

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT



I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: The Nature Conservancy

Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement):

Fostering Stakeholder Coordination in the Selva Maya through Ecoregional Planning and Alliance Building

Implementation Partners for this Project:

Mexico

- Pronatura Peninsula de Yucatan
- El Colegio de la Frontera Sur
- Amigos de Sian Ka'an
- Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas

Belize

- Programme for Belize
- Forestry Department, within the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Industry

Guatemala

- Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza
- Propetén
- Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas

USA

- Conservation International
- Wildlife Conservation Society

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement): June 1, 2005 – October 31, 2006

Date of Report (month/year): due December 2006, but elaborated February 2007.

II. OPENING REMARKS

Provide any opening remarks that may assist in the review of this report.

The bridge between the core of the planning phase (information collection and generation, analysis, results revision) and the implementation of the agreed strategies is key and something hard to finance. This intermediate phase that encompassed finishing, editing, translating and publishing reports, databases and cartographic information, along with presentations, training and disseminations of results proved to be of equal importance as the rest of the planning process. It constitutes the bridge from planning to action.

The Conservation Alliance remained stagnant after the active planning phase, but gained momentum again with the development of the Action Plan and the series of presentations and trainings given in each major city of the planning area.

In general, the objectives were completely accomplished (with a few outputs still pending completion, but which did not affect attainment of objectives).

III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

Project Purpose: National and State Governments, main donors, Civil Society and Academia guide their conservation activities to the protection of the Network of Areas of Biodiversity Importance and along the stated Conservation Strategies.

Planned vs. Actual Performance

| Indicator | Actual at Completion |
|---|--|
| <p>1. By December 2006, six Government institutions of Belize, Guatemala, Mexico and Mexican States have officially adopted six public policy mechanisms by internal resolution that use the Ecoregional Plan products (information, areas, strategies), such as CONAFOR's subsidies program aimed at conservation areas, Guatemalan and Belizean Governments incorporates conservation areas in its Protected Area Gap Analysis, Mexican States adopt conservation areas in their Land Use Zoning).</p> | <p>CONAP/Guatemala is using the information generated and the conservation portfolio in its National Gaps Assessments.</p> <p>CONANP Mexico, MNRE Belize and CONAP Guatemala adopted the Conservation Strategies relevant to bordering Protected Areas by its Action Plan 2006 developed in October 2005 in Chetumal, QRoo, Mexico. Several NGOs agreed to support its implementation (PPY, PFB, Ecosur, TNC, FDN, ASK).</p> <p>The CEPF funds supported the consultant hired to develop the Work Plan, whose tasks included interview government officials to define the type of plan they needed, workshop participants, facilitate workshop, and develop the full document. The CEPF Funds also supported the participation of eight Guatemalan participants (all Alliance members). The rest of the meeting's cost was covered by the three Governments. This expense was deducted from the Presentations Output.</p> <p>Campeche and Yucatan agreed to use the information base of the ecoregional plan to build their State Biodiversity Strategies.</p> <p>Yucatan State used the information to develop its State Land Use Zoning.</p> <p>The Mesoamerican Biological Corridor/ Mexico (implemented by CONABIO), used the information to identify working sites to support connectivity.</p> <p>Belize Government fully used the information generated to develop its National Protected Areas Systems Policy and Action Plan.</p> |
| <p>2. By December 2006 10 civil society institutions have developed institutional work plan to implement activities encompassed with the conservation strategies and the selected conservation areas.</p> | <p>Executive directors PPY, PFB, Ecosur, FDN, ASK, Propeten, CI, WCS, TNC (Civil Institutions) and CONANP, CONAP and MNREI develop in Merida, Yucatan in June 2006 a common work plan.</p> <p>The group developed a budget for all activities for five years, summing up US\$ 250 million.</p> |
| <p>3. By December 2006, US\$ X millions of public and private funding have changed their original purpose to another more in line with the areas or strategies stated in the plan.</p> | <p>An analysis is pending. The plan is to conduct a survey among Alliance member one year after the completion of the Action Plan (that would be next June 2007). Doing this will allow enough time to measure adequately the impact of both the Action Plan (developed in June 2006) and the presentations to other institutions (October 2006). Conducting such a survey now will not reflect adequately the pretended changes in activities and budgets.</p> <p>It was too ambitious to define this indicator, given the time required to add activities, change plans and develop new institutional budgets.</p> <p>As an example of new funds addressed to the Selva</p> |

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| | Maya, a US\$1 million grant for Inter American Development Bank, implemented by CATIE and endorsed by three governments. |
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Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.

Government institutions as well as members of civil society have agreed and are committed to use the information platform and strategies elaborated to guide their regional activities for conservation. They are also engaged in promoting the use of the plan by others, and in seeking financing to implement it.

Some new activities outlined in the strategies are pending of funding (freshwater research), while others have secured partial funding (Wildlife Transboundary Traffic Control and Fire Management plans). The total required amount for the next five years was estimated at US\$ 250 million.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Institutions have found distinct applications of the information to their research, planning and implementations activities. Although those impacts were not defined in the CEPF work-plan, it was expected that the information was going to be useful to a wide variety of people and institutions.

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| IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS |
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Project Outputs: Enter the project outputs from the Logical Framework for the project

Planned vs. Actual Performance

The detail of the outputs in explained bellow. We considered redundant the explanations at each general output, given that will repeat the information already indicated below each output.


| Indicator | Actual at Completion |
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| Output 1: Elaboration, edition and translation of the final reports of the Selva Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Ecoregional Plan, edition of the Network of Conservation Areas geospatial database, and revision and approval of the Conservation Strategies by Conservation Alliance members | |
| 1.1. By September 2005, Stakeholders Analysis Report finished Contextual Analysis Report edited and finished | The Contextual Analysis Report and the Stakeholder Analysis were finished, edited and translated to English. The documents are published digitally in the DVD and Internet Site of the project. |
| 1.2. By September 2005, Integration and edition of 450 geospatial databases (maps) of the Conservation Areas Network. | Geospatial databases with biological, physical, administrative y social information (i.e. geology, soils, species distribution, protected areas, municipalities, etc.) |

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| <p>1.3. By September 2005 Ecoregional Measures Analysis conducted and Report elaborated and finished</p> | <p>Ecoregional Measures Analysis conducted and Report elaborated and finished.</p> |
| <p>1.4. By September 2005 Integrated database of geospatial information (species, ecosystems, and conservation costs) fully functioning</p> | <p>8 Databases were edited and made public, encompassing information about species, protected areas, conservation targets, human activities.</p> |
| <p>1.5. By September 2005 Elaboration of final report.</p> | <p>The final report was divided in three documents and printed both English and Spanish:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "A Vision for the future, and Agenda for Today" Presentation, introduction, methodology and description of results to the Ecoregional Plan. 2. "An Agenda for Today: The actions we need to take." The detailed Conservation Strategies, printed in two publications, one in English (500) and one in Spanish (1,500). 3. "A Vision for the future: a cartography for the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forest" A compendium of key maps of the region. The final cost of printing was funded by the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor in Mexico. In addition, 20 technical reports detailing the methods and results of each step of the planning process were finished, edited and translated to English (See list in Anex A) an published in digital format through the internet site and the DVD. |
| <p>Output 2. Publication (design and printing) of final report/brochure and digital information in DVD, CDs and Internet Site.</p> | |
| <p>2.1. By September 2006, 2,000 DVDs and 2,000 CDs produced and distributed.</p> <p>The process produced 8 Gigas of information; therefore downloading all of it from Internet is not viable. The DVDs (maps)and CDs (reports, databases and maps) will make information easily available for decision makers (600 experts and decision makers from 80 organizations will be targeted in the presentations-- with a show up of 80%), plus leaving similar amount of copies (600 units) with our partners to distribute as requested. The</p> | <p>2,000 DVDs were produced and distributed. There was no need to print 2,000 CDs because all information was burned in the DVD. The information was made available through internet www.selvamaya.org. The internet site had other tools such as the maps viewer, where light version of the maps were accessible through the internet. If a user needs the map, he/she can download the full version from the site.</p> |

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| rest (600) will be stored at TNC office to be provided upon requests. | |
| <p>2.2. By September 2006 2,000 copies of the final reported printed and distributed among stakeholders.</p> | <p>2,000 copies of “A Vision for the future, and Agenda for Today” were printed, and 2/3rd has been distributed among all partners, donors and key governmental agencies.</p> |

Publications and Conservation Areas Network.



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| <p>Output 3. Ten public presentations to present and distribute the Ecoregional Plan results to Government institutions, NGOs, Academia of each country and Mexican States (Mexico, Belize and Guatemala Cities, Tuxtla, Villa Hermosa, Xalapa, Merida, Campeche, Chetumal and Flores).</p> | |
| <p>3.1. By September 2006, 400 experts, scientists, decision makers from 60 organizations from 10 cities are aware of the process results and posses in their hands all the information generated by the process.</p>  | <p>213 representatives of civil society and government organizations attended the presentations and 98 experts received training.</p> <p>Presentations and training were conducted in 2006:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Belize City on May 25th (30 attendees), hosted by the Ministry of Environment during the National Environmental Week, 2) Mexico City on October 3rd (48 attendees), hosted by CONANP at the SEMARNAT Building, with the participation of ECOSUR, ASK, PPY, TNC and CI, and CONANP President Ernesto Enkerlyn at the table. 3) Mérida on October 12 (51 attendees), with representatives from Yucatán and Campeche. 4) Guatemala City on October 16 (45 attendees), with participation of government officials. 5) Xalapa, Veracruz, on October 26th (40 attendees). <p>In all locations, a training session for 25 experts followed the presentations. Training included an overview of the information provided, detailing the methods used and the potential uses.</p> <p>Future presentations are planned for Cancun, Tuxtla in México and Flores in Guatemala for December and January, with Alliance own funds. Alliance members will conducts presentations in Cancun and Tuxtla during march with all the resources (DVDs, publications, presentations) made with this funds.</p> <p>It was decided to reduce the numbers of presentations and add a series of training to technical staff among participants, to train then in the use of the information delivered in the DVDs,</p> |

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| <p>Output 4. Various analyses of data collected and generated through the process conducted upon requests of decision makers and Alliance members and an internet site functioning to make available information to all interested parties</p> | |
| <p>4.1. By July 2006, PPY processed at least ten institutional requests of new analysis received from governments, NGOs, Academy and donors.</p> | <p>WCS-Guate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning. • Species Modeling • General reference. • Maps as context of their more localized data. • Comparative analysis with other modeling and species distribution. <p>CONANP-Campeche</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calakmul Land Use plan. • Conservation and Management Plans for Balam Kin y Balanku State Reserves and Balam Kax Federal ANP <p>TNC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Strategies and Action Sites. • Workplan for next 18 month and 5 years. <p>CBM-M</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information to integrate a Monitoring program for the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor. • Information used to Biodiversity Report and Brochure about the Yucatan Peninsula. <p>ECOSUR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database to design and present projects to scientific community and donors. • Reasoning to work in those areas given natural and cultural importance.. • Presentations to researches and decision makers in Chetumal. • Maps used to develop working strategies. <p>CONAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species assessments. <p>PfB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background information to confirm sites importance • Planning for protected areas system of Belize. <p>Pronatura Chiapas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support Usumacint Mid Watershed Assessment. <p>Forest Dept. MNREI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some information supported the design of the National Protected Areas System Plan. <p>Defensores de la Naturaleza</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sierra Lacandón National Park conservations strategies. • Methodology to identify focal issues and strategies desing. • Support information to address the Usumacinta Watershed project. <p>CI- CEPF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globally Threatened species information at the CI-CEPF workshop in Honduras 2006. • NISP accord and support to technical communities. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes monitoring project funded by CI-CEPF Pronatura Veracruz • Action sites selection. • Ecorregional Planning effort in Veracruz CI- USAID • Conservation and Development Strategy for the Usumcaint Mid Watershed, Mexican side. • Environmental Report for Chiapas. |
| <p>4.2. By July 2006, at least 1,000 visits to the internet site www.selvamaya.org (considering that a wide range of information has been distributed through CDs and DVDs).</p> | <p>The internet site was functioning since January 2005 through October 2006. It was based at PPY server, in a system that required to change address every day. PPY is securing a new system that will allow permanent address to their sites. The additional cost of the service will be covered by TNC. The site will start operating again next April.</p> <p>The survey conducted previous to the June workshop and during the workshop helped us assess the use of the internet site. We know by comments that many graduate students and decision makers consulted the site. The counter to count visitor was not installed in the internet site because technical difficulties at PPY.</p> |
| <p>Output 5. Conservation Alliance is consolidated by the development of an Action Plan and formal inclusion of three more members.</p> | |
| <p>5.1. By June 2006, the Conservation Alliance Action Plan will be developed and approved by each institutional member.</p> | <p>The Executive Directors of institutions members of the Alliance met in Merida, Yucatan, Mexico on June 7th, and 8th, and developed an Action Plan 2006-2011. The group developed a budget for all activities for five years, summing up US\$ 250 million.</p> <p>During the process, each institution selected the strategies and sites where they were working, along with the new strategies and sites they plan to work in the near future.</p> |
| <p>5.2. By September 2006, Team Charter Signed by new members (Amigos de Sian Kan, Propeten and another Belizean organization not yet identified).</p> | <p>The Team Charter is under discussion by new members, and it is not signed yet. TNC will approach partners again to launch a new effort to sign a new agreement with enhanced goals and outcomes. We plan to have a new proposal by June 2007 and have it signed by October 2007.</p> <p>Despite not having signed a new agreement, Alliance members are communicating within their countries and among them at regional levels to coordinate activities.</p> |
| <p>Output 6. Negotiations conducted with State and National Government, Donor, NGOs and Academia to promote the adoption of the Conservation Areas Network and the Conservation Strategies adopted through meaningful mechanisms (work plans, budgets, policies, project</p> | |

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| proposals). | |
| 6.1. 10 government institutions and 5 civil society organizations (excluding Alliance Members) have agreed to adopt and use results from the Ecoregional Plan. | <p>CONABIO and the Campeche, Yucatan and Quintana Roo State Governments will use the information of the ecoregional plan to base their Biodiversity Strategies.</p> <p>Similarly the Yucatan State Government is basing the Land Use Zoning, among other sources, on the ecoregional plan information.</p> <p>The Mesoamerican Biological Corridor has used the Conservation Areas to focus their investment efforts.</p> |

Describe the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs.

There was a successful accomplishment of the six principal outputs of the projects, particularly those aimed at finishing the plan (editing, translations, and publications), disseminations (distribution of publications, presentations and internet site) and adoption and use of the information. A few specific outputs were not measured (funding shift towards ERP activities, number of visitors to the internet site), but were accomplished. And a very few were not accomplished (signing of the new Team Charter of the Alliance), but did not affect the overall outcome and process.

Were any outputs unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?

Despite that new Alliance members have not signed the agreement, communications continues to flow and coordination of activities continues. The new Team Charter is under process.

V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT

Describe any lessons learned during the various phases of the project. Consider lessons both for future projects, as well as for CEPF's future performance.

Finishing reports, editing and publishing of final documents are generally combined with the beginning of a new project, therefore diminishing the effective follow up and delay the conclusion of those steps. Finishing, editing and publishing are highly time consuming activities that requires that staff stay focused on the project to reach fast conclusion.

Involving key stakeholders along the process and provide concrete means to share information (publications, DVDs and internet site) are effective mechanisms to ensure acceptance and use of the information. Delays in delivering the final products did not significantly affect their acceptance because the team delivered previous reports and information. If we had not provided those early derivables the users could have refused the final products.

To ensure use of the information is critical to provide training and close follow up to potential users. The amount of information is so overwhelming that without appropriate training and follow up information would have been useless for many decision makers and technicians.

Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/failure)

Clear definition of possible outputs and required activities to reach them.
 Adequate budget preparation.
 Cascade design of outputs (first finish the product, then publishing, dissemination, action plan and finally results use by others).

Project Execution: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/failure)
 Continued involvement and engagement of the Alliance for Conservation.

VII. ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.

| Donor | Type of Funding* | Amount | Notes |
|---|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Corredor Biologico Mesoamericano/ Mexico (CONABIO's project) using GEF funds. | Co-financing | US\$ 7,000 | Printing of one publication: 2,000 copies of "A Vision for the future: a cartography for the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forest" |
| USAID PIP | Co-financing | US\$ 2,500 in publication and US\$ 10,000. | Publishing of DVD and staff time 2,000 copies of the DVD of the ecorregional plan. |
| Inter American Development Bank through CATIE | Grantee and Partner leveraging | US\$ 1,030,000 | A three year grant, with governments' approval and support, to implement conservation strategies defined in the ecoregional planning process. CATIE applied to the IAD Bank window and obtained the funding. The project will start this 2007. |
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***Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:**

- A** Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)
- B** Complementary funding (Other donors contribute to partner organizations that are working on a project linked with this CEPF funded project)
- C** Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project.)
- D** Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)

Provide details of whether this project will continue in the future and if so, how any additional funding already secured or fundraising plans will help ensure its sustainability.

The Conservation Alliance, the Conservation Strategies and the Conservation Portfolio are well underway and with acceptance and commitment from different stakeholders. The project will move to another phase which is implementation of strategies and conservation of the portfolio. As an example, TNC has hired three permanent staff (one in each country) during the last year to lead the implementation of the conservation

activities in the Maya Forest, and allotted near US\$ 200,000 a year to those activities. TNC will expand its activities during 2008 to priority new sites in the Maya Forest, such as Dry Forest of Central Yucatan, Forest Concessions in the Maya Biosphere and Maya Mountains in Guatemala.

Other Alliance members, as ECOSUR, ASK, PPY and PFB are fundraising to strengthen their activities in their sites and to expand to the new priority areas identified. There is also a strong effort to work coordinated in the infrastructure strategy, among others.

The CATIE project will establish an office with a coordinator and three technical staff for the trinational project, enhancing the coordination of activities among three countries in specific conservation strategies (fire management, wildlife traffic and monitoring).

VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

VIII. INFORMATION SHARING

CEPF aims to increase sharing of experiences, lessons learned and results among our grant recipients and the wider conservation and donor communities. One way we do this is by making the text of final project completion reports available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and by marketing these reports in our newsletter and other communications. Please indicate whether you would agree to publicly sharing your final project report with others in this way.

Yes _____

No _____

If yes, please also complete the following:

For more information about this project, please contact:

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Annex A

Extensive Information System

As part of the process of designing the Selva Maya Ecoregional Plan, key conservation information was gathered and generated, including maps, reports and databases on socioeconomic and ecological issues.

Maps generated

MAPS OF NATURAL ASPECTS

- Altimetry
- Natural Protected Areas
- Map of geomorphological features
- Map of climates
- Watersheds
- Bodies of water
- Ecoregions of the WWW-CONABIO
- Runoff
- Map of geology
- Map of geomorphology
- Map of coastal and international limits (lines)
- Map of coastal and international limits (polygons)
- Map of morphoedaphology
- Map of precipitation
- Current ecological systems
- Potential ecological systems
- Map of bird sites
- Relief map
- Map of planning subunits
- Temperature map
- Digital elevation map (DEM)
- Edaphology map

MAPS OF SOCIAL ASPECTS

- Petroleum concessions
- Political administrative division: Guatemala
- Political administrative division: Belize
- Political division of the three countries
- Political administrative division: Mexico (states)
- Political administrative division: Mexico (municipalities)
- Meteorological seasons of Belize and Guatemala
- Hydroelectric
- Fire
- Towns
- Urban patches in Mexico
- Oleoducts
- Oil wells
- Dams
- Heat points
- Productive systems
- Communication routes
- Zones affected by petroleum

MAPS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF 418 SPECIES

- Amphibians (11 species)
- Birds (38 species)
- Crustaceans (22 species)
- Flora (264 species)
- Mammals (28 species)
- Butterflies (10 species)
- Reptiles (45 species)

MAPS OF CONSERVATION AREAS NETWORK

- Threats by subunit
- Average threats by management unit
- Average threats of the management units found within each subunit
- Threats by hexagons
- Threats by subunit
- Threats by management unit
- Management unit threats found in the subunit
- Diversity by hexagon
- Diversity by management unit
- Base information on the network of conservation areas
- Frequency of site selection

THREATS MAPS

Final threats

- Result of the threats

Alteration of Species Compositions (ASC)

- Species composition affected by communication routes
- Species composition affected by productive systems
- Species composition affected by fires

Barriers to Connectivity (BC)

- Impact of communication routes on connectivity
- Impact of population on connectivity
- Impact of productive systems on connectivity
- Impact of tourism zones on connectivity

Change in Soil Use (CSU)

- Areas with possibility of CSU from vegetation to productive systems
- Areas possibly affected by growth of urban patches in 20 years
- Impact of future tourist strips

Water Contamination (WC)

- Contamination of freshwater systems from productive systems
- Contamination from human waste
- Contamination from petroleum

Alteration of the water regimen (ARR)

- Alteration of the water regimen from aquaculture
- Alteration of the water regimen from communication routes
- Alteration of the water regimen from water extraction
- Alteration of the water regimen from oleoducts
- Alteration of the water regimen by dams

18 scientific reports

1. Morphoedaphological analysis of the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forests.
2. Revision of ecoregional limits and subdivision of the planning area of the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forests Ecoregional Plan.
3. Ecological systems of the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forests.
4. Definition of coarse filter conservation targets of the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forests Ecoregional Plan.
5. Definition of fine filter conservation targets of the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forests Ecoregional Plan.
6. Collection of records of flora and fauna species of the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forests.
7. Definition of conservation goals and minimum viable habitat area of the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forests Ecoregional Plan.
8. Modeling of potential habitats of species of the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forests.
9. Spatial analysis of threats to biodiversity conservation of the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forests.
10. Design of portfolio of the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forest Ecoregional Plan.

11. Ecoregional measures of the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forests.

12. An analysis of the national, regional and global contexts of the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forests.

13. Design process for environmental conservation strategies of the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forests.

14. Workshop and meetings report of the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forests Ecoregional Plan.

15. References of the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forests Ecoregional Plan.

16. Source of threat of the ecological systems and species in the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forests.

17. Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forests Conservation Strategies.

18. Multinational collaboration for the elaboration of the Maya, Zoque and Olmeca Forest Ecoregional Plan.

8 databases

1. Data and goals for endemic and endangered species flora, fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates and crustaceans
2. Measures of conservation targets
3. Measures of hexagon units Diversity, threats
4. Measures management units Biodiversity, diversity indices, threats, average threats
5. Measures subunits Keys, biodiversity, diversity indices, threats, average threats, threats according to management units, average threats according to management unit
6. Data and goals for ecological systems
7. Species records flora, fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, crustaceans
8. Geospatial data metadata