



Redd + Preparation Package Document for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

COMISIÓN NACIONAL
FORESTAL

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ATREDD+	REDD+ Early Actions
PATD	Public Agents for Territorial Development
BUR	Biennial Update Report
ICCC	Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change
CONAF	National Forestry Council
TAC REDD+	REDD+ Technical Advisory Committee
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CDI	National Commission for the Development of Indigenous People
CIDRS	Inter-Ministerial Commission for Sustainable Rural Development
CONABIO	National Commission for Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
AD	Activity Data
NCDCF	General Directorate for Forestry and Soil Management
NCCF	National Climate Change Strategy
ENAREDD+	National REDD+ Strategy
EF	Emission Factors
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GT-REDD	Working Group on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
GT-ENAREDD	ENAREDD+ Working Group of the National Forestry Council
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
INECC	National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change
NGHGI	National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
INEGI	National Institute of Statistics and Geography
INFyS	National Inventories of Forests and Lands
INMUJERES	Women National Institute
LDRS	Law on Sustainable Rural Development
LGCC	General Law on Climate Change
LGDFS	General Law for Sustainable Forest Development
MAC	Mechanism for Citizen Attention
MAD-MEX	Monitoring Activity Data for Mexico
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
MREDD+	México REDD+ Alliance
FREL	Forest Reference Emission Levels
SOFS	Social Organizations of the Forestry Sector
SCCP	Special Climate Change Program
PROSOPDRF	Promotion Program for the Social Organization, Planning and Development of Regional Forestry
PRONAFOR	National Forestry Program
PND	National Development Plan 2013-2018
PROMARNAT	Sector Program on the Environment and Natural Resources
SAGARPA	Ministry of Agriculture, livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food
SEMARNAT	Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SNS	Safeguards National System
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry

Preliminary Report for the Evaluation of the REDD+ Preparation Package (Package-R)

- I. Introduction**
- II. Overall progress in the implementation of the R-PP**
- III. Methodology for Participatory Self-Assessment of the REDD+ Preparation State**
- IV. Results of Participatory Self-Assessment**
- V. Attachments**

INTRODUCTION

As part of worldwide efforts to tackle the problem of climate change in the forestry market, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed upon, the framework which encourages political focus and positive action regarding the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions caused by deforestation and forest degradation. The REDD+ agreement also discussed the importance of conservation, sustainable forestry development and larger coal stocks in developing countries around the world.

In Mexico, REDD+ was conceived as a policy to help coordinate mitigation and adaptation activities between different institutions and economic sectors. This would be achieved through a comprehensive management scheme boosting sustainable low carbon development in rural areas. This comprehensive land management scheme takes into account that the circumstances leading to deforestation and forest degradation are complex in nature both within and outside the hardwood and timber industry

Mexico's preparation for the implementation of the agreement was based on defining its vision of what REDD+ should be. After formally presenting the CMNUCC agreement at COP 16, Mexico is now engaged in many different activities to develop the elements required for participation in the REDD+ program. These have received economic support from a number of different sources including bilateral finance agreements and contributions from the Mexican government.

As part of this process CONAFOR set up the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) in support of the preparations underway for REDD+² membership. FCPF has proposed an evaluation process to assess different countries' progress in the preparations for joining REDD+. The main focus of this is an open self-evaluation examining activities undertaken and progress towards the culmination of this 1st stage

Results of the evaluations should be compiled in a preparation package for REDD+ which should include a summary of a countries' preparation process, a report on the evaluation given by different interested parties and the results obtained along with references to specific products in the preparation process which could be used in the evaluation.

The preparation and evaluation pack should cover the entire country and include all of the basic activities for the preparation and organization of the REDD+ agreement, regardless of the source of funding. It will also include preparation and consultation of the national REDD+ strategy and the definition of reference levels along with monitoring and follow-up procedures

Decision 1 / CP.16 Paragraph 71 establishes general requirements for countries wishing to implement REDD +, which are: Develop an Action Plan or National Strategy REDD +; establish national benchmarks to determine the current status of the balance related to deforestation and forest degradation emissions; have a national system for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV); and a system to report on how to serve and respect environmental and social safeguards.

In May 2015, Mexico presented the official document Midterm Report, which described the major developments around REDD + along with other matters concerning institutional arrangements, governance and environmental and social protection.

For reasons laid out above this document aims to report on the state of preparation for REDD+ across the country, and will present the results of the open evaluation. To this end a summary of the most relevant aspects of the preparation process are included, along with the process developed to complete the auto evaluation and the identification of possible activities to strengthen the different components towards the end of this phase. It should be mentioned that this document was shared for feedback from people participating in the auto evaluation workshops (including participation oriented platforms).

I Progress in the REDD+ preparation process

1. Organization and consultation for the preparation

1a. National Arrangements for REDD+

1a.1 legal, political and planning instruments

Mexico has a robust and programmatic legal framework as a base for implementing REDD+ across the country. The most important laws and national political instruments identified as relevant to the REDD+ and their relevance to the program are described below:

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico

This represents the supreme guideline referring to subjects concerning social, economic and cultural development in the country. Article 2 establishes the recognition and guarantee for indigenous community rights to conservation, improve their ecosystem and preserve the integrity of the lands, as well as access to the use and enjoyment of natural resources in the lands they inhabit with respect to clarity in ownership of the land, article 27 establishes property laws originating from the State which has the rights to transfer property to individuals, and thus forming the basis of private property. This article recognizes the legal status of communities whereby their ownership of the land is protected from both human settlement as well as the

development of productive activities. In addition, this article established that the state, through legal means, will be responsible for the preservation and restoration of environmental balance, support for rural economic activities as well as avoiding the destruction of natural resources. This represents the governing axis of environmental policy in Mexico. Articles 115-2121 establish the characteristics of states and cities and outline their obligation to publish and enforce federal law.

¹ Paragraph added DOF 10-06-2011

The constitutional reforms of 2011 concerning human rights in article 1 establish relevant principles for the IRE such as the right for everyone to enjoy the human rights enshrined in the Constitution and any international agreements of which the Mexican State is a signatory³ in addition, regulations concerning human rights will be interpreted always favoring people with the greatest protection possible, and all the authorities are obliged to promote, respect, protect and guarantee human rights in accordance with universal principles of interdependency indivisibility and progress.

Consequently, the state must prevent, investigate, sentient and repair any violation of human rights, under the terms established by law⁵

General Climate Change Law

The General Climate Change Law was passed in June 2012, and came into effect in October of that year. The object of this law among others is to regulate greenhouse gases and stabilize atmospheric concentration at the level which will indeed dangerous antigenic interferences in the climate system considering, in this case, the contents of article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and any other dispositions derived thereof.

On the subject of climate change mitigation, the LGCC states that CONAFOR must design strategies, policies, measures and activities to eventually reach at 0% carbon loss in original ecosystems, for their incorporation in forestry policy planning instruments taking into account sustainable development and communal forest management.

In addition, the enactment of the LGCC strengthening into secretarial commission on climate change (CI CC), initially created by presidential decree based on article 1 of planning laws. The LGCC Incorporated the CI CC in article 45, consolidating it as a space to promote transverse public policy to deal with climate change. According to the LGCC the CI CC will be permanent and made up of the heads of Environmental and Natural Resource Secretariats, of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fishing and Nutrition, Health, Communications and Transport, Economics, Tourism, Social Development, of Government, of the sea, energy in, public education, finance and public credit, and foreign relations. In turn, the commission will have a Climate Change Council as a permanent research entity.

CICC attributions include: 1) to promote coordination of activities by federal public administration dependencies and entities in terms of climate change: 2) formulate and design national policy for the mitigation and adaptation to climate change, as well as its incorporation in the programs and actions of corresponding sections: 3) develop training in the transversal and integrated structure of public policy to tackle climate change in order that centralized federal public administration agencies and entities should apply them 4) approve the National Strategy for Climate Change (ENCC) and 5) Participate in the Design and Instrumentation of the Special Climate Change Program among others.

For the fulfilment of its responsibilities were emissions reductions ICC can count on different workgroups, one of these being the workgroup on the reduction of emissions by deforestation and degradation (GT-REDD+)¹, and which is described in section 1B of this document

General Law for Sustainable Forest Development (LGDFS)

On 4th June 2012, the Official Gazette of the Federation published the Decree by which some provisions were revised and new ones added to the General Law for Sustainable Forest Development. The Second Transitional Provision stipulates that the Head of the Federal Executive Branch, within a period of no more than three years subsequent to the entry into force of such Decree, shall implement a national monitoring, reporting and verification system (MRV), to assess and systematize the reduction of emissions resulting from actions to prevent and combat the deforestation and degradation of forest ecosystems (REDD+), as mentioned in Article 45, section IX of the Decree.

Moreover, Article 134 Bis was added to the Decree and stipulates that those owners and legitimate holders of forest lands, who, as a result of sustainable forest management, conserve and/or improve environmental services, shall receive the economic benefits arising from such services.

Law on Sustainable Rural Development (LDRS)

Within the framework of Sustainable Rural Development, Mexico seeks to move towards the formulation of a crosscutting and intersectoral agenda around the issues of conservation, sustainable management and restoration of forest ecosystems. In this regard, the Law on sustainable rural development promulgated in 2011, provides that public policies in relation to rural areas must be coordinated, in order to promote economic development without negative environmental impacts.

Agrarian law

Article 9 of the Agrarian law provides for the granting of legal status to communities and allows them to have the assets and all land that has been given to them or that has been acquired through any other means. It is worth noting that the law establishes communal land for common use such as forests and rainforests (article 59) and confirms that the common use of land constitutes the economic livelihood of communal life in the area. Communal land is that which is not been reserved by the assembly for community settlement, or parceled land (article 73).). In addition, through Articles 134 and 135 the law establishes the Agrarian Attorney Office as a decentralized organization with social service functions and in charge of the defense of the rights of people living in communal land, communities, small landholders, residents and farm laborers, by using the powers conferred by this law and its regulations accordingly.

General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection

It aims to promote sustainable development and establish the basis for defining the principles of environmental policy and the instruments for implementation, preservation, restoration and for the improvement of the environment. In terms of land use, the law establishes a series of ecological criteria to

¹ Paragraph Added DOF 10-06-2011

¹ Available at http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LGCC_291214.pdf

¹ article 49 of the LGCC

¹ Artículo 49 de la LGCC

guide the actions that preserve and restore the ecological balance, the sustainable use of natural resources and environmental protection. Also, the law also considers environmental policy instruments such as the Ecological Ordinance to regulate or induce land use and productive activities, in order to achieve environmental protection and the preservation and sustainable use of natural resources, based on analysis of deterioration trends and their use potential (Article 3). Said Ordinance can generally apply to local or regional state territory

Federal Transparency Law and Access to Public Government Information

It aims to provide whatever is necessary in order to guarantee everyone's access to government information.

National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC)

This planning tool establishes articulate, coordinated and all-encompassing climate related policies from the perspective of having a close coordination between the different sectors and entities. One of the principal measures for climate change mitigation established in the ENNC is to *Promote better agricultural and forestry practices in order to increase and preserve natural carbon catch basins* (M4). and in order to implement this strategic axis, it proposes the following as a course of action to *Design and operate plans, programs and policies aimed at reducing deforestation and the degradation of forests and jungles, framed in a REDD Strategy, which must include sustainable rural development and landscape approach, in relation to social and environmental safeguards* (M4.5).

Special Climate Change Program 2014 - 2018 (PECC)

This establishes the objective of conservation, restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems, guaranteeing that in environmental services for the mitigation and production to climate change. This objective seeks to strengthen the community's ecosystem management; address their immediate pressures, as well as taking advantage of forest, agricultural and other land uses in order to reduce carbon emissions and enhance their respective capture.

The PECC establishes its strategy 2.4. *Develop tools that promote sustainability and reduce emissions coming from agricultural, forestry and fishing activities and reduce ecosystem's vulnerability to guarantee the development of a competitive economy by strengthening conservation, management and sustainable use of ecosystems that provide the environmental services needed to address climate change and carbon capture;*

National Forestry Program (PRONAFOR)

It is important to note that both the Integral Territorial Management Model, with its approach of Sustainable Forest Development, and the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) have been successfully incorporated into the 2014-2018 National Forestry Program, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on 28th June 2014.⁷ The (PRONAFOR) Program is the document that sets forth the objectives, strategies and lines of action to be followed by the Federal Government for achieving the targets established for the period 2014-2018, in accordance and alignment with the objectives of the National Development Plan 2013-2018 (PND) and the Sectoral Program on the Environment and Natural Resources 2013-2018 (PROMARNAT) for the same period. This is in compliance with the provisions of the General Law for Sustainable Forest Development (LGDFS) and the Federal Law on Para-State Entities

In this regard, the following targets and strategies of the National Forestry Program are worthy of note:

Objective 4. To promote and strengthen forest governance and the development of local capacity. Multisector territorial management models for rural communities will be applied at varying levels, with a view to enhancing the skills of the rural sector in land use methods. Moreover, forest governance systems will be promoted at several levels, while mechanisms for social participation will be strengthened and promoted to support planning, consultation and dialogue between the government and the society. Such measures should ensure that the owners of land, rural communities and indigenous people are duly represented and contribute to the effective and consistent application of the programs in forested regions, taking due account of such factors as gender and the youth, with special and differentiated consideration for indigenous peoples and communities.

Similarly, careful note will be taken of the experience accumulated in the community forest development program to strengthen local capacity among the following groups: communities, indigenous peoples, social organizations, forest land owners, as well as owners and administrators of forest resources. This should allow them to develop organizational capacity, enhance knowledge, entrepreneurial talents and skills for self-management, planning, forest management and the development of forest enterprises.

Specifically, Strategy 4.1 defines the Lines of Action that relate to the integrated territorial management model (Table 1).

Strategy 4.1 Develop and promote models of integrated territorial management

Strategy 4.1 Develop and promote models of integrated territorial management	
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Lines of Action	
4.1.1	Promote and consolidate schemes of multi sectoral collaboration at the local level for a view to integrated territorial management.
4.1.2	Promote the integration of planning models at the regional and local levels for integrated territorial management.
4.1.3	Strengthen social organizations in the forestry sector to promote projects that have an integrated territorial management approach.

Objective 5. To promote and facilitate an enabling institutional framework for sustainable forest development. Through this objective, the National Forestry Program seeks to develop a strategy for promoting linkages among public policies and programs that have a multisector territorial management approach, as well as to promote the reduction of greenhouse gases (GHGs) arising from deforestation and the degradation of woodlands and forests (Table 2).

Table 2. Action Lines of Strategies 5.1 and 5.5 of the National Forestry Program 2014-2018

Strategy 5.1 Promote the articulation and coordination of public policies and programs with a multi sectoral territorial management approach.	
<i>Lines of Action</i>	
5.1.1	Promote the alignment of objectives and incentives between sectors and government orders linked to the management of forest resources.
5.1.2	Strengthen the position of the forestry sector in the Inter Sectoral Commission for Sustainable Rural Development.
5.1.3	Establish agreements on operational coordination with and between units of the three government orders, related to the forestry sector.
5.1.4	Promote that the agricultural policy strengthens the social property in community lands, people and indigenous communities.
Strategy 5.5. Promote the reduction of GHG emissions from deforestation and degradation of forests and jungles.	
<i>Lines of Action</i>	
5.5.1	Develop a national strategy for reducing GHG emissions arising from deforestation and the degradation of woodlands and forests.
5.5.2	Promote the transversally, coordination, coherence and integrated operation of programs and policies, which are favorable for REDD+.
5.5.3	Implement a national monitoring system, reporting and verification of GHG emissions associated with deforestation and forest degradation.
5.5.4	Integrate a National Information System of Social and Environmental Safeguards.

There has been a promotion of instruments related to climate change and other topics that are relevant to REDD + at a **state level** in line with national requirements. Examples of these include State climate change laws, the development of REDD+ State Strategies and other relevant initiatives. The following table summarizes the instruments at the disposal of the 5 states for early implementation of REDD +:

Table 3. Laws and Instruments in the REDD+ states

States	Laws						Instruments		Institutional arrangements
	Law of Action on Climate Change	Planning Law	Sustainable Rural Development Law	Sustainable Forestry Development	Ecological Balance and Environmental	Other relevant legal instruments	State Action Plan on Climate Change	State Strategy REDD +	Interministerial Commission on Climate Change

				ment Law	Protecti on Law				
Campeche	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Law on Environmental Education, Social Development Law and Wildlife Law	Yes	Yes	Installed
Chiapas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Indigenous Rights and Culture Law	Yes	In Development	Installed
Jalisco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Law pertaining to the Rights and the Development of Indigenous Peoples and Communities, Regulations of the State Law for Ecological Balance in the Area of Natural Protected Areas and the state Leepa Regulations on Environmental Impact	In Development	In Development	Enacted
Quintana Roo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wildlife Law, Forest Fire Prevention Law and Rights, Indigenous Culture and Organization Law	Yes	Yes	Enacted
Yucatán	NO.	Yes	Yes	NO.	Yes	Law for the Prevention and Combat of Forest and Agricultural Fires	Yes	Si	Enacted

1a.2 Inter-institutional Coordination

Given Mexico's approach for REDD+, institutional arrangements that promote forest-related policies and rural development play a vital role. In light of the foregoing, partnerships have been developed to strengthen coordination and collaboration among the various institutions, in order to have a greater national impact. In 2011, a Cooperation Agreement was signed between the National Forestry Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA). The aim was to establish coordination mechanisms between both institutions and develop joint initiatives, actions and projects to promote territorial development in forest areas where agriculture is being carried out, as well as to promote climate change programs and strategies that give greater viability to economic activities and improve the living standards of rural dwellers.

The following are some of the themes around which collaboration has been established:

- a) The Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and other climate change-related activities on predominantly forested land, where agriculture production is carried out.
- b) The promotion and support of local and regional initiatives for integrated watershed management, as a strategy for encouraging sustainable rural development.
- c) The systematization of the procedures for establishing and implementing the initiatives, actions and projects on the basis of which a methodology may be devised.
- d) Spatial location of activities and projects implemented.
- e) Establishment of linkages for the exchange of information needed to better fulfill the objectives.
- f) The development of training activities, streamlining and provision of support and resources to ensure that the actions proposed under REDD+ are compatible with agricultural activities carried out in forested areas.
 - a) compliance with the provisions of the General Law for Sustainable Forest Development (GLSFD) and the Federal Law of Para-state Entities during the same period
 - b) In this respect, the following objectives and strategies of the National Forestry Program are highlighted:

Another ongoing inter-institutional coordination arrangement is the 2013 agreement between CONAFOR and the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples (CDI). Under this agreement, the parties consent to collaborate in actions to foster sustainable forest development among indigenous people and communities, through the promotion and implementation of activities to protect, conserve, restore and ensure the sustainable use of forest resources and ecosystems. The agreement lists the specific activities required to achieve this objective, including the following: a) promote sustainable forest development, with a view to improving the living standards of indigenous peoples and communities; b) establish links for the exchange of information, and c) encourage the participation of indigenous communities in the protection, conservation, restoration and monitoring of forest resources.

In addition, CONAFOR has strengthened cooperation with the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), within the context of the development of the National Forest Monitoring System in order to; (i) validate cartographic information (Official Products), (ii) provide technical support from the system for the

development of INEGI cartographic products, (iii) strengthening the capacity of laboratories for determining the quantity of carbon in soils and the vegetation mantle.

REDD+ (GT-REDD+) Inter Sectoral Commission of Climate Change REDD+ (GT-REDD+) Work Group

The need for coordination between the different sectors battling with climate change along with the interest of the nation to address rural development in the sustainable fashion give rise to the creation of 2 inter sectoral committees: The Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change (ICCC)⁸ and the Inter Ministerial Commission for Sustainable Rural Development (CIDRS)⁹. According to the General Climate Change Law, the ICCC established the REDD+ (GT-REDD+) Working Group with the mandate to promote REDD+ in Mexico and develop the national strategy to deal with the subject.²³

The ICCC GT-REDD+ met on three occasions¹⁰ in 2014, discussing and analyzing feedback on the ENAREDD+ Draft, Consultation Plan and Communication Strategy. In addition, a skill building process for officials from different agencies involved in this government activity was developed in 2014 supported by the Mexican REDD + Partnership (MREDD +).⁴

This group did not meet in 2015, focusing their efforts on the ENAREDD+ National Consultation. However, this platform is expected to submit the final version of ENAREDD+ in 2016.⁵

¹ The results of this process can be read at: *Intrasectoral unions within framework of GT-REDD + Mexico: Summary for decision makers*, <http://biblioteca.alianza-mredd.org/resena/5c82aac8c4b6ab6bfb906972adde79719d968412>

¹ The GT-REDD+ has held 9 meetings since its creation.

1b. Organization, Consultation and Outreach

1b.1 Participatory platform for building ENAREDD+

There has been wide-ranging response and participation by civil society and other stakeholders in the preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy (ENAREDD+). Below are the main platforms for consultation, participation and information for providing and/or receiving feedback on the REDD+ process in Mexico:

a. ENAREDD+ National Forestry Council Working Group

² Composed of the Secretariats of Foreign Affairs; Social Development; Environment and Natural Resources; Energy; Economy; Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fishing and Food; Communications and Transportation; and, as invited guests, the Secretariat of Health; Finance and Public Credit; and Governance (published in the Official Journal of the Federation, 2005).

³ Composed of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food; Economy; Environment and Natural Resources; Finance and Public Credit; Communications and Transportation; Health; Social Development; Agrarian Reform; Public Education; and Energy (Official Journal Federation, 2001).

The National Forestry Council (CONAF) is a consultative and advisory body on matters pertaining to the General Law for Sustainable Forest Development (LGDFS), and on matters for which its opinion is sought. Its membership is comprised of representatives from academia, indigenous communities, the industrial sector, non-governmental, professional and social organizations (ejidos and communities), state councils and governments. It is supported by five technical committees that provide guidance in the review and discussion of issues, agreements made in plenary sessions and give guidelines for issuing opinions and making proposals on the policies and criteria governing forestry activities.

The ENAREDD+ Working Group was established as part of CONAF on 30th July 2013 and has actively participated in contributing input on the ENAREDD+ draft texts.¹¹ finally, at the Extraordinary Session of the National Forestry Council held in February 2015, the final draft of the National REDD+ Strategy was favorably received.

During 2015 five GT-ENAREDD+ sessions were held in which the following topics were analyzed: Consultation Plan for the ENAREDD+, Medium-term report of the Government of Mexico to the Cooperative Fund for Forest Carbon (FCPB) and progress monitoring in the ENAREDD+ consulting process.

b. REDD+ Technical Advisory Committee (CTC)

The CTC REDD+ offers a national platform for dialogue between entities and the present is all various government institutions, NGOs, communal and representatives, communities and associations, indigenous people, academics and leaders of the private sector. Even before its formalization in 2010, the CTC REDD+ has brought together a large number of community organizations were actively involved in attending the meetings, reviewing documents and providing valuable information on the preparation for REDD+.

In 2010 efforts were focused on the development and presentation of the project "Mexico's REDD + Vision" which was presented at COP16 in Cancun. This was presented as a step towards the design and establishment of a future national strategy on the subject. In 2011 the CTC REDD+ intensified its focus on the process of establishing the ENAREDD+ creating the Topic Working Groups (TWGs) in order to achieve this aim. Meetings and discussions were held in all the TWGs throughout 2012 focusing on critical issues identified in the ENAREDD+⁶

In 2013 the CDC discussions focused on carbon ownership and the issue of distribution of benefits. Issues pertaining to internal organization, the reactivation of working and reorganization and the planning of activities were addressed in 2014. The 2015 session focused on the presentation of the final document "Guidelines for developing REDD + state strategies", which was developed with funding from the MREDD+ Alliance and CCMSS. Progress in the development of the National Forest Monitoring System Forest Investment with technical support of the REDD+ Support Project and South-South Cooperation was explained along with advances in the Mexican Forestry Investment project.

To date, the CTC-REDD+ has hosted 19 sessions ¹⁴, 3 of which were held in 2014 and one in 2015.

c. State CTC

CONAFOR intensified conversations with state governments and other local entities such as municipal associations in the first months of 2011. The objective of these meetings was to discuss the different options for defining the initial REDD+ framework. These regional processes also focused on the promotion or the creation of regional or state Technical Advisory Groups (TAGS). On August 12, 2011 the Technical Advisory

Council for the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (CTC-REDD+) was created in Chiapas. This Committee seeks to work on processes that focus on measures and projects dealing with climate mitigation, including deforestation and forest degradation. In November 2011 the CTC-REDD+ was created for the Yucatan Peninsula⁴ in order to monitor the contributions to the REDD+ and regional development tools. In addition, it also oversaw the agreement signed by the three states (Campeche, Quintana Roo and Yucatan) establishing a Regional Strategy for REDD+ and climate change. Furthermore, on August 29 the *Technical Advisory Council REDD+ of Campeche* was created, encompassing the active participation of various social agencies such as community lands, associations and NGOS, among others. In addition, the Yucatan and the Quintana Roo CTCs were established on December 2013, and July 2012 respectively.

On October 2012 the CTC-REDD+ Oaxaca was established, where the main issues have been related to the construction of the REDD+ State Strategy, alignment of state and federal actions that promote rural development and contribute to reducing biodiversity, the rural sector and/or Oaxaca indigenous people vulnerabilities.

The Oaxaca CTC-REDD+ was created in October 2012, focusing mainly on issues concerning the design and implementation of the REDD+ State Strategy, and the alignment of state and federal policies promoting rural development which also contribute to reducing biodiversity in rural Oaxaca and in vulnerable indigenous communities.

- d. **Roundtable for Indigenous and Rural Communities** the CONAF Indigenous Peoples and Rural Farmers Table was installed in October, 2014. Its objective is to provide feedback and support for the ENAREDD+ consultation process specifically concerning the following points: (i) to inform themselves on the contents of the proposed National REDD+ Strategy, (ii) to complement the ENAREDD+ consultation plan (iii) to participate jointly in designing and implementing the ENAREDD+ surveys, emphasizing the inclusion of rural populations and indigenous communities, and ensuring that they are culturally appropriate; (iv) to issue recommendations on deadlines for indigenous people and local communities in order that they be able to process the ENAREDD+ information internally before attending the meetings. This in compliance with the protocol for the implementation of consultations with rural and indigenous communities and the advice of the CDI; (v) provide feedback to the ENAREDD+ consultation process and issue recommendations at every stage; and (vi) to participate in the process of systematizing comments and opinions expressed during the consultation process and issue recommendations for its integration into the final ENAREDD+ document.

The Bureau includes organizations such as: The State Union of Community Foresters of Oaxaca, A.C. (UESCO), the National Union of Communal Forestry Organizations A.C. (UNOFOC), the Directing Council of the Mexican Network of Peasant Forestry Organizations A.C. (MOCAF NETWORK), the Indigenous Tourism Network of

⁴ Critical issues identified included: Carbon ownership, distribution of benefits from avoided emissions, definitions and particular forms of participation and coordination with the States and Municipalities, details on how to embed the MRV system, voluntary markets in the REDD+ context, conservation of carbon stocks in REDD+.

⁴ Further information on the CTC Peninsular is available at: <http://www.ccpy.gob.mx/>

Mexico (RITA), the Wirrarica Interstate Union of Ceremonial Centers Nayarit, Jalisco and Durango, and the Union of Communities of Sierra de Juarez, A.C. (UCOSIJ).

The Indigenous people and Farmers Bureau has held 9 meetings in 2014 and 2015

1b.2 Consultation on the REDD+ Strategy

Since 2010, Mexico has sought to ensure participatory development of ENAREDD+, through an ongoing process of interaction with a wide range of society actors. The outcome of that interaction was the compilation in November 2014 of the new ENAREDD+ draft text for nationwide consultation. The ENAREDD+ consultation will be conducted among various stakeholders involved in the exploitation and management of forests, in particular:

- Indigenous people and communities, through the authorities and institutions elected as their representatives, in accordance with their customs, procedures and traditional practices;
- Ejidos and agrarian communities that are owners of forest lands, through designated representative bodies, in conformity with the agrarian law;
- Owners of forest lands, land holders and forest dwellers;
- Groups engaged in forest management;
- Members of academia; and
- Any other party interested in REDD+.

CONAFOR held a meeting for the Panel of Experts on December 4, 2014 with the aim of providing feedback of the activities planned for the ENAREDD+ consultation. Discussions centered on the steps and critical elements which must be included in the Consultation Plan, with the Aim of Promoting a Space for Dialogue and Information concerning the Strategy for the Consultation Plan. As a result, the partisans gain knowledge of the proposed conservation plan along with analyzing and discussing ideas and topics that could possibly strengthen it.



Image 1. Participants in the Expert Panel: Toward the ENAREDD+ Construction

In addition, a process of dissemination through social organizations in the forestry sector (OSSF) was implemented in 2014. This was set up using the concept of support and implementation of the ENAREDD+ dissemination under the Program for the Promotion of the Social Organization, Planning and Regional Forestry Development (PROFOS) 2014 framework. According to this framework, the OSSF carried out various dissemination activities using experienced teams in the project with an investment of \$1,053,674 dollars in 34 national and regional projects.

As part of the OSSF dissemination activities CONAFOR organized five introductory courses on REDD+ for social organizations participating in the program. These organizations were those who had been trained in forests, climate change, REDD+, and ENAREDD+ consultation, and who also received an information package that was broadly disseminated. 129 people attended the introductory courses.

CONAF expressed a favorable opinion of the CONAFOR Consultation Plan¹⁵ in its 38th extraordinary session on June 30, 2015. The plan describes the implementation of the consultation process in multiple phases and through various modalities. including the information phase, consultation phase and systematization of results.⁵

In addition, the previous construction phase was reestablished in order to reach an agreement on procedures for incrementing the consultation. This phase included a general consultation note and an additional mode for consultation with rural and indigenous communities with the aim of targeting the process.

Consultation with rural and indigenous communities with the aim of targeting the process at the local population. In turn, the general consultation consisted of 3 methods: virtual, forms and workshops, and the direct interaction with councils and participation with consulting agencies (see figure 1).



⁵ <http://www.enaredd.gob.mx/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Plan-de-Consulta-ENAREDD+.pdf>

Figure 1. Consultation modalities of the National REDD+ Strategy

The process of consultation was started on July 2015 with the overall objective of collecting opinions and feedback concerning the components and action lines involved in ENAREDD+ through an exchange of perspectives, learning experience and mutual understanding with all of the actors involved.

The General Objective of consultation established in the ENAREDD+ General Consultation Plan is to: *Collect the views, feedback and reach agreements or achieve the consent around the ENAREDD+ goals, components and action lines through the full and effective participation, exchange of perspectives, learning and mutual understanding with local communities, people, indigenous communities, and the general population in order to have a national cultural, social and environmentally relevant and feasible strategy built through a participatory, voluntary, open, free and inclusive process."*

¹ <http://www.enaredd.gob.mx/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Plan-de-Consulta-ENAREDD+.pdf>

1b.2.1 General Consultation

Virtual Consultation

The on-line consultation consisted of a 25 question survey hosted on the www.enaredd.gob.mx web page. These were posted and available from July 15th. to October 31st. 683 people participated in the virtual consultation, of whom 39 stated that they were part of 13 different indigenous communities.

Forums and Face to Face Workshops

54 consultation forms were held nationally between July 15 and September 11, 2005, with at least one forum being hosted by each federal entity. Invitations to these forms were circulated on the Internet, as well as in other national media. These meetings and face-to-face workshops included for phonetic forms aimed at women and young people in rural areas of the country as well as representatives of the agricultural CDI. and livestock sectors.

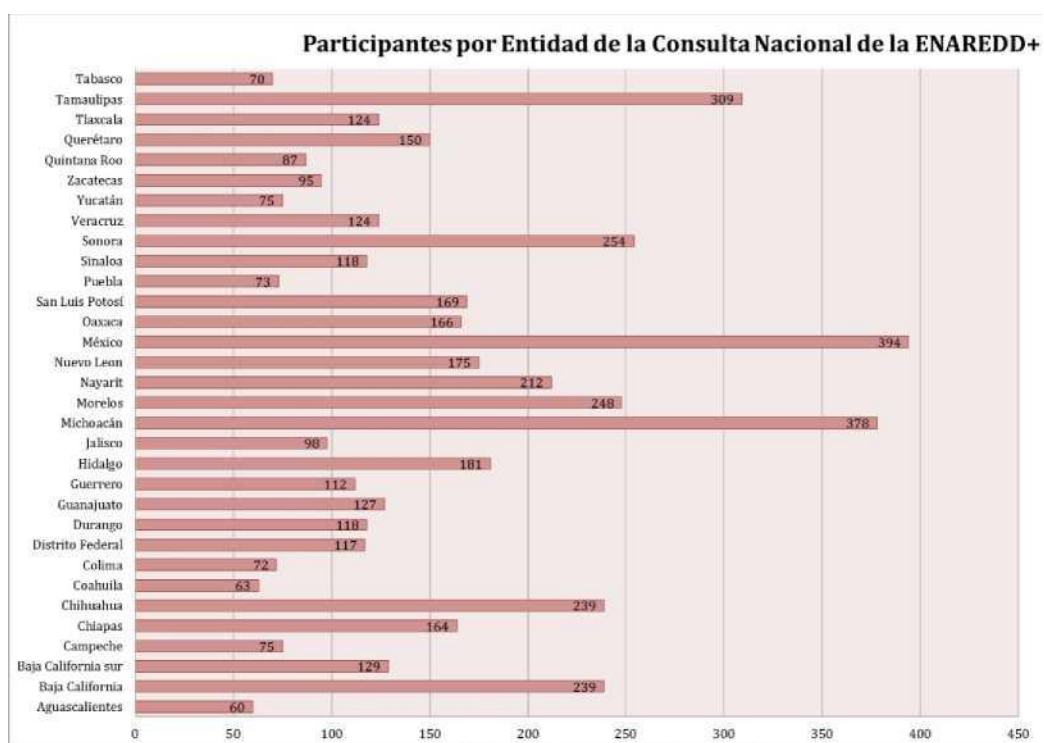


Figure 2. Number of participants per entity in the National ENAREDD+ Consultation

Listed below are the thematic forums:

Public consultation forum for women in the rural sector

The Mexico REDD+ Gender Action Plan (PAGeREDD+) ¹⁶ emphasizes the need for mainstreaming gender equality in the ENAREDD+. This involves a process in which participants should assess the implications for women and men, of any action plan in the REDD+ framework (legislation, policies, programs). The goal is to ensure that the concerns and experiences of both women and men are taken into account in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all areas guaranteeing equal benefits and ensuring that inequality between the sexes is not perpetuated



Image 2. Participants in the Women's Forum

The National Forum for Women Living in Areas was only one of the consultation platforms aimed at ensuring that the voice and opinions of women are heard when designing the strategy. It was held on September 18 in Mexico City and included 108 women from rural and forest areas across the country. The meeting was held with the support of the MREDD+ Alliance along with members of the Inter-Institutional Roundtable for Rural and Indigenous Women, coordinated by INMUJERES.¹⁷ importantly, this forum was transmitted live⁹ in order to reach women who were unable to attend the meeting.

Table 4. Summary of Participants in Women's Forum

Total Number of Women Participating	Women Under 30 Years	Women Belonging to Indigenous Communities ¹⁸
108	19	17

Forum activities included a) a discussion panel presenting information on Climate Change; the importance of forests and Climate Change; what is REDD+ and its operation in Mexico; REDD+National Strategy and Gender Perspective in ENAREDD+; (b) Presentation of the 7 components of ENAREDD + through a participatory carousel exercise and c) analysis of the tables displaying thematic concerns from the perspective of the female gender, identifying the challenges and opportunities for women in the Strategy.

Public consultation forum for young people living in the ENAREDD+ rural sector

¹ <http://biblioteca.alianza-mredd.org/resena/53018350cd2d53081c14738d5330a100a5deea92>



Image 3. Youth Participants

This forum was held on September 29, 2015 with the aim of compiling the views and feedback regarding the ENAREDD+, objectives, components and action lines of through the full and effective participation, exchange of perspectives, learning and mutual understanding with the young people of the rural sector in order to design a national strategy with their perspective, built through a voluntary, open, free and inclusive process. and 47 young people from the rural sector attended the meeting in the following groups:

Table 4. Summary of Participants in the Youth Forum

Total Number of Participants	Female Participants	Male Participants	Participants from Indigenous Communities ¹⁹
47	25	22	4

Public agricultural and livestock sector consultation forum

The ENAREDD+ Consultation Forum directed to the agricultural sector, was held on October 15, 2015 in Mexico City, with the aim of compiling the opinions of key stakeholders in the agricultural sector with regard to the National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (ENAREDD+). 94 people attended the meeting in the following groups:

Table 6. Summary of Participants in the Agricultural Forum

Total Number of Participants	Female Participants	Male Participants	Participants under 30	Participants Belonging to Indigenous
94	18	76	7	4



Image 4. Participants in the Agricultural Sector Consultation Forum

The forum featured a live transmission in order to broaden the participation ⁶. The main Forum conclusions were integrated into an information capsule, which is available at:

<http://biblioteca.alianzammed.org/resena/75211ee772f2e23593529c1f09a03584ffc20cdb>

Public consultation forum aimed at indigenous population.

The CDI Consultee Council²¹, is a collegiate and plural body through which the CDI Commission is seeking to establish a constructive and inclusive dialog with indigenous peoples and society. The Council represents the greater representativeness and magnitude body at national level related to indigenous people⁷

Its objective is to analyze, discuss and make proposals to the Governing Board and the General Director of the Commission, on policies, programs and public actions for the development of indigenous people. According to Article 12 of the Law of the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous People. The Advisory Council must be integrated always with a majority of indigenous representatives and every 4 years the members of the Council shall be renewed in its entirety²². The accredited counselors are elected by the

⁶ The complete transmission of the Forum can be viewed at: <http://biblioteca.alianza-mredd.org/resena/53d46e1a0d5a15050ee2c5192d0aea6e593a5f73>

⁷ http://www.cdi.gob.mx/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=186&Itemid=200013

appropriate forms of each People, including the active participation of indigenous women. Also, in the meetings of the Council, the following topics are discussed in 12 tables or working groups, which are:

- Sustainable economic development
- Community and urban infrastructure
- Communications network
- Environment and natural resources
- Health, nutrition and traditional medicine
- Observance of the rights and autonomy
- Participation and representation of indigenous people
- Lands and territories
- Intercultural education
- Cultural Development
- Equity and Gender
- National and international indigenous migrants, urban indigenous.

Assistance was provided to the Advisory Council of the CDI Commission on June 21 and July 17, 2015 with the purpose of presenting ENAREDD+ and the Master Plan for the consultation aimed at indigenous and afro descendant population for the construction of the National Strategy REDD+ on the "Environment and Natural Resources" Consultative Council round table.

The Consultation Forum of ENAREDD+ oriented towards indigenous communities was held October 24, 2015 in Mexico City together with the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous People (CDI).



Image 5. Participants in the Consultation Forum focusing on the Indigenous Population

91 participants from more than 30 indigenous communities attended the meeting held by the members of the Advisory Board of the CDI Commission. The following subjects were discussed: (a) the definition of Climate Change and its relationship with the Forests; b) REDD+ and the National Strategy; (c) The importance of indigenous peoples in the care of the forests; and (d) The 7 components of the ENAREDD+ through a dynamic carousel in which participants could expose their doubts and views for each one of them. At the end of the meeting the participants walked on roundtables discussing the current cultural relevance of each component and each table presented their conclusions on the subject. The participants also answered the general form expressing their opinions on ENAREDD+.

The results from this event are an important source of information to help ENAREDD+ be culturally relevant concerning the rights and concerns of indigenous and Afro descendent communities in Mexico.

The following information and replies were received in November 2015 from the people who were consulted on the subject

- 191,000 responses
- 10,000 comments
- 3,000 suggestions.

1b.2.2 Consultation with People from Indigenous Communities

A Master plan was designed in order to complete the consultation of indigenous and Afro descendent communities in accordance with the **Protocol for the implementation of consultations with Indigenous People and Communities in accordance with the standards set out by the CDI Convention 169 of the National Labor Organization concerning indigenous and Tribal People in Independent Countries.**

The Master Plan was completed with the support and feedback from the CDI commission and SEMARNAT,

The CDI Commission's Advisory Council, the Indigenous and Peasant Table of the National Forestry Council, the state managements and the ENAREDD+, CONAFOR. Of Dissemination and Consultation Working Group. The Council has recently presented a report to the relevant Government Agency regarding the process, receiving its approval for the implementation of the consulting process.

The consultation process for indigenous and Afro descendent communities²³ bases itself on operational mechanics surrounding the consultation and on the development priorities of the target population. Invitations extended to representatives and authorities in the community as well as representatives of the city's agricultural representatives and traditional authorities as well as people interested in the home forestry issue.

The aim of this form of consultation is to design the process jointly with the indigenous and Afro descendent communities by exercising their right to participate as well as the previous consultation, along with the REDD+ National Strategy, in order to ensure that this process is culturally relevant to these communities.

Consequently, the consultation process with indigenous and Afro descendent communities includes 212 locations in 23 federal entities and refers to 53 groups of indigenous communities as well as the Afro descendent population. More information on the selection of this coverage can be seen in attachment 1.



Image 6. Consultation coverage aimed at indigenous and afro-descendants

The details on the development of each one of the phases may be found in the Master Plan are available at [http://www.enaredd.gob.mx/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/consulta indígena y afrodescendientes.pdf](http://www.enaredd.gob.mx/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/consulta%20ind%C3%ADgena%20y%20afrodescendientes.pdf)

Summary of Participants in the Process of National Consultation:

Consulta Nacional	Virtual	683 personas
	Foros estatales	5,352 personas
	Foros temáticos	337 personas
	Pueblos y comunidades indígenas*	53 pueblos indígenas

1b.2.3 Analysis and decision on ENAREDD+ agreements

One of the most important note of consultation is face-to-face modality where members of the indigenous communities are contacted through representatives at the: CONAF indigenous and peasant table. The Program for the Promotion of the Social Organization, Planning and Regional Forestry Development (PROFOS), was created to support the organization in its position and support the completion of the analysis and agreements with social organizations in the ENAREDD+ forestry sector (OSSF). This will ensure the informed participation of community land owners' residence and indigenous communities in any national or regional OSSF.

The projects are executed by the SSF and collect opinions and views from the members concerning the ENAREDD+ process and ensuring the participation of women, young people, vulnerable groups and important stakeholders in REDD+. This favors the discussion, reflection and analysis of issues between the different participants. These projects are currently underway in 22 organizations across the country and are expected to be concluded in fabric 2016 after a four-month period of activity.

1b.3 Communication and Dissemination

In October 2014, CONAFOR introduced the paper: Communication Strategy for REDD+ Readiness Preparation in Mexico.¹⁶ The central focus of this document was to contribute to the preparatory process for REDD+ in Mexico by promoting social participation through an extensive participatory and multi-directional communication strategy, involving information, outreach and dialogue, access to information, transparency and accountability.

In addition, varied materials for the dissemination and communication information on REDD+ in Mexico have been created, and include:

- The ENAREDD+ website, www.enaredd.gob.mx.
- The Basic Guide to Forests, Climate Change and REDD+ in Mexico,¹⁷ a document that clearly and succinctly presents the most relevant information on the causes and effects of climate change, as well as the relationship between the phenomenon and Mexico's forest ecosystems, illustrating the REDD+ mechanism and the history of its development.
- The official logotype for REDD+ in Mexico, which has been registered with the Mexican Institute for Industrial Property and consists of six elements that together, depict Mexico's vision on Sustainable Rural Development (see image 1).
- Two or foldable brochures, with one version on woodlands and another on forests, with a print-run of 5,500 copies.¹⁸ These are targeted mainly at owners of forest lands and provide information on climate change and its consequences and carbon flows, an overview of integrated land management with a focus on sustainable rural development.
- Materials for ENAREDD+ consultation (these are described in greater detail under section two of this report).
- Booklet of notes with 5 infographics on REDD+.
- Reprinting of Basic Guide of Forests, climate change and REDD+ in Mexico.
- Capsules about forests and climate change in Maya⁸, Huasteca Nahuatl⁹, West Coast Mixteco¹⁰, Western Tarahumara¹¹, Conducted in collaboration with the National Institute of Indigenous Languages (INALI).
- Posters of invitation for consultation in Spanish, Maya and Nahuatl.
- Comic book 'we all are in this REDD+', with a history of dissemination of the REDD+ process.
- REDD+ Jenga

It should be noted that through MREDD+, a variety of communication products have been generated and there has been a dissemination of the REDD + process in Mexico, all materials generated are available in a digital library¹²,

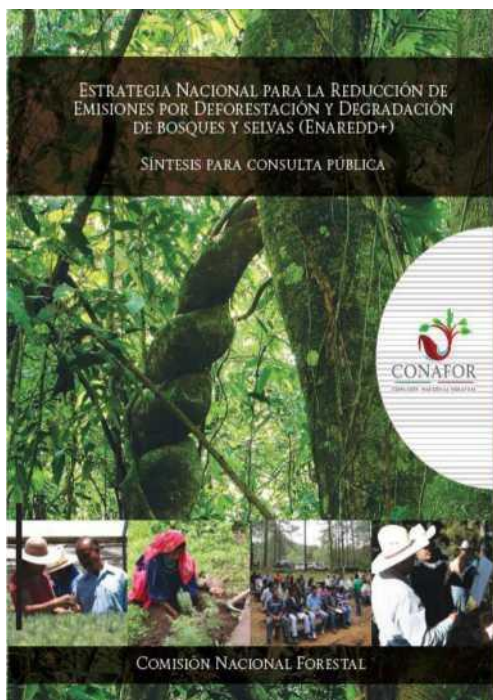
⁸ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lloGdOHmSH8&feature=youtu.be>

⁹ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K_HdOC8nFiU&feature=youtu.be

¹⁰ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RCO2zCJecHk&feature=youtu.be>

¹¹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TGVsdlx8C8I&feature=youtu.be>

¹² <http://biblioteca.alianza-mredd.org/>



Finally, the following outreach and communication interventions were carried out in virtual and physical forums:

- i. Training of 381 CONAFOR officers, through the on-line course on Forests, Climate Change and REDD+ in Mexico.
- ii. Participation of CDI in the radio program on climate change, as part of activities commemorating the International Day of Indigenous Peoples, broadcast nationally on 20 radio stations, covering 954 municipalities and accessible to 22 million potential listeners.
- iii. 10 Community courses on Community Forestry, with 172 participants receiving training on forests, climate change, REDD+, ENAREDD+ consultation, as well as an information kit for distribution.
- iv. A Workshop involving Indigenous Cultural Radio Broadcasting Systems of the CDI. The Workshop featured analysis and feedback on broadcasting material and the production of radio programs for disseminating information on REDD+ and the consultation process.
- v. A Workshop on the translation of texts, by the National Institute of Indigenous Languages (INALI), with a view to producing materials in the languages of indigenous peoples. During this Workshop, translation was provided for the following materials: a comic strip, entitled “REDD+: We’re All in this Together;” a folded

brochure, or pamphlet, called “+woods and +forests in the face of climate change,” a basic presentation and poster, entitled: “Join the consultation!”

vi. Publication of the second issue of the electronic magazine: “Forestry Innovation,” which discusses the ENAREDD+ consultation.



Image 8. REDD+ in Poster Mexico

Image 8. Poster REDD+ in Mexico

In addition, we have developed new capabilities through the learning communities’ network, in states with REDD + processes, which consist of dialogue and experiences exchanges forums that promote knowledge building and knowledge appropriation processes. MREDD + has supported learning communities and they consist of stakeholders interested in REDD+ and sustainable rural development¹³

Particularly on the issue of Safeguards have undertaken the following training and made communication materials that are presented below:

Training activities between 2014 and 2015 on Safeguards

- Workshop of Differentiated Attention with staff of CONAFOR in Central Offices
- Workshop of Differentiated Attention with staff of CONAFOR with community Promoters of community forestry
- Workshop of Differentiated Attention with CONAFOR staff in the region of Yucatan Peninsula
- Workshops of Differentiated Attention with internal and external staff of CONAFOR in the states of Baja California, Sonora, Nayarit, Jalisco, Morelos and Tabasco.
- Induction workshops to the issue of Forests and Climate Change with emphasis on the social and environmental safeguards aimed at new staff of related projects.

¹³ <http://biblioteca.alianza-mredd.org/resena/cffd797a0034fe432c42828e4a8ddb2fd7fef192>

- Workshops of generation of methodological strategies of organization and participatory ethnics for the facilitation and management of groups with Promoters of Forestry Development.
- Awareness-raising workshop on cultural and linguistic diversity in Mexico with Promoters of Forestry Development in Oaxaca
- Awareness-raising workshop on cultural and linguistic diversity in Mexico with Promoters of Forestry Development in the City of Mexico.
- Training workshops on the differentiated attention with a gender approach directed to the Gender Links of state offices of CONAFOR in Oaxaca.
- Training workshops on the differentiated attention with a gender approach directed to the Gender Links of state offices of CONAFOR in Mexico City.

Dissemination activities between 2014 and 2015 on Safeguards

- Safeguards calendar 2015.
- Leaflets of the mechanism of Citizen Attention.
- Contact cards on the Mechanism of Citizen Attention.
- Descriptive Manual of the Mechanism of Citizen Attention.
- Section of safeguards in the "Courses of rights and obligations" to beneficiaries of PRONAFOR.
- Safeguards Notebook
- Poster on respect for and promotion of the rights of indigenous people
- Poster on the good practices that CONAFOR should provide for the indigenous population
- Safeguards notebook translated to six indigenous languages: Maya, Tzotzil, Tzeltal, Nahuatl in the Huasteca, Zapoteco the Coastal Plain, Mixteco from the West Coast.
- Poster on good practice translated to six indigenous languages: Maya, Tzotzil, Tzeltal, Nahuatl in the Huasteca, Zapoteco the Coastal Plain, Mixteco from the West Coast.
- Working with Differentiated Attention: A Practical Guide.
- Safeguards Lottery.
- Notebook of Introduction to the safeguards of the World Bank
- Basic guide of Good Environmental Practices

II REDD+ Strategy Preparation

2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Policy and Governance

In Mexico, various studies and analyses have been produced that have provided some insight into the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the country. They have also helped to identify areas where information is required and/or where gaps exist in legislation, policy and governance. While funding for these studies has been supplied from different sources, they have been conducted in close collaboration with CONAFOR. Some of these studies are relevant to REDD+ and are listed below:

Legal Framework

- Diagnostic study of gaps and omissions within the legal framework relevant to REDD+ in Mexico, produced by the Center for Legal and Environmental Studies, A.C., with funding from the Mexican REDD+ Alliance.¹⁹ The study analyzes the national laws, regulations and codes pertaining to the forestry sector, as well as Mexico's forestry programs and policies. The document also provides an analysis of the legal framework applicable to REDD+ in five selected states.
- Legislative analysis: Support in the dialogue between the Legislative and Executive Powers for REDD+ implementation in Mexico, developed by GLOBE Mexico in March 2014. It presents an assessment of the Agrarian Law, the Law on Sustainable Forest Development, the General Law for Sustainable Forest Development, the General Law on Ecological Balance and Protection of the Environment, as well as the General Law on Wildlife.
- An analysis of the relevant and applicable legal framework in Mexico in relation to safeguards,²⁰ produced by Climate Law and Policy, with funding from MREDD+. The report assesses Mexico's relevant and applicable legal framework in respect of safeguards and offers a clear explanation of how the Mexican legal framework may be used to operationalize the safeguards, help identify existing gaps and supply recommendations to address identified gaps.
- Baseline Studies on Governance and Indigenous Identity in the states of Campeche, Yucatan and Quintana Roo. These studies establish baselines for the monitoring and analysis of the impact of components of the Special Program for the Yucatan Peninsula in each of the states that make up the peninsula. The studies quantify the level of social capital and decision making (governance) in relation to productivity, conservation, social development and land use changes. State transfers to the ejidos selected for the studies from various State sectors was also analyzed: e.g. the environmental sector (SEMARNAT), forestry (CONAFOR), agricultural production (SAGARPA) and social development (SEDESOL).
- Distribution of benefits. CONAFOR and the Program on Forests (PROFOR) of the World Bank carried out the implementation of the Options Evaluation Framework, a tool for identifying and assessing the capabilities of the country for the distribution of REDD+ benefits. The implementation of this tool included the development of an initial report, its feedback through a webinar, an exercise of qualification in a regional workshop in the Yucatan Peninsula, and a national workshop to review and discuss the partial results and define a roadmap for the implementation of a mechanism for the REDD+²⁹ distribution.

- Elements and recommendations for the design of a REDD + benefit sharing mechanism for Mexico¹⁴
- Field Dialogue about REDD + Benefit Distribution, Quintana Roo, Mexico (The Forest Dialogue and IUCN) This dialogue was organized by The Forest Dialogue and IUCN, with the participation of national and international actors. During this dialogue the general description of the distribution of benefits in Mexico was made, and key considerations for future profit sharing were discussed.¹⁵
- Inter-institutional public policy analysis in the territory of coastal basins of Jalisco, where were identified the needs and vocation of the territory in order to implement an agenda for sustainable rural development.
- "Analysis of existing public policy, and the creation of policy instruments that promote inter-institutional collaboration for sustainable rural development in coastal basins of Jalisco"
- Manual of good practices for the establishment and operation of the governance agencies at local level.
- Practical guide for the establishment and operation of an inter-municipal environment Board.
- Costs and Benefits of Different Types of Land Use in Mexico¹⁶

Drivers of deforestation and degradation in Mexico

- Article: "Deforestation and Degradation in the Context of REDD+: the case of Jalisco and the Yucatan Peninsula," by Margaret Skutsch, Beth Bee and GaoYan of the UNAM Center for Research in Environmental Geography, 2013.²¹
- An Analysis of Changes in Soil Use and Cover, Carbon Reference Scenario and Preliminary Draft of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Mechanism in the Ten Municipalities of the Inter-Municipal Board of Río Ayuquila, Jalisco, produced by the Center for Research in Environmental Geography (CIGA) -Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), University Center of the South Coast (CUCSUR) University of Guadalajara (UDG) in 2012.²²
- Article: Morales-Vaquera, L., Skutsch, M., Jardel-Peláez, E., Ghilardi, A., Kleinn, C., and John Healey. 2014. Operationalizing the Definition of Forest Degradation for REDD+, with Application to Mexico. *Forests* 2014, 5(7), 1653-1681.
- Article 'Dealing with locally-driven degradation: A quick start option under REDD+' by Margaret M Skutsch, Arturo Balderas Torres and other authors from the Center for Research in Environmental Geography, UNAM in 2011.

¹⁴ Available in: http://www.alianza-mredd.org/uploads/ckfinder_files/files/Elementos%20Distribucion%20Beneficios%20MREDD%20Zuniga%20Deschamps%202014%200201315%20FINAL.pdf

¹⁵ http://theforestdialogue.org/sites/default/files/tfd_fielddialogueonreddplusbenefitmexico_spanish.pdf

¹⁶ http://www.alianza-mredd.org/uploads/ckfinder_files/files/Reporte%20costo%20beneficio%20sept2014_FINAL.pdf

- Systematization and analysis were carried out in relation to the study of deforestation and forest degradation in Mexico in the last 20 years, using remote sensing methods and techniques and field studies by José Manuel Canto Vergara and María Luisa Cuevas Fernández in 2013, with funding from the REDD+ Alliance of Mexico. This document is a compilation of the best available information on the use of remote sensors in the study of the processes of deforestation and degradation of forest ecosystems in Mexico.
- Systematization, analysis and spatial distribution of works related to the study of carbon content in land and coastal ecosystems in Mexico over the last 20 years. Database of existing historic carbon content estimations works for the last 20 years.²³
- MAD-MEX article: Automatic Wall-to-wall Cover monitoring for Mexican REDD-MRV Program using all Landsat data. Remote Sensing, by Gebhardt, et al. 6, 30th April 2014. 3923-3943
- A National, Detailed Map of Forest Aboveground Carbon Stocks in Mexico, by Oliver Cartus, Sensing, 6, 16th June, 2014. 5559-5588.
- 'Identification of activities for reversing deforestation and degradation in Chiapas,' describes productive activities that involve the sustainable management of forest resources and which form the basis of the development of REDD+ strategy in Chiapas. These activities may, in time, serve as an input for the development of investment plans.
- Diagnostic study of the drivers of deforestation in Chiapas, MREDD+ Consultancy
- Review of MAD-Mex data for monitoring changes in land use/soil coverage (with emphasis on the processes of deforestation), agreement with CIGA-UNAM
- Analysis of spatial patterns of change: identification of hotspots of change at the national level, agreement with CIGA-UNAM
- Assessment of existing inputs for the analysis of forest degradation in Mexico and proposals for mapping and monitoring. Agreement with CIGA-UNAM.
- Framework for the analysis of hotspots for deforestation and forest degradation at the local level. Agreement with CIGA-UNAM.
- Evaluation and mapping of the deforestation determinants of the Yucatan Peninsula ¹⁷
- Diagnosis of deforestation determinants and forest degradation in prioritized areas of the State of Chihuahua¹⁸
- Diagnosis on deforestation determinants in Chiapas¹⁹

¹⁷ <http://biblioteca.alianza-mredd.org/resena/88320aefe5e9a6a720104c982f1a17982272c6a5>

¹⁸ http://www.alianza-mredd.org/uploads/ckfinder_files/files/1%20-%20INFORME%20FINAL%20Diagnostico%20de%20Deforestacion%20Chihuahua.pdf

¹⁹ http://www.alianza-mredd.org/uploads/ckfinder_files/files/Informe%20final_Determinantes%20Chiapas.pdf

- Systemization and analysis of work related to the study of deforestation and forest degradation in Mexico, through remote sensing methods and techniques ²⁰.

Additionally, in recent years a great variety of studies and analyzes have been generated, and they have been systematized as part of the participatory and analytical process outlined in the SESA Report Draft.

2b. REDD+ Strategy Options

2b.1 National REDD+ Strategy (ENAREDD+)

In 2010, Mexico presented its REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) 24 to the Participants Committee of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). The proposal was approved in March of the same year.

Since 2010, Mexico has worked to develop the National REDD+ Strategy (ENAREDD+) through a participatory process. Also in 2010, the CICC published the document entitled Mexico's Vision for REDD+: Towards a national strategy, ²⁵ which contained key objectives and definitions that informed the development of the strategy, and which underscored the importance of including public policies that favor sustainable rural development, while incorporating and reinforcing community forest management and the conservation of biodiversity.

Incorporating and reinforcing community forest management and the conservation of biodiversity.

The study: Elements for the Design of a National REDD+ Strategy (ENAREDD+),²⁶ was produced in 2011 and published in November of the same year. The study was further strengthened by feedback from CTC-REDD+, as well as the inputs and comments of GT-REDD+ of the CICC. This led to a new version of the ENAREDD+, which was presented in October 2012 (as Draft 1).²⁷

The draft was submitted for analysis and feedback from stakeholders, through existing national and state platforms such as the National and State CTCs, GT-REDD+ and the CICC. In July of 2013, a new version of ENAREDD+ (Draft 2)²⁸ was presented for consideration to CTC-REDD+ and other platforms, such as the ENAREDD+ Working Group of the CONAF. Subsequently, following the inclusion of comments and observations, Draft 3 of the ENAREDD+²⁹ was produced in April 2014, with a fourth draft³⁰ being presented in November of the same year. In February 2015, the fourth draft received a favorable assessment by key stakeholders through CONAF, which means that Mexico has now a final draft of the ENAREDD+. This final draft will be submitted for public consultation in 2015.

The objective of the ENAREDD is to reduce the emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, while conserving and increasing forest carbon stocks, within the framework of sustainable rural development in Mexico and with a guarantee of effective application and compliance with the safeguards and principles stipulated in this strategy and the prevailing legal framework. The following components are central to ENAREDD+ implementation:

1. - Public policies and legal framework: to achieve cross-sectoral action, coordination, coherence and the integrated implementation of programs and policies that favor REDD+, generate mutual benefits and adapt to the context of different forest landscapes in rural areas.
- 2.- Financing schemes: these should aim to create and establish a financing system that is flexible, multi-faceted, diverse, graduated and efficient and that makes it easier over the long term to conserve the climate-related, socio-economic, environmental and other benefits derived from forests.

²⁰ <http://alianza-mredd.org/recopilacion/site/Inicio.html>

3.- Institutional arrangements: these are intended to ensure that institutional structures and mechanisms have the required capacity and can operate at different levels; among federal institutions and between federal and state and municipal bodies, for the conception, implementation and effective coordination of REDD+ activities and their related components (financing, monitoring and others), in accordance with their assigned areas of competence.

4. - Reference levels: to develop a national reference level, that may be broken down into state reference levels in order to facilitate assessment of REDD+ activities undertaken by individual states, including carbon capture projects for climate change mitigation activities in the forestry sector. Subdivision into state reference levels is intended to ensure environmental integrity and the consistency and transparency of the mechanism within a coherent and open nested approach.

5. - Monitoring, reporting and verification: to develop a robust and transparent national system of forest monitoring for the monitoring, reporting and verification of climate change mitigation-related activities in the forestry sector. The system should enhance the monitoring and oversight of the effectiveness of forest policies, be as transparent and clear-cut as possible and promote local and community participation.

6. - Safeguards: to incorporate a Safeguard National System (LULU7CF) and a Safeguard Information System (SIS) for monitoring and reporting and for ensuring compliance with the safeguards set forth in the UNFCCC Cancun Agreements (decision 1/CP.16), in accordance with the provisions of decision 12/CP.17, adopted at Durban in 2011, as well as articles 1 and 2 of the Mexican Constitution and Article 134 Bis of the LGDFS.

7. - Participation, communication and disclosure: to guarantee communication, social participation, transparency and accountability among communities, social organizations and the government, in order to achieve REDD+ objectives and ensure compliance with its safeguards.

2c. Implementation Framework

2c.1 Intervention Model in REDD+ Early Actions

Given the focus of REDD+ in Mexico, the Intervention Model Document in REDD+ Early Actions prepared by CONAFOR will be published in April 2015 in order to present the characteristics of the intervention model.

This model includes the information collected to date on the causes and dynamics of deforestation in the country, which differs depending on the region, but generally includes changes in land use through the establishment of induced grassland for breeding livestock and to a lesser extent for agriculture, the limited use of forest areas, the lack of investment in forest-related industries, the low income from forests, illegal logging industries, the lack of security regarding the rights of users (forest resources), poverty and lack of income opportunities related to forestry, natural disasters, and the manner in which public policies (CONAFOR, 2013) are implemented. There are also underlying causes such as poor governance, weak social capital, and weak enforcement of the legal framework.

The intervention strategy suggested for eliminating the direct and underlying causes of deforestation and degradation seeks to improve horizontal coordination of public policies, especially in the agricultural and environmental sectors and in mechanisms for intergovernmental cooperation, which would give a new impetus to rural development by promoting sustainable land management models.

For Mexico, the model of integrated land management with a focus on sustainable rural development proposed by REDD+ is a scheme that recognizes that deforestation and forest degradation processes have sources that are both internal and external to the forestry sector, so only through mainstreaming of public actions and policies and a territorial approach will it be possible to restructure and reduce pressures on these resources. To achieve this, the intervention model takes into account four key elements:

i. Actions specifically designed to meet the needs of the region in terms of forests and climate change. The richness of the intervention strategy lies in the fact that its elements can be adapted to each of the conditions existing at the site; however, there are very general recommendations based on the different processes of deforestation, forest management, economic development, and social and environmental issues addressed. As an example of this first element of the intervention strategy, the Special Programs, which constitute CONAFOR's efforts to direct resources to specific sites with high rates of deforestation and degradation, were designed with the intent of stopping the inaction in relation to deforestation and starting to create and strengthen sustainable productive activities.

It is noteworthy that these Programs only consider for implementation activities carried out through grants awarded by the National Forestry Commission, with the expectation that they will have more and better impacts on the various ecosystems, actors and persons living in the country's forest areas. The activities promoted through the Programs can be grouped into the following categories:

- Strengthening social and human capital (community planning, training, seminars, workshops); Restoration and productive reconversion (comprehensive restoration, silvopastoral and agroforestry systems, etc.);
- Conservation (payment for environmental services, best management practices);
- Sustainable forest management; and
- Studies (productive alternatives, environmental impact statement, etc.).

ii. The territorial governance model that promotes the participation of various actors at different levels in a territory under the principle of collaborative actions to achieve results in the reduction of emissions. There has been a drive for the diversification of agents in the territory who can contribute to capacity building at various levels within the territorial unit and to strengthen the mechanisms of trust, transparency, and leadership of agents and/or technical advisors. In this regard, the intervention model seeks to support the training and bringing together of Public Agents for Territorial Development (PATD) [Agentes Públicos de Desarrollo Territorial APDT] to promote wider landscape-level spatial integration.

The PATDs are entities that act in the interests of the public, working at regional or landscape level, helping in regional development planning, and promoting actions for sustainable management of natural resources. They have their own technical staff and have financial management capacity.

iii. Institutional arrangements to strengthen coordination between sectors and promote Sustainable Rural Development. Through the intervention model coordination at various levels must be promoted as well as the strengthening of governance to achieve the necessary complementarity of public policies in favor of Sustainable Rural Development. The existence of the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change (ICCC) and the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Sustainable Rural Development (CIDRS) at the national level and the ICCC at the state level provides the basis for coordinated working arrangements between SEMARNAT and CONAFOR with SAGARPA, which take account of multisector coordination efforts. Another example of coordination schemes is the establishment of CONAFOR collaboration agreements with other federal institutions (SAGARPA, SEMARNAT, SEDESOL or other institutions of the Federal Public Administration), as well as state governments.

iv. Linking of policies and programs in other sectors that are conducive to joint efforts and coordination of resources with other agencies. Given the landscape approach, the implementation model represents an opportunity to coordinate the policies and programs of other institutions to complement and strengthen CONAFOR's efforts to address deforestation and degradation of forests and jungles. The horizontal coordination of public policies especially in the agricultural sector will give new impetus to rural development by promoting sustainable land management models.

The Government of Mexico seeks to promote the four elements of the intervention model described above, to which end the REDD+ Early Actions (ATREDD+) have been established. The ATREDD+ are a combination of efforts made by institutions at state level that are aimed at addressing the causes of deforestation and degradation and reversing the trend of change of use of forest land, thereby contributing to improving the living conditions of the inhabitants.

These ATREDD+ are being developed in five Mexican states: Jalisco, Campeche, Chiapas, Quintana Roo, and Yucatan (Table 3).



Figure 3. Areas of REDD+ Early Actions

2c. 2 Mechanism for Complaints Attention

Since 2012, CONAFOR formed a Mechanism for Citizen Attention (MAC) ⁴¹, composed of already existing elements and procedures and based on their own legal and regulatory instruments for the attention of denunciations, complaints, claims, suggestions and requests for information. The MAC integrates with the aim of articulating the operation of the three areas that comprise it and thus provide answers and timely solutions that respond to the needs expressed by the population related to the operation of CONAFOR. Also seeks the improvement of institutional results, favors the accountability, and enables the identification and prevention of cases which, not addressed, can cause negative impacts on the institutional operation.

The MAC, is formed by three areas with their own channels, the establishment of norms and care protocols, depending on the nature of the matters that resolves /attends:

- Internal Control Body of the Secretariat of the Public Function, which responds to complaints and allegations with respect to any act or omission of functions by a public server.
- Liaison Unit of the National Institute of Access to Information and Data Protection, which responds to requests for public government information of CONAFOR.
- Tracking Area for Citizen Attention, which attends doubts, complaints, suggestions or any other request for information regarding the work of CONAFOR. In coordination with the Computing, Management coordinates the deployment project of the Unique CONAFOR Attention Windows, in compliance with the "DECREE establishing the National Single Window for the Formalities and Government Information"⁴²

As part of financing through readiness grant of the FCPF we envisage the implementation of a mechanism for feedback and attention to complaints for REDD+ in the Yucatan Peninsula, placing special attention on identifying the specific needs of indigenous peoples, women and other vulnerable groups at the state level and/or regional levels. It is also envisaged the implementation of the framework analysis of compliance relevant and applicable to the REDD+ safeguards for the three states of the Yucatan Peninsula by using the tools and definitions at national level for the National Safeguards System.

To do this, on August 20 and 21, 2015 the terms reference for the pilot were given feedback with the Committee on REDD+ Safeguards of the Yucatan Peninsula, providing relevant inputs to its implementation. The consultancy calls for:

- Analysis of the compliance framework relevant and applicable to the safeguards REDD+ in the three states of the Yucatan Peninsula
- Analysis of the specific needs and traditional forms of Indigenous People and women to access information, express complaints and grievances and resolve conflicts.
- Historical analysis of conflicts in the Yucatan Peninsula and resolution forms in the field of rural development.
- Development of a proposal to establish a mechanism of attention to complaints, considering the gaps that were identified in the analyses made. As well as the implementation of recommendations to address gaps.

- Development of the methodological proposal for the control of complaints for REDD+. This activity envisages the creation of a Workshop with the Committee on REDD+ Safeguards for feedback and provide input to the methodology.
- Activation of the complaints mechanism for REDD+ to address existing gaps and link the results
- Integration of findings and recommendations for their replicability.

2d. Effects on Society and Environment.

This forum was held on September 29, 2015 in Mexico City, with the aim of compiling the views and feedback to the objective, components and action lines of ENAREDD+, through the full and effective participation, exchange of perspectives, learning and mutual understanding with the young people of the rural sector in order to have a national strategy with their perspective, built through a voluntary process, open, free and inclusive. It was attended by 47 young people from the rural sector and the group was composed of the following way:

The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) process is structured within ENAREDD+, and includes workshops, conferences, study groups and conferences with different groups in the community and selected influential people who make up a fundamental part of the process.

In Mexico, the SESA process formally began with the Bacalar and national SESA workshops on May 12 and 13 2011. These workshops produced the formal SESA charter integrating and prioritizing responsibilities and actions that should be undertaken to ensure that the benefits offered by the program are attained while avoiding the inherent risks associated with REDD+ the workshops also the established 8 monitoring group for the process and was attended by representatives of both land and forest communities, agricultural organizations, indigenous populations, women, NGOs, and state and city government officials. In 2011, both Yucatán and Jalisco hosted 3 additional workshops to discuss the feedback received from the Forest Investment Plan. These workshops discussed general concerns regarding SESA and recommendations for the improvement and strengthening of social and environmental programs in the country were recorded.

In 2014 a Working Plan for SESA was published outlining the method for analysis and structuring of analytical and participation processes up to 2013 and updating information regarding key groups and people in the organization. The complete structuring of the analytic and participation processes was finally finished in 2015 and the group published the results of the study “Structuring of possible risks and benefits derived from the implementation for greenhouse gas reduction and REDD+ national strategy”. This report is still being drafted taking into account the feedback received from these activities and will be finalized once all the required safety measures for REDD+ in Mexico have been completed. The report will be published and disseminated through participating platforms.

III. Reference Level / Emissions Reference Level

The Forest Emissions Reference Level Component in Mexico has been supported mainly by the REDD+ Strengthening and South-South Cooperation project ⁴⁵ funded by the Government of Norway and with technical support from UNDP and FAO.⁴⁶

Mexico presented its proposal for the Forest Emissions Reference Level to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on December 8, 2014, which was then submitted to the UNFCCC for

expert technical evaluation in 2015 further to decision 12/CP.17. This benchmark was adopted in November 2015 and the final report documenting the technical evaluation was published on the UNFCCC web page⁴⁷. The national Forest Emissions Reference Level was established based on 3 factors:

The Land Use and Vegetation Series (Letters) from INEGI, and the

National Inventories of Forests and
Lands

- (INFyS)
- CONAFOR statistics on forest fires (surfaces)
- INEGI estimation methods as part of the BUR

This reference level includes emissions per gross deforestation and degradation, attached displaying the methodology to be evaluated, as well as establishing a reference to prevent any increase in emissions and emission reduction through deforestation.

The National NREF value is set at 44,388.62 GgCO₂e/year⁴⁸ representing average projected annual emissions for 2011-2015 based on historic analyses of emissions from 2000-2010.⁴⁹

IV. Forest monitoring systems and safeguards

4a. National Forest Monitoring System

For the past few years, the Government of Mexico has been focused on building its National Forest Monitoring System (SNMF) which began operations in July 2015⁵⁰ building on closely controlled previous interagency efforts between CONAFOR, CONABIO, INECC and INEGI. This agency has validated the process and results of the system, assuring its sustainability over time.

It is notable that the FCPF is not funded activities related to the Forest monitoring system, which have been developed mainly through the REDD+ Strengthening and South-South Cooperation project financed by the Government with technical support from the UNDP and FAO⁵¹.

Mexico takes inventory of its forests based on a combination of field measurements and remote sensing to estimate the source of anthropogenic emissions and decreases in greenhouse gases associated with forests, forest carbon reserves, and the changes in forest extension.

The establishment of the SNMF is generated information regarding emission and removal in the USCUS sector which are included in the National GHG emissions inventory for 2013 as part of the BUR⁵² as well as biomass and carbon components in the FRA 2015⁵³ in the NREF presented at the UNFCCC.

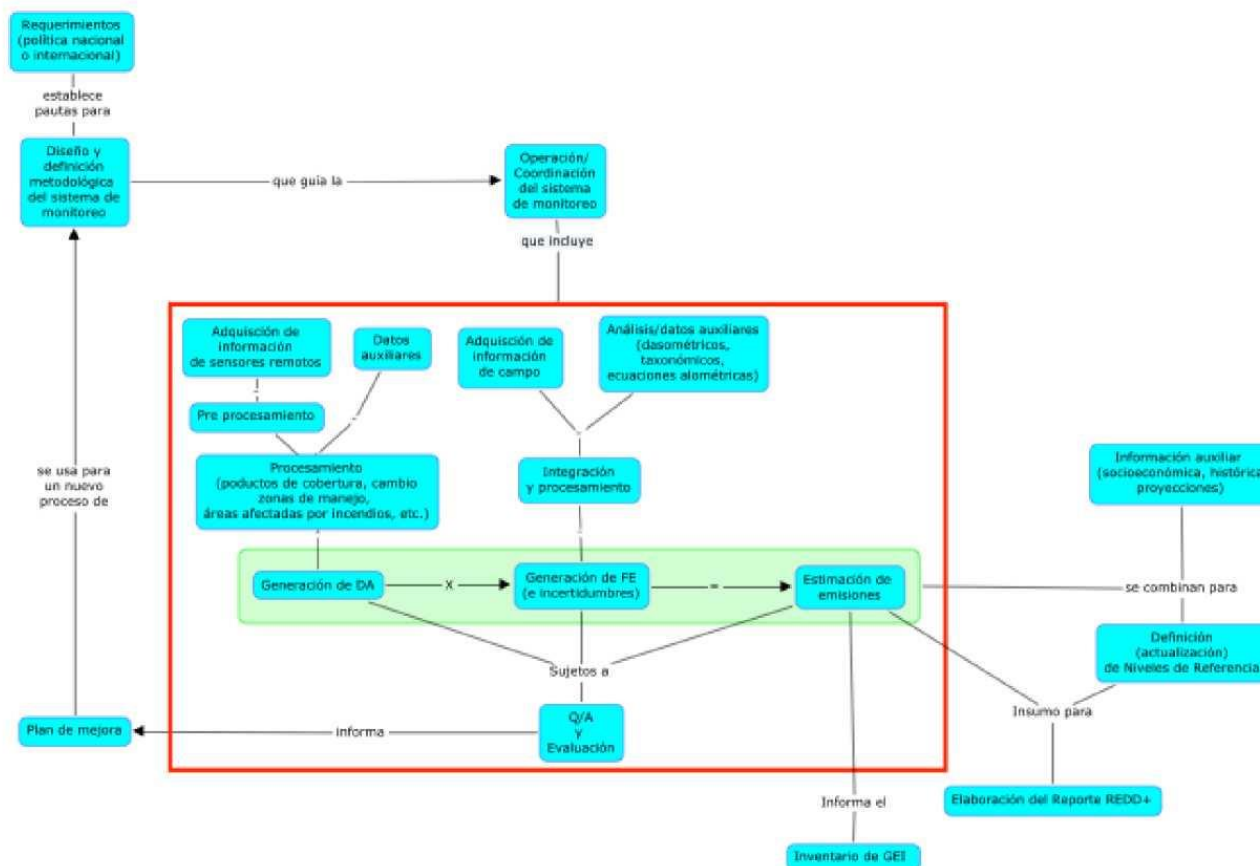
The following diagram shows the integration process estimating the contents and changes in the forests carbon content.

Reduction of emissions resulting from actions for the prevention and combat of deforestation and degradation of forest ecosystems (REDD+).

⁵¹ <http://www.mrv.mx/index.php/es/>

52 <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/mexbur1.pdf>

53 <http://www.fao.org/3/a-az275s.pdf>



Information on the estimation of emission factors affect

This briefly describes Mexico's information regarding emission factors (FT), Activity Data (DA) and emissions estimates along with the tools and processes that have developed an improved the national system for Forest monitoring. It is important to note that FE and DD data processing and emission estimates tools and protocols have been designed to allow its repeated systematic implementation while allowing for adjustments and improvements to be made as new information is generated and sources changed.

Emissions Factors

Mexico has a good deal of experience in the design and development of its National Inventories of Forests and Lands (INFyS) as they have implemented two five-year cycles since 2004. The 1st inventory cycle was carried out between 2004-2009 and the 2nd cycle between 2009-2014.

In Mexico the INFyS is used as a planning instrument for the forest sector and has become a multipurpose inventory account with 26,220 clusters raising more than 100 variables.⁵⁴

With the INFyS information Mexico can compare and analyze trends and changes in the main forest ecosystem taxonomic-environmental parameters including biomass and carbon which allow for the development of emissions factors to be used in greenhouse gas emissions estimates by deforestation and degradation.

In 2014 Mexico developed four protocols with the aim of improving emission factors: two of these updated the protocol estimating carbon in arboreal biomass by adding the change in vegetation dynamics from the INFyS data and the procedure for estimating mineral carbon in soil, an important reservoir in some forests ecosystems containing up to 50% of the total carbon. The other 2 protocols developed are used for estimating emissions and removals of disturbances in forests as well as forest fires and the products derived from forest exploitation with the aim of recording available information and the establishment of levels given the information available in the country.

These protocols were integrated 2015 with the aim of establishing a single *Emission Factors and Absorption Estimation Protocol* which clearly describes the method for estimating emissions factors and results, using data from INFyS à la metric equations applied to Mexico⁵⁵ as well as national levels of wood density and carbon fractions.

With the implementation of these tools, Mexico joined the emissions factors and removal database under IPCC guidelines which can be consulted online⁵⁶. This database contains 224 emissions factors that were used to update the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the Level of²¹ Forest Emissions Reference, including carbon stocks in dead wood and litter.

Activity data

²¹ <http://goo.gl/LbCzQz>

²¹ <http://mrv.cnf.gob.mx/index.php/es/mrv-m/areas-de-trabajo/factores-de-emision/base-de-datos-fe.html>

²¹ <http://goo.gl/LbCzQz>

²¹ <http://mrv.cnf.gob.mx/index.php/es/mrv-m/areas-de-trabajo/factores-de-emision/base-de-datos-fe.html>

regarding the development of information based on remote sensors, Mexico has 5 cartographic series of land use and vegetation prepared by the INEGI based on the visual interpretation of satellite images (LANDSAT and SPOT), the series contain more than 200 different classes of land use and vegetation type with a resolution of 1: 250,000 and a temporality of about 5 years

As part of the preparation process a tool was developed *Monitoring Activity Data for Mexico, MAD-MEX* (Gebhart et al. 2014)⁵⁷, which has produced maps of coverage and change in coverage for the period between 1990 and 2010 based on Landsat images, as well as coverage maps and coverage change for the period 2011-2014 based on RapidEye images, which analyze 32 coverage classes that can regroup to depending on CONAFOR.²² requirements.

In order to achieve this a repeatable transparent "Automatic Classification of Hedges and Changes Detection" procedure was updated to include coverage validation and coverage change.

In addition, we are cooperating with the University of Maryland and with Woods Hole Research Center to produce maps of canopy densities and biomass allowing for the detection of forest degradation nationwide from Landsat, rapid eye and MODIS IS images which will subsequently be incorporated into the MAD-MEX platform.

In addition, we have started a validation process with INEGI. The government agency responsible for the production of maps nationwide. In this way they will be considered official documents included in the generation of annual reports on the state and dynamics of forest cover.

Emissions Estimation

Mexico has presented 5 National Communications with its National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory NGHGI to the UNFCCC. The development of each of these has provided Mexico with experience necessary for NGHGI publication of the Land Use, Change of Land Use and Forestry Report. The Biennial Update Report (BUR)⁵⁸ was published in 2015 with the inventory updated to 2013 using information gathered from the SNMF⁵⁹

An update of the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land-Use report will be published in 2016 in order to develop a 6th form of communication between Mexico and the using methods outlined in the 2006 UNFCCC forest commission platform. REDD+ Technical Attachment to quantify the effectiveness of national actions for emissions reduction in the sector. It will establish the Forest Emissions Reference Level for the Initiative to Reduce Emissions in the 5 early stages of REDD+ and will follow up the technical assessment process thereof. Estimated emissions and absorptions at the regional level will also be estimated with the national information available along with data integration from the National Forest and Soils Inventories. This Will Culminate with the Formal Incorporation of the MAD-MEX products and changes in production

²² MAD-MEX: Automatic Wall-to-Wall Land Cover Monitoring for the Mexican REDD-MRV Program Using All Landsat data can be consulted in <http://www.mdpi.com/2072-4292/6/5/3923>

with the requirements available for the country reports together with CONABIO, CONAFOR, INEGI and INECC- this will also allow the NREF report to be update. Finally, it will direct its efforts to generating climate change mitigation and adaptation scenarios in conjunction with the INECC. Support will be provided to the Forest Monitoring Excellence Center by exchanging technical knowledge at the local level and the area covered by the South-South Cooperation Area under Mesoamerican Strategy of Environmental Sustainability Guidelines.

4b. Information Safety System

The 16th Member Conference was held in concord in 2010. During this conference 7 safety measures for READ THE PROCESS THESE AIM TO MITIGATE ANY NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT In order to cope with any possible negative activity and also to promote the multiple benefits brought by REDD+ these aim to mitigate any possible environmental and social impact that might arise from the implementation of REDD+ and to promote the benefits beyond the mere reduction of carbon emissions, such as good forest governance, full and effective participation, and a program on the preservation of biodiversity.

Mexico has explicitly recognized the REDD+ safeguards and the draft of the National Strategy document envisages the development of a national safeguard system (NSS) to follow-up, report on and ensure compliance with the safeguards established at the UN F CCC considering the provisions of decision 12/CP.17 adopted in Durban in 2011, as well as Articles 1 and 2 of the Mexican Constitution and Art. 134 Bis of the General Law of Sustainable Forest Development.

Mexico expects to build its information safeguard on existing national platforms that will allow for the presentation of integrated information and the implementation of safeguard however, it should be remembered that the new presence of this information system does not necessarily guarantee compliance with safeguards, and thus it is necessary to count on a support system or structure considering the existing systems particularly the compliance with legal and institutional frameworks which will be assimilated and linked to the implementation of the safeguards. This system or structure is known as the National Safeguard System (NSS).

The NSS will define compliance methods with the REDD+ safeguards in Mexico and the activities to be undertaken. In addition, it will identify laws and institutions that support the implementation and compliance aspects that allow for the resolution of conflicts, attention to complaints reporting and information feedback.

The NSS is based on 3 main structures

- Legal Framework
- Institutional Framework

■ Compliance Framework

In this regard, CONAFOR conducted a study in 2013 with the support of the MREDD+ Alliance to analyze relevant national and international legal structures applicable to the REDD+ safeguards⁶⁰ including laws, regulations, applicable treaties and conventions. This study concluded that Mexico has a solid legal, comprehensive and program framework which helps define, regulate and implement REDD+ safety measures.

A conference involving civil society, academia, forest specialist, state institutions and the federal government was held in 2014 with the aim of strengthening and orienting the NSS and SIS conceptual proposal the conclusions and recommendations of this conference were published in a document under the title of "Designing a national safeguards system"⁶¹ which can be found on the CONAFOR website along with other relevant information.⁶²

"Designing a safeguards national system"⁶¹

An analysis on the existing types of information derived from the methods of reporting under Planning Law was also conducted in 2014.⁶³ this looked into the obligations that various government departments have to inform and report on any activity or actions of public policy instruments and programs identified as relevant and applicable to REDD+ safeguards.³⁵

The UN-REDD Program is currently carrying out the systematization of the information systems and existing reports that could provide information to the SIS and strengthen the NSS. This analysis has been strengthened and consolidated through three interinstitutional conferences held by CONAFOR in 2014 and 2015- these are offered to different sectors linked to the REDD+ with the aim of exploring institutional arrangements necessary to share information about the REDD+ safeguards.

An extensive and inclusive process including various key agencies and the civil society to integrate the definition and interpretation of REDD+ safeguards in the Mexican context will be undertaken in 2016 considering the applicable national and international legal framework concerning the subject along with results of other studies and processes.

Finally, a series of measures and generic steps be taken in order to advance the design and implementation of the NSS in Mexico have been identified⁶⁶ these do not necessarily have to be implemented consecutively:

- i. Promote a process of participation and communication during the design and implementation of the SNS.
- ii. Identification and analysis of the legal, institutional and compliance framework relevant to the REDD+ safeguards.
- iii. Define the architecture and operation of SNS.

- iv. Determine how the SNS and SIS will operate between the national and state level.
- v. Design the SIS.

III. Methodology for participatory Self-assessment of REDD+ preparation

The methodology of the preparation processes for REDD+ participative self-assessment in Mexico, was developed based on the “Guide to the FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework”, from which the **general** guidelines and recommendations established by the FCPF were adopted. The criteria and questions framework was used as a guide and was adapted to the context of Mexico in order to carry out the project

This process is undertaken in 4 stages described below:

a. **Integration of preliminary report.**

A preliminary report with the progress of the REDD+ preparation in Mexico process was integrated before carrying out the national self-assessment exercise with the interested parties. The aim of this was to provide the different agencies involved with systematized information on the progress achieved in each one of the components. This information is included in section II of the present document and was given in order to carry out the workshops.

b. **Analysis of criteria in the Monitoring Framework of the FCPF and questions adjustment oriented to national context.**

The FCPF provides an evaluation framework consisting of 34 criteria which cover the 4 components of the preparation for REDD+, as well as guidance on how to address the criteria presented and select the supporting information that could be useful for evaluation. Based on these guidelines, the evaluation criteria as well as the questions were adapted to the context of Mexico in order to promote a better understanding by the evaluating team. Attachment 2 shows the criteria and questions adapted for Mexico.

The evaluation process is carried out with relevant agencies using standard methodology developed on the basis of experience gained from the CONAFOR pilot workshop. The assessment methodology is to give a presentation in the workshops summarizing the progress made on each of the components for REDD+ preparation and generate a space for sharing knowledge and resolving any queries that may arise in the preparation process.

According to the subject matter of each workshop participants are distributed among different work tables in order to facilitate discussion of progress made in each step using guideline questions provided for this purpose the purpose of this is to achieve consensus regarding the rating given each one of them. (See attachment 2)

Each workshop assigned a score according to a traffic light system required as per the FCPF assessment. At the same time, they are asked to sign a numerical rating in order that the evaluation be reflected accurately and transparent and that final results are the product of the average of the numbers given in the different evaluations

Table 7. Evaluation System

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Shows no Progress		further development required			Good progress, further development required			Significant Progress	

Likewise, participants must identify the strengths, weaknesses and needs when qualifying each of the criteria and encourage the discussion to recognize progress and discuss options for following steps or issues subject to improvement. The purpose of this is to detect deficiencies and unmet needs .and generate orientation toward the finalization of the preparation phase. The justifications submitted by the participants at the time of evaluating each of the criteria are documented and integrated into the final report on assessment of the preparation, the Package-R.

National assessment is undertaken through the following workshops:

c. National participatory evaluation

3 National Workshops:

- GT-ENAREDD+
- Indigenous and Farmers Table
- National CTC

1 Regional Workshop:

- Yucatán Peninsula (Campeche, Quintana Roo and Yucatán)

1 State Workshop:

- Chiapas

This allows for workshops to be held at different levels with the objective of integrating different perspectives, viewpoints and levels of information concerning the REDD+ preparation process.

d. Integration of the final report, feedback and presentation

The evaluation data will be used to complement the progress report and will be compiled into a preparation package (Package-R), which will document the country's progress. This will reflect the lessons learned, assess any shortcomings and identify activities to be undertaken in the transition toward the implementation of the performance-based activities.

Once the report of the results has been integrated it will be sent feedback from the participants in the evaluation process and then sent for a formal review to an independent Technical Review Panel as well as the World Bank as an executive partner in the process.

When the Technical Review Panel has finished reviewing the report, it will be placed for consideration of the FCPF participant's committee at its 1st meeting in May, 2016.

V Participatory Self-Assessment Results

a) Processes Description.

Regional Workshop: Yucatan Peninsula

The first self-assessment workshop was held in Merida, Yucatan, on November 27, 2015, with a Regional focus, and included relevant agencies from the states of Campeche, Quintana Roo and Yucatan.

The workshop was carried out according to the work agenda of the work included in ATTACHMENT 3 herein, with the participation of 25 people from different sectors, including government, academia, members of land and forest communities, non-governmental organizations and civil society.

The following graph shows the participation percentages by sector:

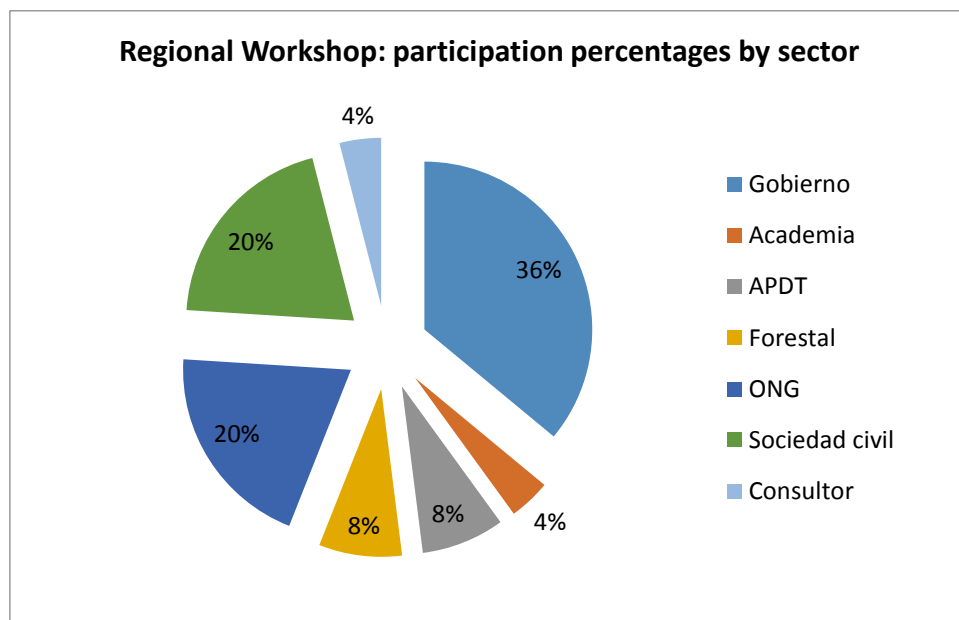


Figure 1: Regional Workshop. Participation Percentages by sector

The dynamics of participatory evaluation in this workshop were developed by means of work tables for the discussion and assignment of ratings with the exception of criteria related to the topics of Reference Levels and the National System of Forest Monitoring, in which the participants decided to carry out the evaluation as a group with the support of the staff from the México-Norway Project for the resolution of doubts in the evaluation.



Image 9. Regional workshop participants

The final evaluation of this workshop was categorized as “significant progress”, the component 3 which refers to reference levels and subcomponent for a, corresponding to the part played by National Forest Monitoring System with the exception of criteria 31 of this subcomponent (institutional mechanisms and capacities) in which the installed technical capabilities are discussed to guarantee continuity of the system.

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the REDD+ National Register and REDD+ tracking system activities, and the benefit distribution mechanism were among the issues that participants rated as “needs further development”.

State Workshop: Chiapas

This workshop was held on February 9, 2016 with 26 relevant participants from different sectors, including government, academia, NGOs and the civil society. It was undertaken according to the work agenda included in ATTACHMENT 4 herein.

The following graph shows the percentages of participation by sector:

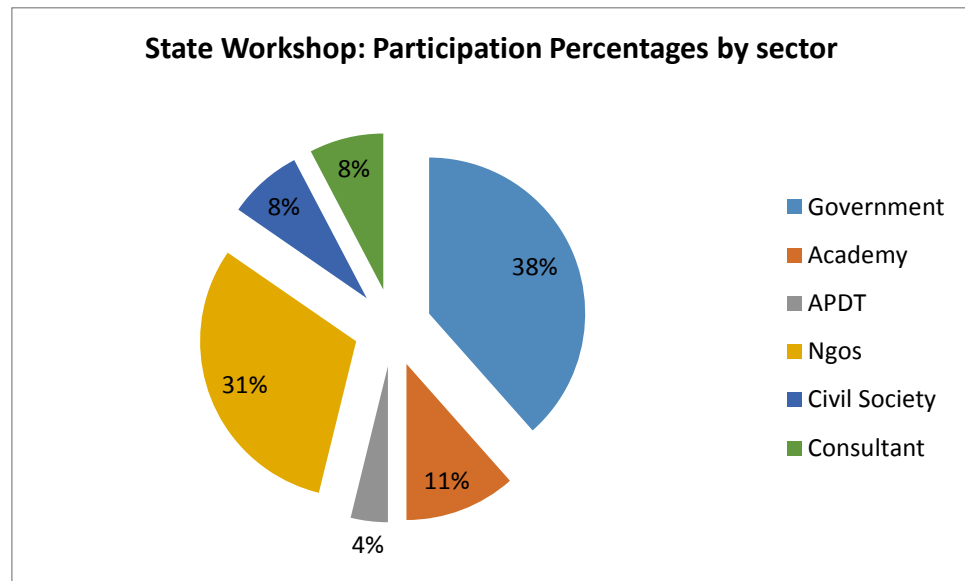


Figure 2: State Workshop. Participation Percentages by sector

A discussion roundtable was set up in this workshop in which participants discussed the criteria related to Reference Levels and the National System of Forest Monitoring assisted by participants with greater knowledge of these issues.



Image 10. Work groups in the Chiapas state workshop

Participants assessed the preparation process mainly in the category of "further development needed" (see Table 11) for self-assessment details).

National Workshop: Technical Advisory Committee

This workshop was held on February 11, 2016 according to the work agenda attached in ATTACHMENT 5 herein and was attended by 17 representatives of the REDD+ National Consultative Technical Committee in different sectors.

The following graph shows the percentages of participation by sector:

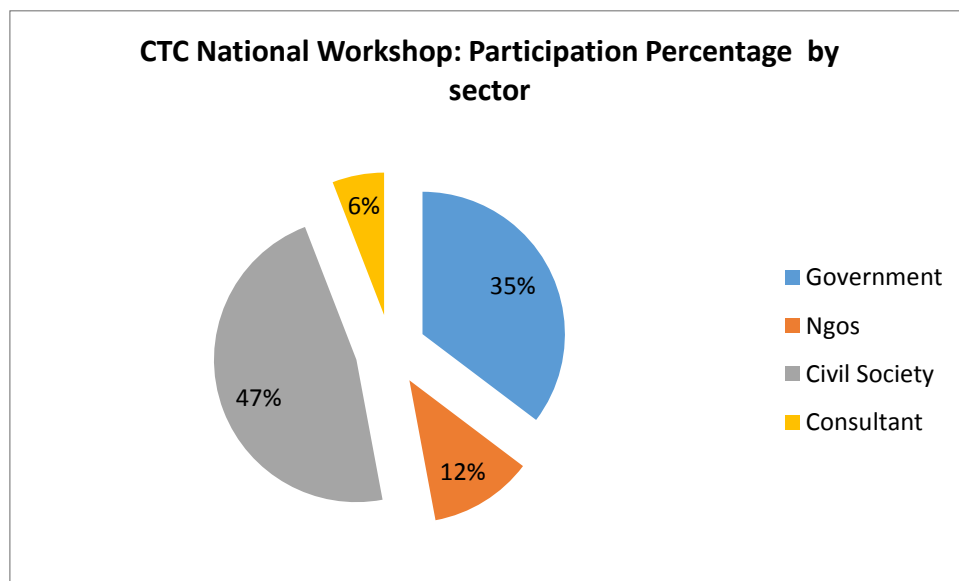


Figure 3: CTC National Workshop. Participation Percentages by sector

It should be noted that the REDD+ preparation process progress in Mexico assessed in this platform was considered in all the criteria within the categories of: "requires further development" and "Good progress but requires further development".

As in the Chiapas State workshop, a discussion roundtable was set up in this workshop in which participants discussed the criteria related to Reference Levels and the National System of Forest Monitoring assisted by participants with greater knowledge of these issues.

The efforts made in the consultation process was widely recognized to be a lengthy process, a large number of participants and the realization of at least one consultation forum for each state, the existence of different modes of consultation for different audiences as well as the availability of materials aimed at different target audiences highlighted the coordination efforts of several institutions in charge of developing the program.

A request for publication and accessibility to the results of the consultation was made stressing the importance of structuring and integrating the consultation process and analysis of its results in an open and transparent manner. This would also strengthen consultation capacities in other institutions within and outside the environmental sector.



Image 11. CTC-REDD+ Workshop participants

National workshop: Indigenous and Peasant Table

This workshop was carried out under the Indigenous and Peasant Table of the National Forestry Council (CONAF) meeting framework on February 18 2016, with the participation of 4 representatives of Social Organizations in the Forestry Sector and 4 representatives of nationally recognized Indigenous Organizations.

The participants at the Indigenous and peasant's table rated their progress as “doesn't show progress” because although they are aware of the ATREDD+ intervention model they need more precise definitions of carbon rights, benefits distribution mechanisms and the citizen attention program.

The results for the REDD+ preparation process showed that the legal framework for REDD+ in Mexico is consistent. However, it is necessary to strengthen the transparency and accountability, in order to make the REDD+ institutional arrangements binding and viable for budget appropriations.



Image 12. Indigenous and Peasant Work groups in the self-assessment workshop

a. Result

The tables below show the results of the nationwide self-assessment sessions. Calculations were based on results of 4 evaluation workshops at different levels (national, regional and state). 77 people from 9 different sectors participated in the process

Table 8. Summary of participants

TOTAL	77
Government	25
Academia	4
Public agent of Territorial Development	3
Forestry	2
NGOs	15
Civil Society	15
Consultant	4
Representative of Indigenous Organizations	4
Representative of the Forestry Sector Organizations	5

Also, the following participation percentages were obtained during this self-assessment exercise:

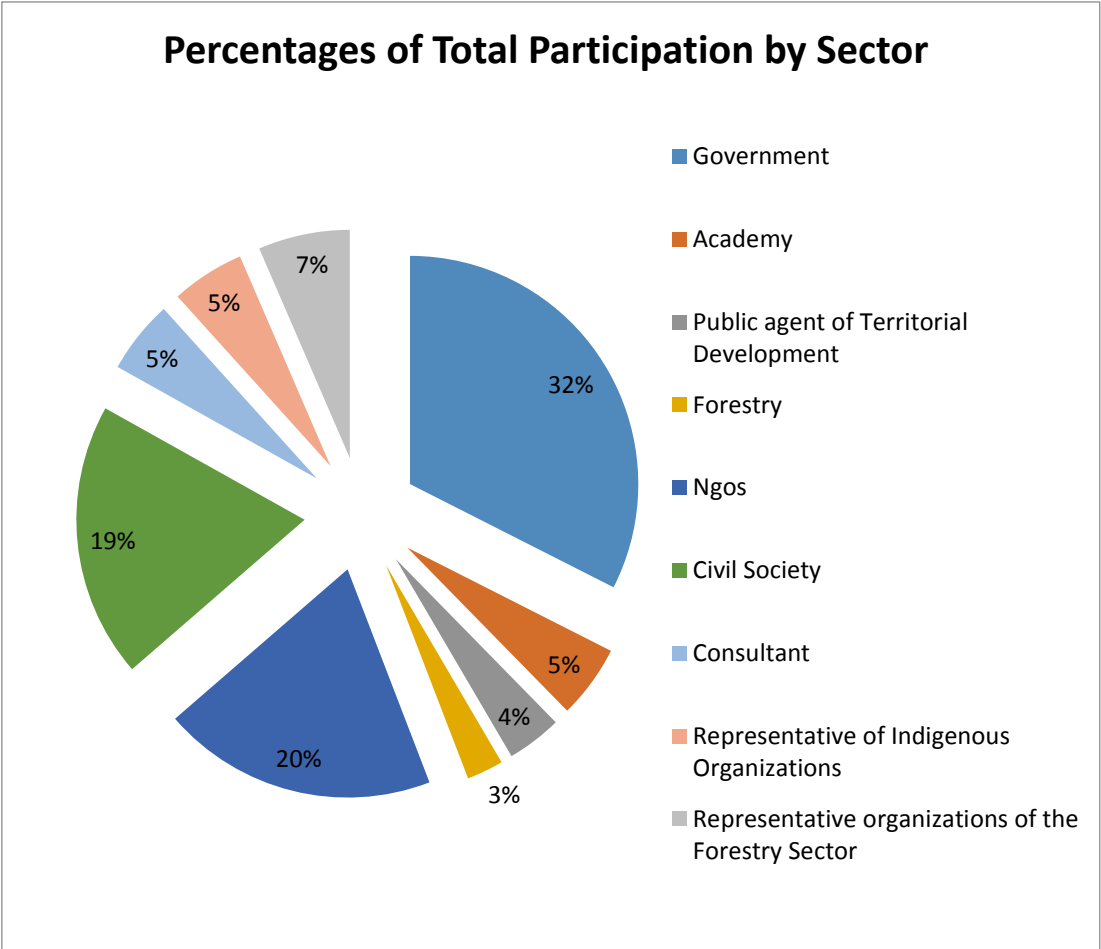


Figure 4. Total participation Percentages by sector

The following table summarizes the results of participatory assessment by subcomponent:

Table 9. Assessment Results by subcomponent

Component	subcomponent	Progress Assessment
1 Organization and preparatory consultations	1a: National management mechanisms for REDD +	
	1b: Consultation, dissemination and social participation	
2 Preparation of the REDD+ Strategy	2a: Assessment on land use, the factors causing changes in land use, forest law, policy and management	
	2b: REDD + Strategy Options	
	2 C: Implementation framework	
	2d: Social and environmental impacts	
3 Reference levels		
4 Forest monitoring and information system on safeguards	4a: National forest monitoring system	
	4b: Information system's Safeguards, co-benefits and other impacts.	

The results of the participatory self-assessment of each of the workshops conducted for forming the Package-R are shown in the following table:

Component	Subcomponent	NO.	Set Criterion	Progress assessment
1: Organization and consultations for the preparation	1a: National management mechanisms for REDD+	1	National arrangements for REDD+ and transparency	5.4
		2	Legal framework and budget	3.9
		3	Inter-institutional coordination and collaboration	4.5
		4	Coordination Capacity	5.9
		5	Management of funds and financing	6.2
		6	Feedback mechanisms, attention to complaints, accountability and access to information	3.9
	1b: Consultation, dissemination and social participation	7	Participatory Process	6.0
		8	Consultation processes	6.0
		9	Information disclosure	6.0
		10	Consultation results dissemination	5.4
2: Preparation of the REDD+ strategy	2a: Evaluation on the use of the land, the factors causing changes in land use, forestry law, policy and management	11	Analytical process	4.8
		12	Direct and underlying causes of the degradation and deforestation	6.7
		13	Relationships between causing factors / barriers and REDD+ activities	6.4
		14	Land use and tenure	5.5
		15	Legal Analysis	6.8
	2b: REDD+ STRATEGY OPTIONS	16	ENAREDD+ Lines of Action	7.1
		17	Analysis of the implications of the ENAREDD+ lines of action	4.0
		18	Implications of the lines of action of the ENAREDD+ on existing sectoral policies	5.2
	2c: Implementation Framework	19	Adoption and implementation of legislation/ regulations	5.6
		20	Intervention model in the areas of REDD+ early action	4.6
		21	Benefits distribution	3.6
		22	REDD+ National Registry and activities of the REDD+ monitoring system	5.1
	2d: environmental and social impacts.	23	Analysis of issues related to the social and environmental safeguards	6.2
		24	Design of REDD+ national strategy considering risks and environmental and social impacts.	6.9
		25	Environmental and social management framework	3.8
3: Reference levels		26	Activities included and appropriate use of data	6.2
		27	Use of historical data and adjusted to national circumstances	7.5
		28	Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with the orientation and the guidelines of the UNFCCC/IPCC	7.2
4: forest monitoring system and information about the safeguards	4a: National forest monitoring system	29	Documentation of the monitoring approach	8.0
		30	Demonstration of the early implementation of the system	6.9
		31	Mechanisms and institutional capacities	6.2
	4b: Safeguards information system, co-benefits and other impacts.	32	Identification of social and environmental issues in the REDD+, and co-benefits.	5.9
		33	Participation and Transparency	5.8
		34	Strengthening of capacities and Participation platforms	6.9

10. Evaluation Results by Criteria

In the following table, the results of the participatory self-assessment of each of the workshops conducted for forming the Package-R are shown:

Table 11. Results of each workshop

Component	subcomponent	NO.	Adjusted Criteria	Yucatan Peninsula	Chiapas	National CTC	Indigenous and Peasant table
1 Organization and preparatory consultations	1a: National management mechanisms for REDD +	1	National arrangements for REDD + and transparency	6	5	5	6
		2	Legal framework and budget	4	3	4	5
		3	Coordination and inter-institutional collaboration	4	4	5	5
		4	Coordination capacity	7	5	6	6
		5	Fund management and financing	8	5	5	7
		6	Feedback mechanisms, complaint management, accountability and access to information	5	3	4	4
		7	Participatory process	8	4	6	7

2 Preparation of the REDD+ Strategy	1b: Consultation, dissemination and social participation	8	Consultation Process	7	5	7	6
		9	Disseminating the Information	6	5	6	7
		10	Disseminating the results of the consultation	6	3	6	6
	2a: Assessment on land use, the factors causing changes in land use, forest law, policy and management	11	Analytical process	6	3	5	5
		12	Direct and underlying causes of degradation and deforestation	8	6	7	6
		13	Relations between causative factors / barriers and REDD+ activities	8	6	6	6
		14	Land use and tenure	8	5	4	5
		15	Legal analysis	8	7	6	6
	2b: REDD + Strategy Options	16	ENAREDD+ courses of Action	8	5	8	7
		17	Analysis of the implications of the courses of action of the ENAREDD +	5	2	3	6
		18	Implications of the courses of action of the ENAREDD + on existing sectoral policies	6	5	4	6
	2 C: Implementation framework	19	Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations	7	4	5	6
		20	Intervention Model in the REDD+ areas subject to early action	7	4	4	3
		21	Benefit Distribution	5	2	4	4

		22	REDD+ National Register and REDD + monitoring system activities	4	7	4	6
	2d: Social and environmental impacts	23	Analysis of issues related to social and environmental safeguards	6	6	7	6
		24	Design of national REDD+ strategy, considering social and environmental risks and impacts.	8	6	8	6
		25	Framework for environmental and social management	3	2	4	6
3 Reference levels		26	Activities included and proper use of data	7	7	5	6
		27	Use of historical data and adjusted to national circumstances	9	8	7	6
		28	Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with guidance and guidelines of the CMNUCC / IPCC	9	9	4	7
4 Forest monitoring and information system on safeguards	4a: National forest monitoring system	29	9	9	9	7	7
		30	Demonstrating the early implementation of the system	8	8	5	7
		31	Institutional mechanisms and capacities	4	6	8	7
	4b: Information system's Safeguards, co-	32	Identification of social and environmental issues in REDD +, and co-benefits.	6	5	6	6

	benefits and other impacts.	33	Participation and transparency	8	2	7	6
		34	Capacity building and participation Platforms	8	7	6	7

As shown in the table, the participants involved in the process of self-assessment considered that in general, Mexico's preparation process of displays several areas within a good level of progress but further development is required.

v. Conclusions and recommendations

This section outlines the main strengths and weaknesses mentioned in the national preparation REDD+ process, through self-assessment workshops. Also, it identifies possible strategies to strengthen activities oriented towards the completion of the preparation phase.

Component 1: Organization and consultation for the preparation

1a: National management mechanisms for REDD+

NO.	Set Criterion	Strengths	Weaknesses	Possible actions identified
1	National arrangements for REDD+ and transparency	There are institutional arrangements at different levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ignorance of the implementation degree, operation, dissemination and transparency. Is required to facilitate access to the information generated. The subnational arrangements are only present in some states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the transparency and accountability. Strengthen the legal framework for the binding arrangements and be able to count with budget for these actions.
2	Legal framework and budget	The legal framework is strong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legal framework does not guarantee an adequate budget, predictable and sustainable. It is perceived that the budget is not consistent with the goals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the legal framework for allocating budget to the policies and activities related to REDD+. Ensure that the programs implemented by different sectors institutions are cross-cutting.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant institutions to the REDD+ preparation process, as the CDI Commission, have not budgeted resources for REDD+. • There is no additional budget assigned to the REDD+ activities, depends on international resource. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the mandate of CONAFOR for the development of REDD+ in Mexico.
3	Inter-institutional coordination and collaboration	Inter-institutional coordination arrangements exist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no continuity in the existing agreements and collaboration initiatives and their platforms meeting irregularly. • Changes of specialized personnel in the topic may weaken the existing arrangements. • Have not been formalized cross-cutting actions between different sectors units that have an impact on the territory. • Lack information on the agreements and their results to communities and general society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate and systematize existing coordination experiences at local level. • Promote the dissemination of information on the results obtained in the framework of the inter-institutional agreements that have been entered into. • Formalize collaboration between institutions through instruments such as agreements, which not only establish agreements but obligations. • Strengthen the coordination between CONAFOR and SAGARPA.
4	Coordination Capacity	Recognizes the coordination efforts made by CONAFOR in the ENAREDD+ development and the REDD+ preparation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is necessary to strengthen CONAFOR, through the head of the sector (SEMARNAT) so that it can establish commitments with other institutions • It was identified that it is necessary to strengthen the coordination of efforts at state level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen inter-institutional activities and coordination with all productive sectors, civil society and the State Offices. • Search to strengthen coordination through the advisory councils of other institutions.

5	Funds and financing management	There has been a good management of funds and funding as there have been addressed different aspects of the process of the REDD+ preparation process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is perceived that the greater part of the resources from international sources has been aimed to develop technical aspects and not enough to develop processes to strengthen the social participation. • It is perceived the need to promote the dissemination of information on financing accounting in the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the information and communication of the existing funding. • Strengthen social issues through the REDD+ financing.
6	Feedback mechanisms, attention to complaints, accountability and information access	There are attention mechanisms to complaints at national level and for different instances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The attention mechanisms are not known or accessible to the land communities • The existing mechanisms are focused to submit claims. • There is no specific mechanism linked to the REDD+ subject. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is required that the REDD+ attention mechanism be precautionary and accessible to communities, considering issues of differentiated attention. • Promote the use of existing mechanism in dealing with complaints.

Component 2: Preparation of the REDD+ Strategy

2a: Evaluation on the Land Use, the Factors Causing Changes in Land Use, Forestry Law, Policy and Management

11	Analytical process	There are many studies and analyzes that have been incorporated in the final draft of the ENAREDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficient dissemination of the studies' results carried out. • It is not known how the results of the analyses made have been used. 	Socialize the results of the analytical process and promote that the information generated be accessible at different levels.
12	Direct and underlying causes of the degradation and deforestation	There is information on the factors of deforestation and forest degradation in the ENAREDD+	There is not known in detail the direct and underlying causes in all states of the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate existing studies. • Perform detailed studies of the direct and underlying causes of degradation and deforestation in the states

				of the country that are not ATREDD+.
13	Relationships between causing factors / barriers and REDD+ activities	Information has been generated for the AATREDD+ states, including the relationship between the causes of deforestation and degradation and activities and approach that promotes the ENAREDD+.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not known in detail the information that has been generated. It is perceived to be necessary to analyze in more detail the underlying causes such as unemployment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate information on the underlying causes of deforestation in ATREDD+. Analyze the underlying causes of deforestation at national level with greater detail.
14	Land use and tenure	Studies have been conducted on the use and possession of the land	It is perceived that addressing issues on the use and possession of the land could be a challenge for the successful implementation of the ENAREDD+.	Promote that the actions raised in the framework of the ENAREDD consider the opportunity costs for them to be viable.
15	Legal Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is perceived a strong legal framework for REDD+. Studies are identified on the legal framework for REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficient information dissemination about the legal analysis made, especially in the identification of gaps in the national legal framework for REDD+. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate the studies made on the legal framework for REDD+. Develop actions to address the legal gaps in the topic.

2b: REDD+ STRATEGIC OPTIONS

16	ENAREDD+ Lines of Action	The draft of ENAREDD was built in a participatory and transparent way, considering addressing the critical issues identified.	It is not known to what extent were considered the causes of deforestation and degradation within the lines of action	Disseminate information on the participatory and analytical process developed for the construction of the ENAREDD and its lines of action.
17	Analysis of the implications of the lines of action of the ENAREDD+	There is an analysis of the social and environmental risks of the lines of action of the ENAREDD+	It is unknown the analysis degree of the Implications (social and environmental feasibility, risks and opportunities and the analysis of costs and benefits)	Disseminate information on the participatory and analytical process developed for the construction of the ENAREDD and its lines of action.

18	Implications of the lines of action of the ENAREDD+ on the existing sectoral policies	The lines of action of the ENAREDD contemplate the articulation of public policies in different sectors	It is not clear on the role that will perform the different units and sectors in the implementation of the lines of action of the ENAREDD to influence sectoral policies.	To analyze the role that will have the different institutions and sectors in the implementation of the lines of action of the ENAREDD+.
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2c: Implementation Framework

19	Adoption and implementation of legislation/ regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a legal framework for REDD+ and Climate Change at national level and in some states. It is recognized that the environmental sector is extensively regulated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is unknown how it implements the legal framework in practice or in the territory. It is unknown how is articulated the national legal framework with existing legislation at state level. There are not known the results of the implementation of legislation on the topic of climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze how it links the legal framework at national level with the existing legislation at state and municipal level and its implementation. Analyze whether there are contradictions between the relevant legal framework and applicable for the actions in the context of REDD+ and recent reforms (energy)
20	Intervention model in the areas of REDD+ early action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counts with the definition of the intervention model in the ATREDD+. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is perceived that although there is an intervention model for the ATREDD+, it is necessary to have precise definitions on rights on carbon, distribution mechanism of benefits and the citizen attention mechanism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socialize the Intervention Model. Develop the benefits distribution scheme Adapting or improving the intervention model as a result of the experiences generated in its deployment. Promote financing schemes for owners and holders that encourage investment

				<p>in sustainable development related activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
21	Benefits distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is clear who will benefit • There are experiences in the country in distribution of benefits, including the experience through the program of PSA (payment for environmental services) • The mechanism of distribution of benefits is intended to be built in a participatory manner • The ENAREDD+ recognizes that the benefits arising from payment for results correspond to those owners and inhabitants of the forests. 	Doesn't count with a developed benefits distribution mechanism	Promote governance to count with a transparent mechanism and accountability.
22	REDD+ National Registry and activities of the REDD+ monitoring system	The registration system is in the process of development.	Lack of knowledge about the record components.	Disseminate the features and components of the REDD+ registry once it is concluded.

2d: Environmental and social impacts.

23	Analysis of issues related to the social and environmental safeguards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are various studies and analyzes developed on issues related to environmental and social safeguards • There is information related to social and environmental safeguards that has been generated at the regional level or state. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need for greater dissemination of the results of the analyses made. • Need to systematize and analyze the available information and generate a proposal for a national safeguard 	Disseminate the studies, analyzes and information available on the subject of environmental and social safeguards in the context of REDD+.
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24	Design of the REDD+ national strategy considering risks and environmental and social impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are various studies and analyzes developed on issues related to environmental and social safeguards • The ENAREDD includes in its lines of action actions to mitigate risks associated with its implementation • The ENAREDD account with a specific component of environmental and social safeguards 	There is a need for greater dissemination of the results on the analyses made.	Disseminate the analytical and participatory process approach to the construction of the ENAREDD+ and the risk analysis carried out.
25	Environmental and social management framework	Actions have been initiated to count with an environmental and social management	Need to conclude the environmental and social management framework	Develop the framework for environmental and social management, feedback with key actors and disseminate their results.

Component 3: Reference Levels

26	Activities included and appropriate use of data	It was identified that has generated a reference level at national level that includes the activity of deforestation and that has used adequate data from sources of official information.	The reference level developed at the national level includes only the activity of deforestation	Consider to include additional REDD+ activities in the development of the reference level.
27	Use of historical data and adjusted to national circumstances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are plans to improve the reference level in the future. • Identifies the use of MAD-MEX and series VI from INEGI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no clarity about the date to account with official data from the MAD-MEX. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze different options for gradual improvement in the data used in the updating of the NREF.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data used up to now was obtained with official information of the country. 		
28	Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with the orientation and the guidelines of the UNFCCC/IPCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data used up to now was obtained with official information of the country. Followed the IPCC Guidelines for the development of the reference level. The information is public. The reference level is published on the internet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack dissemination on the way to access the information generated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate the information generated. Develop actions to disseminate more widely the information contained in the National Forest Inventory.

Component 4: Forest Monitoring System and for Information about the Safeguards

4a: National Forest Monitoring System

29	Documentation of the monitoring approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recognized that the information generated through the SNMF has enabled us to make reports at international level such as the updating of national inventory of greenhouse gases in the part of the sector land use, land-use change and forestry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack dissemination on the information generated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the dissemination of the information generated. Explore options for the products and information generated can receive technical feedback at national level. Develop local skills in forest monitoring.
30	Demonstration of the early implementation of the system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recognized that the SNMF is flexible to incorporate improvements in the inputs used over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need to incorporate information from the state level as part of the enhancements to the SNMF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee civil society's easy access to the MRV system information

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss options to integrate data generated at local level. • Identify the institutional and collaborative mechanism to integrate information from States
31	Mechanisms and institutional capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recognized that there are efforts to institutionalize the SNMF and that it is mandated in the LGDFS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk is perceived in the continuity of the SNMF by lack of technical capabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate the efforts for the institutionalization of SNMF.

4b: Safeguards Information System, Co-benefits and other Impacts.

32	Identification of social and environmental issues in REDD+, and co-benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ENAREDD+ identifies as important additional benefits to carbon that could be derived from its implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have not been quantified or characterized the co-benefits. • It is not clear the role of the co-benefits in the implementation of the ENAREDD+. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialize the identification of the co-benefits with forest communities
33	Participation and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been different events and strengthening capacity workshops on the issue of safeguards. • Identifies groups of follow-up to the issue of safeguards at state level. • It recognizes that progress in the safeguards system has involved the participation of different actors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack to disseminate more information on progress in the safeguards information system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue strengthening the participation in the development of the safeguards information system. • Promote citizen participation councils by involving communities, indigenous peoples and small owners.

34	Strengthening of capacities and Participation platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have exploited existing platforms, forums and platforms have been created to strengthen capacities: Learning Community, CTC state, interchange community, including actors in the agricultural sector and NGOS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is not seen progress in the strengthening of the capacities of indigenous population and civil society. There are weaknesses in the institutional capacities to give continuity to projects because of government changes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link and strengthen the participation platforms at state and national levels.
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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1. Indigenous consultation

ATTACHMENT 2. Evaluation framework adjusted to the context of Mexico

ATTACHMENT 3. Agenda of the participatory self-assessment workshops

ATTACHMENT 1

Indigenous Consultation

Locations with 40% or more indigenous population in cities A and B of the CDI Commission's cultural regions with a forest cover will cover equal or greater to 50% of forest area were selected to establish the definition of coverage. These areas are found either within the forest itself located within 500 m of the coverage area.

Communities with over 1000 indigenous inhabitants in these areas were selected. For those areas with fewer than 1000 inhabitants very dispersed communities with more than 500 indigenous people were selected particularly in areas where there is a good deal of conservation of the forest areas with a strong forestry vocation.

The majority of the communities consulted for the above description, however, the selection plus process is flexible in order to increase the degree of representation. Under those circumstances they proceeded as follows;

Location with fewer than 500 inhabitants as was the case for Meseta Purépecha and Mariposa Monarca owing to the sparse population density in that region. However, it was important to include them both owing to their cultural importance as well as the importance of ecological conservation in the area given that there is a great concern for the Monarch Butterfly

In the cases of the Yaqui, Chontal of Tabasco and Southern Border regions there are no communities displaying his characteristics, for which reason they were not used as part of the study. However, there are important extensions of forest vegetation in the area.

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Attachment 3:

Workshop agenda

Participatory Evaluation Workshop for the REDD+ Preparation Process

Yucatán Peninsula

Location: Hotel Gamma de Fiesta Inn El Castellano,
Calle 57 #513 by 62 y 64, Centro, 97000 Merida, Yucatan.

Date: November 27

Time: 10:00 am

Background

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility– FCPF conceives a process measuring a country's progress in basic preparation activities within the framework of the overall preparation for REDD+. The mainstay of this process is a comprehensive and participatory self-assessment analyzing the activities established during the preparation stage and evaluating the progress with a view to completing this phase.

The results of this evaluation should be compiled in a preparation package (R-Package), which documents the country's progress and will reflect the lessons learned, assessing any unsolved shortcomings and identifying activities which will help move toward a transition to the implementation of the performance-based activities.

In this context, Mexico has developed a national assessment process through which they can identify the perception of various different sectors are involved in the process of preparing for REDD+ with respect to the basic preparation activities.

Workshop Objective

To Complete a Participatory evaluation process of the REDD+ preparation package in Mexico, through the application of the evaluation framework provided by the FCPC adapting it to the context of the country and specifically to the three states of the Yucatan Peninsula.

Preliminary Agenda

Time	Subject
10:00 - 10:30	Registration

10:30 - 10:45	Welcome
10:45 - 11:00	Presentation of the Assistants
11:00 - 11:30	Presentation: The preparation process of REDD+ Forest Carbon Partnership Facility(FCPF) Evaluation Process
11:30 - 11:45	Questions and Answers
11:45 - 12:00	Assessment Methodology
12:00 - 14:30	Evaluation of the preparation process for REDD+
14:30 - 15:30	Food
15:30 - 16:00	Presentation of the Assessment Results
16:00 - 16:30	Closure of the workshop and conclusions

**Participatory Evaluation Workshop of the Preparation Process for REDD+
Chiapas**

Location: Hotel Casa Kolping
Address: Av. Jesus Cancino Casahonda No. 2624, Fraccionamiento
LAS Arboledas, C.P. 2930, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas
Date: February 9
Time: 9:00 am

Background

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility– FCPF conceives a process measuring a country’s progress in basic preparation activities within the framework of the overall preparation for REDD+. The mainstay of this process is a comprehensive and participatory self-assessment analyzing the activities established during the preparation stage and evaluating the progress with a view to completing this phase.

The results of this evaluation should be compiled in a preparation package (R-Package), which documents the country’s progress and will reflect the lessons learned, assessing any unsolved shortcomings and identifying activities which will help move toward a transition to the implementation of the performance-based activities.

In this context, Mexico has developed a national assessment process through which they can identify the perception of various different sectors are involved in the process of preparing for REDD+ with respect to the basic preparation activities.

Workshop Objective

To Complete a Participatory evaluation process of the REDD+ preparation package in Mexico, through the application of the evaluation framework provided by the FCPC adapting it to the context of the country and specifically to the three states of the Yucatan Peninsula.

Preliminary Agenda

Time	Subject
09:00 - 09:15	Registration

09:15 - 09:30	Welcome to the workshop and presentation of the Assistants
09:30 - 09:45	Presentation: The REDD+ preparation process of Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Evaluation Process
09:45 - 11:15	Presentation of the progress made in the preparation process for REDD in Mexico
11:15 - 11:30	Assessment Methodology
11:30 - 14:30	Evaluation of the preparation process for REDD+
14:30 - 15:30	Lunch
15:30 - 16:00	Presentation of advances in Reference Level and MRV
16:00 - 17:15	Evaluation of the Preparation Process for REDD+
17:15 - 17:30	Conclusion and Results, Closure of the Meeting

**Participatory Evaluation Workshop of the Preparation Process for REDD+
Technical Advisory Committee REDD+**

Location: Fiesta Inn Insurgentes Sur
Address: Calle Mercaderes 20, Benito Juárez,
Col. San José Insurgentes, 03900 Mexico City.

Date: February 11

Time: 09:30 hrs.

Background

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility– FCPF conceives a process measuring a country’s progress in basic preparation activities within the framework of the overall preparation for REDD+. The mainstay of this process is a comprehensive and participatory self-assessment analyzing the activities established during the preparation stage and evaluating the progress with a view to completing this phase.

The results of this evaluation should be compiled in a preparation package (R-Package), which documents the country’s progress and will reflect the lessons learned, assessing any unsolved shortcomings and identifying activities which will help move toward a transition to the implementation of the performance-based activities.

In this context, Mexico has developed a national assessment process through which they can identify the perception of various different sectors are involved in the process of preparing for REDD+ regarding the basic preparation activities.

Workshop Objective

To Complete a Participatory evaluation process of the REDD+ preparation package in Mexico, through the application of the evaluation framework provided by the FCPC adapting it to the context of the country and specifically to the three states of the Yucatan Peninsula.

Preliminary Agenda:

Time	Subject
9:30 - 09:45	Registration

09:45 - 10:00	Welcome to the workshop and presentation of the Assistants
10:00 - 10:15	Presentation: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Evaluation Process
10:15 - 11:45	Presentation of progress in the preparation process for REDD+
11:45 - 12:00	Explanation of the Evaluation Dynamics
12:00 - 15:00	Dynamics of Participatory Evaluation
15:00 - 16:00	Lunch
16:00 - 16:30	Presentation of advances in Reference Levels and MRV
16:30 - 17:45	Dynamics of Participatory Evaluation
17:45 - 18:00	Conclusion and Results