollo de capacidades y el presupuesto requerido para la implementación del MGAS.

Generalmente, integrados al MGAS, se realizan:

1. El Marco de Proceso (MP; *PF*, por sus siglas en inglés), que se activa con la Norma de Restricción de Acceso y Reasentamiento del WWF, si es el caso, en el cual se describe el

proceso mediante el cual las comunidades afectadas participan en la identificación, diseño, implementación y monitoreo de las actividades relevantes del proyecto y las medidas de mitigación al respecto.

2. Marco de Planificación de los Pueblos Indígenas (MPPI; *IPPF*, por sus siglas en inglés), cuyo objetivo es aclarar los principios, procedimientos y acuerdos organizacionales que se aplicarán a los PI para el Proyecto, con base en el Estándar del WWF sobre los Pueblos Indígenas. Este marco servirá como guía para el equipo del proyecto para:
 - Permitirles preparar Planes para Pueblos Indígenas (PPI; *IPP*, por sus siglas en inglés) para actividades específicas propuestas de conformidad con las Políticas y procedimientos integrados de protección social y ambiental de WWF.
 - Involucrar a los Pueblos Indígenas afectados en un proceso de Consentimiento libre, previo e informado (CLPI, *FPIC*, por sus siglas en inglés).
 - Permitir que los Pueblos Indígenas se beneficien equitativamente del proyecto.

3. Cambio de paradigma y enfoques

Desde el punto de vista socioambiental, uno de los impactos relevantes del Proyecto es el cambio de paradigma del conflicto humano-vida silvestre (HWC) al de coexistencia humano-vida silvestre (HW-Co). Esto, a través de acciones y resultados que detengan y reviertan la disminución de poblaciones de vida silvestre icónica, como el jaguar, el oso negro y el lobo mexicano, y además se restauren y protejan sus hábitats y presas, con la participación de actores involucrados que viven en los cuatro paisajes establecidos.

Estos actores deben estar convencidos de que el trabajo integrado, organizado y colaborativo, guiado por la teoría de cambio del Proyecto, va a tener, además, impactos positivos en sus modos de vida y reducirá o evitará posibles conflictos tanto con las especies mencionadas como con las diferentes comunidades de las que son parte. Esta manera de enfrentar y participar también soslayará la sectorización, individualismo o aislamiento que no permita la consecución de metas y los cambios de conducta deseados.

En el Estándar de Gestión de rieSGSs ambientales y sociales se ha propuesto integrar tres enfoques para que las actividades tengan un sentido de identidad y objetivos comunes. Estos enfoques, que se presentarán a continuación, posibilitarán comunicar y asignar los roles y responsabilidades del Proyecto y su MGAS; conciliar recomendaciones y medidas para mitigar los impactos negativos y mejorar los impactos positivos; divulgar la resolución de reclamos, las actividades de desarrollo de capacidades y de implementación del Proyecto y del MGAS en campo; y finalmente establecer procedimientos para monitorear la implementación y eficacia de las actividades, las medidas de mitigación y hacer el manejo adaptativo del proyecto.

1. Territorios de Coexistencia

El primer enfoque sirve para delimitar el espacio geográfico, social, normativo y de toma de decisiones en la implementación del MGAS. En estos espacios geográficos debe compartirse el respeto y garantía de los derechos humanos, los pueblos indígenas y afroamericano y la equidad de género.

El espacio geográfico está definido por la participación de los actores en los paisajes y por criterios de:

- Conectividad ecológica
- Sitios críticos para las especies
- Instrumentos de gestión territorial para a conservación

Los Territorios de Coexistencia serán definidos por la Unidad de Gestión del Proyecto (UGP), los Socios de Implementación en el Paisaje (SIP), y los dueños de los territorios de acuerdo con los análisis de criterios establecidos y los polígonos geográficos resultantes, maximizando los beneficios positivos y

evitando los impactos negativos. Será importante atender las atribuciones y marco normativo de los actores.

La colaboración entre actores debe darse en los espacios de gobernanza local, a manera de red, de acuerdo con las atribuciones de cada actor y con respeto a sus territorios (Fig. 1). En los Territorios de Coexistencia debe privilegiarse la suma de esfuerzos, que los proyectos específicos y actividades interactúan en beneficio del Proyecto general y de sus participantes, y que la toma de decisiones con los dueños de los territorios sea de manera consensuada para lograr la mejor gestión de los rieSGS socioambientales. La toma de decisiones debe hacerse sin contravenir las formas locales de diálogo, de análisis, así como de los tiempos y formas de respuesta.

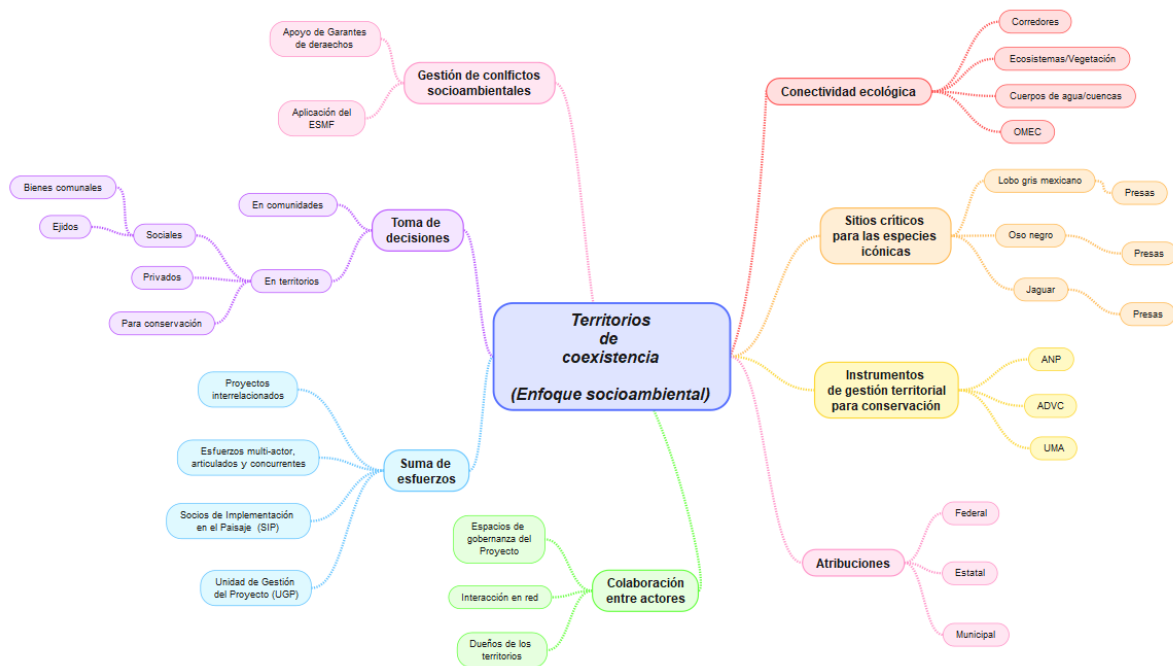


Figura 1. Elementos y características de los Territorios de Coexistencia.

2. Modelos de Trabajo de Coexistencia

El segundo enfoque propone que los actores y los proyectos específicos en los que participan estén orientados por una visión colectiva y objetivo común, que es la HW-Co (Fig. 2). Esto es fundamental para que los actores tengan identidad y sentido de pertenencia al Proyecto, y los cambios conductuales puedan extenderse entre los miembros de las comunidades e incluso fuera de los Territorios de Coexistencia, a manera de posibles réplicas.

Se deben proponer espacios/momentos de diálogo entre los actores para que se lleve a cabo el intercambio de ideas, información y resultados, y el funcionamiento de esos espacios/momentos se dé mediante comunicación directa y asertiva, con transparencia y se logre una colaboración efectiva. La comunicación debe ser respetuosa con el contexto sociocultural, la cosmovisión y las lenguas originarias en cada Territorio de Coexistencia.

El respeto a los derechos humanos, la perspectiva de género y a los pueblos indígenas y afroamericano debe comunicarse y asumirse en el Modelo de Trabajo. Asimismo, deben integrarse las mejores prácticas de toma de decisiones colectivas y de reparto de beneficios.

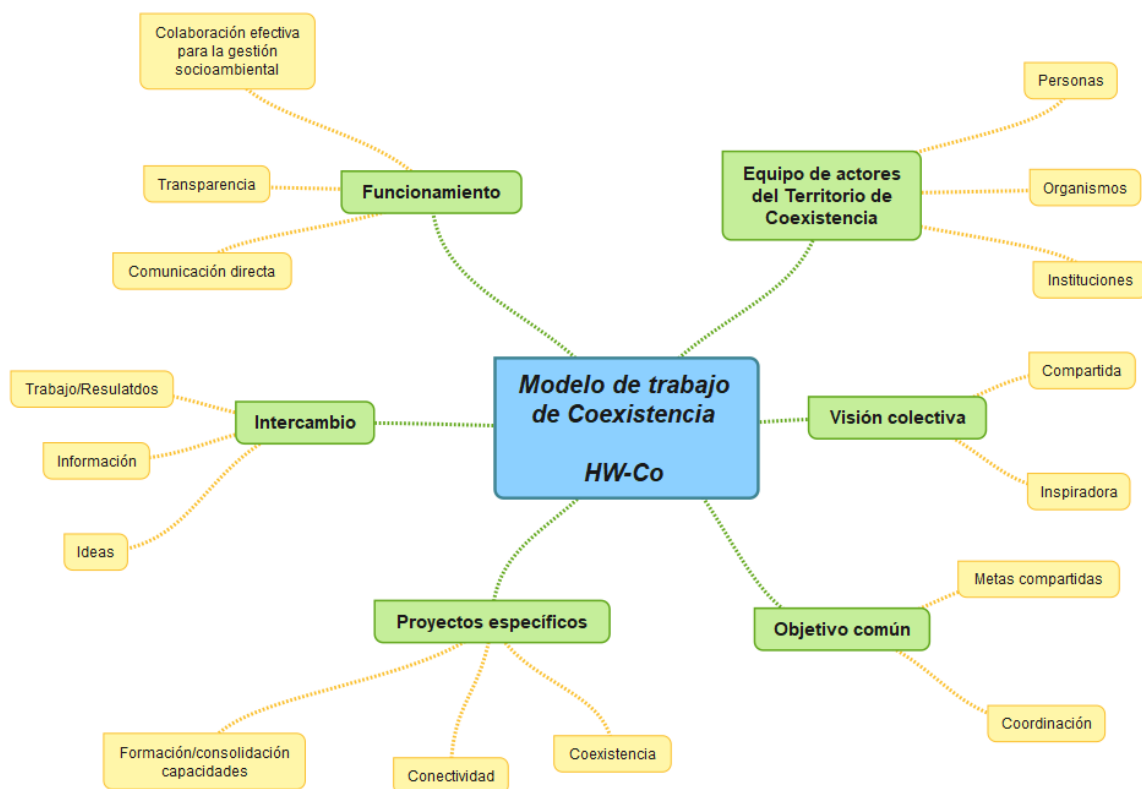


Figura 2. Componentes del Modelo de trabajo de Coexistencia.

3. Red Colaborativa

Finalmente, el tercer enfoque establece los criterios para la conformación de una Red Colaborativa de actores de diferentes ámbitos en coordinación con el Coordinador del Paisaje (CP), y la UGP, sobre todo con el Especialista en Salvaguardas y Género (ESG) y el Gerente del Proyecto (GP).

En el seno de esta Red Colaborativa deben implementarse El Plan de Involucramiento de Actores y el Plan de Acción de Género y todas las medidas de mitigación de salvaguardas sociales y ambientales del MGAS.

La red debe contar con la participación de todo el SIP del Territorio de Coexistencia. En algunos casos, puede ser que el SIP esté constituido por uno o dos actores; pero mientras los proyectos específicos lo permitan, se debe armonizar una red con múltiples actores con varias interacciones entre ellos, ya que esto confiere al sistema de actores una mayor capacidad de sostenibilidad y permanencia, así como mejores posibilidades de respuesta y manejo adaptativo.

La interacción fluida entre los SIP, el CP y la UGP, específicamente con el ESG, será muy importante para la implementación y seguimiento del MGAS.

Esta red debe dinamizarse con apoyo de redes sociales y medios de difusión locales para fortalecer la comunicación de los temas socioambientales entre los actores. Esta red de comunicación debe ser operada por actores del SIP y del Territorio de Coexistencia, para que sea operada por personas del mismo contexto sociocultural y si es necesario utilizando lenguas nativas y la cosmovisión local.

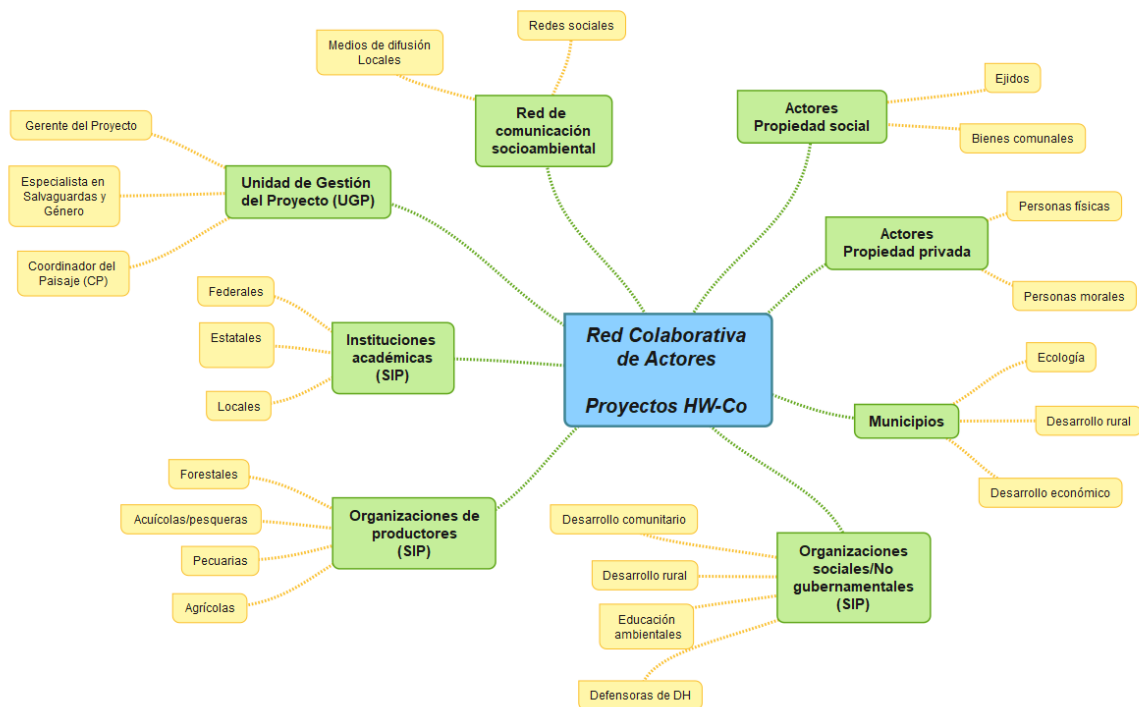


Figura 3. Actores de la Red Colaborativa de Coexistencia.

4. Responsabilidades

1. Del GP

- Supervisar la implementación del Marco de Gestión Ambiental y Social (MGAS), el Plan de Participación de las Partes Interesadas (PES) y el Plan de Acción de Género (PAG).
- Revisar el monitoreo de los rieSGSs ambientales y sociales y las medidas de mitigación.
- Supervisar cualquier plan adicional que pueda ser necesario para mitigar los rieSGSs del proyecto, como Planes de Gestión Ambiental y Social (PGAS), Planes de Restauración de los Medios de Vida (PRM) y/o Planes para Pueblos Indígenas (PPI).

2. Del ESG

- Monitorear los rieSGSs ambientales y sociales
- Monitorear la implementación del Marco de Gestión Ambiental y Social (MGAS), el Plan de Participación de las Partes Interesadas (PES) y el Plan de Acción de Género (PAG).
- Desarrollar cualquier plan adicional que pueda ser necesario para mitigar los rieSGSs del proyecto, como Planes de Gestión Ambiental y Social (PGAS), Planes de Restauración de los Medios de Vida (PRM) y/o Planes para Pueblos Indígenas (PPI).
- Liderar la formulación e implementación de medidas correctivas que aborden cuestiones relacionadas con el género, los pueblos indígenas y los impactos ambientales o sociales, cuando sea necesario, durante la ejecución del proyecto, en coordinación con el Especialista de Monitoreo y Evaluación.
- Informar al UGP y al GP sobre cualquier señal de alerta que indique la necesidad de una acción correctiva.

- Documentar estos hallazgos y asegurar el cumplimiento de las salvaguardas ambientales y sociales de acuerdo con las pautas y procedimientos establecidos por el GEF y la Agencia WWF-GEF.

3. Del CP

- Implementación del Marco de Gestión Ambiental y Social (MGAS), el Plan de Participación de las Partes Interesadas (PES) y el Plan de Acción de Género (PAG).
- Implementación de cualquier plan adicional que pueda ser necesario para mitigar los riesgos del proyecto, como Planes de Gestión Ambiental y Social (PGAS), Planes de Restauración de los Medios de Vida (PRM) y/o Planes para Pueblos Indígenas (PPI).
- Apoyar y dar seguimiento de la implementación de medidas correctivas que aborden cuestiones relacionadas con el género, los pueblos indígenas y los impactos ambientales o sociales.

4. Del SIP

Los SIP serán organizaciones de base, civiles o de investigación con presencia en los paisajes que — en el marco de un convenio para brindar asistencia técnica y apoyo operativo— realizarán tareas de planificación, implementación y seguimiento de las actividades del proyecto en los paisajes seleccionados, en coordinación con las partes interesadas, bajo la supervisión del CP y siguiendo un plan anual supervisado por la UGP.

- Contar con personal dedicado al proyecto: al menos una persona especialista en manejo de vida silvestre; otra persona especialista en conservación y cuidado de hábitats, y una más especialista en actividades de promoción del desarrollo social.
- Administrar una partida de recursos para gastos de inversión, lo que puede incluir equipamientos o pequeñas infraestructuras para prevención de HWC o para buenas prácticas productivas amigables con la vida silvestre que contribuyan a la HW-Co, y actividades de cuidado del hábitat.
- Identificar los Comités Participativos de Vigilancia Ambiental (CPVA) y grupos de vigilancia comunitarios.
- Coordinar con las oficinas regionales de la CONANP y las direcciones de ANP la planificación conjunta y realizar actividades como talleres y sesiones de desarrollo de capacidades sobre medidas y criterios de HWC y HW-Co aplicables en el manejo de las ANP y la aplicación del MGAS.
- Coordinar con las instituciones y órganos públicos descentralizados de los gobiernos estatales y locales en los paisajes la planificación conjunta y realizar actividades como talleres y sesiones de desarrollo de capacidades sobre medidas y criterios de HWC y HW-Co y la aplicación del MGAS.
- Coordinar con los diversos actores locales para evaluar necesidades, planificar conjuntamente y realizar acciones puntuales de prevención de HWC en los sitios de intervención en los paisajes seleccionados y coordinar las medidas necesarias y el seguimiento a las salvaguardas sociales y ambientales.

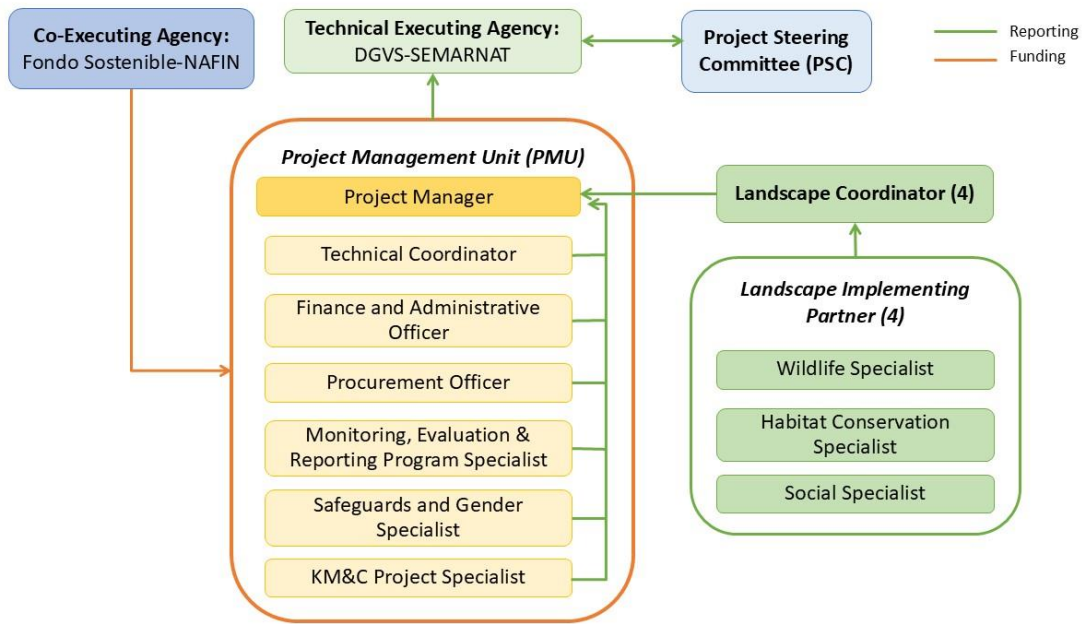


Figura 4. Arreglos institucionales y operativos del Proyecto.

ANNEX 3. HUMAN RIGHTS IN MEXICO: A SUMMARY FOR CONSERVATION PROJECTS

Synopsis:

Below is a brief summary of general concepts, characteristics and principles, as well as the set of human rights recognized in Mexican legislation, and which are most directly related to conservation projects and their implications on socio-environmental issues for WWF's work.

The document presents links to access information from the National Human Rights Commission website. It also provides details on the rights of children and adolescents as well as indigenous peoples.

Derechos humanos en México: Un resumen para proyectos de conservación

¿Qué son?

Los **Derechos Humanos Universales** son el conjunto de prerrogativas sustentadas en la dignidad humana, cuya realización efectiva resulta indispensable para el desarrollo integral de la persona. Este conjunto de prerrogativas se encuentra establecido dentro del orden jurídico nacional, en nuestra Constitución Política, tratados internacionales y las leyes.

Los derechos humanos son derechos inherentes a todos los seres humanos, sin distinción alguna de nacionalidad, lugar de residencia, sexo, origen nacional o étnico, color, religión, lengua, o cualquier otra condición. Todos tenemos los mismos derechos humanos, sin discriminación alguna. Estos derechos son interrelacionados, interdependientes e indivisibles.

Los derechos humanos universales están a menudo contemplados en la ley y garantizados por ella, a través de los tratados, el derecho internacional consuetudinario, los principios generales y otras fuentes del derecho internacional. El derecho internacional de los derechos humanos establece las obligaciones que tienen los gobiernos de tomar medidas en determinadas situaciones, o de abstenerse de actuar de determinada forma en otras, a fin de promover y proteger los derechos humanos y las libertades fundamentales de los individuos o grupos.

El respeto hacia los derechos humanos de cada persona es un deber de todos. Todas las autoridades en el ámbito de sus competencias tienen la obligación de promover, respetar, proteger y garantizar los derechos humanos consignados en favor del individuo.

Los derechos humanos son inalienables. No deben suprimirse, salvo en determinadas situaciones y según las debidas garantías procesales. Por ejemplo, se puede restringir el derecho a la libertad si un tribunal de justicia dictamina que una persona es culpable de haber cometido un delito.

Los derechos humanos son iguales y no discriminatorios: La no discriminación es un principio transversal en el derecho internacional de derechos humanos. Está presente en todos los principales tratados de derechos humanos y constituye el tema central de algunas convenciones internacionales como la Convención Internacional sobre la Eliminación de todas las Formas de Discriminación Racial y la Convención sobre la Eliminación de todas las Formas de Discriminación contra la Mujer.

El principio se aplica a toda persona en relación con todos los derechos humanos y las libertades, y prohíbe la discriminación sobre la base de una lista no exhaustiva de categorías tales como sexo, raza, color, y así sucesivamente. El principio de la no discriminación se complementa con el principio de igualdad, como lo estipula el artículo 1 de la Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos: "Todos los seres humanos nacen libres e iguales en dignidad y derechos".

Los derechos humanos incluyen tanto derechos como obligaciones. Los Estados asumen las obligaciones y los deberes, en virtud del derecho internacional, de respetar, proteger y realizar los

derechos humanos. La obligación de respetarlos significa que los Estados deben abstenerse de interferir en el disfrute de los derechos humanos, o de limitarlos. La obligación de protegerlos exige que los Estados impidan los abusos de los derechos humanos contra individuos y grupos. La obligación de realizarlos significa que los Estados deben adoptar medidas positivas para facilitar el disfrute de los derechos humanos básicos. En el plano individual, así como debemos hacer respetar nuestros derechos humanos, también debemos respetar los derechos humanos de los demás.

La aplicación de los derechos humanos a la que se encuentran obligadas todas las autoridades se rige por los principios de universalidad, interdependencia, indivisibilidad y progresividad.

El principio de la universalidad. Todas las personas son titulares de todos los derechos humanos. Dicho principio se encuentra estrechamente relacionado a la igualdad y no discriminación. No obstante, para lograr la igualdad real se debe atender a las circunstancias o necesidades específicas de las personas.

Principio de Interdependencia: Consiste en que cada uno de los derechos humanos se encuentran ligados unos a otros, de tal manera que el reconocimiento de uno de ellos, así como su ejercicio, implica necesariamente que se respeten y protejan múltiples derechos que se encuentran vinculados.

Principio de Indivisibilidad: implica que los derechos humanos no pueden ser fragmentados sea cual fuere su naturaleza. Cada uno de ellos conforma una totalidad, de tal forma que se deben reconocer, proteger y garantizar de forma integral por todas las autoridades.

Principio de interdependencia e indivisibilidad: Todos los derechos humanos, sean éstos los derechos civiles y políticos, como el derecho a la vida, la igualdad ante la ley y la libertad de expresión; los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales, como el derecho al trabajo, la seguridad social y la educación; o los derechos colectivos, como los derechos al desarrollo y la libre determinación, todos son derechos indivisibles, interrelacionados e interdependientes. El avance de uno facilita el avance de los demás. De la misma manera, la privación de un derecho afecta negativamente a los demás.

Principio de Progresividad: Constituye una obligación del Estado para asegurar el progreso en el desarrollo constructivo de los derechos humanos, al mismo tiempo, implica una prohibición para el Estado respecto a cualquier retroceso de los derechos. El Estado debe proveer las condiciones óptimas de disfrute de los derechos y no disminuir ese nivel logrado.

¿Cuáles son?

Los Derechos Humanos han sido clasificados atendiendo a diversos criterios, así podemos encontrar clasificaciones que atienden a su naturaleza, al origen, contenido y por la materia a la que se refieren. Con un propósito pedagógico han sido clasificados en tres generaciones, esto en función al momento histórico en que surgieron o del reconocimiento que han tenido por parte de los Estados. Es conveniente indicar que el agrupamiento de los derechos humanos en generaciones no significa que algunos tengan mayor o menor importancia sobre otros pues todos ellos encuentran en la dignidad humana el principio y fin a alcanzar. Así entonces en la **primera generación fueron agrupados los derechos civiles y políticos, en la segunda generación los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales y en la tercera generación se agruparon los que corresponden a grupos de personas o colectividades que comparten intereses comunes.**

Actualmente es mayormente aceptado clasificar los derechos humanos únicamente en **civiles, económicos, sociales, culturales y ambientales.**

Es importante decir que dentro del conjunto de derechos humanos no existen niveles ni jerarquías pues todos tienen igual relevancia, por lo que el Estado se encuentra obligado a tratarlos en forma global y de manera justa y equitativa, en pie de igualdad y dándoles a todos el mismo peso.

- [Derecho a la vida](#)
- [Derecho a la igualdad y prohibición de discriminación](#)
- [Igualdad entre mujeres y hombres](#)
- [Igualdad ante la ley](#)
- [Libertad de la persona](#)

- [Derecho a la integridad y seguridad personales](#)
- [Libertad de trabajo, profesión, industria o comercio](#)
- [Libertad de expresión](#)
- [Libertad de conciencia](#)
- [Libertad de imprenta](#)
- [Derecho a la libertad de tránsito y residencia](#)
- [Libertad de asociación, reunión y manifestación](#)
- [Libertad religiosa y de culto](#)
- [Derecho de acceso a la justicia](#)
- [Derecho a la irretroactividad de la ley](#)
- [Derecho de audiencia y debido proceso legal](#)
- [Principio de legalidad](#)
- [Seguridad jurídica en materia de detención](#)
- [Seguridad jurídica para los procesados en materia penal](#)
- [Derechos de la víctima u ofendido](#)
- [Seguridad jurídica en las detenciones ante autoridad judicial](#)
- [Seguridad jurídica respecto de la imposición de sanciones y multas](#)
- [Seguridad jurídica en los juicios penales](#)
- [Derecho a la inviolabilidad del domicilio](#)
- [Derecho a la inviolabilidad de comunicaciones privadas](#)
- [Derecho a la propiedad](#)
- [Derechos sexuales y reproductivos](#)
- [Derecho de acceso a la información](#)
- [Derechos a la protección de datos personales](#)
- [Derecho de petición](#)
- [Derecho a la ciudadanía](#)
- [Derecho a la reparación y a la máxima protección](#)
- [Derecho a la educación](#)
- [Derecho a la salud](#)
- [Derecho a la vivienda](#)
- [Derecho al agua y saneamiento](#)
- [Derecho a la alimentación](#)
- [Derecho a un ambiente sano](#)
- [Derecho a la identidad y al libre desarrollo de la personalidad](#)
- [Derechos de los pueblos y comunidades indígenas](#)
- [Derechos agrarios](#)
- [Derecho de acceso a la cultura](#)
- [Derecho a la cultura física y al deporte](#)
- [Derecho al trabajo](#)
- [Derecho en el trabajo](#)
- [Derecho a la seguridad social](#)
- [Derecho de las niñas, niños y adolescentes](#)
- [Derecho de las personas con discapacidad](#)
- [Derecho de las personas adultas mayores](#)
- [Derecho de las personas migrantes](#)
- [Derecho a la reparación integral del daño](#)
- [Derecho a la reparación por violaciones a los derechos humanos](#)
- [Derecho a la verdad](#)
- [Derecho a la Reinserción Social](#)

Posibles derechos más relacionados con el trabajo e incidencia de WWF

Los derechos que se destacan en la página de la CNDH

Derechos de las niñas, niños y adolescentes

De conformidad con la primera parte del artículo 5 de la Ley General de los Derechos de las Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes, son niñas y niños los menores de 12 años, y adolescentes las personas de entre 12 años cumplidos y menos de 18 años de edad.

Los Derechos Humanos de niñas, niños y adolescentes están previstos en la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, en los tratados internacionales y en las demás leyes aplicables, esencialmente en la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño y en la Ley General de los Derechos de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes (publicada el 4 de diciembre de 2014), la cual reconoce a niñas, niños y adolescentes como titulares de derechos y, en su artículo 13, de manera enunciativa y no limitativa señala los siguientes:

- Derecho a la vida, a la supervivencia y al desarrollo;
- Derecho de prioridad;
- Derecho a la identidad;
- Derecho a vivir en familia;
- Derecho a la igualdad sustantiva;
- Derecho a no ser discriminado;
- Derecho a vivir en condiciones de bienestar y a un sano desarrollo integral;
- Derecho a una vida libre de violencia y a la integridad personal;
- Derecho a la protección de la salud y a la seguridad social;
- Derecho a la inclusión de niñas, niños y adolescentes con discapacidad;
- Derecho a la educación;
- Derecho al descanso y al esparcimiento;
- Derecho a la libertad de convicciones éticas, pensamiento, conciencia, religión y cultura;
- Derecho a la libertad de expresión y de acceso a la información;
- Derecho de participación;
- Derecho de asociación y reunión;
- Derecho a la intimidad;
- Derecho a la seguridad jurídica y al debido proceso;
- Derechos de niñas, niños y adolescentes migrantes, y
- Derecho de acceso a las tecnologías de la información y comunicación, así como a los servicios de radiodifusión y telecomunicaciones, incluido el de banda ancha e Internet.

Derechos de los pueblos y comunidades indígenas

México es un país con una gran riqueza cultural y étnica, al contar con varias decenas de etnias autóctonas, cuya existencia no había sido reconocida por el mundo del derecho sino hasta hace muy poco tiempo, por lo que en consecuencia no se habían desarrollado normativamente un grupo de derechos sociales tan importantes como los derechos de los pueblos y comunidades indígenas de nuestro país. Desde esa misma perspectiva los pueblos y comunidades indígenas han sido marginados del desarrollo económico, político, social y cultural, desconociéndose las manifestaciones propias de sus culturas.

El artículo 2º constitucional establece un marco general para el desarrollo de órganos de representación de las comunidades indígenas, reconociéndoles sus derechos a la autonomía y a la libre determinación, así como el uso y aplicación de su derecho consuetudinario y el acceso a la tenencia de la tierra y al uso y disfrute de los recursos naturales.

En el marco de los derechos políticos, en los municipios con población indígena tendrán derecho a nombrar representantes ante los ayuntamientos; asimismo, se establece la necesidad de impulsar su representación y participación en la adopción de políticas públicas, especialmente en las específicas para impulsar el desarrollo de las comunidades indígenas, y en la formulación del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo, así como propiciar su participación política por medio de la modificación de la demarcación territorial de los distritos uninominales.

ANNEX 4. INFORMATION ON LEGAL CONTEXT FOR INDIGENOUS AND AFRO-MEXICAN PEOPLES

Summary:

For a quick reference on the legal framework on indigenous peoples (IP) and Afro-Mexicans in Mexico, this document is provided. In recent years, with the changes in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States (CPEUM), the recognition of IP and Afro-Mexicans as subjects of rights and the new policies established provide a recent legal framework in their favor.

In 2020, it was estimated that 19% of the national population identified with one of the 68 Indigenous Peoples, with 11 linguistic families and 364 linguistic variants. 68 languages are recognized from the Catalog of National Indigenous Languages of the National Institute of Indigenous Languages (INALI). Mexico has the largest indigenous population in the entire American Continent.

Links are provided to consult the state laws that protect IP and Afro-Mexicans.

México: Información sobre el contexto legal para los Pueblos Indígenas y Afromexicano

Introducción

En 2020, se estimó que 23.2 millones de personas de tres años en adelante se identificaban como indígenas en México, lo que equivalió al 19% de la población de esa edad. Se han reconocido 68 Pueblos indígenas, con 11 Familias lingüísticas y 364 Variantes lingüística. Se reconocen 68 lenguas del Catálogo de Lenguas Indígenas Nacionales del Instituto Nacional de Lenguas Indígenas (INALI). México tiene la población indígena más grande de todo el Continente Americano. Los tres estados con mayor población indígena son Oaxaca, Campeche y Yucatán. Los cinco problemas más comunes en los pueblos y comunidades indígenas son la falta de empleo, falta de recursos económicos, falta de atención médica, falta de apoyo del gobierno en programas sociales y discriminación por su apariencia.

La CPEUM

La Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en su Artículo 2º reconoce y garantiza el derecho de los pueblos y comunidades indígenas y afromexicanas a la libre determinación y autonomía. Se tuvieron reformas constitucionales recientemente, el 30 de septiembre de 2024, que dan mayor claridad sobre la importancia y atención a estos pueblos y comunidades. Para la mejor comprensión de los alcances y protección legal que tienen los pueblos y comunidades indígenas y afromexicanas en México, sobre su estatus legal, lugar en la sociedad, sus derechos y la protección hacia las mujeres, niños, niñas y adolescentes, se presentan un resumen de su contenido.

“Artículo 2o. La Nación Mexicana es única e indivisible, basada en la grandeza de sus pueblos y culturas.

La Nación tiene una composición pluricultural y multiétnica sustentada originalmente en sus pueblos indígenas, que son aquellas colectividades con una continuidad histórica de las sociedades precoloniales establecidas en el territorio nacional; y que conservan, desarrollan y transmiten sus instituciones sociales, normativas, económicas, culturales y políticas, o parte de ellas.

La conciencia de su identidad indígena deberá ser criterio fundamental para determinar a quiénes se aplican las disposiciones sobre pueblos indígenas.

Son comunidades integrantes de un pueblo indígena, aquellas que forman una unidad social, económica y cultural, asentadas en un territorio y que reconocen autoridades propias de acuerdo con sus sistemas normativos.

El derecho de los pueblos indígenas a la libre determinación se ejercerá en un marco constitucional de autonomía que asegure la unidad nacional. Para el reconocimiento de los pueblos y comunidades indígenas se deben tomar en cuenta, además de los principios generales establecidos en los párrafos anteriores de este artículo, criterios etnolingüísticos, de asentamiento físico y de autoadscripción.

Se reconoce a los pueblos y comunidades indígenas como sujetos de derecho público con personalidad jurídica y patrimonio propio.”

Además, se establecen cuatro apartados fundamentales:

“A. Esta Constitución reconoce y garantiza el derecho de los pueblos y las comunidades indígenas a la libre determinación y, en consecuencia, a la autonomía para:” ... (le siguen 13 fracciones)

“B. La Federación, las entidades federativas, los Municipios y, en su caso, las demarcaciones territoriales de la Ciudad de México, deberán establecer las instituciones y determinar las políticas públicas que garanticen el ejercicio efectivo de los derechos de los pueblos indígenas y su desarrollo integral, intercultural y sostenible, las cuales deben ser diseñadas y operadas conjuntamente con ellos.

Para tal efecto, dichas autoridades tienen la obligación de:” ... (le siguen 15 fracciones).

“C. Esta Constitución reconoce a los pueblos y comunidades afromexicanas, cualquiera que sea su autodenominación, como parte de la composición pluricultural de la Nación. Tendrán en lo conducente los derechos señalados en los apartados anteriores de este artículo, a fin de garantizar su desarrollo e inclusión social, en los términos que establezca esta Constitución, así como su libre determinación que se ejercerá en un marco constitucional de autonomía que asegure la unidad nacional.”...(le siguen dos párrafos más y tres fracciones).

“D. Esta Constitución reconoce y el Estado garantiza el derecho de las mujeres indígenas y afromexicanas a participar de manera efectiva y en condiciones de igualdad sustantiva en los procesos de desarrollo integral de sus pueblos y comunidades; en la toma de decisiones de carácter público; en la promoción y respeto de sus derechos de acceso a la educación, a la salud, a la propiedad y a la posesión de la tierra y demás derechos humanos.

Se reconoce y garantiza el derecho de la niñez, adolescencia y juventud indígena y afromexicana a una atención adecuada, en sus propias lenguas, para hacer efectivo el conocimiento y ejercicio pleno de sus derechos de acceso a la educación, a la salud, a la tecnología, al arte, la cultura, el deporte y la capacitación para el trabajo, entre otros. Asimismo, para garantizar una vida libre de exclusión, discriminación y violencia, en especial de la violencia sexual y de género, y para establecer políticas dirigidas a prevenir y atender las adicciones, con visión de respeto a sus identidades culturales.” ... (le siguen tres párrafos más).

Ley del Instituto Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas

Esta ley fue reformada el 29 de diciembre de 2023, para crear el Instituto que reemplaza a la Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas, y le dota de personalidad jurídica, patrimonio propio y autonomía operativa, técnica, presupuestal y administrativa. Consta de 29 artículos para garantizar el ejercicio y la implementación de los derechos de los pueblos indígenas y afromexicano.

Ley General de Derechos Lingüísticos de los Pueblos Indígenas

La Ley fue reformada el 28 de abril de 2022 y tiene por objeto regular el reconocimiento y protección de los derechos lingüísticos, individuales y colectivos de los pueblos y comunidades indígenas, así como la promoción del uso cotidiano y desarrollo de las lenguas indígenas, bajo un contexto de respeto a sus derechos.

El INPI

El Instituto Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas (INPI) es un organismo descentralizado no sectorizado a alguna secretaría de Estado que forma parte de la Administración Pública Federal en México. Sus

funciones son diseñar, ejecutar, coordinar, evaluar las políticas, programas, estrategias y proyectos para el desarrollo de los pueblos indígenas y afroamericanos del país.

Se creó el 10 de diciembre de 2018 por decreto del presidente Andrés Manuel López Obrador y reemplazó a la antigua Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas.

Por ser una dependencia no central forma parte del gabinete presidencial ampliado y por ello cuenta con autonomía, así como una personalidad jurídica y patrimonio propio. Tiene su sede en la Ciudad de México.

Mecanismo para la Implementación y Protección de los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas

En cumplimiento a la Ley del Instituto Nacional de los Pueblos indígenas (INPI), así como a su reglamento, el Gobierno de México, a través de la Secretaría de Gobernación, instaló el Mecanismo para la Implementación y Protección de los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas, instancia de coordinación de políticas públicas entre las entidades de la Administración Pública Federal, en beneficio de los pueblos y comunidades indígenas para su desarrollo integral, intercultural y sostenible.

Al hacer la instalación formal del Mecanismo, el 11 de diciembre de 2024, se señaló que este será clave y permitirá a las 17 secretarías de estado, órganos nacionales e instancias legislativas participantes coordinar políticas públicas en beneficio de estas comunidades.

Asimismo, en cumplimiento con la implementación de la Reforma Constitucional sobre Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas, se ha formado el Comité Técnico Asesor encargado de acompañar y asesorar la elaboración del proyecto de Ley General de Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas y Afroamericanos, que regule dichas reformas al Artículo 2°. Las reformas constitucionales se han traducido ya en 57 lenguas, y está en proceso las 11 traducciones restantes.

Ley del INPI prevé, en sus artículos 18 y 19, la creación e integración de un Consejo Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas como órgano de participación, consulta y vinculación con los pueblos indígenas y afroamericano con las diversas instancias de Gobierno del Estado mexicano.

Además, se ha publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 9 de agosto de 2023., el decreto por el que se reconocen, protegen, preservan y salvaguardan los lugares y sitios sagrados y las rutas de peregrinación de los pueblos indígenas Wixárika, Náayeri, O'dam o Au'dam y Mexikan, y se crea la Comisión presidencial para su cumplimiento.

Leyes Estatales

Son 28 estados los que tienen leyes relacionadas con los derechos de los pueblos indígenas. La mayoría tiene una ley, pero en el caso de Oaxaca y San Luis Potosí se tienen cinco y cuatro, respectivamente, y se destacan como los estados con mayor atención dedicada a al marco normativo concerniente.

Paisajes del proyecto “Del conflicto a la coexistencia, salvaguardando corredores de vida silvestre en México para el desarrollo sostenible”:

- Pacífico Central (Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima y Michoacán)
- Península de Yucatán (Campeche y Yucatán)
- Sierra Madre Occidental Norte (Sonora y Chihuahua)
- Sierra Madre Oriental Norte (Nuevo León y Coahuila).

De los 10 estados que participan en el proyecto, sólo Coahuila y Michoacán no tienen ley estatal sobre pueblos indígenas. Sin embargo, en octubre de 2024, El Congreso de Coahuila aprobó una reforma en la Constitución estatal para fortalecer los derechos de pueblos indígenas y afroamericanos, reconocidos como sujetos de derecho público. Asimismo, en diciembre de 2024, la recién aprobada reforma indígena contempla 22 derechos, los cuales se encuentran plenamente establecidos en la Constitución de Michoacán.

Leyes sobre pueblos indígenas en México, por estado

AGUASCALIENTES <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ley de Justicia Indígena del Estado de Aguascalientes
BAJA CALIFORNIA <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ley de Derechos y Cultura Indígena del Estado de Baja California
CAMPECHE <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ley de Derechos, Cultura y Organización de los Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas del Estado de Campeche• Ley que crea el Instituto de Lenguas Indígenas del Estado de Campeche
CHIAPAS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ley de Derechos y Cultura Indígenas del Estado de Chiapas
CHIHUAHUA <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ley de Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas del Estado de Chihuahua
CIUDAD DE MÉXICO <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ley de Derechos de los Pueblos y Barrios Originarios y Comunidades Indígenas Residentes en la Ciudad de México• Ley de Interculturalidad, Atención a Migrantes y Movilidad Humana en el Distrito Federal
COLIMA <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ley sobre los Derechos de los Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas del Estado de Colima
DURANGO <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ley General de los Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas del Estado de Durango• Ley que Establece el Catálogo de Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas del Estado de Durango• Ley de Consulta Indígena para el Estado y Municipios de Durango
ESTADO DE MÉXICO <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ley de Derechos y Cultura Indígena del Estado de México• Ley que crea el Organismo Público Descentralizado denominado Consejo Estatal Para el Desarrollo Integral de los Pueblos Indígenas del Estado de México
GUANAJUATO <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ley para la Protección de los Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas en el Estado de Guanajuato
GUERRERO

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley de Reconocimiento, Derechos y Cultura de los Pueblos Indígenas y Comunidades Afromexicanas del Estado de Guerrero
HIDALGO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley de Derechos y Cultura Indígena para el Estado de Hidalgo • Ley de Derechos Lingüísticos del Estado de Hidalgo
JALISCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley Sobre los Derechos y el Desarrollo de los Pueblos y las Comunidades Indígenas del Estado de Jalisco
MORELOS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley de Fomento y Desarrollo de los Derechos y Cultura de las Comunidades y Pueblos Indígenas del Estado de Morelos
NAYARIT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley de Derechos y Cultura Indígena del Estado de Nayarit
NUEVO LEÓN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley de los Derechos de las Personas Indígenas y Afromexicanas en el Estado de Nuevo León
OAXACA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley de Sistemas Electorales Indígenas para el Estado de Oaxaca • Ley de Derechos de los Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas y Afromexicano del Estado de Oaxaca • Ley de Consulta Previa, Libre e Informada de los Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas y Afromexicanas para el Estado de Oaxaca • Ley Que Crea La Academia Oaxaqueña De Lengua Mixteca • Ley que Crea la Academia de la Lengua Zapoteca
PUEBLA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley de Derechos, Cultura y Desarrollo de los Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas del Estado de Puebla
QUERÉTARO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley de Derechos y Cultura de los Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas del Estado de Querétaro
QUINTANA ROO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley de Derechos, Cultura y Organización Indígena del Estado de Quintana Roo • Ley de Justicia Indígena del Estado de Quintana Roo
SAN LUIS POTOSÍ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley para el Instituto de Desarrollo Humano y Social de los Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas del Estado de San Luis Potosí • Ley de Justicia Indígena y Comunitaria para el Estado de San Luis Potosí

- [Ley Consulta Indígena para el Estado y Municipios de San Luis Potosí](#)
- [Ley Reglamentaria del Artículo 9° de la Constitución Política del Estado sobre Derechos y Cultura Indígenas del Estado de San Luis Potosí](#)

SINALOA

- [Ley de los Derechos de los Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas para el Estado de Sinaloa](#)
- [Ley que Establece el Catálogo de Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas del Estado de Sinaloa](#)

SONORA

- [Ley de Derechos de los Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas de Sonora](#)

TABASCO

- [Ley de Derechos y Cultura Indígena del Estado de Tabasco](#)

TLAXCALA

- [Ley de Protección, Fomento y Desarrollo a la Cultura Indígena para el Estado de Tlaxcala](#)

VERACRUZ

- [Ley de Derechos y Cultura Indígenas para el Estado de Veracruz de Ignacio de La Llave](#)

YUCATÁN

- [Ley para la Protección de los Derechos de la Comunidad Maya del Estado de Yucatán](#)
- [Ley del Sistema de Justicia Maya del Estado de Yucatán](#)

ZACATECAS

- [Ley de Justicia Comunitaria del Estado de Zacatecas](#)

ANNEX 5. LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND PROGRAMMATIC FRAMEWORK APPLICABLE TO PROJECT

Summary:

A summary of Mexico's legal and programmatic framework in relation to the Project is presented. Each instrument, from international to state levels, is accompanied by a brief description.

The national framework for the development and participation of relevant socioeconomic sectors and the legal framework applicable to the states considered in the four landscapes of the Project are also described.

Marco legal, institucional y programático relacionado al Proyecto “Del conflicto a la coexistencia, salvaguardando corredores de vida silvestre en México para el desarrollo sostenible”

Marco supranacional

Instrumento	Descripción breve	Vinculación con el marco legal nacional
CONVENCION AMERICANA SOBRE DERECHOS HUMANOS	<p>Capítulo I - ENUMERACIÓN DE DEBERES</p> <p>Artículo 1. Obligación de respetar derechos</p> <p>1.Los Estados Parte en esta Convención se comprometen a respetar los derechos y libertades reconocidos en ella y a garantizar su libre y pleno ejercicio a toda persona que esté sujeta a su jurisdicción, sin discriminación alguna por motivos de raza, color, sexo, idioma, religión, opiniones políticas o de cualquier otra índole, origen nacional o social, posición económica, nacimiento o cualquier otra condición social.</p> <p>Capítulo III. DERECHOS ECONÓMICOS, SOCIALES Y CULTURALES</p> <p>ARTÍCULO 26. Desarrollo Progresivo Los Estados Parte se comprometen a adoptar providencias, tanto a nivel interno como mediante la cooperación internacional, especialmente económica y técnica, para lograr progresivamente la plena efectividad de los derechos que se derivan de las normas económicas, sociales y sobre educación, ciencia</p>	<p>Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos</p> <p>Ley General de Desarrollo Forestal sustentable</p> <p>Ley de Desarrollo Rural Sustentable</p>

	y cultura, contenidas en la Carta de la Organización de los Estados Americanos (...)	
Convención Interamericana para Prevenir, Sancionar y Erradicar la Violencia contra la Mujer (“Convención de Belem do Para”)	<p>Capítulo II. DERECHOS PROTEGIDOS</p> <p>Artículo 3.</p> <p>Toda mujer tiene derecho a una vida libre de violencia, tanto en el ámbito público como el privado.</p> <p>Artículo 5.</p> <p>Toda mujer podrá ejercer libre y plenamente sus derechos civiles, políticos, económicos, sociales, y culturales y contará con la total protección de esos derechos consagrados en los instrumentos regionales e internacionales sobre derechos humanos. Los Estados Parte reconocen que la violencia contra la mujer impide y anula el ejercicio de esos derechos.</p>	<p>Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos</p> <p>Ley General de Acceso de las Mujeres a una vida libre de violencia</p>
Convención sobre la protección del patrimonio mundial, cultural y natural	<p>Artículo 4</p> <p>Cada uno de los Estados Parte en la presente Convención reconoce que la obligación de identificar, proteger, conservar, rehabilitar y transmitir a las generaciones futuras el patrimonio cultural y natural situado en su territorio, le incumbe primordialmente. Procurará actuar con ese objeto por su propio esfuerzo y hasta el máximo de los recursos de que disponga, y llegado el caso, mediante la asistencia y la cooperación internacionales de que se pueda beneficiar, sobre todo en los aspectos financiero, artístico, científico y técnico.</p> <p>Artículo 5</p> <p>Con objeto de garantizar una protección y una conservación eficaces y revalorizar lo más activamente posible el patrimonio cultural y natural situado en su territorio y en las condiciones adecuadas a cada país, cada uno de los Estados Parte en la presente Convención procurará dentro de lo posible:</p> <p>a) adoptar una política general encaminada a atribuir al patrimonio cultural y natural una función en la vida colectiva y a integrar la protección de ese patrimonio en los programas de planificación general; b) instituir en su territorio, si no existen, uno o varios servicios de protección, conservación y revalorización del patrimonio cultural y natural, dotados de un personal adecuado que disponga de medios que le permitan llevar a cabo las tareas que le incumban.</p>	<p>Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente</p> <p>Reglamento de la Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente en Materia de Áreas Naturales Protegidas</p> <p>Reglamento de la Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente en Materia de Ordenamiento Ecológico</p>

	<p>c) desarrollar los estudios y la investigación científica y técnica y perfeccionar los métodos de intervención que permitan a un Estado hacer frente a los peligros que amenacen a su patrimonio cultural y natural;</p> <p>d) adoptar las medidas jurídicas, científicas, técnicas, administrativas y financieras adecuadas, para identificar, proteger, conservar, revalorizar y rehabilitar ese patrimonio; y</p> <p>e) facilitar la creación o el desenvolvimiento de centros nacionales o regionales de formación en materia de protección, conservación y revalorización del patrimonio cultural y natural y estimular la investigación científica en este campo.</p>	
Declaración y Plataforma de Acción de Beijing	<p>15. La igualdad de derechos, de oportunidades y de acceso a los recursos, la distribución equitativa entre hombres y mujeres de las responsabilidades respecto de la familia y una asociación armoniosa entre ellos son indispensables para su bienestar y el de su familia, así como para la consolidación de la democracia.</p> <p>16. La erradicación de la pobreza basada en el crecimiento económico sostenido, el desarrollo social, la protección del medio ambiente y la justicia social exige la participación de la mujer en el desarrollo económico y social e igualdad de oportunidades, y la participación plena y en pie de igualdad de mujeres y hombres en calidad de agentes y de beneficiarios de un desarrollo sostenible centrado en la persona.</p>	<p>Ley General de Acceso de las Mujeres a una vida libre de violencia.</p> <p>Ley General para la Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres.</p> <p>Ley Federal para Prevenir y Eliminar la Discriminación.</p>
Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC) (1992)	<p>Artículo 3 (...)</p> <p>4. Las Partes tienen derecho al desarrollo sostenible y deberían promoverlo. Las políticas y medidas para proteger el sistema climático contra el cambio inducido por el ser humano deberían ser apropiadas para las condiciones específicas de cada una de las Partes y estar integradas en los programas nacionales de desarrollo, tomando en cuenta que el crecimiento económico es esencial para la adopción de medidas encaminadas a hacer frente al cambio climático.</p>	<p>ESTRATEGIA NACIONAL PARA REDD+ (2017-2030)</p> <p>Programa Especial de Cambio Climático 2021-2024</p>
Convención de Naciones Unidas para Combatir la Desertificación (CNULD)	<p>Artículo 5</p> <p>Obligaciones de los países Partes afectados. Además de las obligaciones que les incumben en virtud del artículo 4, los países Partes afectados se comprometen a:</p>	<p>Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente</p> <p>Reglamento de la Ley General del</p>

	<p>(a) otorgar la debida prioridad a la lucha contra la desertificación y la mitigación de los efectos de la sequía y asignar recursos suficientes, conforme a sus circunstancias y capacidades;</p> <p>(b) establecer estrategias y prioridades, en el marco de sus planes y políticas nacionales de desarrollo sostenible, a los efectos de luchar contra la desertificación y mitigar los efectos de la sequía;</p> <p>(c) ocuparse de las causas subyacentes de la desertificación y prestar atención especial a los factores socioeconómicos que contribuyen a los procesos de desertificación;</p> <p>(d) promover la sensibilización y facilitar la participación de las poblaciones locales, especialmente de las mujeres y los jóvenes, con el apoyo de las organizaciones no gubernamentales, en los esfuerzos por combatir la desertificación y mitigar los efectos de la sequía; y</p> <p>(e) crear un entorno propicio, según corresponda, mediante el fortalecimiento de la legislación pertinente en vigor y, en caso de que ésta no exista, la promulgación de nuevas leyes y el establecimiento de políticas y programas de acción a largo plazo.</p> <p>ANEXO III</p> <p>ANEXO DE APLICACION REGIONAL PARA AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE</p> <p>Artículo 4</p> <p>Contenido de los programas de acción nacionales.</p> <p>En función de sus respectivas situaciones y de conformidad con el artículo 5 de la Convención, los países Partes afectados de la región podrán tener en cuenta las siguientes áreas temáticas en su estrategia de lucha contra la desertificación y mitigación de los efectos de la sequía: (...)</p> <p>(b) erradicación de la pobreza y mejoramiento de la calidad de vida humana; (c) logro de la seguridad alimentaria y desarrollo sostenible de actividades agrícolas, pecuarias, forestales y de fines múltiples;</p> <p>(d) gestión sostenible de los recursos naturales, en particular el manejo racional de las cuencas hidrográficas;</p>	<p>Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente en Materia de Áreas Naturales Protegidas</p> <p>Reglamento de la Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente en Materia de Ordenamiento Ecológico</p> <p>Ley General de Desarrollo Forestal sustentable</p> <p>Ley de Desarrollo Rural Sustentable</p>
--	---	---

	<p>(e) gestión sostenible de los recursos naturales en zonas de altura;</p> <p>(f) manejo racional y conservación de los recursos de suelo y aprovechamiento y uso eficiente de los recursos hídricos;(…)</p> <p>(j) conservación y utilización sostenible</p>	
<p>Plan de Acción de Género de la Convención de Naciones Unidas para Combatir la Desertificación (CNULD)</p>	<p>Prioridades para la acción</p> <p>La participación en las decisiones que se adopten durante la concepción, planificación, ejecución y evaluación de las iniciativas destinadas a aplicar la CLD. Las mujeres tienen una fuerte influencia en la mayoría de los sistemas de subsistencia basados en la tierra. (...)</p> <p>La integración del empoderamiento económico de la mujer en las actividades de aplicación de la Convención con el fin de erradicar la pobreza extrema (...)</p> <p>El fortalecimiento de los derechos de la mujer sobre la tierra y de su acceso a los recursos(...)</p> <p>El aumento del acceso de la mujer a mejores conocimientos y tecnologías que se relacionen con la aplicación eficaz de la CLD(...)</p>	<p>Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente</p> <p>Reglamento de la Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente en Materia de Áreas Naturales Protegidas</p> <p>Reglamento de la Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente en Materia de Ordenamiento Ecológico</p> <p>Ley General de Desarrollo Forestal sustentable</p> <p>Ley de Desarrollo Rural Sustentable</p> <p>Reglamento de la Ley Agraria para Fomentar la Organización y Desarrollo de la Mujer Campesina</p>
<p>Convención sobre la Eliminación de todas las Formas de Discriminación Contra la Mujer</p>	<p>Artículo 3</p> <p>Los Estados Parte tomarán en todas las esferas, y en particular en las esferas política, social, económica y cultural, todas las medidas apropiadas, incluso de carácter legislativo, para asegurar el pleno desarrollo y adelanto de la mujer, con el objeto de garantizar el ejercicio y el goce de los derechos humanos y las libertades fundamentales en igualdad de condiciones con el hombre. (...)</p> <p>Artículo 14</p>	<p>Ley General de Acceso de las Mujeres a una vida libre de violencia.</p> <p>Ley General para la Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres.</p> <p>Ley Federal para Prevenir y Eliminar la Discriminación.</p>

	<p>1. Los Estados Parte tendrán en cuenta los problemas especiales a que hace frente la mujer rural y el importante papel que desempeña en la supervivencia económica de su familia, incluido su trabajo en los sectores no monetarios de la economía, y tomarán todas las medidas apropiadas para asegurar la aplicación de las disposiciones de la presente Convención a la mujer en las zonas rurales.</p> <p>2. Los Estados Parte adoptarán todas las medidas apropiadas para eliminar la discriminación contra la mujer en las zonas rurales a fin de asegurar en condiciones de igualdad entre hombres y mujeres, su participación en el desarrollo rural y en sus beneficios, y en particular le asegurarán el derecho a:</p> <p>a) Participar en la elaboración y ejecución de los planes de desarrollo a todos los niveles; (...)</p> <p>f) Participar en todas las actividades comunitarias; g) Obtener acceso a los créditos y préstamos agrícolas, a los servicios de comercialización y a las tecnologías apropiadas, y recibir un trato igual en los planes de reforma agraria y de reasentamiento.</p>	<p>Reglamento de la Ley Agraria para Fomentar la Organización y Desarrollo de la Mujer Campesina</p>
<p>Convención sobre los Humedales de Importancia Internacional, Especialmente como Hábitat de Aves Acuáticas</p>	<p>Artículo 3</p> <p>1. Las Partes Contratantes deberán elaborar y aplicar su planificación de forma que favorezca la conservación de los humedales incluidos en la Lista y, en la medida de lo posible, el uso racional de los humedales de su territorio. (...)</p> <p>Artículo 4</p> <p>1. Cada Parte Contratante fomentará la conservación de los humedales y de las aves acuáticas creando reservas naturales en aquéllos, estén o no incluidos en la Lista, y tomará las medidas adecuadas para su custodia. (...)</p> <p>Artículo 6</p> <p>3. Las Partes Contratantes se encargarán de que los responsables de la gestión de los humedales, a todos los niveles, sean informados y tomen en consideración las recomendaciones de dichas Conferencias en lo relativo a la conservación, gestión y uso racional de los humedales y de su flora y fauna.</p>	<p>Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente</p> <p>Reglamento de la Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente en Materia de Áreas Naturales Protegidas</p> <p>Reglamento de la Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente en Materia de Ordenamiento Ecológico</p>
<p>Convenio Núm. 169 de la OIT sobre pueblos indígenas</p>	<p>Artículo 2</p> <p>1. Los gobiernos deberán asumir la responsabilidad de desarrollar, con la</p>	<p>Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos</p>

<p>y tribales en países independiente</p>	<p>participación de los pueblos interesados, una acción coordinada y sistemática con miras a proteger los derechos de esos pueblos y a garantizar el respeto de su integridad.</p> <p>2. Esta acción deberá incluir medidas:</p> <p>a) que aseguren a los miembros de dichos pueblos gozar, en pie de igualdad, de los derechos y oportunidades que la legislación nacional otorga a los demás miembros de la población;</p> <p>b) que promuevan la plena efectividad de los derechos sociales, económicos y culturales de esos pueblos, respetando su identidad social y cultural, sus costumbres y tradiciones, y sus instituciones (...)</p> <p>Artículo 4</p> <p>1. Deberán adoptarse las medidas especiales que se precisen para salvaguardar las personas, las instituciones, los bienes, el trabajo, las culturas y el medio ambiente de los pueblos interesados.</p> <p>2. Tales medidas especiales no deberán ser contrarias a los deseos expresados libremente por los pueblos interesados(...)</p> <p>Artículo 7</p> <p>1. Los pueblos interesados deberán tener el derecho de decidir sus propias prioridades en la que atañe al proceso de desarrollo, en la medida en que éste afecte a sus vidas, creencias, instituciones y bienestar espiritual y a las tierras que ocupan o utilizan de alguna manera, y de controlar, en la medida de lo posible, su propio desarrollo económico, social y cultural. Además, dichos pueblos deberán participar en la formulación, aplicación y evaluación de los planes y programas de desarrollo nacional y regional susceptibles de afectarles directamente (...)</p> <p>4. Los gobiernos deberán tomar medidas, en cooperación con los pueblos interesados, para proteger y preservar el medio ambiente de los territorios que habitan (...)</p> <p>Artículo 15</p> <p>1. Los derechos de los pueblos interesados a los recursos naturales existentes en sus tierras deberán protegerse especialmente. Estos derechos comprenden el derecho de esos pueblos a participar en la utilización,</p>	<p>Ley del Instituto Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas</p> <p>Ley Federal para Prevenir y Eliminar la Discriminación.</p> <p>Ley General de Desarrollo Forestal sustentable</p>
--	---	---

	administración y conservación de dichos recursos.	
Declaración de las Naciones Unidas sobre los derechos de los pueblos indígenas	<p>Artículo 2</p> <p>Los pueblos y los individuos indígenas son libres e iguales a todos los demás pueblos y personas y tienen derecho a no ser objeto de ningún tipo de discriminación en el ejercicio de sus derechos, en particular la fundada en su origen o identidad indígenas.</p> <p>Artículo 19</p> <p>Los Estados celebrarán consultas y cooperarán de buena fe con los pueblos indígenas interesados por medio de sus instituciones representativas antes de adoptar y aplicar medidas legislativas o administrativas que los afecten, a fin de obtener su consentimiento libre, previo e informado.</p> <p>Artículo 23</p> <p>Los pueblos indígenas tienen derecho a determinar y a elaborar prioridades y estrategias para el ejercicio de su derecho al desarrollo. En particular, los pueblos indígenas tienen derecho a participar activamente en la elaboración y determinación de los programas de salud, vivienda y demás programas económicos y sociales que les conciernen y, en lo posible, a administrar esos programas mediante sus propias instituciones.</p> <p>Artículo 29</p> <p>1. Los pueblos indígenas tienen derecho a la conservación y protección del medio ambiente y de la capacidad productiva de sus tierras o territorios y recursos. Los Estados deberán establecer y ejecutar programas de asistencia a los pueblos indígenas para asegurar esa conservación y protección, sin discriminación. (...)</p> <p>Artículo 32</p> <p>1. Los pueblos indígenas tienen derecho a determinar y elaborar las prioridades y estrategias para el desarrollo o la utilización de sus tierras o territorios y otros recursos(...)</p>	<p>Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos</p> <p>Ley del Instituto Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas</p> <p>Ley Federal para Prevenir y Eliminar la Discriminación.</p> <p>Ley General de Desarrollo Forestal sustentable</p>
Declaración de Río sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo	<p>PRINCIPIO 3</p> <p>El derecho al desarrollo debe ejercerse en forma tal que responda equitativamente a las necesidades de desarrollo y ambientales de las generaciones presentes y futuras.</p>	<p>Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos</p>

	<p>PRINCIPIO 4</p> <p>A fin de alcanzar el desarrollo sostenible, la protección del medio ambiente deber constituir parte integrante del proceso de desarrollo y no podrá considerarse en forma aislada. (...)</p> <p>PRINCIPIO 10</p> <p>El mejor modo de tratar las cuestiones ambientales es con la participación de todos los ciudadanos interesados, en el nivel que corresponda. En el plano nacional, toda persona deber tener acceso adecuado a la información sobre el medio ambiente de que dispongan las autoridades, incluida la información sobre los materiales y las actividades que encierran peligro en sus comunidades, así como la oportunidad de participar en los procesos de adopción de decisiones. Los Estados deberán facilitar y fomentar la sensibilización y la participación de la población poniendo la información a disposición de todos. Deber proporcionarse acceso efectivo a los procedimientos judiciales y administrativos, entre estos el resarcimiento de daños y los recursos pertinentes. (...)</p> <p>PRINCIPIO 20</p> <p>Las mujeres desempeñan un papel fundamental en la ordenación del medio ambiente y en el desarrollo. Es, por tanto, imprescindible contar con su plena participación para lograr el desarrollo sostenible.</p> <p>PRINCIPIO 22</p> <p>Las poblaciones indígenas y sus comunidades, así como otras comunidades locales, desempeñan un papel fundamental en la ordenación del medio ambiente y en el desarrollo debido a sus conocimientos y prácticas tradicionales. Los Estados deberían reconocer y apoyar debidamente su identidad, cultura e intereses y hacer posible su participación efectiva en el logro del desarrollo sostenible.</p>	<p>Ley del Instituto Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas</p> <p>Ley Federal para Prevenir y Eliminar la Discriminación.</p> <p>Ley General de Desarrollo Forestal sustentable</p> <p>Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente</p> <p>Reglamento de la Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente en Materia de Áreas Naturales Protegidas</p> <p>Reglamento de la Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente en Materia de Ordenamiento Ecológico</p> <p>Ley General para la Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres.</p>
<p>Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos</p>	<p>Artículo 1</p> <p>1. Todos los pueblos tienen el derecho de libre determinación. En virtud de este derecho establecen libremente su condición política y proveen asimismo a su desarrollo económico, social y cultural.</p> <p>2. Para el logro de sus fines, todos los pueblos pueden disponer libremente de sus riquezas y recursos naturales, sin perjuicio de las</p>	<p>Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos</p> <p>Ley General de Desarrollo Forestal sustentable</p> <p>Ley de Desarrollo Rural Sustentable</p>

	obligaciones que derivan de la cooperación económica internacional basada en el principio del beneficio recíproco, así como del derecho internacional. En ningún caso podrá privarse a un pueblo de sus propios medios de subsistencia. (...)	
Pacto Internacional de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales	<p>ARTÍCULO I</p> <p>1. Todos los pueblos tienen el derecho de libre determinación. En virtud de este derecho establecen libremente su condición política y proveen, asimismo, a su desarrollo económico, social y cultural.</p> <p>2. Para el logro de sus fines, todos los pueblos pueden disponer libremente de sus riquezas y recursos naturales, sin perjuicio de las obligaciones que derivan de la cooperación económica internacional basada en el principio de beneficio recíproco, así como del derecho internacional. En ningún caso podría privarse a un pueblo de sus propios medios de subsistencia. (...)</p> <p>ARTÍCULO 3</p> <p>Los Estados Parte en el presente Pacto se comprometen a asegurar a los hombres y a las mujeres igual título a gozar de todos los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales enunciados en el presente Pacto. (...)</p>	<p>Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos</p> <p>Ley General de Desarrollo Forestal sustentable</p> <p>Ley de Desarrollo Rural Sustentable</p> <p>Ley General de Acceso de las Mujeres a una vida libre de violencia.</p> <p>Ley General para la Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres.</p> <p>Ley Federal para Prevenir y Eliminar la Discriminación.</p>
Protocolo de San Salvador	<p>Artículo 11 Derecho a un medio ambiente sano</p> <p>1. Toda persona tiene derecho a vivir en un medio ambiente sano y a contar con servicios públicos básicos.</p> <p>2. Los Estados Parte promoverán la protección, preservación y mejoramiento del medio ambiente.</p>	

Marco nacional para el desarrollo y la participación de sectores socioeconómicos relevantes

Marco legal	Marco institucional	Marco programático
Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos	Poder Ejecutivo, Legislativo y Judicial	
Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2019-2024	Presidencia de la República	Programa Nacional de Financiamiento al Microempresario (PRONAFIM), Programa

		Nacional de Financiamiento al Desarrollo (PRONAFIDE)
Ley Agraria	Secretaría de Desarrollo Agrario, Territorial y Urbano (SEDATU)	Programa de Fomento a la Agricultura, Programa de Apoyo a Pequeños Productores
Reglamento de la Ley Agraria en Materia de Certificación de Derechos Ejidales y Titulación de Solares, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 6 de enero de 1993	SEDATU	Programa de Regularización y Registro de Actos Jurídicos Agrarios
Reglamento de la Ley Agraria en Materia de Ordenamiento de la Propiedad Rural, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 28 de noviembre de 2012	SEDATU	Programa de Regularización y Registro de Actos Jurídicos Agrarios
Reglamento de la Ley Agraria para Fomentar la Organización y Desarrollo de la Mujer Campesina, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 8 de mayo de 1998 (Perspectiva de Género)	SEDATU	Programa de Apoyo a las Mujeres Productoras, Programa de Fomento a la Agricultura con Perspectiva de Género
Ley General de Derechos Lingüísticos de los Pueblos Indígenas	Instituto Nacional de Lenguas Indígenas (INALI)	Programa de Revitalización, Mantenimiento y Desarrollo de las Lenguas Indígenas Nacionales
Ley de la Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas (revisar ahora INPI)	Instituto Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas (INPI)	Programa de Infraestructura Indígena, Programa de Derechos Indígenas

Programa de los Pueblos Indígenas y Medio Ambiente 2007-2012	INPI, SEMARNAT	Programa de Conservación y Uso Sustentable de la Biodiversidad en Territorios Indígenas
Programa Nacional para la Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres (PROIGUALDAD) 2020-2024 (Perspectiva de Género)	Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)	Programa de Apoyo a las Instancias de Mujeres en las Entidades Federativas (PAIMEF), Programa de Fortalecimiento a la Transversalidad de la Perspectiva de Género
Ley General para la Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres, publicada en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 2 de agosto de 2006 (Perspectiva de Género)	INMUJERES	PROIGUALDAD, PAIMEF
Ley General de Acceso de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia, publicada en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 1 de febrero de 2007 (Perspectiva de Género)	INMUJERES, Secretaría de Gobernación (SEGOB)	Programa Integral para Prevenir, Atender, Sancionar y Erradicar la Violencia contra las Mujeres (PIPASEVM)
Ley Federal para Prevenir y Eliminar la Discriminación, publicada en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 11 de junio de 2003 (Perspectiva de Género)	Consejo Nacional para Prevenir la Discriminación (CONAPRED)	Programa Nacional para la Igualdad y No Discriminación (PRONAIND)
Programa “Hacia la igualdad de género y la sustentabilidad ambiental” 2007-2012 (Perspectiva de Género)	INMUJERES, SEMARNAT	Programa de Fortalecimiento a la Transversalidad de la Perspectiva de Género en el Medio Ambiente

Marco nacional de conservación y gestión ambiental

Marco legal	Marco institucional	Marco programático
--------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------

Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT)	Programa de Ordenamiento Ecológico Territorial, Programa de Restauración Ambiental
Reglamento de la Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente en Materia de Áreas Naturales Protegidas	SEMARNAT, Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP)	Programa de Manejo de Áreas Naturales Protegidas, Programa de Conservación para el Desarrollo Sostenible (PROCOCES)
Reglamento de la Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente en Materia de Evaluación del Impacto Ambiental	SEMARNAT	Programa de Evaluación del Impacto Ambiental, Programa de Auditoría Ambiental
Ley General de Vida Silvestre	SEMARNAT	Programa de Conservación de Especies en Riesgo (PROCER), Programa de Protección y Restauración de Ecosistemas
Reglamento de la Ley General de Vida Silvestre	SEMARNAT	PROCER, Programa de Inspección y Vigilancia en Vida Silvestre
Ley Federal de Responsabilidad Ambiental	Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente (PROFEPA)	Programa de Denuncias Ambientales, Programa de Inspección y Vigilancia Ambiental
Ley General de Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable	SEMARNAT, Comisión Nacional Forestal (CONAFOR)	Programa Nacional Forestal (PRONAFOR), Programa de Manejo Forestal Sostenible
Reglamento de la Ley General de Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable	SEMARNAT, CONAFOR	PRONAFOR, Programa de Reforestación y Restauración Forestal
PRONAFOR: Programa Nacional Forestal, antes ProÁrbol	SEMARNAT, CONAFOR	PRONAFOR
Programa Estratégico Forestal para México 2025	SEMARNAT, CONAFOR	Programa de Manejo Forestal Sostenible, Programa de Reforestación y Restauración Forestal

Estrategia de Cambio Climático para Áreas Protegidas	SEMARNAT, CONANP	Programa de Adaptación al Cambio Climático en Áreas Naturales Protegidas, Programa de Resiliencia Climática
Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático	SEMARNAT, Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático (INECC)	Programa Especial de Cambio Climático (PECC), Programa de Acción Climática
Estrategia Nacional para REDD+	SEMARNAT, CONAFOR	Programa de Reducción de Emisiones por Deforestación y Degradación (REDD+), Programa de Pago por Servicios Ambientales
Ley General de Cambio Climático	SEMARNAT, INECC	PECC, Programa de Adaptación al Cambio Climático
Programa Nacional de Áreas Protegidas	SEMARNAT, CONANP	Programa de Manejo de Áreas Naturales Protegidas, PROCODES
Plan Nacional de Acción sobre Género y Cambio Climático del Gobierno de México (2022) (Perspectiva de Género)	SEMARNAT, INMUJERES	Programa de Transversalidad de Género en el Cambio Climático, Programa de Adaptación al Cambio Climático con Perspectiva de Género
Programa Sectorial de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (PROMARNAT) 2020-2024	SEMARNAT	PECC, Programa de Gestión Integral de Residuos
Programa de Conservación para el Desarrollo Sostenible (PROCODES) 2024	SEMARNAT, CONANP	PROCODES, Programa de Manejo de Áreas Naturales Protegidas
Programa de Ordenamiento Ecológico General del Territorio (POETG)	SEMARNAT	Programa de Ordenamiento Ecológico Territorial, Programa de Restauración Ambiental

Estrategia Nacional sobre Biodiversidad de México y plan de acción 2016 - 2030	SEMARNAT, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO)	Programa de Conservación de Especies en Riesgo (PROCER), Programa de Protección y Restauración de Ecosistemas
---	--	---

Marco socio-ambiental estatal

Pacífico Central

Marcos legales para la conservación y la gestión ambiental

Marco legal	Descripción	Marco institucional
Ley de Protección a la Fauna para el Estado de Nayarit. Artículo 15, 66	Desarrollar mecanismos de concurrencia en conservación y aprovechamiento de la fauna silvestre y su hábitat, instrumentar políticas ambientales estatales.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Sustentable
Ley Estatal de Equilibrio Ecológico y Protección al Ambiente del Estado de Nayarit. Artículo 187, 188	Mejorar el patrimonio natural y la calidad de vida, garantizar derecho a un ambiente adecuado, promover participación social en la política ambiental.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Sustentable
Ley de Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable para el Estado de Nayarit. Artículo 1, 2, 6	Regular y fomentar la conservación y manejo de los ecosistemas forestales, impulsar el desarrollo de la empresa social forestal.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Sustentable
Ley de Cambio Climático del Estado de Michoacán. Artículo 2, 188	Establecer disposiciones para enfrentar los efectos del cambio climático en protección ambiental y desarrollo sustentable.	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente
Ley para la Conservación y la Sustentabilidad del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Artículo 2, 188	Garantizar protección y restauración ecológica, promover la sustentabilidad ambiental y uso de energías limpias.	Secretaría del Medio Ambiente
Ley para la Conservación y Restauración de tierras. Artículo 1, 11	Combatir degradación de tierras rurales, promover manejo sustentable de recursos naturales.	Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural

Ley de Ganadería del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Artículo 15, 66	Restauración y conservación de tierras de pastoreo, promover la participación social en el desarrollo ganadero.	Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural
Ley de Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable del Estado de Michoacán. Artículo 1, 17	Regular y fomentar conservación y manejo de ecosistemas forestales, fortalecer capacidades de comunidades.	Secretaría del Medio Ambiente
Ley de Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable para el Estado de Jalisco. Artículo 1, 54, 55, 56	Regular y fomentar la conservación, protección, restauración y manejo de los ecosistemas forestales, promover participación social en políticas forestales.	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente
Ley de Protección al Ambiente del Estado de Colima. Artículo 10, 25, 32	Establecer medidas para la preservación y restauración del equilibrio ecológico y la protección al ambiente en el estado.	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
Ley de Vida Silvestre del Estado de Jalisco. Artículo 5, 20	Regular la conservación y el aprovechamiento sustentable de la vida silvestre y su hábitat.	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Territorial
Ley de Protección Ambiental del Estado de Jalisco. Artículo 30, 55, 60	Regular la protección ambiental y fomentar la participación ciudadana en la conservación del medio ambiente.	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Territorial

Península de Yucatán

Marcos legales para la conservación y la gestión ambiental

Marco legal	Descripción	Marco institucional
Ley de Desarrollo Rural Sustentable del Estado de Yucatán. Art. 1, 2, 5	Establece las bases para el desarrollo rural sustentable, incluyendo la conservación de la biodiversidad y el mejoramiento de la calidad de los recursos naturales.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Rural
Ley de Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable del Estado de	Regula la conservación, protección y aprovechamiento de los ecosistemas forestales, y	Secretaría de Desarrollo Sustentable

Yucatán. Art. 12, 47, 48, 49	promueve la participación ciudadana en la planificación forestal.	
Ley de Cambio Climático del Estado de Yucatán. Art. 1	Garantiza el derecho a un medioambiente sano mediante la formulación y evaluación de la política estatal en materia de cambio climático.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Sustentable
Ley de Protección al Ambiente del Estado de Yucatán. Art. 1, 115	Protege el ambiente y garantiza el derecho a disfrutar de un ambiente ecológicamente equilibrado, promoviendo la participación social en la conservación de recursos naturales.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Sustentable
Ley del Equilibrio Ecológico y Protección al Ambiente del Estado de Campeche. Art. 1, 154	Establece las bases para la preservación, conservación y restauración del equilibrio ecológico, y promueve la participación de grupos sociales en la política ecológica.	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente Biodiversidad Cambio Climático y Energía
Ley de Fomento Pecuario para el Estado de Campeche. Art. 4	Promueve la conservación, mejoramiento y explotación racional de los recursos naturales relacionados con la ganadería.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Agropecuario del Gobierno del Estado de Campeche
Ley de Educación Ambiental del Estado de Campeche. Art. 33, 34	Promueve la participación social en la gestión para el desarrollo sustentable.	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente Biodiversidad Cambio Climático y Energía
Ley de Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable para el Estado de Campeche. Art. 1, 11, 13, 57	Regula y fomenta la conservación y aprovechamiento de los ecosistemas forestales, promoviendo la participación social y de productores en la planificación forestal.	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente Biodiversidad Cambio Climático y Energía
Ley de Cambio Climático para el Estado de Campeche. Art. 1, 2, 90, 91	Regula la política estatal de cambio climático, garantizando el derecho a un medio ambiente sano y promoviendo la participación social en la política climática.	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente Biodiversidad y Cambio Climático

Marcos legales para el desarrollo de sectores socioeconómicos clave

Marco legal	Descripción	Marco institucional
Ley para Prevenir y Eliminar la Discriminación en el Estado de Yucatán. Art. 10	Obliga a poderes públicos a promover los derechos de igualdad y no discriminación.	Centro para Prevenir y Eliminar la Discriminación en el Estado de Yucatán
Ley para la Igualdad entre hombres y mujeres del Estado de Yucatán. Art. 1	Garantiza la igualdad de derechos y oportunidades entre mujeres y hombres.	Secretaría de las Mujeres
Ley de Desarrollo Rural Sustentable del Estado de Yucatán. Art. 5, 12	Impulsa proyectos productivos rurales con atención especial a pueblos indígenas, mujeres, y otros grupos vulnerables.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Rural
Ley de Acceso de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia. Art. 4	Establece principios rectores para prevenir y erradicar la violencia contra las mujeres.	Secretaría de las Mujeres
Ley para la Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres del Estado de Campeche. Art. 1	Regula y garantiza la igualdad de oportunidades entre mujeres y hombres.	Instituto de la Mujer del Estado de Campeche
Ley para Prevenir, Combatir y Sancionar toda forma de discriminación en el Estado de Campeche. Art. 4, 13	Previene, combate y sanciona la discriminación, promoviendo la igualdad y no discriminación en políticas públicas.	Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Campeche
Constitución Política del Estado de Campeche. Art. 7	Reconoce el derecho a la libre determinación del pueblo indígena, garantizando el uso y aprovechamiento sustentable de recursos naturales.	N/A
Ley de Derechos Cultura y Organización de los Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas del Estado de Campeche. Art. 9, 24, 38 BIS	Garantiza la igualdad de oportunidades y el aprovechamiento sustentable de recursos naturales para comunidades indígenas.	Secretaría de Inclusión de Campeche

Sierra Madre Occidental Norte

Marcos legales de conservación y gestión ambiental

Marco Legal	Descripción	Marco Institucional
Ley de Desarrollo Rural Sustentable del Estado de Sonora. Art. 1, 2, 5	Promueve el desarrollo rural integral y sustentable, mejorando la calidad de vida y protegiendo los recursos naturales.	Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural
Ley de Ganadería para el Estado de Sonora. Art. 1, CAP. III Art. 164, 166	Regula la conservación y explotación racional de recursos naturales relacionados con actividades pecuarias.	Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Recursos Hidráulicos, Pesca y Acuicultura
Ley de Fomento al Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable. Art. 1, 2	Regula la conservación, manejo y aprovechamiento sustentable de los ecosistemas forestales.	-
Ley de Derechos de los Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas de Sonora. CAP. VII. Art. 47, 48, 49, 50	Reconoce derechos sobre recursos naturales y establece medidas para su conservación en colaboración con comunidades indígenas.	Comisión Estatal para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas
Ley de Cambio Climático del Estado de Sonora. Art. 2. CAP. VI. Art. 36	Garantiza el derecho a un medio ambiente sano y promueve estrategias de adaptación y mitigación del cambio climático.	Comisión de Ecología y Desarrollo Sustentable del Estado de Sonora
Ley de Vida Silvestre para el Estado de Chihuahua. Art. 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25.	Regula la conservación y el uso sustentable de la vida silvestre y sus hábitats.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Urbano y Ecología
Ley de Equilibrio Ecológico y Protección al Ambiente del Estado de Chihuahua. Art. 1, 2, 19	Garantiza el derecho a un ambiente sano y establece mecanismos para la protección y restauración ecológica.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Urbano y Ecología
Ley de Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable del Estado de Chihuahua. Art. 1, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50	Establece lineamientos para la conservación y manejo sustentable de ecosistemas forestales.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Rural
Ley de Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas del Estado de Chihuahua. Art. 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30	Reconoce derechos de uso y disfrute de recursos naturales por comunidades indígenas y	Secretaría de Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas

	promueve su participación en políticas públicas.	
Ley de Cambio Climático del Estado de Chihuahua. Art. 1, 2, 5, 20, 30, 40, 50.	Establece mecanismos para adaptación y mitigación del cambio climático y promueve la participación social.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Urbano y Ecología
Ley de Desarrollo Rural Integral Sustentable para el Estado de Chihuahua. Art. 1,2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40.	Establece directrices para la planificación y ejecución de proyectos rurales, fomenta la participación activa de las comunidades en la toma de decisiones y apoya la capacitación de los productores.	Secretaría de Desarrollo rural. Consejo Estatal de Desarrollo Rural Integral Sustentable

Marcos legales para el desarrollo y la participación de sectores socioeconómicos relevantes

Marco Legal	Descripción	Marco Institucional
Ley de Desarrollo Rural Sustentable del Estado de Sonora. Art. 1, 2, 5	Promueve el desarrollo económico en áreas rurales y la seguridad alimentaria.	Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural
Ley Para Prevenir, Combatir y Eliminar Actos de Discriminación en el Estado de Sonora. Art. 9, CAP. XXVIII,	Prohíbe la discriminación en el otorgamiento de concesiones y permisos relacionados con recursos naturales.	Comisión Estatal de Derechos Humanos de Sonora
Ley de Ganadería para el Estado de Sonora. Art. 1. CAP. III, Art. 164, 166	Regula la explotación racional de recursos pecuarios y cinegéticos.	Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Recursos Hidráulicos, Pesca y Acuicultura
Ley de Acceso de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia para el Estado de Sonora. Art. 1. CAP. III. Art. 11	Establece principios y mecanismos para garantizar el desarrollo integral y libre de violencia para las mujeres.	Instituto Sonorense de las Mujeres
Ley de Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres del Estado de Chihuahua. Art. 1, 4, 13, 20, 25, 30	Fomenta la igualdad de género y la participación equilibrada en todos los ámbitos de la vida.	Instituto Chihuahuense de las Mujeres

Ley de Ganadería del Estado de Chihuahua. Art. 1. CAP. I, Art. 152	Regula la conservación y el uso sustentable de recursos naturales relacionados con la ganadería.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Rural
Ley de Desarrollo Rural Integral Sustentable para el Estado de Chihuahua. Art. 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 15.	Implementa políticas para la conservación de la biodiversidad y el mejoramiento de recursos naturales en el sector rural.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Rural
Ley de Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas del Estado de Chihuahua. Art. 1,2,3,5,7,8,10,12.	Establece derechos y participación política de las comunidades indígenas en el desarrollo de políticas públicas.	Secretaría de Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas

Sierra Madre Oriental Norte

Marcos legales para la conservación y la gestión ambiental

Marco legal	Descripción	Marco institucional
Ley para Prevenir y Eliminar la Discriminación en el Estado de Nuevo León. Art. 21, Inciso III	Promueve la participación de sectores vulnerables en programas de protección ambiental.	Consejo Estatal para Prevenir y Eliminar la Discriminación en el Estado de Nuevo León
Ley de los Derechos Indígenas en el Estado de Nuevo León. Art. 25	Impulsa programas para la conservación del hábitat de comunidades indígenas y afroamericanas.	Comisión de Derechos Humanos Nuevo León
Ley de Desarrollo Rural Integral Sustentable del Estado de Nuevo León. Art. 1, Inciso II	Promueve el desarrollo rural integral y sustentable.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Regional y Agropecuario
Ley de Cambio Climático del Estado de Nuevo León. Art. 1, 2	Establece disposiciones para la adaptación y mitigación del cambio climático.	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente del Estado de Nuevo León
Ley Ambiental del Estado de Nuevo León. Art. 1, 16, 202	Propicia un ambiente adecuado y fomenta la participación ciudadana en la política ambiental.	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente
Constitución Política del Estado Libre y Soberano de Nuevo León. Art. 44	Derecho a un ambiente sano y medidas para la conservación del medio ambiente.	-

Ley del Equilibrio Ecológico y Protección al Ambiente del Estado de Coahuila de Zaragoza. Art. 1, 157	Establece bases jurídicas para la protección del medio ambiente y participación ciudadana.	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente
Ley de Vida Silvestre para el Estado de Coahuila de Zaragoza. Art. 1.	Conservación y aprovechamiento sustentable de la vida silvestre.	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente
Ley de Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable para el Estado de Coahuila de Zaragoza. Art. 2, 16, 43, 44.	Conservación y manejo sustentable de recursos forestales, con participación social.	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente
Ley de Cambio Climático para el Estado de Coahuila de Zaragoza. Art. 2, 53	Adaptación y mitigación del cambio climático, promoviendo la participación ciudadana.	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente
Ley de Acceso de las Mujeres a una Vida libre de Violencia para el Estado de Coahuila de Zaragoza. Art. 2, 5	Medidas para erradicar la violencia contra las mujeres.	Instituto Coahuilense de las Mujeres
Carta de Derechos Económicos, Sociales, Culturales y Ambientales de Coahuila de Zaragoza. Art. 100, 108, 113, 119, 120, 123, 126, 128	Derechos relacionados con la conservación del medio ambiente y participación en política ambiental.	Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Coahuila
Constitución Política del Estado de Coahuila de Zaragoza. Art. 7, 172	Derecho a un medio ambiente adecuado y la conservación de recursos naturales.	-

Marcos legales para el desarrollo de sectores socioeconómicos relevantes

Nombre de la Ley	Descripción	Marco Institucional
Ley para la Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres del Estado de Nuevo León. Art. 2	Regula la igualdad de trato y oportunidades entre mujeres y hombres en todos los ámbitos.	Instituto Estatal de las Mujeres
Ley de los Derechos Indígenas en el Estado de Nuevo León. Art. 8	Reconoce y fomenta los derechos de los indígenas y afroamericanos,	Comisión de Derechos Humanos Nuevo León

	incluyendo aspectos socioeconómicos.	
Ley de Desarrollo Rural Integral Sustentable del Estado de Nuevo León. Art. 1, Inciso III	Promueve la participación organizada de pobladores rurales en el desarrollo rural.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Regional y Agropecuario
Ley de Ganadería para el Estado de Coahuila de Zaragoza. Art. 210	Conservación y manejo sustentable de recursos relacionados con la ganadería.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Rural
Ley de Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable para el Estado de Coahuila de Zaragoza. Art. 2, 16, 43, 44	Promueve el desarrollo forestal sustentable y la participación de diversos sectores.	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente

Marcos legales para el desarrollo y la participación de sectores socioeconómicos relevantes

Marco legal	Descripción	Marco institucional
Ley para Prevenir y Erradicar la Discriminación en el Estado de Nayarit. Art. 1	Garantizar igualdad de oportunidades y prevenir todas las formas de discriminación.	Consejo para Prevenir y Erradicar la Discriminación para el Estado de Nayarit
Ley de Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres para el Estado de Nayarit. Art. 1	Regular y garantizar igualdad de oportunidades y trato entre mujeres y hombres, promover empoderamiento de mujeres.	Instituto para la Mujer Nayarita
Ley para el Desarrollo Agrícola Sustentable del Estado de Nayarit. Art. 2	Promover desarrollo agrícola sustentable, preservar recursos naturales y viabilidad económica de la producción.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Rural
Ley de Acceso de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia para el Estado de Nayarit. Art. 1	Establecer principios y criterios para garantizar vida libre de violencia para las mujeres.	Instituto para la Mujer Nayarita
Ley por una Vida Libre de Violencia para las Mujeres del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Art. 1	Coordinación para prevenir y erradicar la violencia de género, garantizar acceso a vida libre de violencia.	Secretaría de Igualdad Sustantiva y Desarrollo de las Mujeres Michoacanas
Ley para Prevenir y Eliminar la Discriminación y	Prohibir toda forma de discriminación que impida o	Consejo Estatal para Prevenir y Eliminar la

la Violencia en el Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Art. 1	anule derechos y libertades fundamentales.	Discriminación y la Violencia
Ley de Desarrollo Rural Sustentable de Michoacán. Art. 4, 14, 15	Promover desarrollo rural a través de la planeación democrática participativa y corresponsable.	Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural
Ley para la Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres de Michoacán de Ocampo. Art. 1	Promover igualdad sustantiva entre mujeres y hombres en el ámbito público y privado.	Secretaría de Igualdad Sustantiva y Desarrollo de las Mujeres Michoacanas
Ley de Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable para el Estado de Jalisco. Art. 1, 54, 55, 56	Promover participación de la sociedad en políticas forestales y desarrollo de comunidades indígenas en el manejo forestal.	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente
Ley de Desarrollo Social del Estado de Colima. Art. 8, 20, 25	Promover el desarrollo social y la inclusión de todos los sectores poblacionales a través de políticas públicas.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Social
Ley de Participación Ciudadana del Estado de Jalisco. Art. 10, 15, 20	Fomentar la participación ciudadana en la toma de decisiones y en la elaboración de políticas públicas.	Secretaría de Participación Ciudadana