TFD REDD+ Benefit Sharing Field Trip Itinerary and Information

2-5 June, Yucatán, Mexico

Sunday, 1st June
Participants arrive in Chetumal

Monday, 2nd June
8:00 Registration Opens in Hotel Lobby
8:30 Field Trip Briefing

- Participant Introduction
- Land Tenure in the Region
- Main Economic Activities & Key Drivers of Deforestation
- REDD+ in the region & how the field sites chosen are related to REDD+ Benefit Sharing in Mexico
- Itinerary for the 2 day field trip and logistics
- Overview of Gender in REDD+ Benefit Sharing in Yucatan - Natalia Armijo

9:45 Depart from the hotel
11:30 Arrive at Biosphere Reserve of Calakmul, CONANP

- Welcome
- Introduction by Director of Biosphere
- Introduction by Community Members (Charcoal; Pepper; Honey Producers- including native bee keepers)
- Discussions

14:00 Lunch

Group 1: Charcoal Production Area
15:00 Depart from Lunch area
15:15 Arrive at Charcoal Production Area
Walk around and discussions
16:30 Leave Charcoal Production Area
18:00 Arrive at Chetumal

Group 2: Pepper Plantation
15:00 Depart from Lunch Area
15:30 Arrive at Pepper Plantation Area
Introduction and walk into Pepper Plantation
16:00 Discussion at Pepper Plantation
17:00 Depart from Pepper Plantation
18:30 Arrive at Chetumal

Tuesday, 3rd June

Group 1:
9:00 Depart Hotel
10: 30 Arrive at Ejido Noh Bec

- Welcome
- Introduction of Ejido Noh Bec
- Discussions

13:00 Lunch @ Ejido Noh Bec
14:00 Walk around community timber processing area
14:30 Depart
15:30 Arrive at Ejido de Felipe Carrillo Puerto

- Welcome
- Introduction of Ejido de Felipe Carrillo Puerto

- Discussions

17:00 Walk around Forest Conservation Area and Continue Discussions in 2 groups
17:45 Depart
19:30 Arrive at Chetumal

Group 2:

9:00 Depart Hotel
9:15 Arrive at Chicza Chewing Gum Cooperative Factory:

- Welcome
- Introduction
- Discussions

11:30 Tour around the factory
12:00 Depart
13:30 Arrive @ Chicza Cooperative Plantation Area for Lunch
14:30 Walk around plantation and discussions with communities

- Introduction
- Walk around plantation
- Discussions

17:00 Depart
18:30 Arrive at Chetumal

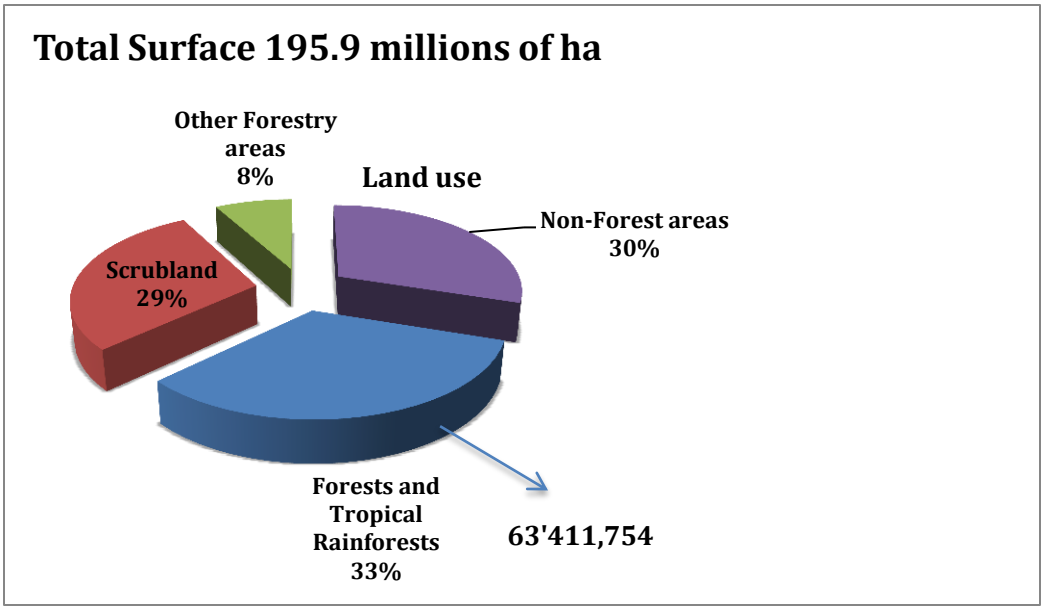
Field Trip Information

National Context.

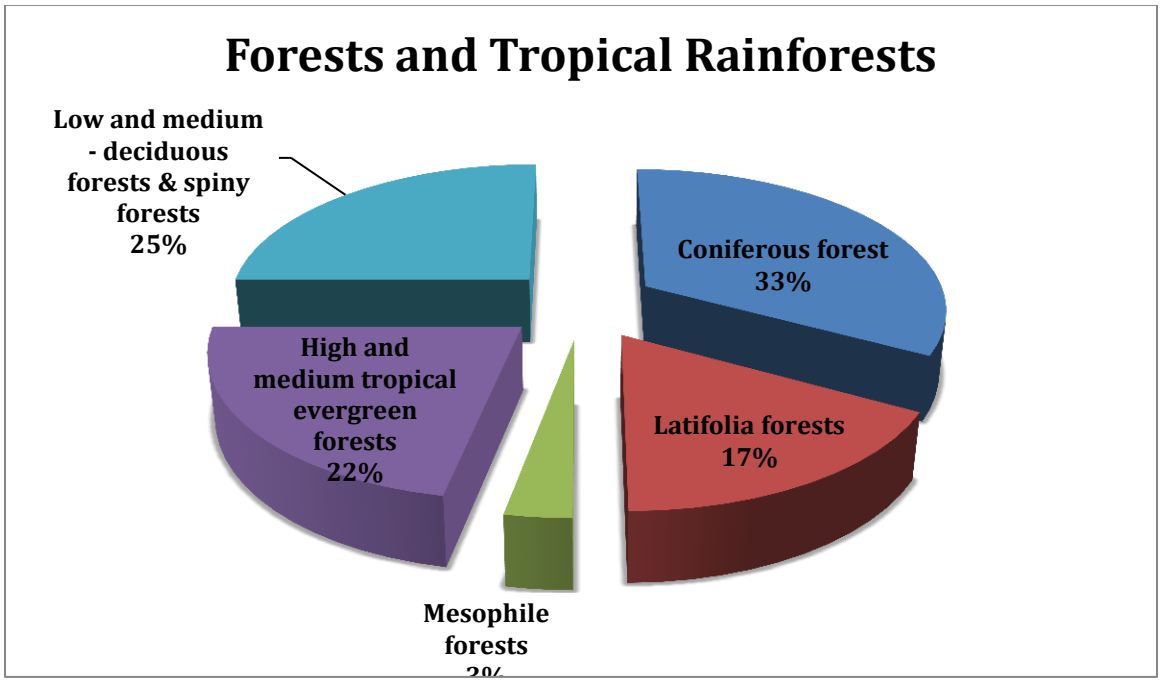
Mexico holds the 14th place in the world in terms of its territorial extension with a surface of 195.9 millions of hectares.

Given its geographic location, one of the factors that influence its variety of climates—which range from tropical to mild weather—is that the Tropic of Cancer crosses through its territory. This is why Mexico is considered the second country in the world with the largest amount of different ecosystems and the fourth for its diversity in biological species. It is for this reason that Mexico holds the 12th place among the megadiverse countries worldwide.

A very wide differentiation of the use of land according to the type of vegetation in the national territory looks as follows:



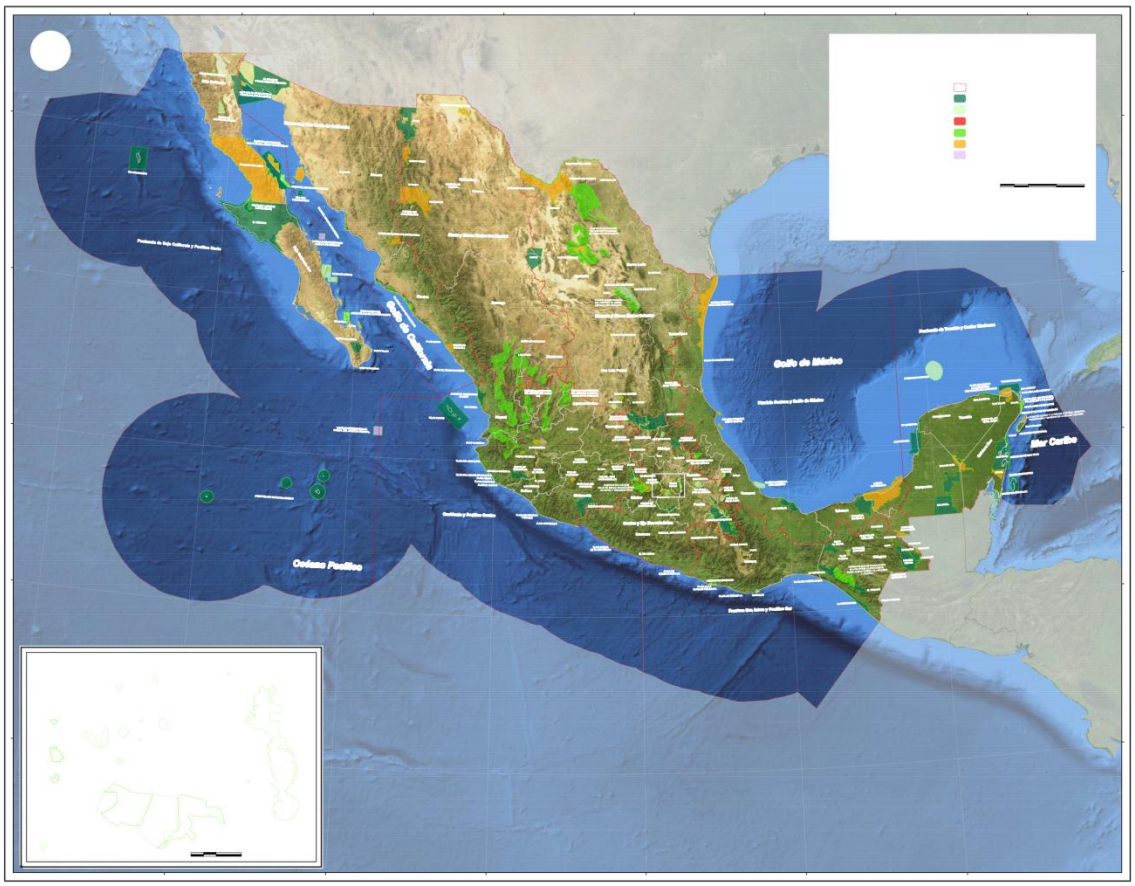
The distribution according to types of Forests and Tropical Rainforests is as follows:



In the last decades the forestry coverage has been notably reduced; nonetheless the loss rate has been deaccelerating and we can point out that the main causes of deforestation and degradation of the forests in Mexico are related to the changes in the use of forestry land towards farming activities and subsequently towards urban and industrial practices that have benefited from the lack of control measures and the either uneffective or absent coordination among sectors that have an impact on a same territory.

In a country such as Mexico, which holds the second place in the world for its ecosystem diversity and the fourth for the number of species that inhabit it, the relevance of conservation becomes an issue of importance for the entire planet. Besides this, we are one of the countries with the most cultural diversity. The link between cultural and natural patrimony is part of our national identity, this is why conserving Mexico's natural patrimony through the Protected Areas and other modalities of conservation, promotes a culture of conservation and susteinable development for the communities established in its surroundings. This is why there are currently 22 million hectares of Protected Areas with the goal of achieving the equivalent of 11.13% of the surface area of the national federal territory.

Protected Areas on a National level



Number of Protected Areas by category and surface.

Category	Number of PA	Surface (hectares)
Biosphere Reserve	35	10,956,505
National Park	67	1,456,988
Natural Monument	4	14,093
Protected Area of natural resources	6	3,350,654
Protected Area of flora and fauna	29	6,259,861
Sanctuary	17	689
Total	**158**	**22,038,789**

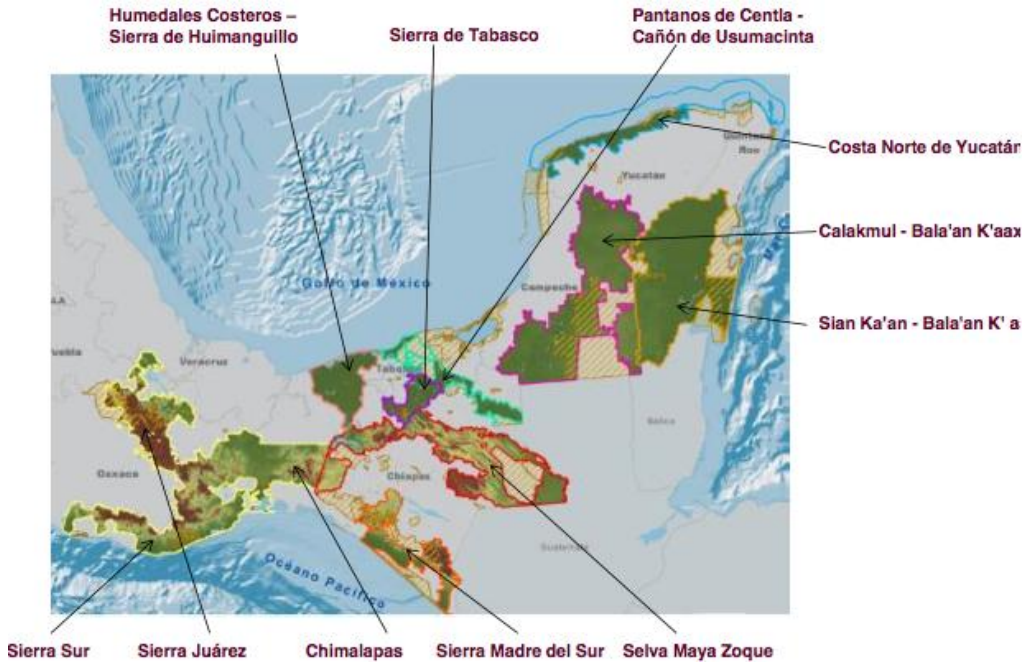
Clearly, the policy of defining Protected Areas is necessary in a context of biodiversity conservation, but it is also fundamental to take into account that in the face of great complexity of environmental problems related to farming activities, a new model of public management is needed; one that considers a territorial perspective, inter-institutional and Governance links with public policies that result from the interaction between public and private actors with very clear goals: to maintain the biological diversity, to decrease the fragmentation of primary vegetation and to favor the connectivity of the ecosystems while improving the livelihoods of its inhabitants.

Territorial focus	➢ Areas where biodiversity must be the driving force of development
New institutional arrangements	➢ Transversality ➢ Public decentralized organisms ➢ Independence of bureaucratic sectorial structures
Governance oriented towards	➢ Accomplishment of conservation goals ➢ Economic development and improvement of the population's livelihoods.

The fundamental idea is to produce while conserving and at the same time, keeping in mind the goal of promoting sustainable production chains of goods and services based on the biodiversity, to underpin throughout the Biological Corridors of the region a development strategy that makes the conservation of the ecosystems and the improvement of the livelihoods of its inhabitants compatible to each other.

For this to happen the following tools must be implemented: the multipurpose uses, productive modernizing, obtaining of certificates and organic stamps, widening the possibilities of trade, and the promotion of tourist services that are friendly towards the environment.

The following are the Policies implemented in the Area of the Mesoamerican-Mexico Biological Corridor.



Within this national context and in the framework of the XVI Cancun Climate Change Conference held in Cancun, Quintana Roo on December 2010 which was organized by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the governors of the peninsular states of Campeche, Quintana Roo and Yucatan, signed a General Coordination Agreement with the purpose of developing an intra-state cooperation and coordination framework in order to implement joint actions and strategies aimed at tackling, adapting, mitigating and reducing the vulnerability of the Yucatan peninsula to climate change.

The Agreement establishes that the objectives of the Regional Program of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in the Yucatan Peninsula are the following:

a. Analyzing and identifying the potential areas for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy.
b. Defining governance and community planning outlines.
c. Establishing the mechanisms of Monitoring, Reporting and Verifying (MRV) for the Yucatan Peninsula.
d. Designing institutional and political outlines for the REDD+ project.

a. Analyzing and identifying the potential areas for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy

The territoriality concept was key in establishing the state regions, given that the aim was to find a defined space that formed a territorial unity in the geographic set that is the Yucatan Peninsula.

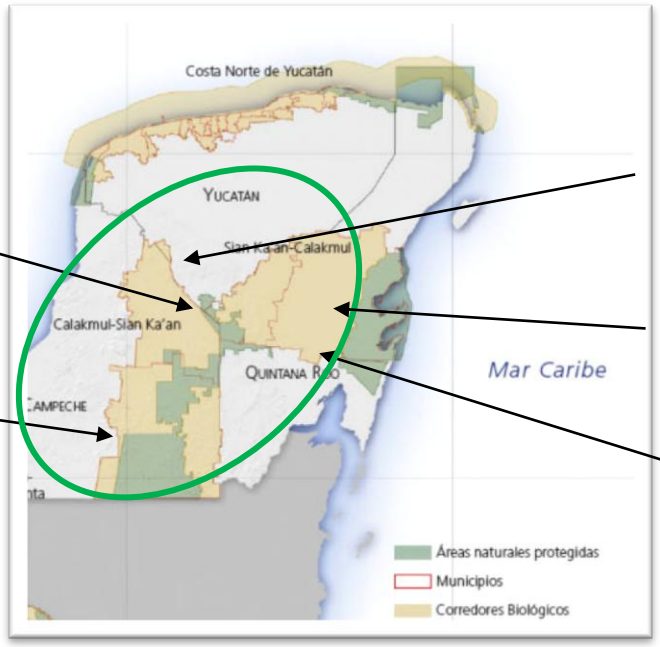
This is why the existence of two Protected Areas of natural resources was considered a fundamental element with the category of the management of Biosphere Reserves: “Calakmul” in Campeche and “Sian Ka’an” in Quintana Roo, and two Protected Areas of flora and fauna: “Bala’an K’aax and Uaymil, also in Quintana Roo, and the Protected Area of natural resources known as the Bio-cultural Reserve of the Pucc, issued by the government of Yucatan on the 21st of October 2011, and among them we find clearly defined areas that are known as “biological corridors” by the CONABIO and particularly by the Coordination of Biological Corridors and Resources, which gives coherence to said territorial unity.

It is important to mention that we define as biological corridors those vegetation masses that act as bridges and allow the movement of genes and species in ecosystems that have been fragmented and contribute to guarantee the continuity of the life cycles.

Territorial Definition of the Yucatan Peninsula

Bala'an Káax, Q. Roo and Yucatán

Calakmul, Campeche

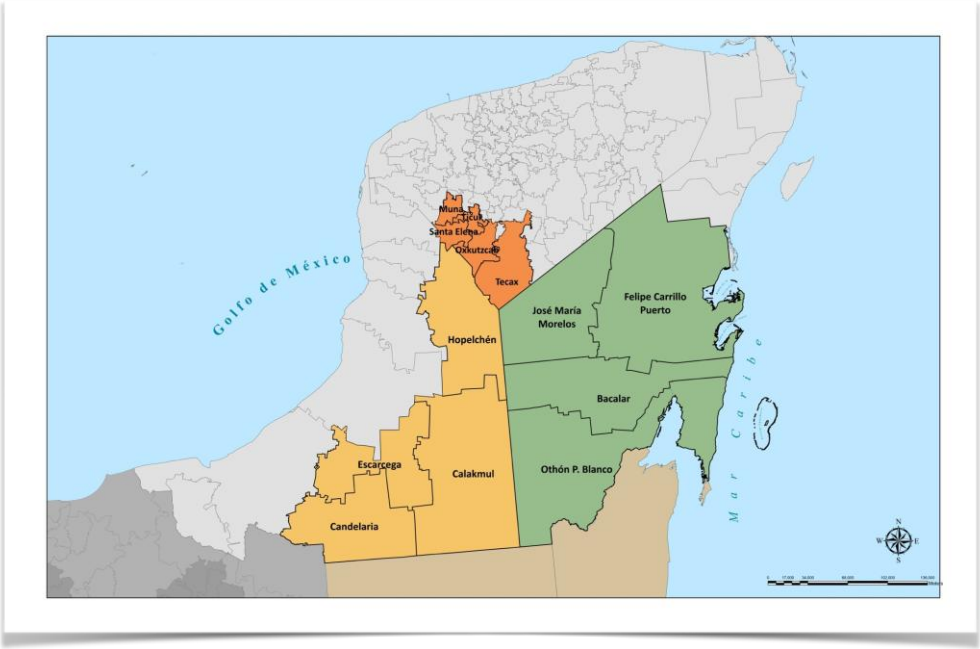


Bio-cultural Reserve of the Puuc, Yucatán.

Siaan Ka'an Quintana, Roo

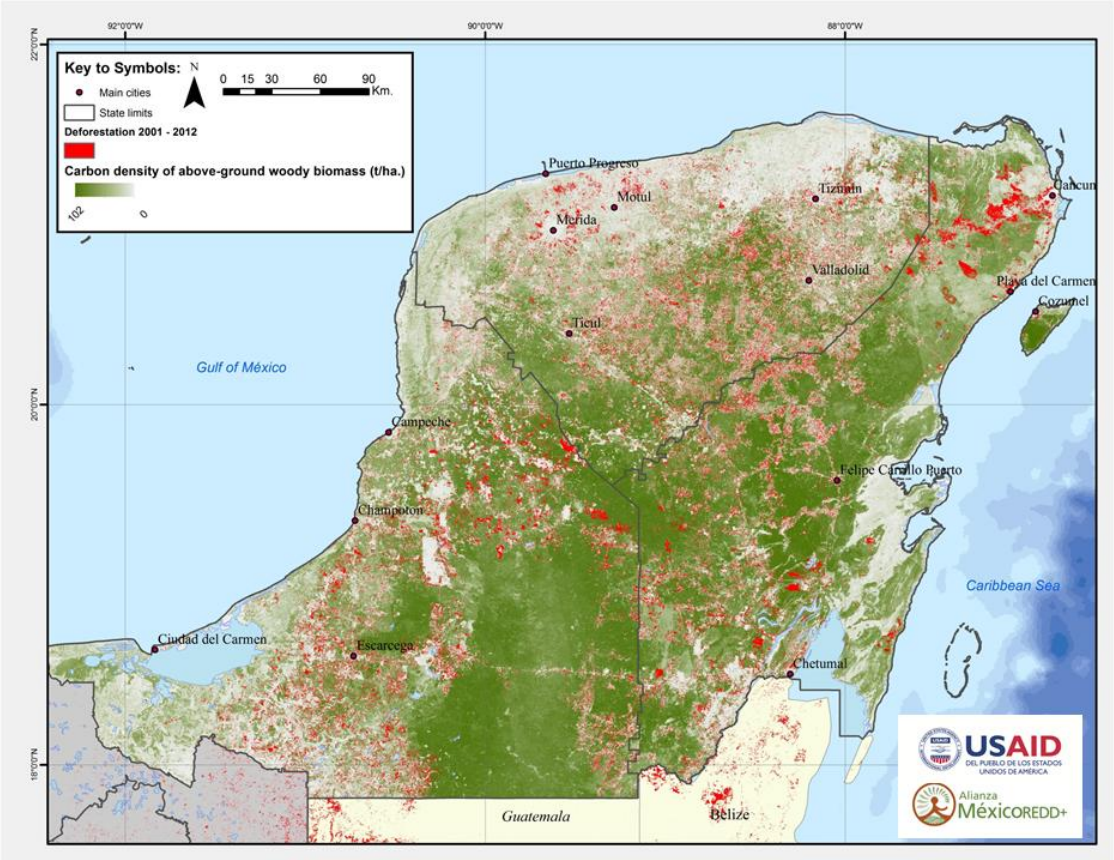
Uaymil, Quintana, Roo

Territorial Integration of the region for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy considering the <u>municipalities</u> of the Yucatan Peninsula



The definition process of the territorial unity taking into account the municipalities where the REDD+ strategy will be implemented yielded as a result a surface area of **69,730.61** square kilometers, and it represents **49.8** % of the total continental territory of the Yucatan Peninsula and hosts **14.7** % of the total peninsular population.

In addition to this, it is the most forestry dense area, with the largest biomass and most carbon capture, but that is being impacted by the widening of the faming border as the following map shows.

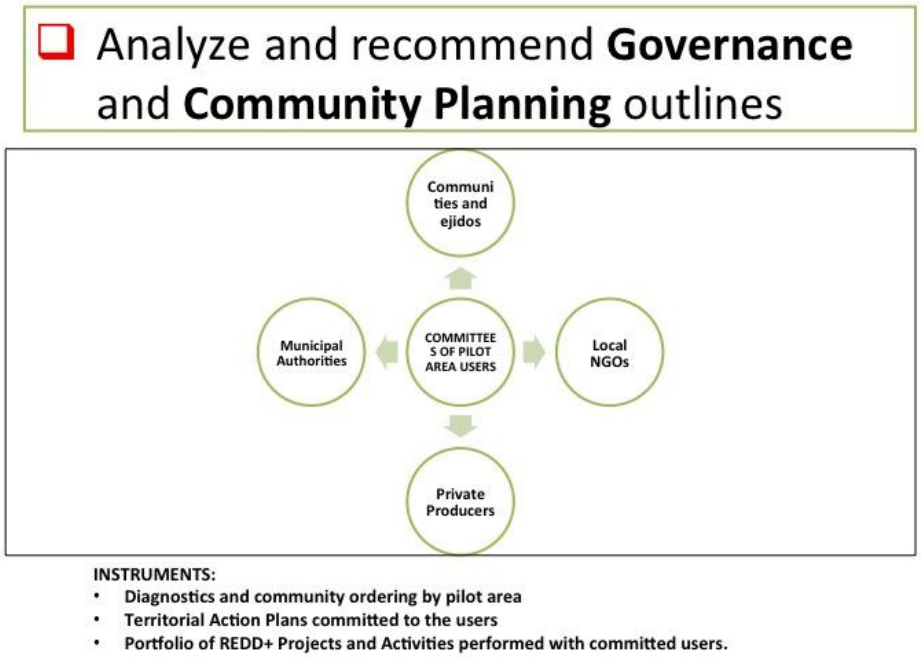


b. Defining governance and community planning outlines

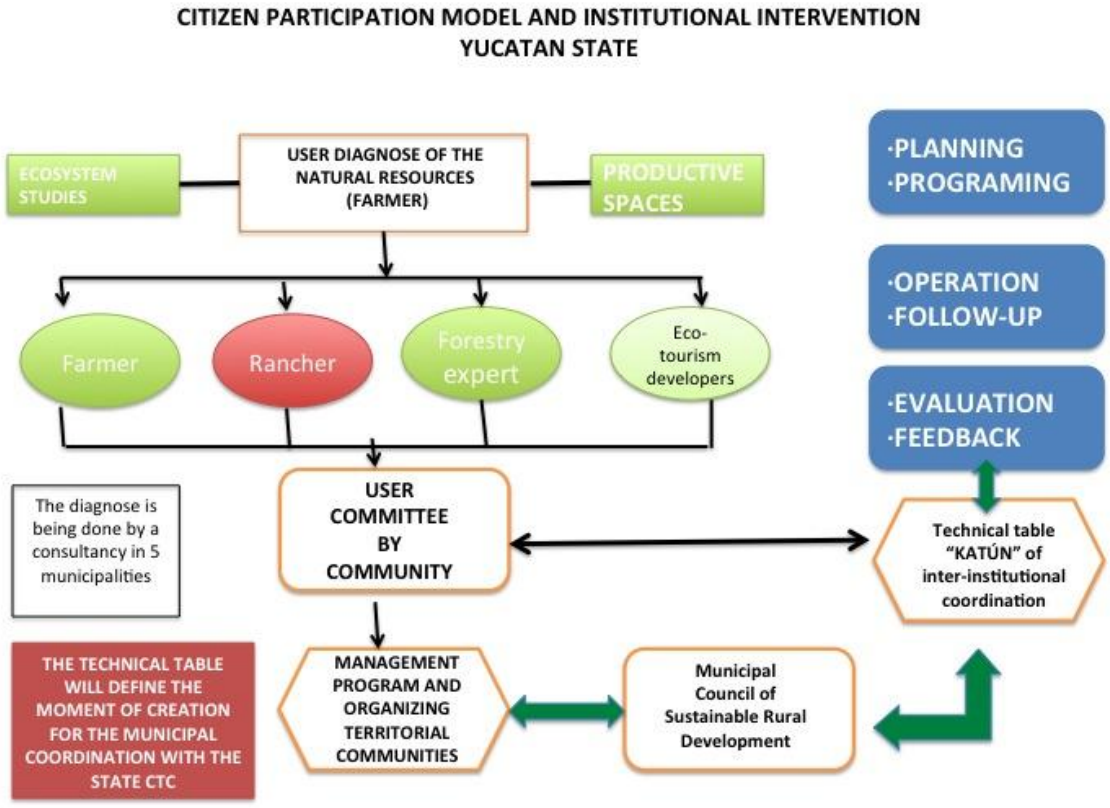
The intervention strategy for the REDD+ Early Strategies through the CONSTRUCTION OF MECHANISMS OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE, considers the farmer a user of the natural resources, and a main actor in the rural development with great potential to develop social capital in the rural sphere.

Because of this, it is necessary to develop a typology of “users” with the purpose of promoting and encouraging the group cohesion by affinity in goals, with the objective of forming User Committees by Community whose main purpose is to design the territorial grouping of the community and the managing program.

The starting point is a general framework:



Each state designed a specific intervention model, for example in the case of the state of Yucatan the framework was outlined as follows:



c. Establishing the mechanisms of Monitoring, Report and Verification (MRV) for the Yucatan Peninsula

On a national level, the operation of intensive forest carbon monitoring sites has initiated through the signing of agreements with some academic institutions, governments and NGOs.

In the Yucatan Peninsula monitoring sites were established in the Biosphere Reserve of Calakmul, Campeche; the Kaxil Kiuk Reserve in Yucatan, and the community Reserve Much Kanan K'aax in the Ejido Felipe Carrillo Puerto, Quintana Roo.

The sites of intensive monitoring are an important element of the development of the Monitoring, Report and Verification system (MRV), because they enable and promote the methodological experimentation of cost-effective tools to generate information on factors of local emission, in addition to the fact that the collected data will serve as measurements and indicators of the collected information with remote sensors and help improve the National Inventory of Forests and Lands (INFyS).

Through the delimitation of sampling units in the field, called conglomerates, information is collected on issues like land coverage, foliage cover, disturbances to the vegetation, structure and composition of the species, variables for the estimation of the carbon content in biomass, mulch, dead wood, land, vegetation growth and root dynamic.

Because of these sites there will be more certainty with respect to the processes that have higher impact on net emissions of greenhouse gases in the forest sector of the country, caused by deforestation and degradation, allowing Mexico to advance to a level 3 Report with less uncertainty at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

d. Designing institutional and political outlines for the REDD+ project.

The last agreement's general goal is to strengthen the capacity for adaptation and mitigation in order to reduce the vulnerability of ecosystems, populations, and productive systems dealing with the effects of climate change in priority areas for conservation and biologic connectivity including Protected Areas and its Biological Corridors.

STRATEGIES TO FOLLOW

Environmental

Avoid and reduce deforestation and degradation of the forestry areas. Favor the renovation of the integrity and ecologic connectivity in order to strengthen the ecosystem's resilience, maintain its functionality, its biodiversity and its environmental goods and services.

Protect the rainforest's biodiversity through the construction of biological corridors that guarantee the connectivity between Protected Areas.

Promote sustainable forestry management through the improvement of forestry management practices and forestry certification.

Support the enrichment of tall grass to incorporate it into the production of sustainable forestry.

Economic

Promote the producers' productivity and competitiveness in a sustainable fashion, and implement actions that promote reducing the vulnerability of the farming sector and that guarantee the farming diversity and strengthen adaptation abilities.

Promote actions towards the financial inclusion of the inhabitants of the region and enable a sustainable financing of the productive activities.

Social

Contribute to the improvement of basic social infrastructure development in the communities and in the ejidos that require the attention.

Contribute to the reduction of the regional inequalities through social development actions that strengthen sustainability.

Technological

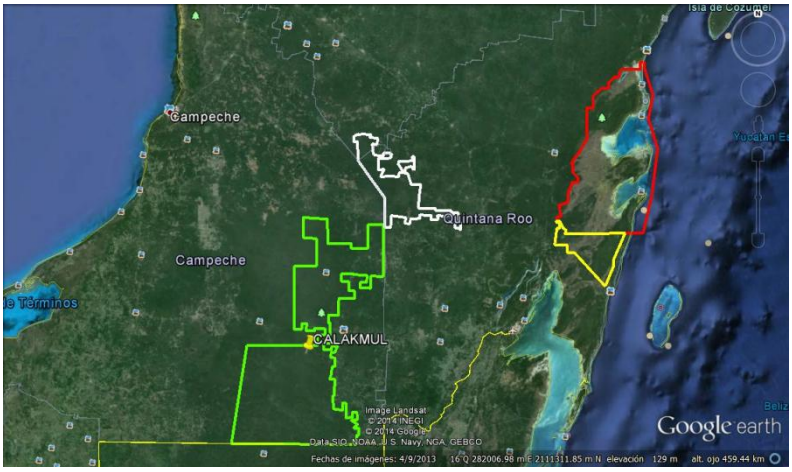
Incorporate the arboreal component in agricultural and cattle practices through the introduction of agrosilvopastoral practices.

Protect the regional hydrology by renewing the forest coverage around lakes, natural wells, permanent currents and temporal currents and other water sources.

Reduce land degradation that derives from the farming activities by implementing sustainable strategies and practices of land use and conservation works.

Information about the areas to be visited

The region that will be visited is part of the biological Corridor of two Protected Areas: Calakmul and Sian Ka´an .



NAME OF THE NPA:	**Calakmul**
CATEGORY:	Biosphere Reserve
DECREE DATE:	May 23, 1989
DECREE SURFACE:	723,185.125 ha.
ESTIMATED SURFACE:	
CONANP REGION:	Yucatan Peninsula and Mexican Caribbean
ENTITY:	Campeche
MUNICIPALITIES:	Calakmul, Hopelchan
DECREE:	May 23, 1989
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM:	January 2000
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (SUMMARY D.O.F.):	April 7, 2000

Calakmul
RESERVA DE LA BIOSFERA

See Google Earth

NAME OF THE NPA: Sian Ka'an

CATEGORY: Biosphere Reserve

DECREE DATE: January 20, 1986

DECREE SURFACE: 528,147.668 ha.

CONANP REGION: Yucatan Peninsula and Mexican Caribbean

ENTITY: Quintana Roo,

MUNICIPALITIES: Felipe Carrillo Puerto, Solidaridad y Bacalar

DECREE PUBLICATION:January 20, 1986

AGREEMENT:June 7, 2000

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NAME OF THE NPA:	**Bala'an K'aax**
CATEGORY:	Flora and Fauna Protected Area
DECREE DATE:	May 3, 2005
DECREE SURFACE:	128,390 ha.
CONANP REGION:	Yucatan Peninsula and Mexican Caribbean
ENTITY:	Quintana Roo, Yucatán, Campeche
	QUINTANA ROO: Bacalar, José Maria Morelos.
MUNICIPALITIES:	YUCATÁN: Tekax.
	CAMPECHE: Hopelchen.
DECREE:	May 3, 2005
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM:	July 2007
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (D.O.F. SUMMARY):	February 25, 2011
	See Google Earth

NAME OF THE NPA:	**Uaymil**
CATEGORY:	Flora and Fauna Protected Area
FECHA DE DECRETO:	November 23, 1994
SUPERFICIE DE DECRETO:	89,118 ha.
CONANP REGION:	Yucatan Peninsula and Mexican Caribbean
ENTITY:	Quintana Roo
MUNICIPALITIES:	Felipe Carrillo Puerto, Bacalar
DECREE:	November 23, 1994
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (D.O.F. SUMMARY):	May 3, 2011
	See Google Earth