



Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030

1. Interinstitutional Coordination and Risk Analysis:

- During February, the Government of Mexico, through the National Civil Protection Coordination (CNPC) and in coordination with the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR), convenes a national meeting to assess wildfire behavior from the previous year and, based on forecasts from the National Meteorological Service, analyze expected wildfire patterns for the current year. These meetings are directed at State and Municipal Civil Protection Units and include participation from federal agencies such as the National Water Commission (CONAGUA), the Ministry of Defense, and the Navy, which present their available operational capacities for the fire season. Following the meeting, CNPC and CONAFOR deliver theoretical and practical training workshops on topics such as Fire Management, the Incident Command System (ICS), and Emergency Response, aiming to ensure efficient and coordinated action across all levels of government.
- The implementation of the DN-III-E Plan (Army and Air Force) and the National Guard Plan provides strong logistical support to assist CONAFOR and Civil Protection authorities.
- Mexico has established an early detection and rapid response protocol to prevent forest degradation caused by uncontrolled wildfires, implementing a First Attack Strategy as follows:
 - Satellite Monitoring: Daily detection of hotspots using satellite imagery enables the identification of fires in remote areas, facilitating the immediate deployment of resources.



- Two-Hour Response Goal: Operational protocols aim to initiate direct fire suppression within less than two hours of detection, minimizing the affected area.
- Specialized Aerial Coordination: Deployment of trained aerial coordinators to manage the use of helibuckets on MI-17 and UH-60 aircraft, ensuring safe and efficient water drops in high-risk terrain.

2. Legal Framework and Jurisdictional Responsibilities:

- The General Law on Sustainable Forest Development (LGDFS) provides the legal basis for forest protection by establishing a clear distribution of responsibilities among federal, state, municipal, and territorial levels. This framework defines specific roles for fire prevention and emergency response activities nationwide.

3. Integrated Seasonal Planning and Disaster Risk Management:

- Subnational governments (federal entities) are required to develop Special Civil Protection Plans for each wildfire season. These plans ensure that state-level actions are integrated into the national cycle of Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management, supporting long-term forest conservation.

4. Technical Regulation of Fire Use in Agricultural Activities:

- In Mexico, the use of fire in agricultural activities is strictly regulated under Official Mexican Standard NOM-015-SEMARNAT/AGRICULTURE-2023. This regulation goes beyond simple burning calendars by establishing specific conditions that must be met by those conducting controlled burns, in order to prevent fire spread to adjacent forest lands and ensure that rural productive activities do not compromise forest cover. This represents a best practice for forest conservation.



5. Operational Preventive Actions and Fuel Management:

- CONAFOR implements direct preventive measures in the field to reduce combustible material in forest ecosystems. These actions include the construction of firebreaks and the implementation of controlled or prescribed burns to eliminate accumulated biomass that could trigger wildfires.

6. Long-term Restoration Financing and Soil Conservation:

- Mexico's forest restoration efforts focus on soil conservation, supported by financing from the Mexican Forest Fund (FFM). This mechanism, established under the LGDFS, ensures the availability of resources for reforestation, soil recovery, and long-term ecological restoration following the impacts of wildfires or other adverse events.

Key Lessons Learned:

- Effective forest conservation requires the active participation of local communities, emphasizing the integration of environmental protection, forest conservation, and comprehensive disaster risk management.