FORESTRY DIALOGUE

Yucatan Peninsula and the REDD+ Mechanism
Surface: 195.9 millions of hectares.
140 Millions of hectares in forestry surface.
22 millions of hectares of Protected Areas to achieve the equivalent of (11.13 % of the surface of the national territory.)

Region Yucatan Peninsula
Campeche, Quintana Roo and Yucatan
13.9 millions of hectares and it corresponds to 7.1 % of the country’s surface.
From the total of its territory, 11% is Natural Protected Area.
LAND PROPERTY IN MEXICO

Types of property:

i. Community property
ii. “Ejido” property
iii. Private Property

More than half of the country’s surface is social property: 30,000 ejidos and communities.

The basic spatial unit for decision making on land use, the productive activities and the management of resources are linked to the type of organization between the leaders of the ejidos and the communities and the people that lives or works in the agrarian nucleus.
LAND PROPERTY IN MEXICO
Yucatan Peninsula (Yucatan, Campeche, Quintana Roo)
1,350 ejidos and communities.
Surface in community property and ejido property: 79 millions of hectares.
Percentage of the surface in communal or ejidal property: 7.9 millions of hectares.
Percentage of the territory in community or ejidal property: 56%
The Yucatan Peninsula has a population of **4,1 millions** which represent 4% of the national total.

The majority of the population (83%) lives in urban areas and only 17% live in rural areas.

**Figura PY-1. Proporción de población urbana y población rural**

**Figura PY-2. Marginación por municipio**

Municipalities according to degrees of marginalization: High 20%, Very High 8%, 62% have a medium degree of marginalization, 6% is low and 4% Very Low.
### Federal Entity | Agrarian centers
--- | --- | ---
**Campeche** | 354 | 2,324,485 | 41%  
**Quintana Roo** | 275 | 2,444,136 | 55%  
**Yucatán** | 595 | 1,697,545 | 43%  
**Total** | 1,224 | 6,466,165 | 46%  

Núcleos agrarios con al menos 200 hectáreas de bosques, selvas y matorrales
Special Program of “Early REDD+ Measures” in the Yucatan Peninsula
MEXICO’S VISION ON REDD+

Problem

• Both deforestation and degradation are complex issues,

• It is not a simple cause-effect relation.

• Multiple causes external to the forestry sector.

Solution

• Integral and multiple level interventions,

• Making an impact on direct and underlying causes.

• Developing integral frameworks of land planning and management, that include the different actors in a collaborative way.
Objectives

1. To identify production and management alternatives of forestry resources.
2. To recover deforested and degraded areas.
3. To strengthen management capacities in forestry communities.
4. To develop and consolidate rural development processes.
5. To boost innovative productive frameworks that guarantee the provision of food, work on the restoration of degraded areas, diversify production, connect ecosystems and conserve biodiversity.

Strategy lines:
* Support forestry communities in the sustainable management of forests.
* Boost the connection among CONAFOR’s actions with other institutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early REDD+ Area</th>
<th>Type of action</th>
<th>Type of support</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yucatan Peninsula</td>
<td>Land planning</td>
<td>Land community organizing</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>Payments for the improvements of service providing in permanent bodies of water.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Forestry management</td>
<td>Promotion of forestry regeneration in tropical areas.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Boost to diversified uses of the</td>
<td>Maintaining and establishing technology packages of agro-forestry, silvo-pastoral and “ahuacal” management.</td>
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Biological Corridors
and
Sustainable Productive Systems and Biodiversity
Sustainable Productive Systems and Biodiversity.

- **Objective**: To protect and conserve the biodiversity by improving sustainable management practices in the productive scenery of biological corridors.

- **Component 1**: Productive sustainable systems and biodiversity conservation. Focused in incorporating friendly practices towards biodiversity.

- **Component 2**: Producer’s Organizations and biodiversity friendly market initiatives.

- **Component 3**: Support the construction of bio-seals and promote south-south cooperation.

- **Component 4**: Monitoring.
Successful experiences link the conservation of biodiversity to development.

An alternative mode of rural development in zones prioritized by their biological wealth.

Special management program in High Biodiversity Zones.
Territorial Management

- Environmental mitigation and adaptation measures towards climate change.
- Local capacity development
- Local governance mechanisms
- Integration of Public Policies
- Conservation of Forestry Landscape
- Environmental Refurbishing
- Conservation of Biodiversity
- Sustainable Production
- Environmental mitigation and adaptation measures towards climate change.
Integrate public policies that advance rural sustainable development.

Include and strengthen the community management of forests and the conservation of its biodiversity.

Guarantee an integrated management of the land.
INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF THE LAND

SEMARNAT CONAFOR  CONANP SAGARPA  SEDESOL  SEDESOL  SEDATU  SEP  Gobierno  Gobierno  estatal  municipal

INTERMUNICIPAL BOARD

ejido or community

Reforestation

Management of wildlife

Conservation and restoration of the soil

Livestock escalation

Integral management of micro watershed level

Irrigation infrastructure

Community Forestry Management

MESOAMERICAN BIOLOGICAL CORRIDOR

Productive and Social Infrastructure

Aquaculture

Sustainable Agriculture and Productive reconversion
Communities to visit

- Biosphere Reserve of Calakmul
- Coal producers in Calakmul
- Pepper producers in Calakmul
- Beekeepers net in Calakmul
- Beekeepers of Calakmul-Hopelchén
- Communities Noh Bec and Felipe Carrillo.
- Social enterprise Chiza.
REDD+ as an Opportunity

- Strengthen rural sustainable development policies.
- Poverty reduction.
- Development and productive alternatives.
- Food security.
- Energy security.
- Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Integral management of the land.
- Community management of the forests.
- Different actor engagement, facilitate policies’ transversality and intergovernmental cooperation.
Thank you!