

**GCF Database
Version 3 July 30**

Database purpose: To create a GCF knowledge database that will include the current REDD actions (programs, projects, policies) of member states and provinces and institutional, technical, financial, legal, and other needs to identify possible cooperation niches among GCF members as well as collective needs that could be approached by the GCF as a common benefit to all; and to provide information to elaborate communications materials and fundraising proposals.

REDD Action is defined as the possible initiatives associated with implementation of REDD (i.e., initiatives that seek to limit carbon emissions by reducing deforestation) which encompasses **2 levels of scale**:

1. **REDD projects** – REDD initiatives and activities carried out within a restricted area of defined boundaries (such as Protected Areas or private property) proposed by private actors (e.g. companies and civil society) and/or governments (e.g. State/Provincial, municipal, regional etc)
2. **REDD Program** - REDD initiatives, policies, strategies and activities within a larger scale (larger than REDD projects), encompassing the whole State/Province or regions within, led by the State/Provincial Government or in partnership with civil society. This includes capacity building as part of a phased approach to a REDD program.

NOTE: This assessment focuses on REDD Programs in seeking to understand the government's thinking, solutions and needs related to REDD. But REDD projects will be also assessed within the database.

Structure of the Database:

- I. GCF Member name: state government of Chiapas
- II. General Information of GCF Member
Components / Elements of REDD Action
- III. Component 1: Environmental Service
- IV. Component 2: Implementation mechanisms for REDD
- V. Component 3: REDD Financing

GCF Database Template

I. GCF Member name: State Government of Chiapas

II. General Information of GCF Member

1. **Area (km²):** 73,288 km² (INEGI, 2010)

2. **Population:**

- Total: 4,796,580 habitants (INEGI, 2010)
- Rural: 52% of the population
- Ethnic groups (name/number): *describe name and number of indigenous and other rural populations*
- Tzeltal: 433,006 native speakers
- Tzotzil: 393,272 native speakers.
- Chol: 182,557 native speakers.
- Zoque: 52,611 native speakers
- Tojolabales: 51,143 native speakers
- Lacandón, Mam, Chuj, Kanjobal, Jacalteco, Cakchiquel in total: 24,084 speakers
- Source: (INEGI, 2010)
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3. GDP:

- Total: \$ 148,520,656 million Mexican pesos
- The forestry and agricultural sector: \$ 14,335,763 pesos.
- The secondary sector: \$ 35,503,880 pesos

Main income products: Real estate services and renting of personal assets and intangible assets; commerce; agriculture, livestock farming, forestry, fisheries and hunting; education services, industrial manufacturers, mining, construction, government activities, transport activities, mail and storage. These 9 sectors constitute 84.3% of the GDP of the state.

4. Per capita income: \$47,612 pesos. source: (IMCO 2010).

Human Development Index:

In the last 5 years, 28 municipalities with the lowest human development indices in Chiapas have advanced in the sectors of health, water, drainage and solid floors; according to the results from the INEGI 2010 population and housing census in 2010 for the state. In 2010, 60% of the municipalities with the lowest indices of human development had access to health services, obtaining an increase of 52.9% compared to 2005.

In 2000 62.8% had access to piped water; in 2005 60% had access and in 2010 it rose to 71.6%.

The percentage of housing which had drainage in 28 municipalities with the lowest human development indices: in 2000 17.4% had access; in 2005, 36.8% had access and in 2010 it rose to 50.4%.

In 2000 80.7% houses with dirt floors were registered and in 2005 66.8% were registered. In 2010 only 25.3% of houses had dirt floors.

5. Forests (Typologies and Status):

- Total forest area: 34% jungle, 29% pine forest y 16% pasture.
- Main Forest Typologies (type/area):
- Mesofilic mountain forest: 620 305 hectares.
- Temperate forest: 1 074 708 hectares
- Induced or cultivated pasture: 1 933 261 hectares.
- Natural pasture:: 266 hectares.
- Humid rainforest: 1 604 768 hectares.
- Subhumid rainforest: 363 132 hectares.
- Others: 175 273 hectares

(source: INEGI, 2010)

Status of Forests (%; km2): In 2009 124 km2 were registered as reforested.

From 2007-2009 there were 120,055.528 km2 of forest that didn't change state; 1,821.48 km2 of degraded forest (10-30% vegetation cover). (PACCCH, 2011).

Numero of forest fires registered in 2010: 285

Total area affected: 76.98 km 2

Pasture: (hectares,%) 57.21 km², 74.32%

Mature forest: 0.98 km² 1.27%

Secondary vegetation: 6.29 km² 8.17%

Shrub and bush: 12.50 km² 16.34%

(Source: SEMARNAT. CONAFOR. Weekly report of forest fire reports, 2010)

- **Original forest area (pre-human disturbance):** From 1994 to 2009, this proportion showed an increase of 14 %, reaching the year 2009 to 58.45 percent. And the reforested area is 12.425% in 2009.
- **Fully protected forests (strict use): 1,000,418** acres (ODM 2010)
- **Conserved forests (managed by traditional or indigenous peoples)** Not known
- **Sustainably managed forests (under forest concessions):** Not known
- **Forests without protection:** Not known

Components / Elements of REDD Action

III. Component 1: Environmental Service

1. Deforestation dynamics monitoring

1.1 Deforestation is known? Y

1.2 Deforested area (km²): 477,192 hectares between 1993 and 2007 (PACCCH, 2011)

1.3 Average deforestation rate (km²/year):

- 1995-1999: 0.59%
- 2000-2004: 0.64%
- 2005-2007: 0.47%
- 2007-2009: 0.56%

1.4 **Characterization of deforestation dynamics (direct and underlying causes and drivers of deforestation)** Change from forest to pasture grazing for cattle (1st) Change from forest land to agricultural land (2nd greatest cause)
Other factors causing deforestation (from regression analysis in PACCCH, 2011) population density, distance to roads, distance to towns/villages, distances from agriculture or livestock zones, slope gradient.

1.5 Monitoring methodologies and accuracy.

In order to generate mathematical information about deforestation and degradation in the state, first of all the generation of vectors are needed to generate the first cover of information. The SPOT scenarios are selected using a group of experts in the use of remote sensing as well as in the field. Secondly, the polygons generated are edited using ARC Coverage and at 25,000 per frame. Thirdly, the labels were generated and validated, which consists of exploiting to the maximum the hard information of the system of information being processed. Most of this data came from the following sources: the National Forestry and soil Inventory of CONAFOR 2004-2010 and the National Inventory of Eroded Soils, INEGI 2007-2010.

Fourthly, to analyze deforestation, maps of vegetation cover and land-use from INEGI series 2, 3 and 4 at a scale of 1:250,000, from the years 1993, 2002 and 2007 were used. The legends of the maps were recodified to generate general and comparable classes. The recodifying was carried out at two levels, in the first level the types of vegetation were regrouped into 12 types of vegetation cover and in the next level only two types of vegetation cover were defined, forest and no forest. The

first level was used to describe the types of changes and the second method was used as the principal input for the deforestation model.

The socio-economic and physical data for the study of factors affecting land use change were taken from INEGI census data and maps, CONABIO, PEOT Chiapas. The road network was digitalized using satellite images from SPOT5 from 2009 (with a spatial resolution of 2.5m). All the geographical bases were transformed to the same projection (UTM zone 15, datum WGS84) and cut according to the limits of the area of study.

Methodology: Dr. Ben de Jong³⁰. Satellite monitoring and on ground measurements. 44% uncertainty.

1.6 Needs identified for deforestation monitoring?

More official data needed about legal and illegal timber extraction and more on-ground monitoring needed to reduce uncertainty.

2. Forest degradation dynamics monitoring

2.1 Degradation is known? Y

2.2 Degradation level (km²; categories of degradation) 3% annually. In 2007-2009, 75,487.73 hectares were degraded per year. Degraded forest is classified as 10-30% vegetation cover.

2.3 Characterization of degradation dynamics (direct and underlying causes and drivers of forest degradation) Extraction for commerce, extraction for making fences and marking of territories, extraction for materials for housing and domestic fires; for implementation of livestock farming and agriculture, plagues, forest fires.

2.4 Monitoring methodologies used and accuracy. 30-40%

Analysis of LANDSAT images (TM and ETM+), from the years 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2007, 2009 intersected with forest polygons for INEGI series II, III and IV to reduce the error range and compared with maps of forest generated by Conservation International, to select the cover range which best represents the category "forest". From this, it is shown that 10-100% range of vegetation cover coincides most with CI's maps, therefore best represents the category "forest". To analyze forest degradation, the category "degraded forest" is defined as 10-30%, where statistics were obtained from state and municipal level.

2.5 Needs identified for degradation monitoring? More field monitoring and training of community technicians in quantitative and semi-quantitative measuring.

3. Forest Carbon Stocks quantification

3.1 Carbon stocks are known? N

3.2 Carbon stocks in forests:

- Aboveground:
- Underground:

3.3 Method used and accuracy:

3.4 Needs identified for forest carbon quantification?

4. Baseline definition and emissions reduction targets

4.1 Baseline references used in REDD Program, methods used (historic, projected, and number). Using Markov chain, for projected deforestation rates, based on deforestation rates from 2002 to 2007 (0.73% per year by 2012, 0.674% by 2016) and 1993-2007 (0.834% by 2012, 0.72% by 2016);

4.2 CO₂ Reduction Goals for the state and for REDD program, calculation method (reduction target, calculation, carbon stocks/ha used, ...) No target defined yet.

4.3 Estimated CO₂ savings per period

4.4 Needs identified to improve baseline definition?

More on-ground monitoring points needed and community technician training.

IV. Component 2 : Implementation mechanisms for REDD

5. Structural policies in place for reduction of deforestation

List and characterization of policies that enable deforestation reduction and promote the value of forests, describing:

Policy	Objective	Target public	Expected Results	Proponent	Relation with REDD action
Pact for the Respect and Conservation of Mother Earth: Lacandonia Jungle	Reduce land-use change and increase vigilance to prevent human invasions in the Lacandonia Zone (an agrarian community of about 480,000 hectares)	Lacandonia communities of Naha, Metzabok, Lacanja, Chansayab, Ojo de Agua Chankin, Chol community in Frontera Corozal and Tzeltal community in Nueva Palestina.	Improve the standard of living in the target areas; conserve our natural resources; reduce the effects and causes of climate change; respect the autonomy of the indigenous villages; help reach the millenium development goals.	The Governor of the state of Chiapas.	Early REDD+ action to discourage land-use change and reduce deforestation rates in the Lacandonia Jungle.
Decrees for Natural Protected Areas and forestry wildlife	Carry out 21 management plans for the state jurisdiction natural protected areas and decree 300,000 hectares as natural protected areas.	Communities who live in state Natural Protected Areas	Implement 11 management plans. Decree 1,000 hectares in the state as Natural Protected areas by the end of 2012.	Secretary for Environment and Natural History of the state government of Chiapas	Staff in the Natural Areas Division have been involved with the REDD+ project in the Lacandonian jungle, for example liaising with the communities and administrating the payments.
Special Program for the conservation, restoration and	Promote sustainable land-use in border areas of the Lacandonian jungle by paying \$450 for sustainable use of land and an additional \$550 for good practices, with	Communities and <i>ejidos</i> in Marqués de Comillas, part of Ocosingo, Maravilla Tenejapa,	Reduce deforestation rates in the Lacandonian jungle and encourage environmentally sound farming and forestry practices, for example	The National Forestry Commission.	This program was the main reason the state's REDD program was implemented, as in the COP 16 it was originally announced as a REDD+ pilot project, and the governor

sustainable use of the Lacandonian Jungle in the state of Chiapas.	environmental impact studies	Frontera Corozal, Benemerito de las Americas.	vegetable plots to increase the carbon capture.		pledged a peso for every peso the federal government invests in REDD+ programs in Chiapas
Payment for Ecosystem services	Pay for the conservation of biodiversity in ecologically important areas	Subcommunity of Naha in the Lacandonian jungle	Promote the value of biodiversity in the region	National Forestry Commission	The same community in Naha receiving payments for biodiversity conservation are receiving payments from the state government of Chiapas
Project of Community Forestry Development of the Southern States (DECOFOS)	Contribute to improve the conditions of life of the inhabitants of forestry zones in poverty and extreme poverty through the development of productive and sustainable activities which contribute and promote the reduction of the effects of climate change and its negative impacts.	Inhabitants of 74 municipalities of the states of Campeche, Chiapas and Oaxaca, which are characterized by their high levels of marginalization and indigenous population.	Contribute to the strengthening of the process of development of community forestry and the solutions of problems specific to each place, through workshops, loans for forestry community businesses, technology transference, technical assistance and training, increasing the local incomes and increasing the living conditions, while reducing GHG emissions and promoting adaptation to CC.	National Forestry Commission	Within the objectives of this project are change mitigation and adaptation.

<p>Decree Federal Natural protected areas</p>	<p>Conserve the most representative ecosystems in the country and their biodiversity with the participation of all the sectors of society.</p> <p>Formulate, promote, direct, manage and supervise programs in natural protected areas in terms of protection, management and restoration of ecosystems.</p>	<p>Communities living in Natural Protected Areas.</p>	<p>Protect the most important ecosystems in Mexico.</p>	<p>National Commission for Natural Protected Areas.</p>	<p>Payment for ecosystem services with federal reserves have been carried out with CONAFOR; Naha in one of the communities receiving support from the CONANP.</p>
<p>Law for climate change mitigation and adaption in the state of Chiapas and its regulations</p>	<p>-Encourage the creation of a preventative culture which allows the reduction, in a viable way, of the degree of vulnerability of the global phenomenon of climate change.</p> <p>Instrument convergence mechanisms of efforts between the government and society which allows the development of adaptation and mitigation measures.</p> <p>Construct capacities of adaptation to bring about the adjustments to climate change, and the variability</p>	<p>All the society of Chiapas</p>	<p>Define the criteria and indicators of the state policy related to climate change adaptation and mitigation</p> <p>Establish the bases of coordination between different government agencies</p> <p>Contribute to detain the processes of environmental deterioration in the most vulnerable areas, and promote sustainable use of the forests</p>	<p>State Congress, Secretary for Environment and Natural History of the state government of Chiapas.</p>	<p>Provides a legal framework and justification for REDD+ actions in the state and promotes the Climate Change Action Program, where the steps which the state government should take in order to construct a REDD+ mechanism are laid out in more detail, and states that the Intersecretarial Climate Change Commission will be established.</p>

	<p>and extreme events.</p> <p>Consolidate in the short, medium and long term the bringing together of actions and measures of mitigation which guarantees energy efficiency, sustainable use of natural resources and conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>Reduce the vulnerability to climate change in Chiapas.</p>				
Law for Sustainable Forestry Development for the state of Chiapas.	Regulate and encourage the protection, conservation, restoration, development, promotion, management, use, productive diversification, transformation, industrialization and commercialization of forestry resources, and the ecosystem services which this entity produces.	All the society of Chiapas	Establish the principles and criteria for sustainable forestry development in the state, in the long term. Regulate the protection, conservation and restoration of the ecosystems, forestry resources and forestry management.	State Sustainable Forestry Commission (now within the structure of the Institute of Productive Reconversion and Bioenergy)	It promotes the payment of ecosystem services which includes carbon capture, and states under the 7 th chapter that all federal, state and municipal funds for PES should be directed through the Forestry Trust (Fideicomiso Forestal).
Climate Change Action Program of the state of Chiapas.	Bring about a clear directive for the performance of the state government of Chiapas and the guidelines for the development of a political and institutional framework, with the aim to coordinate	All the population of Chiapas; state government of Chiapas to implement it.	By 2015: Count on a complete strategy and initial actions of implementation of mitigation and adaptation. By 2025: Chiapas has contributed in a significant	Conservation International, Secretary for Environment and Natural History of the state government of	In the first line of action for mitigation in the sector land use, land use change and silviculture, it proposes the construction of a REDD+ mechanism: Conform a REDD+ group within the

	<p>and propel the measures to decrease the risk generated by climate change, through the reduction of emissions and the capture of greenhouse gases, searching for the well-being of the population of Chiapas.</p>		<p>way to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and represents an example of low carbon growth and adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>Chiapas, University of Sciences and Arts of Chiapas, British Embassy, Federal Secretary for Environment and Natural Resources, ECOSUR, COLPOS, National Autonomous University of Mexico; Mexican Centre for Environmental Law.</p>	<p>proposed state climate change commission and the established Environmental Advisory committee; establish mechanisms of coordination; elaborate the TOR of a REDD+ strategy; develop a REDD+ strategy; increase carbon capture and sustainable management of forest ecosystems; a state system for REDD+ information; strengthen and update the baseline; develop capacities for MRV; integration of safeguards; development and consolidation of a sustainable forestry industry.</p>
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6. REDD strategy concept

6.1 GCF Member has a REDD Program now? N

6.2 GCF Member has been planning a REDD Program ? Y

6.3 REDD strategies conceived or in process of conception to reverse deforestation and degradation (*short description of the main concepts adopted by the REDD program, please include details related to territorial approach of REDD Program (Territory-wide and/or Regions within territory: how many and area size; method for selection and/or Project-base)*)

Main document/Name of project: A REDD+ for Chiapas

Territorial approach: Community-based. At the moment pilot projects have been carried out in the Sierra Madre, El Ocote and the Lacandonia forest.

Direct participants/beneficiaries: Representatives from the social organizations and government agencies, communities in El ocote, Sierra Madre and Lacandonian Forest.

Method of selection: Communities with social viability for REDD+ implementation and high risk areas of deforestation or biological and cultural importance.

Details of the project.

Since the end of 2008, a work group was established made up of institutions with specific interests, trajectories or capacities for analyzing the perspectives of a REDD+ strategy for Chiapas, and its implications. The institutions which form part of the group include:

Ministry for Environment and History of the state government of Chiapas; the National Commission for Natural protected Areas, the National Forestry Commission, the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, the Colegio de la Frontera Sur (ECOSUR), el Colegio de Postgraduados (COLPOS), AMBIO, Pronatura Sur, BIOCORES and Conservation International. However,

A great virtue of the REDD+ group initiative of Chiapas is the pooling of strengths and the consensual decision-making between different levels of government and international and local organizations.

The group considers that a REDD strategy including the '+' (conservation of carbon reserves in forests, sustainable use of forests and increase of carbon reserves in forests) should be visualized as a way to achieve sustainable development and the conservation of biodiversity in the state and not only as a way to reduce carbon emissions to the atmosphere. Because of this, we believe that its success depends not only on concrete emission reductions, but also in an equally important way, the increase of quality of life and biodiversity indicators (as well as other ecosystem service indicators).

In Chiapas, the work carried out until now has been the preparation stage, in order to establish foundations for a future REDD+ operation in the state, and to prepare a wide social consultation in the communities, so that a resulting strategy of all the process is consensual for all the implied actors.

Public policy reform: REDD+ implies changes in national and state level policies, the creation of new institutions and the strengthening of the existing ones, including mechanisms of effective social participation in the design of new politics. Because of this, the government of the state of Chiapas has started a reform of its legal framework, promoting a new Climate Change Act, which will facilitate an institutional and legal framework to implement intersectorial policies.

Design of a robust, reliable and cost-effective Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system: A fundamental base for the development of a REDD+ strategy is reliable and frequent measurement of carbon contained in forests, as well as the quantification of carbon which has been retained or captured from conservation and sustainable resource-use. Using the knowledge of the ecosystems of the state as a scientific base and using remote sensing, a system has been designed to estimate carbon retained in forests in the state. The system is complemented with a monitoring strategy that includes community participation, with the aim of reducing the costs of monitoring and involving directly the land owners in the MRV procedure.

State of project: Early design and consolidation stage, although several pilot projects have already been carried out by various organizations.

7. Target population and rights recognition

7.1 Social groups reached by the REDD Program and number of people directly benefited

Tzotziles in el Ocote, Lacandonos, choles and tzetales in the Lacandonian jungle.

7.2 Procedures taken by proponent and evidence that REDD Program acknowledges the rights and role of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Strengthening capacities and empowering communities. The development of capacities is needed at all levels and therefore it is necessary to design a strategy which strengthens organized capacities, prioritizing social actors with the most impact, and the most viable regions to develop the first stage of a REDD+ strategy. In the state technical teams have been formed and work groups are pioneering carbon measuring and monitoring, which will serve as a base for large scale projects.

Community participation in the REDD+ strategy: We understand that community participation in a REDD+ strategy, as well as the active involvement of local actors (municipalities, organized civil society bodies, academia, communities, private and communal land owners) in the development of REDD+ strategies from the beginning up to its implementation, respecting the natural resources and traditional knowledge of the land-owners.

Visibility and strengthening the experiences of the territorial management of communal allotments and communities in Chiapas. For a successful REDD+ strategy in Chiapas, the reliance on government protection and subsidies do not generate capacities or help community development; therefore community strategies which have been shown to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, should be recognized, strengthened and promoted. The principal allies in the REDD+ movement in Chiapas are communities which already have implemented land-use and conservation strategies, at a preliminary pilot stage, with a view to reach communities with a greater risk of land-use change at a later stage.

7.3 Needs identified for rights recognition improvement?

1. *Carry out workshops at the sub-communities to inform the comuneros, ejidos and all other community members about climate change, REDD+ and the implications of the Pact (including co-benefits as well as risks). This guarantees respect for right to be informed of all initiatives that may impact their livelihoods; access to information rights.*

2. *Carry out a participative process with interested communities to design the project framework and its social and environmental safeguards. This includes defining the*

goals of the projects (long term impacts) and the activities that will lead the community towards achieving these goals; and analyzing the projects' potential benefits and risks to develop safeguards. (This guarantees respect for their right to decide their own development path and to participate in all stages of the plans and programs that affect them; right to own, control, use and manage their land and resources; right to have their customary law respected; right to prior and informed consent).

3. *Invite all interested stakeholders and organizations to provide inputs for the design of the REDD+ strategy* including national government agencies, non-governmental organization and local organizations already working in the area to guarantee the harmonizing of policies and cooperation among stakeholders.

8. Participation and Transparency mechanisms

8.1 What actions have been taken to guarantee free, prior and informed consent?

The governor has held several conferences with representatives of the six sub-communities that comprise the "Zona Lacandona" agrarian community. The State Environment Ministry (SEMAHN) held informative workshops at the communities before the Pact was signed.

- AMBIO and Conservation International have carried out consultations and workshops in el Ocote and Sierra Madre respectively before the implementation of their pilot projects.

8.2 Briefly describe mechanisms for consultation and continuous participation addressed or planned by REDD Program in the development and implementation phases, include target groups assessed or planned to be, methods used (particularities to deal with capacity, timing and understanding of indigenous peoples and local communities)

Target groups assessed: *Comuneros*, i.e. legal landowners, in the Lacandona
Methods: Informative workshops.

Target groups assessed: Ejidos and private land owners in el Ocote and Sierra Madre: community training, technical training in quantitative and semi-quantitative methods of carbon measurement in soil and biomass.

8.3 Information on transparency of REDD program:

- Available information: A REDD+ for Chiapas, leaflet in English and Spanish. Leaflet: Reserve de la Biosfera La Selva el Ocote REDD+ pilot project in Spanish and English.
- www.cambioclimaticochiapas.org
- Public access: newspaper articles, government bulletins.

8.4 Needs identified for improvement in participation and transparency?

1. Greater involvement and participation of other community members that have no land ownership rights
2. More workshops needed in target areas to involved more communities in the design of the REDD+ program.
3. Greater diffusion needed of the actions of the REDD+ group (its own internet site, more workshops needed).
4. More correct and coherent information needed to be broadcasted on the television and in newspapers.

9. Benefit sharing mechanisms

9.1 Describe the broad picture of how REDD program addresses social and economic well-being of forest dependent communities, including poverty reduction, equitable benefit sharing

9.2 Description of the PES or benefit sharing mechanisms currently in place or planned (concrete elements)

- Lacandonia REDD+ project: \$2000 pesos per month per landowner are delivered directly to the communities in cash.
- El Ocote – payments are made annually for 5 years, in anticipation and during the implementation of their Plan Vivo.

9.3 Describe evidences for participation of stakeholders in the development of the mechanisms

- Workshops carried out.

9.4 Needs identified?

Benefit sharing mechanisms should be better defined and agreed within the REDD+ group.

10. Institutional framework and arrangement for REDD program and Government's capacity to implement REDD

10.1 Describe characteristics (in the table below) for existing Agencies related to:

- Forest Management
- Agricultural Sector
- Control of fires
- Management of Protected Areas and Indigenous Territories
- Forest / Deforestation Monitoring
- Law enforcement
- Climate Change

Name	Responsibilities	Relation with REDD Program
Institute of Productive Reconversion and Bioenergy – forestry area. (State level).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply and follow-up to forestry policy, guaranteeing the participation of the civil society, the private sector and other interested organisms. - Promote the institutional linkage with the federal and municipal forestry services. - Program, coordinate and operate actions of prevention, detection and combat against forest fires, plagues and forestry diseases. - Revise, evaluate and assist technical forestry services - Coordinate reforestation and forestation, follow-up protection and forestry maintenance 	Members from the forestry division of this Institute have been involved in the REDD+ group meetings.
State Ministry of the Countryside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct, coordinate and drive the conformity with the National and state plans, programs of agricultural and livestock and forestry development, actions and policies of development for the state, applying strategies and technological innovations, tending to use in an efficient way the agriculture and livestock sector in Chiapas. - Propose plans to the Executive programs related to the development of forestry, agricultural, livestock and infrastructural development, in conformity with the national, state, regional and sectorial rural development plan. - Coordinate the implementation of programs and projects in the above areas, as well as technical assistance, training, organization of producers, commercialization of products, orientated to a rural development. - Apply the policies, regulations and procedures related to rural development which the governor establishes. 	NONE

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct and coordinate campaigns to prevent and fight against extreme events, plagues and diseases which attack the vegetation and species in the state, in coordination with the federal and municipal administrations. . - Direct, coordinate and promote meetings and events about rural development, extentionism and modernization of the countryside, and participate in expositions and fairs about agriculture, forestry and livestock. 	
Institute of Civil Protection and Integrated Management of Risks of disasters in Chiapas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct actions implemented for the organisms of the institute orientated to the integrated management of risk of disaster - Identify and analyze risks, reduction of risks, attention to emergencies and the sustainable recuperation of the communities affected by disasters caused by natural or human phenomena - Coordinate the design of maps of zones vulnerable to anthropogenic or natural disasters, for the use of the three levels of government and the education sector, which allows the development of the state. - Coordinate the evaluation of the possible anthropogenic dangers, identifying its origin, characteristic, potential, behavior and area impacted. - Direct the intervention of the response teams in the case of an emergency and disaster: the Fireman division, Red Cross, the municipal units of Civil Protection and Regional centers of Emergency and Disaster, credited voluntary groups. 	NONE
State Ministry for Indigenous Villages and Cultures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the acknowledgement, respect and the full exercise of the collective rights of the 12 indigenous groups in Chiapas, people that constitute the cultural richness of our state and today the local constitution acknowledge: they are tseltal, tsotsil, ch'ol, zoque, tojolabal, jakalteko, mam, chuj, mochó, kaqchikel, lacandón y q'anjob'al - Propose and implement state level public policies for indigenous people, with their participation, and promote human development. - Participate with the responsible organism of the internal politics of the state, in the process of joining together for the resolution of social and political conflicts of indigenous people, helping to achieve a peaceful culture. - Promote actions which help consolidate the program of attention to displaced populations. 	NONE

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen and manage spaces and actions for the participation and consultations of the communities and organizations which make up indigenous people, in the decision for the diverse public actions which are appropriate. - Promote and diffuse the respect to individual and collective rights of indigenous people. - Provide legal consultations and orientation to indigenous population. 	
General Justice Attorney of the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represent the society in the investigation and persecution of environmental crimes, with the principles of legality, honor, efficiency, security and juridical certainty, which permits a functional structure of the procuration of justice, guaranteeing the integral development of the state of law. 	NONE
Ministry for Environment and Natural History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Climate change) Propose, develop and implement climate change laws, policies, programs and strategies in the different sectors of the society to promote the adaptation to the effects of climate change, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. • Carry out meetings, discussion forums with social organizations, academic institutions and government dependencies to encourage team work to elaborate programs, strategies and public policies related to climate change. • Carry out training workshops for civil servants and other sectors of the chiapanecan society to strengthen the development of local capacities related to climate change. • Give consultations, interviews, exhibitions, talks about climate change, energy saving and the encouragement of renewable energy to educate the chiapanecan society about climate change. • Design, generate and distribute diffusion and information materials about climate change and energy in the state to encourage the understanding and conscience of the chiapanecan public about climate change. • Act as the technical Secretary for the proposed Intersecretarial Climate Change Commission. <p>(Division of Natural Areas and forest fauna and flora)</p>	Administration of payments; investigation into impacts of the payments of the Lacandonian project; Technical Secretary of the REDD+ group.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate protection and conservation actions in State Natural Protected Areas, biological corridors, priority sites of conservation and their biodiversity, and the establishment of new areas under protection through the decrees of creation, under different categories that the current laws establish in this matter. - Establish the strategies of protection and conservation of species of flora and fauna of interest for the state for its ecological, biological, genetic, economic, cultural and religious importance, which can be under some category of risk of danger of extinction, cataloged within the Official Mexican and International laws and regulations. 	
National Commission for Natural Protected Areas (federal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conserve the natural heritage of Mexico and the ecological processes through Natural Protected Areas and the Programs of Regional Sustainable Development in Priority Regions for Conservation, assuring an adequate coverage and biological representation, through the consolidation of priority regions for conservation, as well as zones for the implementation of alternative models of organization, which bring together the goals of conservation with social well-being and as the same time promoting the use of ecosystems, its goods and services with criteria of sustainability, involving the indigenous and rural groups in the design, ownership and operation of the productive activities. 	A representative from the Ecosystem Services Department been involved in the meetings of the REDD+ group in Chiapas.
National Forestry Commission (Fire control)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a general strategy of prevention and control of forest fires, systemized through the National Program of Protection against forest fires, in which institutions from the three levels of government, civil and voluntary organizations participate. - For this institution, the diffusion and information are key tools for the prevention of these events; therefore it is considered a priority to inform the society about the events and actions that are derived from fires that are registered in the national territory. The information, in this way, reaffirms its efficiency to amplify and deepen the existing social vision about the forestry resources and the use of fire. 	A representative from CONAFOR have been involved in the meetings of the REDD+ group in Chiapas

10.2 For the REDD Program, was an institutional capacity needs assessment made?: YES

10.3 Functioning and institutional framework (existing and to be created) related to the governance of REDD program, (include organizations responsible for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)):

Name	Responsibilities	Status
SEMAHN (Ministry for Environment and Natural History)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using the position and strength of the state government of Chiapas to help create a structured REDD+ strategy and legal framework in Chiapas before the conclusion of the current administration. 	Fully functional
PRONATURA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote together the REDD+ strategy which benefits the resource owners and the biodiversity. - Establish and operate pilot projects which show the viability of REDD+, sharing and diffusing results. biodiversidad 	Fully functional
AMBIO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instrument a REDD strategy with a base in the experience of the program Scolel'te - Promote the achievements and strengthen capacity of management and administration of the resources of the organization. 	Fully functional
Conservation International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to the facilitation of a REDD national and subnational process joined to the international process. - Promote the achievements and strengthen capacity of management and administration of the resources of the organization. 	Fully functional
National Commission for Natural Protected Areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conserve the representative ecosystems for the state and its biodiversity with the according responsibility of the actors, promoting adaptation of the ecosystems to the effects of climate change and the capacity of its users and that it promotes to mitigation of CC. - Instrument projects which are dedicated to the focus of REDD+ in reserves in the state, particularly in buffer zones and biological corridors which connect natural protected areas. 	Fully functional
ECOSUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a Scientific robust base for a baseline and evaluation. - Assemble actors to define and agree on the parameters to measure, particularly the baseline. 	Fully functional

CEMDA (national Centre for Mexican Law)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assure the integrity of the policies, the integrity of the safeguards, transparency, strengthening of the governance of the communities, under a REDD framework. - Promote the public policies which this REDD+ effort is making. - Propose measures to modify the public policies, laws, rules, regulations which hinder or make difficult the REDD+ efforts in the state. 	Fully functional
CTC REDD (National Technical Advisory Committee)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Act as a point of interchange of information and coordination of projects of each organization, to avoid waste of resources and duplicity of efforts. 	Fully functional
COLPOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide the robust scientific base for the baseline and evaluation. - Assemble actors to define and agree on the parameters to measure, particularly the baseline. 	Fully functional
PMC Programa Mexicano del Carbono	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide information for reference and monitoring. - Assemble actors to define and agree on the parameters to measure, particularly the baseline. 	Fully functional
State congress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislate to help the development of the state. - Supervise the application of public policies. - Dedicate effort so that the policies are seen by the legislators with a focus on the long run, in the benefit of the state and the country. 	Fully functional
CONAFOR (National Forestry Commission).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulate the use of the active forests in the state - Assure federal funds for state level efforts of REDD+. 	Fully functional
FONCET (Fund for the Conservation of the Triunfo Reserve)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finance processes of environmental services in the Sierra Madre and promote markets for environmental services. - Choose and supervise projects which clearly contribute to the REDD+ effort. 	Fully functional
IRPBIO (Institute for Productive Reconversion and Bioenergy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in the processes of reconversion and silviculture. - Introduce the REDD concept in the Silviculture projects, in top of the productivity. 	Fully functional
NA BOLOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in the development of local capacities - Guarantee the capacity of the practical application of acquired capacities, Participar en el desarrollo de capacidades locales 	Fully functional

PNUD (UNDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Face and attend the vulnerability and risks in the face of climate change. - Finance with the coordination of the municipal, state and federal efforts, adaptation measures to the effects of climate change with the emphasis on the prevention of disasters for extreme climate events. 	Fully functional
FIESCH (Indigenous Ecological Federation in Chiapas).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate with the coffee producers within the REDD+ scheme. - Show the viability of the production with carbon storage. 	Fully functional
NATURA MEXICANA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of REDD in Marqués de Comillas - Small successful projects which serves as motivation of larger efforts. 	Fully functional
National Climate Change Intersecretarial Commission.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement national policies for the reduction of emissions which are the base of local efforts. 	Implemented
Delegate of SEMARNAT (national ministry for Environment and Natural Resources)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represent the national process - Link between the different levels of government and the cause-effect relationship of the local efforts in the national arena. 	Fully functional
Network of Sustainable livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement practices which reduce the negative impact in the environment (especially methane) 	Fully functional
The Nature Conservancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate the process of conservation and mechanisms of finance of the carbon market. - Small successful projects which serve as motivation for larger efforts. 	Implemented
Intersecretarial State Climate Change Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement state policies for the reduction of emissions, which serve as a base for local efforts. 	proposed
Mexican Civil advisory board for sustainable silviculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make visible or position community forestry management as a valid strategy for REDD+. - Small successful projects which serve as motivation for larger efforts. 	Implemented

INIFAP (Institute for Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Investigation).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide the technical base for the operation. - Cooperate with other academic institutions to measure indicators of a REDD+ baseline and impact studies. 	Implemented
REFORESTAMOS MEXICO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Favor voluntary carbon markets, strengthen local capacities. - Small successful projects which serve as motivation for larger efforts. 	Created
Mesoamerican Biological Corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen biological corridors in Mexico, showing that the concept of a corridor is compatible with REDD. - Small successful projects which serve as motivation for larger efforts. 	Implemented

10.4 Needs identified for improving capacities of REDD Program organizations?

At the state level, the state government of Chiapas needs improve its capacities for:

- Developing and implementing a MRV system with the participation of local actors, including communities and municipal governments
- Defining safeguards and strategies to maximize benefits, avoid risks and mitigate unavoidable negative impacts
- Monitoring and evaluating social impacts and implementation of safeguards
- Monitoring and assessing compliance with the project in the Lacandonia forest.
- Developing of a long term financial instrument for the REDD program.
- Building and financing the institutional capacity needed to manage, monitor and evaluate the program
- Harmonizing policies across national, state and municipal government agencies
- Developing capacities in municipal governments to understand and participate in REDD
- Improve coordination and harmonization between organizations and projects to assure a participative, integrated process which makes the maximum use of all capacities, knowledge, legal instruments, lessons learnt and technical skills.
- Develop internal guidelines for the REDD+ group, and publish and promote it.
- Define the areas corresponding to each member, declare fundamental principles and vision.
- Write a manual for proceedings and organization, by a consultant or internally
- Write an annual operating plan and strategic plan for 10 years.
- Establish and launch medias of communication and promotion of the REDD* group (internet site).
- Design, establish and put into function the mechanism (system and process) of information to the members of the group and train members in its use
- include in the system the area of work, strengths or active interests of each member (person or institution of the REDD+ group).
- Include government proceedings, institutions of support and finance, agreements and conventions in Mexico related to REDD+.

11. Land/forest tenure administration and relation with REDD

11.1 Legal support and protection of forest tenure

In Mexico, communal ownership of land is secured by the constitution, article 27. The state of Chiapas recognizes and respects property rights in accordance to the law. However, there are conflicts over land tenure and property limits among neighboring *ejidos* and *comunidades* throughout the state. The SRA (Ministry of the Agrarian Reform) is in charge of dealing with these controversies. The government of Chiapas has, in some cases, participated to mediate and settle land tenure controversies. At the "Zona Lacandona", most agrarian conflicts have already been solved. Plus, they have their own legal advisors about land tenure.

11.2 Clear responsibilities, capacity and authority for forest tenure administration

11.3 Actions planned or developed by governments to solve issues related to land tenure uncertainties within REDD priority areas

11.4 Relation of forest tenure solving and REDD objectives/actions

11.5 Recognition of communities and indigenous peoples' rights

11.6 Participation of communities and indigenous peoples in forest tenure definition

11.7 Definition of legal aspects related to property and rights to forest carbon in REDD project areas

11.8 Conflict resolution measures in place

At the local level, communities have their own institutions for conflict resolution. In agrarian *ejidos* and *communities*, decisions that affect them as a whole are voted in assemblies. Conflicts over land and resources are solved by the ejido's or community's *Consejo de Vigilancia*, by the *Comisariado de Bienes Comunales* or at the general assembly, or eventually at the Agrarian Tribunal. The Ministry for Agrarian Reform has the responsibility to resolve conflicts of properties between the government and land owners,

11.8 Needs identified?

- Defining legal aspects related to property and rights to forest carbon in REDD project areas
- Strategies to deal with disputed lands
- Further measures to guarantee respect for indigenous rights to forest tenure

12. REDD MRV systems

12.1 Does the State/Province have a GHG emissions inventory? Y

12.2 If yes, is the inventory performed or validated by an independent party? Y

Y

12.3 Strategies thought by the State/Province for monitoring, reporting and verification.

Members from various social organizations and academic institutions have formed a REDD+ group in Chiapas, with various capacities to carry out Monitoring, Reporting and Verification, including Conservation International, AMBIO, Pronatura, BIOCORES, Colegio de Postgraduados (COLPOS), Colegio de la Frontera Sur (ECOSUR), Na-Bolom and Programa Mexicana de Carbono. Funding will be sought out in order to carry out MRV and the institution or institutions will be chosen for the case of the Lacandonia Jungle. Soon this year, the REDD+ group is hoped to be consolidated as a REDD+ CTC (Technical Advisory Committee) to the government, to give it more political presence and power.

12.4 Protocols being used to validate and certify state-wide REDD programs

12.5 Needs identified in order to MRV systems in REDD Program?

13. REDD Projects within State/Province

This section is dedicated to assess the **REDD projects** in process of development or implementation within the State/Province that are proposed by private sector, NGO and/or communities:

Project Name: Pact for the Respect and Protection for the Mother Earth: the Lacandonia Jungle in Chiapas, Mexico.

- Location: Community "Zona Lacandonia", Municipality of Ocosingo, Chiapas
- Year of initiation/proposed year of initiation: December 2010
- Status of project (planning or in progress): In progress
- Land area (km²) of REDD area: 484,446 hectares
- Pre-existing special status of land, if applicable (state/national conservation area, indigenous reserve, etc.): The land is socially owned

and managed by the community. The area includes seven national natural protected areas and lands of common use.

- Number of people living in REDD area: 16,757 legal inhabitants. There is also a small number of irregular settlements and land grabs from neighboring *ejidos*.
- Organizations (governmental or non) operating project: The State Government of Chiapas is the sole operator
- Source(s) of funding: State taxes on vehicle tenure
- Proposed life of the program (years): ¿?
- Estimated avoided emissions through the life of the program (tons CO₂): Not yet calculated.
- Baseline method (projected, historical or other): Under construction
- MRV protocol: Under construction
- Other (any important and relevant details on supporting programs, income-generating activities, transparency and participation, etc.)

Project Name: Plan Vivo – Scolel´Te

- Location: The Ocote Biosphere Reserve
- Year of initiation/proposed year of initiation: 1997
- Status of project (planning or in progress): in progress
- Land area (km²) of REDD area: 9645
- Pre-existing special status of land, if applicable (state/national conservation area, indigenous reserve, etc.) National Reserve
- Number of people living in REDD area: 2437
- Organizations (governmental or non) operating project: AMBIO, CONANP, ECOSUR, National Institute of Ecology, University of Edinburgh.
- Source(s) of funding: USAID, foreign companies through Plan Vivo
- Proposed life of the program (years): Not known
- Estimated avoided emissions through the life of the program (tons CO₂): 406,390 t CO_{2e}
- Baseline method (projected, historical or other): Historical deforestation rates taken from the edges of the reserve.
- MRV protocol: Community training of technicians to carry out yearly monitoring verified by Rainforest Alliance using Plan Vivo Methodology.
- Other (any important and relevant details on supporting programs, income-generating activities, transparency and participation, etc.)

Project name: Cerro la Cojolita

- Location: Cerro la Cojolita, Selva lacandona
- Year of initiation/proposed year of initiation: 2012 or later
- Status of project (planning or in progress): planning
- Land area (km²) of REDD area: 1,140 km²
- Pre-existing special status of land, if applicable (state/national conservation area, indigenous reserve, etc.) National Reserve
- Number of people living in REDD area: 5,184 people
- Organizations (governmental or non) operating project: Na Bolom,
- Source(s) of funding: Reforestemos México, ECOLOGIC
- Proposed life of the program (years): Not known
- Estimated avoided emissions through the life of the program (tons CO₂):
- Baseline method (projected, historical or other): Not known
- MRV protocol: Voluntary Carbon standard.
- Other (any important and relevant details on supporting programs, income-generating activities, transparency and participation, etc.)

14. Relationship with National Government

What mechanisms and/or forums does the State/Province currently employ to negotiate the integration and/or harmonization of the state REDD strategies with a national one?

All national documents published for REDD; including its REDD+ Readiness Preparation Plan, Readiness-Plan Idea Note and the National Strategy for REDD have been considered, analyzed and integrated within the strategies of Chiapas REDD+ group. Chiapas was originally selected as a pilot state for REDD, due to its high biodiversity, varied forest ecosystems (mangroves, rainforests and temperate forests), the importance of forests as habitats for protected species and emblems of Mesoamerican fauna (the quetzal, the pavón and the jaguar), the social and cultural diversity (the coexistence of different ethnic and indigenous groups), the complexity of social relations and their vulnerability to climate change.

Members from the REDD+ group in Chiapas and the state government of Chiapas have been attending national CTC (the Technical Advisory Board for REDD+) meetings in Mexico City to communicate the actions taken at state level and integrate the process at state level with the national level.

In addition, all projects related to climate change from May 2010 to April 2011 have been reported on a monthly basis to the federal state secretary for environment, to the division of climate change adaptation policies under funding for “Strategy for attention to climate change and energy in the state of Chiapas”, with a signed agreement between SEMAHN and the federal secretary for environment (SEMARNAT). There have been various meetings between the REDD+ group and the Payment for Ecosystem Services Group in Chiapas and Sergio Graff, the general coordinator of production and productivity of the CONAFOR, the federal forestry commission, who is in charge of the development of REDD+ projects at a national level.

V. Component 3 : REDD Financing

15. Current strategies to finance REDD Program Elaboration

15.1 Costs and financing sources to elaborate a REDD program

16. Strategies to finance REDD implementation

16.1 Costs for the implementation of REDD Program

16.2 Economic viability studies: N

16.3 Description of strategies designed and in place to finance REDD costs

16.4 Needs identified in terms of financing?