

ANNEX 2

SUBSIDY PROJECTS AND ACTIONS CARRIED OUT IN THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY, 2020-2021 (CONANP)

The actions undertaken in 2020 and 2021 in each of the elements that comprise the Property are detailed below:

ISLANDS OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA FLORA AND FAUNA PROTECTED AREA (Baja California)

The actions undertaken in the Flora and Fauna Protection Area (FFPA) Islands of the Gulf of California- Baja California, element of the Serial Property Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California were:

PROCOCODES

Element	Activity	2020			2021		
		Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (pesos MNX)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (pesos MNX)
ISLANDS OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA FFPA, (B.C.)	Project				1	10	150,000
	Training course	1	18	40,000			

In 2020, a conversational English course was given to improve communication between service providers and foreign visitors and to improve the services provided to them, including relevant information about the natural protected area. The project was promoted by a group of tourism service providers and the monitoring group Mujeres con Alas, with the participation of 10 people.

In the same year, support was given to the Ecological Sanitation Project (Sanitation of Terrestrial Ecosystems) in the Puertecitos community. This project involved the collection of solid waste on the islands, covering a total area of 35 hectares on the beaches of the San Luis Gonzaga Archipelago.

In 2021, the area received resources for \$150,000 MXN, through Conservation for Sustainable Development Program PROCODES for the execution of the Solid Waste Management project, with particular attention to the collection of nets and fishing gear abandoned on the beaches and around the islands and the acquisition of a boat for the provision of ecotourism services.

ISLANDS OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA FLORA AND FAUNA PROTECTED AREA (Baja California Sur)

PROCODES Y PROREST 2020

In 2020, the PROCODES and PROREST programs granted financial resources for the implementation of 11 projects for the communities settled within the islands and in the zone of influence, directly benefiting 115 people from different communities that are part of the zone of influence of the areas.

With support from PROCODES, five productive projects, technical studies and training courses were carried out, benefiting 50 people, while the PROREST budget supported six ecological restoration projects and community surveillance and monitoring, benefiting 65 people (Table 1).

Table 1. Type of projects supported through the PROCODES and PROREST budget programs in 2020.

PROGRAM	COMPONENT/SUPPORT CONCEPT	OBJECTIVES OF THE SUPPORTS
PROCODES	Productive project	Construction of 4 rustic tourist cabins (50 m2), in addition to the construction of pergolas to 2 cabins already built, in the community of San Evaristo.
PROCODES	Technical study	Caracterizar geomorfológica y sedimentológicamente 8 playas de Espíritu Santo. Identificar zonas relevantes de reclutamiento de especies arrecifales y proponer un reordenamiento de actividades
PROCODES	Training course	Conocer la importancia de los ecosistemas que se encuentran en Isla Cerralvo y su zona de influencia, así como su conservación para un uso sustentable del NPA
PROREST	Ecological restoration	Protect 34 km of sea turtle nesting beaches on the islands of

		Cerralvo and its areas of influence, Espiritu Santo and San Jose, and clean up 100 ha of ecosystems and 80 km of beaches and seabed in Espiritu Santo..
PROREST	Community surveillance and monitoring	Monitor activities in 104,000 ha of the Gulf of California from San José Island to the bay of La Paz, in addition to monitoring species such as sea lions and their entanglement and sea turtles.

Biological Monitoring

Biological monitoring of birds, turtles, fish and invertebrates, and black hare is conducted in the area.

Birds

During the period January-June 2020, seabird monitoring was conducted around the Espiritu Santo Archipelago, Merito and Gaviota islets and banding of the species *Larus livens*, *Pelecanus occidentalis*, *Oceanodroma melania* and *O. microsoma*.

As a result of the monitoring, a total of 13,643 adult individuals belonging to the 27 species of marine, aquatic, and terrestrial birds were recorded: in addition to 882 juveniles of *Fregata magnificens* and *Pelecanus occidentalis*.

The three most abundant species were *Fregata magnificens*, *Pelecanus occidentalis* and *Larus livens*, with 4,188, 4,108 and 2,463 individuals respectively.

From July to December 2020, the monitoring of birds around the coastline of the Espiritu Santo Archipelago continued, and the annual monitoring of fish and invertebrates and black hare (*Lepus insularis*) began systematically from 2021.

As a result of the bird census, a total of 21,341 individuals belonging to 38 species of marine and aquatic birds and two terrestrial species (crows and auras) were recorded.

The adult category was the most represented with 18,005 individuals; in the juvenile category, 3,336 individuals of *Fregata magnificens* and *Pelecanus occidentalis* were counted.

Turtle Monitoring

In 2020, 162 turtles were captured for tagging, 126 black turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) and 36 hawksbill turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*). There were also 51 recaptures, 26 black turtles and 25 hawksbill turtles.

Fish and invertebrates

Rocky reefs, rocky reefs with hexacorals and artificial reefs in the area were monitored; fish and invertebrates were counted and their size was estimated.

Black hare

The monitoring of the species aims to gather information on the current status of the black hare (*Lepus insularis*) population in different habitats of the Espiritu Santo Archipelago,

In the first half of 2020, 12 carcasses or remains of *L. insularis* were found, four of which were analyzed by personnel from the National Service for Food Safety and Quality (SENASICA), resulting positive for EHVC, remains collected in El Cardonal and La Partida.

Monthly monitoring of the species was planned for 2021, considering the possible risk of transmission and contagion to the only hare endemic to the Archipelago due to the rabbit viral hemorrhagic disease (RHD) that is affecting wild rabbits and hares (Ieporidae) in the State.

Training

In 2020, a course was given with the participation of six members of the NPA staff, prior to the banding of the nestlings.

On the other hand, personnel from the UABCS Reef Fauna Laboratory provided theoretical and practical training to NPA staff for monitoring fish and invertebrates.

Surveillance

Based on the information recorded by park rangers, the database of reports and complaints filed by personnel on surveillance and monitoring commissions in the NPA in 2020, 368 supervisory tours were conducted where 956 tourist service providers' boats, 258 private boats, 37 sport fishing boats, 26 commercial fishing boats, and 29 tourist camps were registered; the number of visitors totaled 11,663 visitors. An operation was carried out in coordination with PROFEPA in response to complaints filed by the area's Directorate, resulting in an inspection report.

Biological Monitoring

In 2021, monitoring of birds, Espiritu Santo black hare (*L. insularis*), corals, Guadalupe fur seal (*Arctocephalus philippii townsendi*), sea turtles (*Chelonia mydas*, *Eretmochelys imbricata*, *Lepidochelys olivacea*) continued.

Birds

In the first half of 2021, monitoring of marine and aquatic birds was conducted in the surroundings of the Espiritu Santo Archipelago, Merito and Gaviota islets, and

for the banding of the species *Larus livens*, *Pelecanus occidentalis*, *Oceanodroma melania* and *O. microsoma*.

As a result, a total of 16,751 individuals belonging to 32 species of seabirds, waterfowl, and landbird species were recorded.

Of the 16,751 individuals, 13,846 are adults, 2,843 juveniles and 929 chicks of the species *Fregata magnificens*, *Larus livens* and *Pelecanus occidentalis*.

For bird banding, between April and June, a total of 100 chicks of *P. occidentalis*, 134 chicks of *L. livens*, as well as 88 individuals of *Oceanodroma melania* and 87 of *O. microsoma* were banded. Nineteen petrels banded in previous years were also recaptured, four of *O. melania* and 15 of *O. microsoma*.

Black hare

Monthly monitoring of the Espiritu Santo black hare (*Lepus insularis*) was carried out, and the number of individuals observed and the locality are presented in the table.

No.	Locality	Dry Season (January-june)
1	San Gabriel	3
2	Partida pilos	17
3	Lupona	7
4	El Gallo	3
5	Ballena arroyo	20
6	Punta partida	37
7	La Salinita Costa	36
8	La Salinita II	37
9	Laguna Seca	43
10	Ensenada Grande I	64
11	Ensenada Grande II	46
12	El Rincón	37

During July-December 2021, the Espiritu Santo hare (*L. insularis*) was monitored for the incidence of rabbit hemorrhagic disease (RHD) that is affecting this species.

Corals

Visual censuses were conducted in Los Islotes, Gallo, Corralitos or Empachado, Barra La Bonanza, Morritos and Navajas in the National Park surrounding the Archipelago, with the purpose of monitoring the possible bleaching of stony corals. This information was obtained for 20 colonies in the six dive sites of the Park, respecting the gauges of the boats. The site where the highest number of bleached colonies was recorded was Los Islotes.

Guadalupe fur seal

On March 15, Dr. Fernando Elorriaga from CICIMAR-IPN and Dr. Fernando Elorriaga from CICIMAR-IPN went to Las Animas Islet, located northeast of San Jose Island, to conduct a census of *Zalophus californianus* (California fur seal) and *Arctocephalus philippii townsendi* (Guadalupe fur seal). As a result of the outing, the presence of Guadalupe fur seal on the islet reported in 2019 was confirmed and about 400 Guadalupe fur seals were recorded. No seabird nests were observed.

Sea Turtle Monitoring

Sea turtles are captured at marine sites and nesting beaches. At marine sites, research is carried out in collaboration and coordination with personnel from academic institutions such as the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Sur. At nesting beaches, the work includes protecting nests and recording the births of hatchlings and their release or entry into the sea, activities supported by community groups settled in the protected natural areas or in their areas of influence with economic resources from subsidy programs such as PROCODES and PROREST.

In 2021, 11 sea turtle monitoring activities were carried out in the Park, 179 turtles were captured, 127 individuals of *Chelonia mydas* and 52 of *Eretmochelys imbricata*, in addition to 57 recaptures, 22 correspond to *Chelonia mydas* and 35 to *Eretmochelys imbricata*. In nesting beaches of Espiritu Santo and Cerralvo, 40 nests of *Lepidochelys olivacea* are protected, 18 in Espiritu Santo and 22 in Cerralvo Island, as well as 2,347 births of hatchlings entering the sea, 1,042 in Espiritu Santo beaches and 1,305 in Cerralvo Island.

PROCODES and PROREST Programs 2021

In 2021, the PROCODES and PROREST subsidy programs granted financial resources for the execution of 13 projects for the communities settled on the islands and in the zone of influence, directly benefiting 138 people from different communities that are part of the areas' zone of influence.

With support from PROCODES, six productive projects, technical studies and training courses were carried out, benefiting 64 people, and with resources from

PROREST, 7 ecological restoration, conservation of priority species and community surveillance and monitoring projects were supported, benefiting 74 people (Table 2).

Table 2. Projects supported through the PROCODES and PROREST budget programs in 2021.

PROGRAM	COMPONENT/SUPPORT CONCEPT	OBJECTIVES OF THE SUPPORTS
PROCODES	Productive project	Manufacture of 1 boat and purchase of equipment for the development of tourism activities, an alternative to fishing for the community of El Saltillo. Acquisition of a vacuum packing machine, scales and freezer for primary processing of fish products without intermediaries.
PROCODES	Technical Study	Qualitatively and quantitatively characterize 9 beaches of Espiritu Santo to propose a reordering of uses, evaluate the state of population health and recruitment of reef fish species listed in NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2019. Characterize and identify the distribution zones of rocky and coral reefs in the marine zone of Isla Cerralvo, with site mapping.
PROCODES	Training Course	To learn about the importance of the environmental services offered by NPAs, as well as to create awareness of conserving resources for their sustainable use.
PROREST	Ecological restoration	Through tours of sea turtle nesting beaches on Espiritu Santo, San Jose and Jacques Cousteau (formerly Cerralvo) islands, to locate and protect the nesting sites during the 2021 season, in order to incorporate the hatchlings produced by the hatching of the spawned eggs into the marine environment. Also, to monitor sea turtles through gillnet captures at

		marine sites on Cerralvo Island for research purposes..
PROREST	Ecological restoration	Clean 96 hectares of beaches on Espiritu Santo Island and clean the seabed in the park by diving in those sites that are most frequently used by large boats for anchoring and shelter.
PROREST	Priority Species conservation	Evaluation of the population level, associated species, conservation actions and outreach to society, of the mother pearl <i>Pinctada mazatlanica</i> in PNZMAES and area of influence.
PROREST	Priority Species conservation	Evaluate the population structure of the mangrove sites of the Espiritu Santo Archipelago National Marine Park, as well as points of tourist interest through underwater monitoring and aerial photogrammetry.
PROREST	Community surveillance and monitoring	Monitor activities in 377,596 ha of the Gulf of California from San José Island to the bay of La Paz and Cerralvo Island, as well as monitoring of species such as sea lions, as well as attending to the entanglement of the species, monitoring of key coral reefs, and monitoring of the sea lions.

Surveillance

In 2021, 345 daytime supervision tours were carried out in which 1439 tourist service provider boats, 320 private boats, 17 sport fishing boats, 40 commercial fishing boats, and 21 tourist camps were registered, and a total of 18,195 visitors were registered. An outing was carried out in coordination with PROFEPA to attend to the complaints filed by the Area Directorate.

PROCEDURES

		2020			2021		
Element	Activity	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
ISLANDS OF THE GULF OF	Project	2	20	\$499,500	2	24	\$186,200
	Technical Study	1	10	\$150,000	2	20	\$187,500

CALIFORNIA FFPA (BCS)	Training course	2	20	\$60,000	2	20	\$30,000
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PROREST

		2020			2021		
Element	Activity	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
ISLANDS OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA FFPA (BCS)	Ecological restoration	3	35	\$917,626	3	34	\$565,637.84
	Community surveillance and monitoring	3	30	\$1,051,460	4	40	\$899,200

ISLANDS OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA FLORA AND FAUNA PROTECTED AREA (Sonora)

CONANP's subsidy programs were applied in this element of the Property through training courses, strengthening of productive practices, biological monitoring, ecosystem restoration, community surveillance, as well as the promotion and dissemination of different environmental education contents. This has contributed significantly to the empowerment of coastal communities settled in the area of influence for participation and leadership in the conservation practices of the NPA, including Ramsar sites.

PROCOCES

		2020			2021		
Element	Activity	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
ISLANDS OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA FFPA, (SONORA)	Project	13	135	\$1,000,000	9	97	\$845,000

PROREST

		2020			2021		
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Element	Activity	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
ISLANDS OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA FFPA, (SONORA)	Ecological restoration	1	10	\$200,000	2	20	\$235,094
	Community surveillance and monitoring	1	10	\$300,000	3	28	\$523,712.36
	Conservation of priority species	5	74	\$1,208,500	3	41	\$804,696.49

Through the PROCODES and PROREST programs in fiscal year 2020, 229 people from coastal communities benefited from actions for the dissemination of environmental education content; monitoring on the control of salt cedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*) and buffel grass (*Pennisetum ciliare*) in an area of 45 ha; biological monitoring of three priority species: California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*), brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*), yellow-legged gull (*Larus livens*), indicator species of the conservation status of insular-marine-coastal ecosystems. Cleaned up 290 hectares affected by the accumulation of solid waste and carried out community surveillance actions with the participation of 70 people on the islands.

With the execution of the budget resources authorized for fiscal year 2021, 186 people from the coastal communities benefited, continuing the monitoring of buffel grass control in an area of 45 hectares; biological monitoring of priority species, California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*), brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*), yellow-legged gull (*Larus livens*); participation of 28 people in community surveillance actions on the islands; in addition to the cleanup of 300 hectares affected by the accumulation of solid waste.

It should be noted that in 2021, due to the health contingency for the SARS CoV-2 virus (COVID-19), actions to strengthen the following four productive activities based on best practices were suspended: plants for medicinal use, sustainable tourism, traditional handicrafts and the training of specialized nature tourism guides.

During 2020 and 2021, seven community groups of participatory environmental monitoring were formed; while, in inter-institutional collaboration in inspection and surveillance, three joint actions were carried out with the Secretariat of the Mexican Navy (SEMAR) or PROFEPA, resuming the monitoring of this task for the area.

In terms of vulnerability monitoring, 31 islands were found to be free of Invasive Alien Species (IAS), 10 of which maintain the presence of exotic flora or fauna and 21 are free of IAS.

In terms of biological monitoring, annual population data were collected for six species of importance to the area: spiny iguana (*Ctenosaura nolasensis*), lizard (*Uta nolasensis*), gecko (*Aspidoscelis bacatas*), mouse (*Peromyscus callatus*), mouse (*Chaetodipus intermedius*), and rat (*Neotoma varia*).

In the area of conservation education and culture, in the region of Tóbari, Punta Chueca and Desemboque de los Seris, outreach activities were carried out on environmental conservation of priority islands and species, organized by community groups of environmental promoters, on the culture of conservation of the area, and appropriate with the Seri and Mayo ethnic groups.

The Advisory Council for the Islands of the Gulf of California FFPA-Sonora was strengthened with social participation, the members of the Citizen Council were renewed, and territorial sub-councils were defined for each of the four micro-regions that concentrate the interaction of users and the area's zone of influence.

Although there is a broad universe of users to whom the message and the opportunity to actively participate in conservation must be conveyed, as well as in the reconversion towards better productive practices, in which the win-win ratio of obtaining economic benefits from the appropriation of ecosystem goods and services offered by the area is consolidated; The work path to follow has been clear and is maintained, betting on capacity building in communities, in collaboration and coordination with agencies of the three levels of government and organized civil society, thereby seeking to help train and empower community leaders responsible for bringing to more people, the example and message of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the area, Ramsar sites and their areas of influence.

ISLANDS OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA FLORA AND FAUNA PROTECTED AREA (Sinaloa)

In 2020, \$1,090,000 MXN were invested in nine sustainable productive projects, with 101 beneficiaries; three ecological restorations were supported with an amount of \$570,000 MXN for 30 beneficiaries; and two supports to carry out community surveillance and monitoring, with 18 beneficiaries, with an amount of \$750,000 MXN.

In 2021, \$1,230,000 MXN were invested in fifteen sustainable productive projects, with 173 beneficiaries. Three ecological restorations were supported with an amount of \$376,500 MXN for 30 beneficiaries; and two grants to carry out community surveillance and monitoring, with 18 beneficiaries, with an amount of \$511,505.86 MXN.

PROCOCODES

		2020	2021
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Element	Activity	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
ISLANDS OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA FFPA, (SINALOA)	Project	9	101	\$1,090,000	15	173	\$1,230,000

PROREST

Element	Activity	2020			2021		
		Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (pesos MNX)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (pesos MNX)
ISLANDS OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA FFPA, (SINALOA)	Ecological Restoration	3	30	570,000	3	30	376,500
	Community surveillance and monitoring	2	18	750,000	2	18	511,505.86

Supervision and Surveillance

As part of the supervision of tourist activities within the Islands of the Gulf of California element (portion in front of the state of Sinaloa), Easter Week Operations are carried out (from March to April). In 2021, this operation was carried out in three main points; one in the Islands located in Mazatlan Bay, in which 5 park rangers of the NPA and 2 Community Watchmen of Mazatlan participated, conducting tours in the Islands and informing the users of Venados Island about the regulations applicable to the NPA; the second point was on the islands located in Santa María Bay, where a camp was set up on El Rancho Island, where preventive tours were conducted (on foot and by ATV) to restrict access to the colonies of blue-footed booby and elegant gallito birds on the island, and tours were also conducted by boat to Altamura, Coyota, Coyotilla, Otatito and Saliaca Islands, with the participation of 4 park rangers from the NPA and 2 Community Watchmen from the community of Costa Azul; The third point was Las Animas Island (El Maviri) and the islands of Ohuira Topolobampo Bay, where 2 park rangers from the ANP participated.

Additionally, during 2020 and until October 2021, 1,230 tours were conducted in 24 islands of the Element, covering a total of 30,752.5 hectares. These tours were conducted with the participation of Park Rangers and Community Watchmen. It is important to mention that during 2020, three Surveillance Operations were carried out in coordination with the Federal Attorney's Office for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA), one on Venados Island, one on El Rancho and Saliaca Islands, and one on Santa María Island; In 2021, three surveillance operations were carried out in coordination with PROFEPA, one on Pájaros Island, one on the islands of Bahía Santa María and one on Farallón de San Ignacio Island, and two surveillance operations were carried out in coordination with PROFEPA and the

Secretaría de Marina-Armada de México (SEMAR) on Farallón de San Ignacio Island.

During 2021 there were 39 community watchmen certified by PROFEPA who make up eight brigades in eight locations for supervision and surveillance.

In July 2021, a Work Program for the Surveillance of the Islands in the Gulf of California was formalized, with emphasis on El Farallon de San Ignacio Island in coordination with SEMAR, PROFEPA and CONANP. On this Island, cleaning and net collection actions have been carried out, which minimize gillnetting risks for the California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*), a species that uses the Island as a breeding site, hosting an average population of 500 individuals. And since 2015, a floating population of Guadalupe fur seal (*Arctocephalus townsendi*) has been recorded. The members of the community brigade, in coordination with CONANP park rangers, maintain the actions of cleaning and sanitation of the seabed, complementing this activity with the dissemination and information provided to users of the area to discourage the use of plastics in the area.

Biological Monitoring

In this element of the Serial Property, biological monitoring is continuously carried out focused on:

Sea Turtles

Conservation actions are applied in 144 km of nesting beach in Quevedo, Lucenilla, Altamura and Santa Maria islands, obtaining in the 2019 - 2020 season, 301 protected nests and 20,700 hatchlings released. In these actions, 25 people participate as Community Monitors, integrating four brigades from four communities.

California sea lion

We monitored the breeding sea lion rookery in Farallón de San Ignacio, obtaining a maximum record of 777 individuals. We also conducted a census of the Guadalupe fur seal, recording up to 1,655 individuals in 2021 (maximum record in the winter season). It should be noted that the California sea lion is the native species in this area and as of 2015 there are records of the Guadalupe fur seal, almost doubling the breeding population of the California sea lion on Farallón de San Ignacio Island.

Seabirds and Shorebirds

We continue to monitor populations on Patos, Bledos, Pájaros-Guasave, El Rancho, and Pájaros-Mazatlán islands, obtaining information on population trends. During the years 2020-2021 a total of 24 monitoring trips were conducted

on at least five islands covering a total of 51 species including seabirds, colonial waterbirds, shorebirds and landbirds, 25 of these species nest on one or more of these five islands.

The maximum count of individuals using these five islands was in April (2021), recording 55,054 individuals and 18,582 active nests. The most important species are the black-headed gull with approximately 9,000 active nests, the blue-footed booby with 3,800 active nests, the terns with 3,300 active nests; the brown pelican has a maximum count of 2,962 pelicans using these islands, either for resting or feeding and a maximum of 1,422 active nests in this season; the eared cormorant has a maximum count of 4,965 individuals and 2,129 active nests in maximum count of 4,965 individuals and 2,129 active nests in maximum count.

Tourism

During 2020, there were 22 Tourism Service Providers (TSP) authorized by CONANP to operate in this element of the Property. By 2021, there were 32 authorized TSPs.

On Isla Venados, we continue monitoring (registration) of tourist activity, obtaining a total of 31,619 visitors in 2020 and 19,380 from January to November 2021.

Two operations were carried out with the participation of ANP park rangers in coordination with PROFEPA, aimed at supervising and monitoring tourist activity on Lobos and Venados Islands. They also carried out three surveillance operations in coordination with PROFEPA and two of these with the Secretary of the Navy on Farallón de San Ignacio Island. During these operations, the TSPs were urged to obtain the corresponding authorization from CONANP in order to be able to operate in the Gulf of California Islands.

In 2021, the NPA's Public Use Program began to be developed with the collaboration of the Red de Turismo Sustentable, A.C. and ANP staff, which includes 14 islands with tourist activity.

Social Participation

Actions and processes aimed at involving society in the processes of conserving the island's natural heritage were carried out; however, due to the epidemiological contingency caused by COVID-19, the number of actions was reduced because their execution implied a risk of contagion for the participants. Nevertheless, the following actions were carried out seeking alternatives to comply with the measures established by the health sector:

Advisory Council

The Advisory Council is active and operating under an annual work plan. During the 2020 - 2021 period, four meetings of the Council and one meeting of the FFPA Regional Sub-Council were held.

Community Networks

The work team has achieved the involvement and participation of the local population in conservation actions, so that there are currently 22 community brigades that collaborate in the conservation of this element of the Serial Property through the following Community Networks: Community Watchers - 39 people integrating 8 brigades in 8 locations; Environmental Promoters - 138 people integrating 14 brigades in 12 locations; and Community Monitors - 29 people integrating 3 brigades monitoring birds and sea turtles.

Committees for the Conservation and Restoration of the Islands.

Through the PROREST Program (Ecological Restoration and Community Monitoring and Surveillance components), during 2020 and 2021 a total of 60 people (30 women and 30 men) participated in conservation and restoration actions of this element of the Serial Property, who were integrated into 6 Committees carrying out the following actions.

Sanitation

66 cleanup days on Las Animas Island (El Maviri), collecting 1,085 bags of solid waste (7,237 kilos). Likewise, 30 seabed cleanup days were carried out on Farallón de San Ignacio Island, collecting 91 bags (557 kilos) mainly with nets abandoned by fishermen, also known as "ghost nets", as well as 8 abandoned anchors with a rope. This action prevents these abandoned nets from endangering the lives of marine species and, above all, avoids the potential risk of sea lions entangling.

In addition, the park rangers, together with key actors (Community observers, members of the Advisory Council) carried out 22 cleanup days on the islands, as well as beach areas and mangrove zones in the area of influence, collecting 200 bags of solid waste.

Control of Invasive Alien Species (IAS)

Actions were carried out to control two invasive exotic species, date palm and salt pine on Altamura Island, achieving the extraction of 10,103 specimens of salt pine and 506 specimens of date palm, covering a total of 60 hectares.

Promotion of an environmental culture

Due to the SARS-Cov-2 virus pandemic, the environmental education activities carried out in coordination with Community Environmental Promoters were considerably reduced to avoid the risk of contagion. Before the pandemic, some face-to-face activities were carried out and during the pandemic, virtual activities were carried out, consisting of: 33 talks were given to a total of 132 people (76

women and 56 men). An Exchange of Experiences of the Network of Environmental Promoters was carried out virtually with the participation of 20 promoters from 8 communities (19 women and one man).

In addition, the following activities were carried out: seven virtual training workshops for members of the Network of Community Environmental Promoters, strengthening the capacities of 79 promoters from 17 communities; 131 events to disseminate and promote environmental culture, through talks and workshops (on-site and virtual), environmental celebrations, photographic exhibits, contests, among others.

Twenty productive projects were implemented, 19 related to ecotourism activities within the NPA. The other productive project consists of following up on the equipment of a workshop for the production of organic fertilizer with the Devil Fish (invasive exotic species).

UPPER GULF OF CALIFORNIA AND COLORADO RIVER DELTA BIOSPHERE RESERVE

In 2020 the área received \$1,150,000 MXN which were invested in 14 sustainable productive projects, with 151 beneficiaries; a training course was implemented for 10 beneficiaries for an amount of \$40,000 MXN; 8 ecological restorations were supported with an amount of \$2,898,800 MXN and 206 beneficiaries.

Work was carried out to clean the areas, dunes and beaches most affected by solid waste, to prevent the excessive accumulation of garbage and its discharge into the sea.

We also cleaned up the ecosystem by locating and removing ghost, forgotten, lost or abandoned nets within the Vaquita protection polygon and the natural protected area, thus supporting the conservation of species such as the Vaquita (*Phocoena sinus*), the *Totoaba macdonaldi* fish, the bottlenose dolphin, the humpback whale and the black turtle, among many other species that inhabit the Upper Gulf of California.

In 2021, \$3,466,606 MNX pesos were invested in 31 sustainable productive projects, with 325 beneficiaries; \$75,000 MXN for a technical study with 12 beneficiaries; \$20,000MXN for a training course for the benefit of 11 people; two technical studies for Management, for two beneficiaries; and \$3,060,902 MXN for 33 ecological restoration activities with 539 beneficiaries.

The staff followed up on the cleaning of towns, streets, roads, dunes and beaches by manually collecting solid waste and separating it for reuse and final disposal. The removal of forgotten, lost or abandoned nets for their destruction and disabling.

At the same time, they worked on the biological monitoring of fish, collecting bone structures to read growth rings, otoliths, and muscle and/or epithelial tissue to determine the age of the totoba fish, which is affected by illegal fishing. The Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC) applies genetic techniques of micro-satellite markers to determine the origin of the individuals caught in illegal fishing, that is, if they are from wildlife or come from releases for restocking.

They also rehabilitated canals to improve water flow in the wetland, eradicated and controlled exotic species, and expanded marginal habitat zones in the wetland to favor the colonization of the pupfish (*Cyprinodon macularius*).

Training was provided for the sustainable management of resources (particularly shorebirds, silversides, and solid waste), and communities were informed about the benefits of conservation through cultural and recreational activities.

Signs were made regarding sustainable resource management and conservation.

PROCOCODES

		2020			2021		
Element	Activity	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
UPPER GULF OF CALIFORNIA AND COLORADO RIVER DELTA BR	Project	14	151	\$1,150,000	31	325	\$3,466,606
	Technical study				1	12	\$75,000
	Training course	1	10	\$40,000	1	11	\$20,000

PROREST

		2020			2021		
Element	Activity	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
UPPER GULF OF CALIFORNIA AND COLORADO RIVER DELTA BR	Technical study for management				2	2	\$1,612,500
	Ecological Restoration	8	206	\$2,898,800	33	539	\$3,060,902.50

ISLA SAN PEDRO MÁRTIR BIOSPHERE RESERVE

In 2020 and 2021 resources from CONANP's PROCODES and PROREST subsidy programs were applied in this element of the Property through actions to strengthen productive practices, biological monitoring, ecosystem restoration, community surveillance, promotion and dissemination of environmental education, have contributed significantly to the empowerment of participatory groups in the coastal community of Bahía Kino, a locality that concentrates most of the users identified in Sonora for this Reserve, in the participation and leadership of the conservation practices of the NPA and its areas of influence.

In the 2020 fiscal year, the PROCODES and PROREST programs benefited 42 people from the Bahía Kino community, which has favorably influenced biological population monitoring of more than 110 species of importance to the Reserve; underwater monitoring by community divers in collaboration with the civil association Comunidad y Biodiversidad A. C. (COBI), which included a total of 76 fish species and 35 invertebrate species. Another community monitoring program includes sea turtles (*Chelonia mydas*). Also, capacities for the identification and observation of large marine mammals were strengthened through a training course for the Bahía Kino community group.

PROCODES

		2020			2021		
Element	Activity	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
ISLA SAN PEDRO MÁRTIR BR	Project	4	42	\$340,000.00	5	58	\$400,000.00

PROREST

		2020			2021		
Element	Activity	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
ISLA SAN PEDRO MÁRTIR BR	Technical Study for Management	1	1	\$187,500			
	Ecological restoration				2	20	\$108,316.61
	Community surveillance and monitoring	1	9	\$299,834.70	3	30	\$547,929.71
	Priority Species conservation	1	14	\$300,000			

Surveillance

In the area of participatory environmental monitoring, a committee was formed by 33 people belonging to community groups; in inter-institutional collaboration in inspection and monitoring, joint actions with the Navy SEMAR and/or PROFEPA, and the Inter-institutional Inspection and Monitoring Committee for the Large Islands of the Gulf of California, which includes the Isla San Pedro Mártir Biosphere Reserve, were continued.

The PROCODES and PROREST resources for fiscal year 2021 applied to the San Pedro Mártir Island Biosphere Reserve benefited 58 people from the community of Bahía Kino; this has favorably impacted the dissemination of environmental education content, productive activities, ecosystem restoration and biological population monitoring of 120 species of importance to the NPA; underwater monitoring by community divers in collaboration with Comunidad y Biodiversidad A. C. (COBI), for more than 111 species including 76 species of fish and 35 species of invertebrates and macroalgae (sargasso). Community monitoring also includes sea turtles (*Chelonia mydas*), sea lions, and seabirds. In addition, capacities for the identification and observation of large marine mammals were strengthened through a training course for a community group from Bahía Kino.

In terms of education and culture for conservation, 30 outreach events organized by community groups of environmental promoters were held to promote the culture of conservation of the NPA.

BAHÍA DE LORETO NATIONAL PARK

This element is a marine area and includes the islands Coronados, del Carmen, Danzante, Montserrat, Santa Catalina or Catalana and several islets. In 2019 the update of the National Park's Management Program was published, which establishes the activities allowed and not allowed within the area, as it is the main instrument for its management and operation.

In 2020 this element of the Property received: \$150,000 MXN that were invested in a sustainable productive project, counting 11 beneficiaries; five ecological restorations were supported with an amount of \$1,346,879 MXN for 82 beneficiaries; and a support to carry out community surveillance and monitoring, with 9 beneficiaries, with an amount of \$375,000 MXN.

Among the activities carried out were: equipping boats for tourism activities; protecting beaches and monitoring sea turtle nesting; cleaning rocky reefs in marine preservation zones, wetlands and beaches on islands; manual extraction

of salt pine in wetlands; tours to detect irregularities and community monitoring of fish of commercial and sporting importance.

In 2021, \$525,000 MXN were invested in three sustainable productive projects, with 36 beneficiaries; five ecological restorations were supported with an amount of \$632,527.50 MXN for 70 beneficiaries; and a support to carry out community surveillance and monitoring, with 10 beneficiaries, with an amount of \$200,000 MXN.

This support was used to purchase a small boat for tourist services; equip boats for tourist activities; rehabilitate non-permanent infrastructure on Coronados Island; manually extract salt pine in wetlands; clean rocky reefs in marine preservation zones, wetlands and island beaches; clean up wetland water channels; protect beaches and monitor sea turtle nesting; and conduct surveys to detect irregularities.

PROCOCODES

Element	Activity	2020			2021		
		Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
BAHÍA DE LORETO NP	Project	1	11	\$150,000	3	36	\$525,000

PROREST

Element	Activity	2020			2021		
		Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
BAHÍA DE LORETO NP	Ecological Restoration	5	82	\$1,346,879	5	70	\$1,223,754
	Community surveillance and monitoring	1	9	\$375,000	1	10	\$400,000

Surveillance and Protection

Surveillance activities have been strengthened through joint operations with different federal agencies that support inspection and surveillance. From 2020 to October 2021, five meetings have been held with authorities from the National Commission for Aquaculture and Fisheries (CONAPESCA), the Attorney General's Office for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA), Customs, the Attorney General's Office (FGR), the Mexican Navy (SEMAR), the Port Captain's Office and the federal police, holding working groups to address issues of coordination between

agencies, strengthening inspection and surveillance, and information on the management program of the natural protected area.

During this period, approximately 536 marine and terrestrial inspections have been carried out to supervise activities. CONAPESCA, PROFEPA, SEMAR, customs, and FGR have participated in 121 inspections, and 11 administrative procedures have been carried out, targeting fishing and tourism activities.

This Element of the serial Property has a surveillance center consisting of a FURUNO radar, which is installed in the lighthouse of the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation (SCT), located in the Loreto dock, at a height of 25 meters. This tool helps the staff to know the routes of the tourist and fishing boats in a radius of 45 nautical miles approximately. It mainly monitors navigation in marine preservation zones and wetlands, which are located in front of Isla del Carmen, this tool allows visualization from anywhere with internet access, so that facilitates the planning of routes to the areas of greatest influx of extractive and non-extractive activities.

In terms of participatory monitoring, a group of community monitors has been formed. The group represents four communities and is made up of nine people, who also carry out productive activities such as artisanal fishing and tourism service providers.

Management

The activities carried out in this area facilitate management and promote sustainable use. The staff of the area continue to strengthen the tourism cooperatives by supporting them with the PROCODES program to equip their boats and thus promote improved quality of service.

In addition, the staff continue with the maintenance of trails and palapa on Coronados Island, which add value to the tours and also promote the recovery of the vegetation by reducing fragmentation due to human impact. The tourism cooperatives participated with a support of \$225,000 MXN and 15 people benefited.

The staff work together with neighboring communities to form community groups to carry out monitoring, restoration, and eradication of invasive species.

Tourism

The staff of the Park are helping tourism service providers to become regularized and obtain permits to carry out tourism activities and promote good practices. Authorized tourism activities include island tours, whale watching, camping on the islands through kayak expeditions, diving, and snorkeling. There are 140 authorized service providers for these activities, of which 106 are individuals and 34 are legal entities.

Restoration

In the restoration strategy, actions are focused on beach ecosystems, wetlands and rocky reefs.

Some beaches were cleaned, focusing on those used as fishing camps and those most visited by the tourist sector. A total of 105 hectares of beaches were cleaned on the islands of Coronados, del Carmen, Montserrat, Danzante and Catalana, as well as in the coastal zone on the beaches of la Negrita, el Quemado, Ligüí and Ensenada Blanca.

Wetland restoration activities focused on cleaning and manual removal of the invasive salt cedar species, mainly in the Ligüí and Las Garzas estuaries. Eradication has been carried out with the participation of local communities, which has helped the mangrove recover its habitat on approximately 50 hectares. In 2021, restoration actions began in the Balandra and Bahía Salinas wetlands on Carmen Island, cleaning up the canals to restore water flow.

As for the rocky reefs, underwater cleanups were carried out at 26 sites, covering approximately 60 hectares, cleaning these sites of fishing waste, mainly fishing lines, hooks, anchors, ropes, nets, tires and garbage in general.

Knowledge

Whale monitoring. - Whale watching is very important as a tourist activity in the Element. The whales that can be observed are diverse, including blue whales, fin whales, and humpback whales. Service providers continue to carry out good whale watching practices.

During 2020 at least 28 different blue whales were identified, which were distributed mostly in the area between Danzante, Galeras and east of Isla del Carmen, where a great availability of food was observed, with concentrations of krill on the surface, which allowed the whales to remain in this area for most of the season. In this season the number of blue whales increased considerably compared to the previous two years, when 10 and 13 individuals were recorded, respectively. Of the 28 blue whales observed, 13 were females and 8 were males. Some of the whales recorded are more than 30 years old since they were first recorded in the area, and have been coming for several years. We also observed whales that were recorded in previous years as calves, including two separate whales that were mother and calf 24 years ago. This season 8 whales were observed that were seen the previous year. This demonstrates the high site fidelity of some of the whales that come to the area, some coming back 20 during years.

With respect to whale watching tourism activity, during 2020 a registry of boats and the number of tourists who carried out this activity was carried out. For this season, a total of 339 departures and 1,833 tourists were registered from the Malecon dock, being the year with most departures and tourists since 2014. An average of 7 boats per day and a maximum of 21 boats in a single day were recorded, indicating a considerable increase in the number of boats performing

this activity, since the maximum recorded in previous years was 16 boats in a single day.

Seabird nesting monitoring. - Yellow-legged gull (*Larus livens*) nesting colonies were monitored by recording nests and eggs on 8 islets. By 2020 a total of 849 eggs were recorded and by 2021 a total of 918 eggs. The egg record has been increasing considerably since 2017, peaking in this last season of 2021. As for the average clutch size, it has also remained at a considerable increase above 2.6. Clutch size is good indicator as it is related to food availability in the area.

In the 2021 season, a large Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) nesting colony was recorded north of Monserrat Island. Nesting activity was also recorded for other species such as Ash Heron (*Ardea herodias*), Eared Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) and American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus*).

Sea turtle nesting monitoring. - Nesting of olive ridley sea turtles (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) is being recorded on 8 beaches in the coastal zone and on the islands. In 2020, a total of 67 nests were registered and 1,375 hatchlings were released; in 2021, as of October, 54 nests have been registered and 581 hatchlings have been released. This activity is carried out in conjunction with the communities through the Community Monitoring Group, who make daily tours to the beaches to monitor and protect the turtle nests.

Culture

There is an ongoing training program with different sectors and users of the park, including tourism service providers, community monitoring groups, community vigilance groups, and people from nearby fishing communities. Nine workshops have been held from 2020 to October 2021, on different topics such as good tourism practices, monitoring, park zoning, tourism management, and invasive species on the islands.

In terms of communication with emphasis on signage, in 2020 a total of 25 different signs were installed along the coastal zone in the communities to promote the care and protection of the beaches and wetlands, in addition to information regarding the National Park to disseminate the new zoning and rules on the beaches of Coronados, Monserrat and Danzante islands as well as at the main entry points to the Park.

Management

Staff and infrastructure capabilities. - The staff consists of seven people. During the period from 2020 to 2021, the collaboration with EcoAlianza de Loreto continued, which allowed for the permanence of an additional support person for surveillance activities.

The staff received update training on various topics such as: sea lion disentanglement, database management, leadership, results orientation,

teamwork, solid waste reduction and management, financial planning, and first aid.

Advisory Council

From 2020 to October 2021, nine meetings were held to follow up on the work plan. The tourism subcouncil is also active to follow up on the management of the dry bathing area and the restoration subcouncil is active to follow up on conservation actions in the herons estuary.

IUCN Green List

The Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) recognizes and celebrates protected areas that demonstrate excellent management. Bahía de Loreto National Park entered the candidacy phase to obtain certification, during which information for indicators was gathered.

CABO PULMO NATIONAL PARK

In 2020, the area received \$850,000 MXN, which were invested in five sustainable productive projects, with 58 beneficiaries; a Technical Study was supported, benefiting 10 people with an amount of \$150,000 MXN; an ecological restoration with an amount of \$269,890 MXN for 10 beneficiaries; a support to carry out community surveillance and monitoring, with 18 beneficiaries, with an amount of \$663,886 MXN, and \$500,000 MXN for the conservation of priority species with 10 beneficiaries.

In 2021, \$500,000 MXN were invested in three sustainable productive projects, with 30 beneficiaries; two ecological restorations were supported with an amount of \$365,965.49 MXN for 20 beneficiaries; one support to carry out community surveillance and monitoring, with 8 beneficiaries, with an amount of \$192,641 MXN; and two supports for the conservation of priority species with 20 beneficiaries for an amount of \$389,333 MXN.

PROCOCODES

		2020			2021		
Element	Activity	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
CABO PULMO NP	Project	5	58	\$850,000	3	30	\$500,000
	Technical study	1	10	\$150,000			

PROREST

		2020	2021
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Element	Activity	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
CABO PULMONO NP	Ecological Restoration	1	10	\$269,890	2	20	\$365,965.49
	Community surveillance and monitoring	1	18	\$663,886.41	1	8	\$192,641.85
	Conservation of priority species	1	10	\$500,000	2	20	\$389,333.07

CABO SAN LUCAS FLORA AND FAUNA PROTECTED AREA

In 2020 this element received \$212,953 MXN, which was invested in a project for the conservation of priority species, with 13 beneficiaries.

In 2021 it received \$75,000 MXN, which were invested in a technical study, with 10 beneficiaries; and support for the conservation of priority species with 10 beneficiaries for an amount of \$174,207.36 MXN.

PROCOCODES

		2020			2021		
Element	Activity	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
CABO SAN LUCAS FFPA	Technical study				1	10	\$75,000

PROREST

		2020			2021		
Element	Activity	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
CABO SAN LUCAS FFPA	Conservation of priority species	1	13	\$212,953.50	1	10	\$174,207.36

ISLAS MARÍAS BIOSPHERE RESERVE

In 2020, this element of the Property supported an ecological restoration called "Habitat Restoration (Terrestrial)" with an amount of \$600,000 MXN for 10 beneficiaries, with the purpose of contributing to the conservation of the native and endemic flora and fauna of Isla Maria Madre through the control of semi-domestic fauna (exotic mammals).

PROREST

Element	Activity	2020			2021		
		Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
ISLAS MARIAS BR	Ecological restoration	1	10	\$600,000	---	---	---

Within the Islas Marías Biosphere Reserve, Element of the Property, in Isla María Madre since 1905 by presidential decree published in the Official Journal of the Federation, the establishment of the Islas Marías Penitentiary Colony was destined.

On March 8, 2019, the Head of the Executive Branch, the President, issued the Decree whereby the Federal Social Readaptation Centers indicated, located in the Islas Marías Penitentiary Complex, were disincorporated from the Federal Penitentiary System. In its Fifth Article, the Decree states that: "The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) will be in charge of administering, developing and preserving the ecosystems and elements of the Islas Marías Biosphere Reserve, as well as overseeing that the actions carried out within it to achieve compliance with this Decree, are in accordance with the provisions of the Decree declaring the archipelago known as Islas Marías, located in the Mexican territorial sea of the Pacific Ocean, with a total surface area of 641,284-73-74. 2 hectares, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on November 27, 2000 and August 1, 2003 (second publication), as well as its respective Management Program".

After the extinction of the Islas Marías Prison Complex, located on Isla María Madre, the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) was allowed to have a presence in the territory, carrying out various activities such as control and eradication of exotic and invasive species, biological monitoring, waste management, integrated fire management, supervision and surveillance, restoration, management of the agroecological farm and environmental education through the José Revueltas Environmental and Cultural Education Center, which initiated the "Muros de Agua" Program.

The purpose of the Environmental Education Program is to train young people from teacher training colleges, technological and polytechnic universities, and intercultural universities in various states of the Republic, as well as management actions with other important stakeholders for conservation, among other management and administration activities in the area.

Likewise, the Naval Sector Islas Marías (NAVISMAR) of the Secretariat of the Navy (SEMAR) was established in the territory of Isla María Madre, which assists in surveillance actions in marine and terrestrial areas in the Islas Marías Archipelago,

in order to protect the insular and marine ecosystems that present a high state of conservation.

In coordination with the Civil Society, Public, Academic and Research Institutions, the Management Program was updated and modified, which was published in the Official Journal of the Federation on August 20, 2021, through the AGREEMENT by which the Summary of the Management Program of the Islas Marías Biosphere Reserve is published, in which new administrative rules are established with the purpose of ordering the activities that will be carried out, such as low impact tourism, scientific research, attention to invasive exotic species, prevention of the introduction of plastics, as well as the regulation of infrastructure in Isla María Madre, the same activities that are regulated according to the zoning and subzoning of the Natural Protected Area, and that attend to the commitment acquired when forming part of the World Heritage Property Islands and Protected Area of the Gulf of California.

From its beginnings as a penal colony to the Penitentiary Center, human activity has impacted the insular system that constitutes the Islas Marías Archipelago, due to the introduction of exotic and invasive species that are present in each of the islands, predominantly goats, rats, cats, among others. To eradicate them, coordinated actions have been implemented with civil society organizations and community participation through subsidy projects granted by the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) through the Program for the Protection and Restoration of Ecosystems and Species at Risk (PROREST). In 2020, a project called "Habitat Restoration (Terrestrial)" was executed by an organized group from the community of San Blas, State of Nayarit, with the purpose of contributing to the conservation of the native and endemic flora and fauna of Isla María Madre by controlling semi-domestic fauna (exotic mammals), using \$600,000 MXN.

Monitoring and Research

From 2019 to date, the Islas Marías Biosphere Reserve has collaborated with various institutions of civil and academic organizations for research and biological, ecological and social monitoring, considering it an important basis for decision making in its management, since it allows identifying, understanding and explaining processes and phenomena that affect the current conditions of the natural resources and their ecosystems.

According to the reserve's current Management Program, research should be promoted in coordination with the different stakeholders as the basis for orienting the reserve's actions. The lines identified as priorities are: the preparation of inventories of the reserve's natural resources; current conditions of natural resource use; control of exotic flora and fauna; identification of sites with problems of overexploitation or degradation of natural resources in order to

carry out the corresponding restoration actions; and monitoring of priority and indicator species to evaluate their conservation and their effects of climate change and anthropogenic activities.

Management

Since the disincorporation of the Islas Marías Prison Complex, the management strategy for the Natural Protected Area is focused on ecosystem restoration, environmental protection, low-impact tourism exclusively on Isla María Madre, and on being a center of culture and environmental training for the country. In this context, SEMARNAT, through CONANP, is carrying out the reconversion of the management of the Islas Marías Archipelago in accordance with its Management Program and through development phases.

Currently, the infrastructure of the houses where the government personnel used to live is being rehabilitated, as well as the common use areas such as the parks, the lighthouse, the Christ, and the fort where a museum is planned to be installed, showing the conversion of the island from a penitentiary center to a Training Center for Environmental Education and Culture, called "Muros de Agua-José Revueltas", where young people are trained to defend their territory.

The "Guardians of the Territory" (Guardianas y Guardianes del Territorio) program is one of the Federal Government's priority projects, as it responds to the urgent need to halt the current socio-environmental crisis affecting the country and the world. The project focuses on the appreciation and identity appropriation of nature as Mother Earth; the sensitization and awareness of environmental problems; and the design and execution of community action projects in defense and care of the territory. All this is approached from the approaches and tools provided by popular environmental education.

Thus, the purpose of "Guardians of the Territory" is to stimulate and build the commitment and collaborative vision of young people within their communities. In this sense, it seeks to strengthen their identity as creative and active subjects that confront the devastation of Mother Earth. This will allow the realization of concrete actions that: contribute to the conservation and preservation of the environment; initiate sustainability processes; safeguard and preserve the biocultural heritage; and social transformation.

This course is the result of the inter-institutional coordination of SEMARNAT and its decentralized and decentralized agencies, the Ministry of Public Education, the Ministry of the Navy and the Ministry of Culture.

Tourism

Tourism is proposed to contribute to the conservation of the area. Currently under review is the Acceptable Change Limit Study within Isla María Madre, where the current Conservation and Management Program indicates that low-

impact tourism activities can be carried out; therefore, eight tourism experiences are proposed for the Balleto area.

ISLA ISABEL NATIONAL PARK

In 2020 this element of the Property received: \$460,000 MXN that were invested in five sustainable productive projects, with 62 beneficiaries; two ecological restorations were supported with an amount of \$155,700 MXN for 20 beneficiaries; and a support to carry out community surveillance and monitoring, with 6 beneficiaries, for an amount of \$112,500 MXN.

In 2021, \$435,000 MXN were invested in four sustainable productive projects, with 40 beneficiaries; four ecological restorations were supported with an amount of \$206,019.50 MXN for 40 beneficiaries; and a support to carry out community surveillance and monitoring, with six beneficiaries, for an amount of \$81,750 MXN.

PROCOCES

Element	Activity	2020			2021		
		Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
ISLA ISABEL NP	Project	5	62	\$460,000	4	40	\$435,000

PROREST

Element	Activity	2020			2021		
		Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
ISLA ISABEL NP	Ecological restoration	2	20	\$155,700	4	40	\$206,019.50
	Community surveillance and monitoring	1	6	\$112,500	1	6	\$81,750

Marine protection

We have given continuity to the work started in 2015, which arose from a series of marine protection agreements with fishermen in the region, for the recovery of the coral-rocky reef zone located in the marine area adjacent to Isla Isabel, which were affected by the El Niño phenomenon in the period 2014 - 2015. This includes the management to establish a fishing refuge, which contemplates no-fishing zones, comprising in addition to the reef zone of Isla Isabel, other reef

areas distributed along the coastal strip of the State of Nayarit, important as breeding, feeding and refuge sites for various species of marine vertebrates and invertebrates, including species of commercial importance.

Associated with this marine protection initiative, we are promoting the implementation of management programs for the exploitation of fisheries such as lobster, coral restoration programs and the installation of artificial reefs.

Eradication of invasive exotic species

The year 2021 marked the 12th anniversary of the island being free of exotic rodents, which for a long time represented the main threat to the conservation of native species such as seabirds, reptiles and crustaceans. Exotic plant species were also eradicated. As a result of the eradications, the populations of seabirds such as the pericota (*Onychoprion fuscatus*), yellow-rumped tropicbird (*Phaethon aethereus*), brown booby (*Sula leucogaster*) and blue-footed booby (*Sula nebouxii*) are no longer affected and nesting areas have recovered. In addition, areas of tropical deciduous forest have been recovered in areas where it had disappeared due to the presence of exotic grasses.

Monitoring

The area's operational staff participates with groups of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and natural protected areas, in the project to standardize the monitoring methodology for corals of the Mexican Pacific, presenting a baseline in 2020, with the publication of the technical report "Conservation status of the corals of the Mexican Pacific". Additionally, for those areas with available historical data, an indicator of the health of the reef ecosystem is included in a traffic light scale that allows identifying the most threatened sites.

For Isla Isabel National Park, we present a general description, the ecosystem services it provides (fishing, scientific research, and tourism), threats (illegal fishing, poor tourism practices, and climatic phenomena), and some success stories in its management.

ARCHIPELAGO OF SAN LORENZO NATIONAL PARK

In 2020 and 2021, the communities of Puertecitos, El Barril and Bahía de los Ángeles participated in productive and observation projects supported through CONANP's budgetary programs: Conservation Program for Sustainable Development (PROCOCODES) and Program for the Protection and Restoration of Ecosystems and Priority Species (PROREST). During 2021, the integration of 10 committees was supported, five with PROCOCODES and five with PROREST with the participation of 100 people.

Biological monitoring

In this element of the Property IPAGC, biological monitoring of birds, turtles, fish and invertebrates was carried out in 2020. This activity is carried out in synergy with other authors, operating a consolidated biological monitoring program.

Birds

The sentinel species within the NPA Complex maintain their annual population monitoring, in 2020 in the month of May the census and monitoring of brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) was carried out. In the San Luis Gonzaga Archipelago, a total of 89 active nests were counted and 10 chicks were captured for banding; in the San Lorenzo Archipelago, with 2,226 active nests, 21 chicks were captured for banding; on Isla Ángel de la Guarda, 150 active nests were counted and very dispersed; no chicks were captured.

Mammals

In 2020 the sea lion population census was carried out in the seven breeding colonies of the IGCFFPA, B.C. A total of 5,258 sea lions were recorded: 1,247 in Isla Partido, 586 in Rasito, 900 in Granito, 863 in Los Machos, 618 in Los Cantiles, 748 in El Coloradito and 296 in Roca Consag.

In 2020, three marine mammal surveys were conducted within the Bahía de los Ángeles Biosphere Reserve. Sightings of gray whales (*Eschrichtius robustus*), false killer whales (*Pseudorca crassidens*), killer whales (*Orcinus orca*), and an elephant seal (*Mirounga angustirostris*) were reported.

Surveillance

During 2020, 116 patrols were conducted, 82 marine and 34 terrestrial in the ZOFEMAT.

PROCOCODES subsidy program

In fiscal year 2021, the following productive projects were supported in the PNZM-Archipiélago San Lorenzo, through PROCOCODES: Establishment of community gardens and Diversify the productive activities of the community members to improve the quality of life with an amount of \$56,000 MXN.

PROCOCODES

Element	Activity	2020			2021		
		Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
ARCHIPELAGO OF SAN LORENZO NATIONAL PARK	Technical study				2	21	\$56,000.00

Biological Monitoring

In 2021, bird monitoring allowed the recording of 2,580 active nests in the San Lorenzo Archipelago, 350 on Piojo Island, 530 on San Luis Island, and 700 on Ángel de la Guarda Island.

During 2021, a total of 4,127 sea lions were recorded: 678 on Isla Partido, 525 on Rasito, 782 on Granito, 823 on Los Machos, 560 on Los Cantiles, 759 on El Coloradito.

Tourism

It was reviewed the Whale Shark Management Plan for Bahía de los Ángeles 2020 and updated and modified it in 2021. Training was offered to tourism service providers (TSP), and supported them in the preparation of the dossier in order to obtain authorization from the Dirección General de Vida Silvestre, SEMARNAT, for non-extractive use, observation and swimming with whale sharks within the Biosphere Reserve.

Coastal fishing

Regarding fisheries management, intersectoral coordination meetings are held with the Regional Fisheries Research Center of the National Fisheries Institute (INAPESCA-CRIP), CONAPESCA and the Secretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture of Baja California (SEPESCA, BC.).

Regarding the octopus fishery, there is a following up on the implementation of the Work Plan for the improvement of the octopus fishery, in coordination with CRIP Ensenada (INAPESCA), SEPESCA-BC, CONAPESCA and PRONATURA.

Social Participation

Within the Advisory Council of the three areas in charge of the NPA's Management, there is a Social Participation and Environmental Education Sub-Council, which has promoted the integration of the Clean Bay Committee and the Research and Climate Change Sub-Council. Sessions have been held during 2020 and 2021.

Surveillance

In 2021, 88 marine and 33 terrestrial patrols were conducted, 10 of them with PROFEPA personnel and one with CONAPESCA.

The SEMAR personnel conducted tours in the Bahía de los Ángeles area to attend to reports of entangled turtles; the net was removed and the corresponding complaint was filed with PROFEPA. Other trips with SEMAR were carried out to release four sea turtles, a dolphin and a female sea lion trapped in illegal nets. A total of six complaints were filed with PROFEPA for the presence of illegal nets

and the death of animals in the Reserve and one in the San Lorenzo Archipelago National Park for illegal fishing in one of the polygons by a large vessel. A total of five live sea turtles and one female sea lion trapped in illegal nets were released.

Quarterly sessions of the Inter-institutional Inspection and Surveillance Committee of the Big Islands, BC have been held, which has allowed coordination for the tours with PROFEPA and CONAPESCA. Operations were carried out within the Reserve with the participation of the Navy SEMAR, National Guard, PROFEPA and CONAPESCA, managed by the NPA management within the Bahía de los Ángeles protected area Complex Inspection and Surveillance Committee. During July and September, illegal nets were removed from the Reserve and boats were inspected at the town's public ramp.

ISLAS MARIETAS NATIONAL PARK

In 2020 this element of the Serial Property received: \$275,000 MXN that were invested in a sustainable productive project, with 10 beneficiaries; and an ecological restoration was supported with an amount of \$240,000 MXN for 10 beneficiaries.

PROCOCODES

		2020			2021		
Element	Activity	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
ISLA MARIETAS NP	Project	1	10	\$275,000	---	---	---

PROREST

		2020			2021		
Element	Activity	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
ISLA MARIETAS NP	Ecological restoration	1	10	\$240,000	---	---	---

Tourism

From the tourism ordinance, carried out in 2016, which included various actions aimed at improving the protection and management of the area, such as the establishment of limits of tourist carrying capacity and limit of acceptable change per site, the mandatory use of life jackets, development of protocols for entry to the beaches, implementation of an effective coral restoration program, the placement of buoy systems to delimit swimming areas and the mooring of

boats, as well as the prohibition of anchorages to prevent damage to the corals, has slowed the negative impact on the reefs and through the implementation of a program to monitor the state of conservation of the reef, and the recovery of reef coverage has been recorded.

As with the Isla Isabel NP Element, there is a participation in the project to standardize the monitoring methodology for corals in the Mexican Pacific, presenting a baseline in 2020, with the publication of the technical report "Estado de conservación de los corales del Pacífico Mexicano" (State of conservation of corals in the Mexican Pacific), which presents a general description of the Islas Marietas National Park, threats (unauthorized fishing, tourism and natural phenomena), some success stories in its management, and future conditions.

Restoration

The eradication of cats has allowed the recovery of seabird populations that breed in the Marietas Islands such as the Elegant Tern (*Thalasseus elegans*), Pichichin's Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*), Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*) and Blue-footed Booby (*Sula nebouxii*).

Funding

As part of the benefits achieved by the management process of tourism activities in Islas Marietas NP, the organization Bahía Unida, A. C. was created in 2016, formed by tourism service providers committed to the conservation of the Marietas Islands and their environmental services. This organization in association with Pronatura Noroeste, A. C. generated a funding mechanism, which through an agreement with CONANP strengthens the operation of the area to date, with funding of up to 200 thousand dollars annually, which finances surveillance activities, signage in the area, monitoring and environmental education.

La erradicación de gatos ha permitido la recuperación de las poblaciones de aves marinas que se reproducen en las Islas Marietas como el charrán elegante (*Thalasseus elegans*), pato pichichin (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*), bobo café (*Sula leucogaster*) y de patas azules (*Sula nebouxii*).

<http://www.bahiaunida.org/index.html>

BALANDRA ZONE OF ECOLOGICAL CONSERVATION AND COMMUNITY INTEREST

In 2020, three ecological restoration initiatives were supported with an amount of \$720,000 MXN for 30 beneficiaries; and three contributios to carry out community surveillance and monitoring, with 18 beneficiaries, for an amount of \$911,700 MXN.

In 2021, \$75,000 MXN were invested in a sustainable productive project, with 10 beneficiaries; four ecological restorations were supported with an amount of \$438,178 MXN for 40 beneficiaries; and one support to carry out the conservation of priority species, with 11 beneficiaries, for an amount of \$139,800 MXN.

PROCOCODES

Element	Activity	2020			2021		
		Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
BALANDRA ZECCI	Technical study	---	---	---	1	10	\$75,000

PROREST

Element	Activity	2020			2021		
		Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)	Support	Beneficiaries	Amount (MXN)
BALANDRA ZECCI	Ecological restoration	3	30	\$720,000	4	40	\$438,178
	Community surveillance and monitoring	3	18	\$911,700	---	---	---
	Conservation of priority species	---	---	---	1	11	\$139,800

PROREST Program 2020-2021

Through the implementation of different subsidy projects aimed at ecological restoration, community monitoring and supervision actions, as well as the dissemination of these actions, a significant contribution has been made to the empowerment of coastal communities through their participation and leadership of conservation practices, including the Ramsar site.

There is a tendency to concentrate productive activities in mangrove areas, which are rich in resources and very attractive to tourism, which can generate alterations that generally produce permanent damage and in many cases the total loss of the mangrove. Another field in which activities require attention is diving in sensitive sites, where there is coral, and in which users do not always follow the rules of the Management Program and anchor on the coral, causing serious damage to this biological resource, in addition to the garbage they leave on the site. Therefore, monitoring and removal of garbage generated by anthropogenic activity is essential to help keep the wetlands healthy.

During fiscal year 2020, the subsidy projects implemented were:

In Community Surveillance, three projects were carried out covering an area of 200 ha.

During the Community Surveillance tours, information was provided to the users of Balandra to prevent environmental crimes. Turtle nest records were taken and protection was provided to three species of mangrove, sea turtle and sea lion. Users arriving at Balandra and anchoring in the Punta Diablo Buffer Zone (Ensenada Balandra) who bring tourists to the site without authorization from CONANP, were invited to regularize their activity and to pay fees for visiting the natural protected area. The sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*) swim was monitored and controlled at the site known as San Rafaelito during the months of July-August, which is the breeding season for this mammal.

They also monitored the different tourist activities that take place in the aforementioned areas, and paid attention to red hot spots where illegal fishing takes place. Through these projects, biological resources were protected and cared for through tours and presence in the NPA. In addition, species and/or tourism-fishing activities were monitored using tools such as the SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool).

In Ecological Restoration, three projects were developed, covering an area of 240 hectares. In these projects, solid waste was removed from the seabed, on dune and mangrove beaches like scrap metal, plastics, car tires, aluminum cans, pieces of wood, clothing, pieces of netting, nylon ropes, pieces of iron, cardboard, wood, etc. were collected.

During FY 2021 the six subsidy projects implemented were:

A Technical Study, entitled "Community and/or Micro-regional Development Program", which covered 1,200 hectares of coastal reefs. Ecological evaluation (richness, density, size structure and biomass); determination of critical habitat for commercially important fish; proposal for a territorial reordering or planning; and management and conservation of recruitment zones for commercially important species.

An Ecological Restoration project covering 60 hectares of mangrove, beaches and dunes.

Five Technical Studies, within the Community and/or Micro-regional Development Program, covering 200 hectares of mangrove forest. These will include an evaluation, monitoring and conservation of the mangrove forests associated with the area and tourist activity.

Five ecological restoration projects covering 411 hectares of mangroves, beaches, dunes and seabed, as well as attention to ecological bathrooms. In these projects, solid waste removal activities were carried out in dunes, beaches, seabed and

mangroves, where plastics, aluminum cans, nets, fishing lines, anchors, cardboard, wood, etc. were collected.